

Confidential.

Washington,
Feb. 2d, 1853.

Dear Sir,

I send you to-day the
manuscript containing an article in which you
are mentioned. I have purposed and
sent off another since your late master-
ly effort, entering more fully into the
matter and shall send it you as soon
as the number containing it reaches me.

Though I never have
met you in a formal manner, the liberty
taken in this addressing is in no wise crimi-
nal, and permit me to say that though
I had the honor of being the first man
in the Union to introduce Dickinson in
connection with the Presidency and came
near, recently, in affixing the guillotine
for my independent correspondence with
him, I am still his friend, though his
chances for the Presidency having
been obliterated, I am now and shall

continue to be a Song-Crafter, and I need
not add, remote as the day is, to the end
of your advancement the 'Manuscript' will
most zealously labor.

In confidence, as the in-
timate friend of Samuel S. Dickinson,
I may add, I know how sincerely you
will have his friendship in future and
on all occasions.

My reason for inspiring you
with a confidence letter, is simply the
fact that I am in Eastings office,
and altho' he knows I am connect-
ed with the press as an editor, the
secret is but with few here. //

I should be glad to
see or hear from you at any time
your friend

Sincerely

H. C. Orr.

Hon. S. S. Douglass,
Sen. A.

H. E. Orr
Washington
Political

✓

Feb. 5, 1853

**To the Honorable the Senate,
and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.**

We, the undersigned, Officers of the Army of the United States ask leave most respectfully to represent to you as follows:

It is known to your honorable bodies, that by the system of Army-Payments at present in operation, a most important part of the compensation of the Officer is *the ration*; in lieu of the issue of which in kind, a money-allowance is substituted.

By provisions of Acts of Congress approved 1808 and 1812, the money value of each ration issued in part payment to Officers was fixed at *twenty cents*; and to this sum, notwithstanding the increase in the prices of articles of food since that time, has the valuation been restricted. At the present moment, the cost of the provisions composing the ration is double what it was in 1812; still, the officer is compelled to receive, in commutation of his subsistence, a sum determined by prices current forty years ago, and to purchase for his consumption according to the rates of the day.

The grievance is manifest; the compensation of the officer is depreciated below the standard contemplated by the framers of the law, and below that enjoyed by officers at the time the law was passed.

Nor is there any prospect of relief save through the operation of your just action in the case; there is no promise of a reduction in the cost of articles of food,—on the contrary there seems a certainty of a maintenance of the present prices, if not of a permanent increase beyond them.

Rates of remuneration for labor have improved and are improving throughout all classes of the community, to correspond with increased rates of subsistence; and already has your honorable attention been called to this subject by other bodies of public servants, who have reasonably confided in your willingness to compensate their services with salaries commensurate to their support, and have met with a just response.

Upon no portion of the community does the pressure of the times fall more heavily than upon officers of the Army, and we find it just that our claims to a respectable support, in return for our services, should receive the favourable consideration of your honorable bodies; but we confine our reasonable prayer more especially to an alleviation of the hardship of the present restricted valuation of the ration.

We therefore respectfully ask, that hereafter *forty cents* be fixed as the commutation price of the ration.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

E. J. Steptoe
Capt. Col 3. Art.

Wm. L. Gales
Capt. 3. Art.

Jas. A. Hardie

I fully concur in the above
& in addition would suggest
that the Bill to equalize the pay of
the Army report in the Senate
the last session be reconsidered

Wm. L. Gales

Wm. L. Gales

Schuyler
1844 Regt 3. Art.

John H. 3. Art.

Wm. L. Gales

Alex. Piper

Wm. L. Gales

2. Lt. 3. Art.

Edw. T. Day

R. S. Satterlee
Surgeon U. S. Army

2. Lt. 3. Art.

Milo T. Adscall

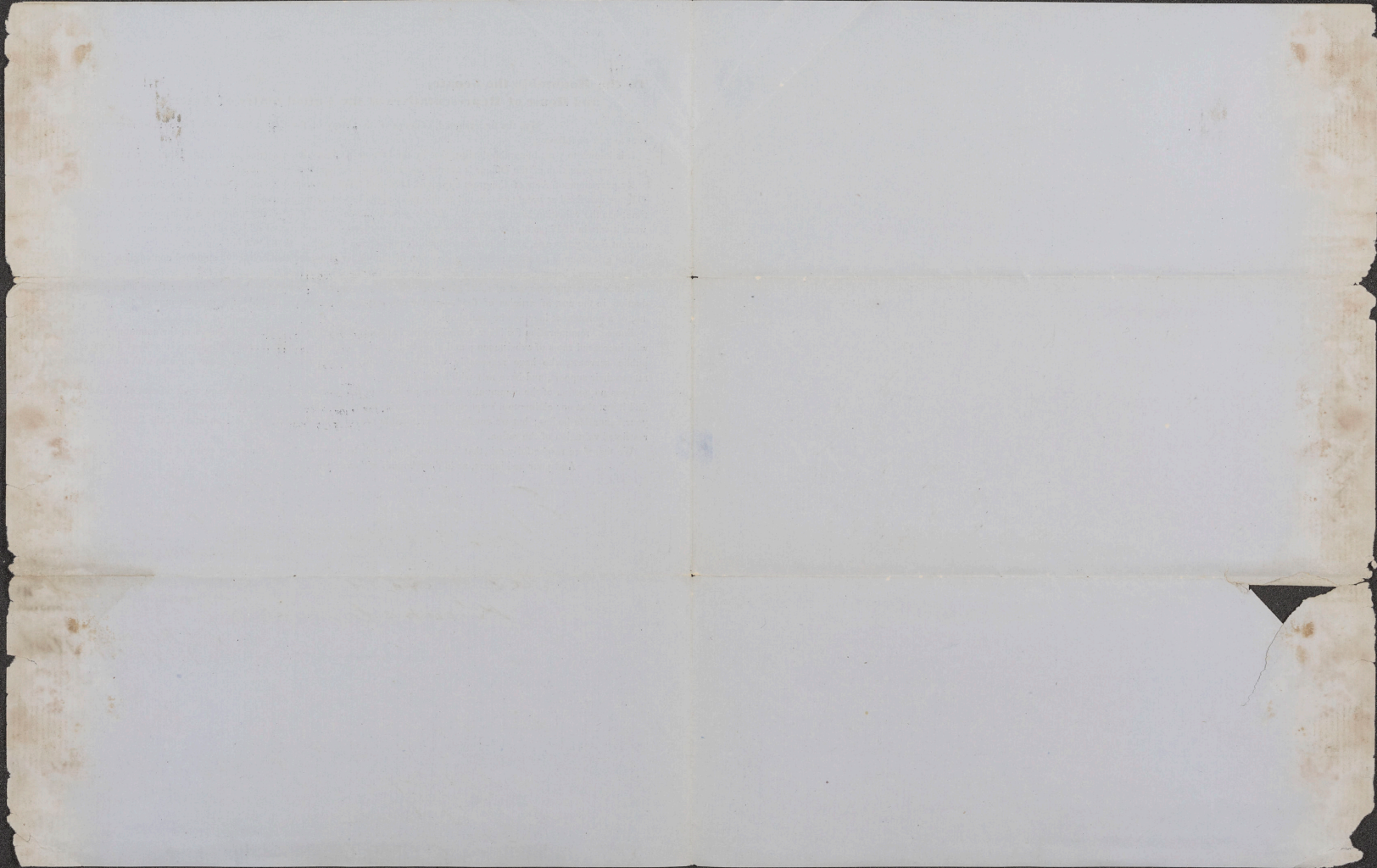
Capt. 2nd H. 8. Art.

A Petition
from the Officers
of the Army - at
New Orleans

New York -
July 5th
1853

Praying that the
Price of the Cotton
may be increased
to 40^{cts} per

100 lbs by an
amendment to
the Army Appropriation
Bill under the
Name of Subsidy
E,



Millersville Gro.

July 8th 1858

Hon. A. A. Douglass
Washington.

My Dear Sir:

Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance our mutual friend Dr. J. M. Green. He is a gentleman of intelligence and high character, and in addition to laborious professional engagements, he is interested in the conduct of the "Georgia Telegraph", published in Macon, & one of the ablest & most influential political journals in ^{the} South. You are acquainted with the paper however, through Mr. Saml. J. May who has recently died. Under the energetic and able guidance of Dr. Green and his associates, it is destined to higher usefulness and more extended influence, in the defence of Democratic principles. Dr. Green's health fails him under the "wear and tear" of his professional labours, he desires and needs relaxation. For this purpose, he would like a Charge Ship to one of the Italian Courts, at the house of the incoming administration. A very short acquaintance will satisfy you of his am-

Qualifications for such a position.

May I hope, that you will extend to him such Courtesies as will bring him acquainted with your friends and procure your united aid in the attainment of the Object he desires. I am aware how numerous, in all probability, are similar drafts upon you and I am aware how annoying they are, in a large number of instances. But Dr Green is a gentleman of substantial merit, no office seeker, firm, disinterested and untiring in his advocacy of the Democratic Cause. He has been valuable to Gen. Pierce in the late Campaign; and he will be valuable to any man whose Cause he espouses. His energy never falters and he marches to his purpose with a boldness, directness and determination that defy defeat.

My kind regards to our friends
Dicklin & Richardson & believe me

Yours truly &c
M. V. Johnson

Chy. to Stacy

Monrovia Feb 8. 1853

I enclose you my friend a copy of a letter I have written to Genl Pierce. Learning from ex-acting that Can & his friends were taking an attitude of dictation, & threatening opposition as the consequence of app^{ts} in the cabinet which they did not prefer, I thought it proper to throw in ~~an~~ member words of encouragement to him to be firm & independent. The letter conveys my true feeling. I discard as far as possible all feeling belonging to the late sectional controversy, and I resume the old democratic associations, as they were in the beginning. With all who ~~have~~ ^{no was} ~~present~~ ^{was} ~~to~~ make upon southern institutions, and who are united in the support of democratic principles, I am brother - and looking not back to the past, I rest my eye upon the present and the future.

I shall write you in a few days probably again.

Yours

D. L. Gulee

Wm SA Douglas.

for

Dr. Gulce
Letter to Gen. Price
in d. (Filed 2-5-53)

✓

Margaria Florida

Feb 5. 1853

My dear Sir

When your great triumph was proclaimed I did not congratulate you, for I well knew you would be overrun with felicitations. Yet I was greatly gratified with the result, not only as a Democrat, but from my personal recollections, ~~association~~ appreciation of you: and had aided in an humble way in the election.

I learn now from Washington that grave embarrassment beset your path in organising your cabinet.

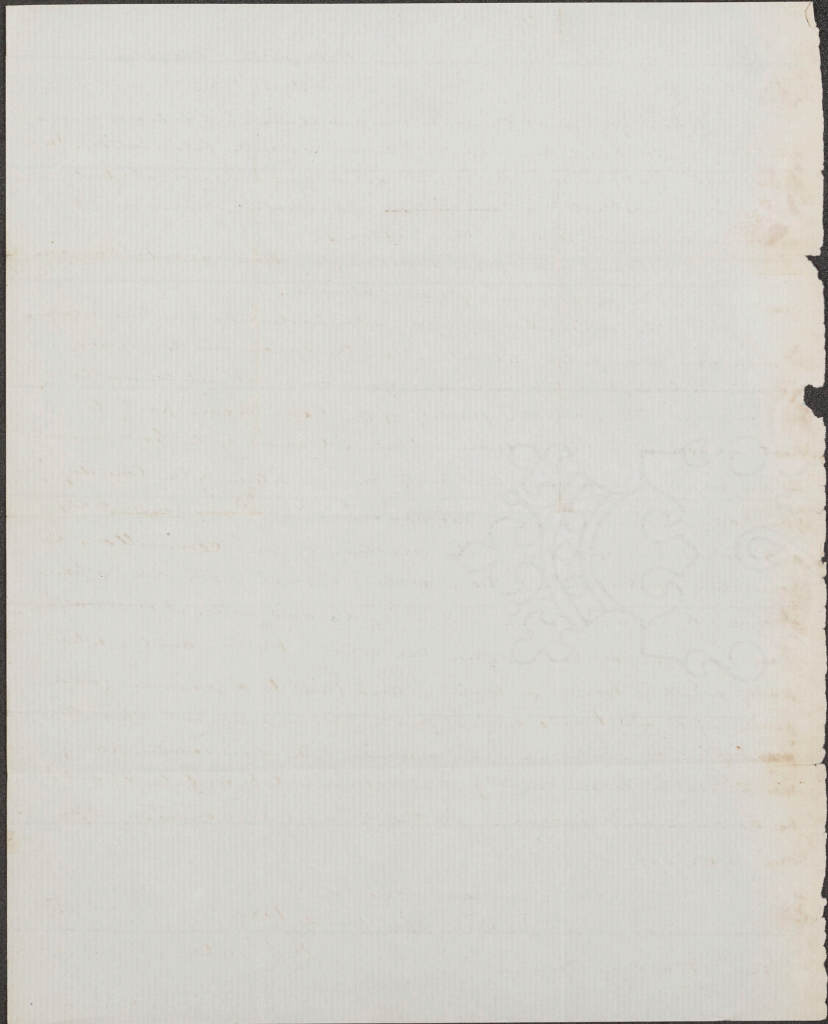
The serious work of your administration has thus begun. I write now, as one feeling an interest in the success and glory of your administration, to say to you, choose your own cabinet counsellors, and rely upon the patriotic fidelity of the Republican party to sustain you in a Republican administration of the Government. As an humble member of that party, and a citizen of the Country, you have my confidence in advance, and only your own acts as President can forfeit it. The selection of your counsellors is your own prerogative. Use it without trammel. For one, when I agreed to a pacification, I did it fully and without reservation. I embrace in my heart again the whole North, and the whole party, whether North or South - and trust to a generous good faith upon all hands against further encroachment upon the just rights of my section. If the reunion of the Democratic party was desirable for our country, that reunion, to be useful, should be thorough and cordial. In the spirit of that opinion I for one shall act.

With sincere regard

Mr Respectful friend Thos^t

D. L. Gules

Wm Franklin Pierce



Hall of the H. of Representatives
Springfield, Illinois
February 2, 1853.

Hon W. A. Douglas, E
U. S. Senate.

My very dear Sir:-

The House having
resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, I
find myself with a few moments leisure
on my hands, which I devote to you.

The House last evening passed a resolu-
tion instructing & requesting our Delegation
in Congress to endeavor to so alter the Tariff
as to allow
~~allowing~~ Rail Road Iron to come in free of
duty. The Senate has not yet acted upon
the resolution, but I learn it will assuredly
pass. Several whigs in the House voted for
it, and a few democrats against it. It looks
very much as though the Whig intend to
steal another thunder-bolt from the Dem-
ocratic armory.

The session thus far has been a heavy
one, much business has been disposed of,
and much remains yet on the table
to be hurried through ~~for~~ in the next
ten days. A joint resolution has

passed to adjourn on the 14th inst, and soon thereafter as I can rectify my journey I will leave for Washington.

I had a letter a few days since from our mutual friend, Gen Shields, in relation to my appointment. I was surprised to learn that he was for Curran for Pension Agent and myself for Post-master. I have written to him, and urged upon him the propriety and policy of changing his opinion. I urged upon him the necessity of befriending me, who from their influence and position may be most likely to render him good service hereafter.

There is a strong combination at work here, with Breese and Mac at the head, and acting together, to defeat Shields at the next Senatorial election, and yet he intends to ~~contest~~ be again a candidate, it seems to me, he ought to give his support to the most active and influential men in the party.

A word from you will perhaps set him right in regard to myself.

I have several strong letters from leading Democrats in both Houses

to him and every other member of the Illinois Delegation in Congress, beside letters from Judges of the Supreme Court and State officers. I think this a much better plan than to get up long and useless petitions which are never read. Am I right?

If you happen to get your eye on Calhoun please say to him that it would give me much pleasure to hear from him. Present my regards to him.

Mr Laplaine, Curran and myself have this day drawn upon you for the expenses of the entertainment gotten up in your honor. The amount seems large, but we kept it down as close as we could. The preparations were all gotten up in the finest style, and we had hoped everything would pass off quietly and orderly. In this we were mistaken, and the disturbance was one of those almost impossible ^{things} to obviate with such a mixed crowd.

Of this however you shall have a full account when I see you. Very sincerely, your friend
J. Jackson

Heard from you at your leisure

March 21st 1862
Oxford, Mass

Wm

Amherst

✓

Wm R. Diller

Confidential

142-1

Chicago, July 16th, 1853

Honble.

Wm. Douglass

Dear Sir

Circumstances

happily occurring here, induce me to write to you at this time, both to explain my own views and position and those of others on a question of importance to this city and to the Democratic party. In the discussion of some ordinance, which had to go before our Legislature for their sanction, the question was referred to the City Council, of how money was to be obtained to improve our River & Wharves and after a warm debate and a number of questions being taken on different propositions, a vote of nine to a few, one half in the River & Wharves immediately benefited and one half to be taken from the General Treasury, was accepted & passed; but only before the Mayor's veto, he contending that the whole amount should be paid by the Common Treasury - a position I regard as untenable and incompatible with Common justice, as the city property must certainly reap more in proportion of the benefits of the River Improvement than that at a distance from it. The property can be charged on their dock, not even an Engineer's charge without extra payment, beside their exemption from

drainage and the greater value of their property
relating to its location over any other in the city.
The vote came up before the formal vote and at this
time way a majority of those present voted to pass
it, we had not a legal 2/3rd majority of all the
Aldermen elected & in fact the record is that
a passing the City 2/3rd to drain? In the City of
New York it would cost from three thousand
dollars to accomplish the work. In reflecting on
the benefits which ^{would} accrue to parties by the improve-
ment, it naturally occurred to me, that the very
trading in our River would certainly realize very
great benefits, enabling them to come in, discharge
& reload in life time time with unusual facilities
and acting on this idea & also upon the well
known fact, that under the name of Harbours
The or Wharf Dues, all of the important towns
on the Western Waters maintain Wharves and
Docks, by the collection of what is called a Tonnage
Duty, levied according to size of the Craft and also
from the knowledge that of your proposition of
a Tonnage Tax before the U. S. Congress, passed
a Resolution asking the Sanction of the Govern-
ment in order to act on the Legislature, that they
should through our Representatives at Washington
ask of the U. S. Congress that power should be granted
to the and all other ports of Entry in the U. States

to levy and collect from all vessels entering there
respective ports, an amount of Tonnage Dues to
be expended at the point where collected. The
Times slip shows the vote 10 to 2 in the Council, the
being present & commonly looked upon as Whigs
Mr. Sears, James, Taylor, Malcom & others - the
first of these in private conversation, a few days
before, admitted the justice of it & his intention to
support it but he & other Whigs I suppose regret
it as another Major Morris & know not what
political democratic mischief might be said
and voted against it. Mr. Haring, a strong Whig
but lately very inattentive in his attendance
at the Council Room, would have supported the
question had he been present. What excuse can
be offered for those calling themselves Democrats
Williams & Maher seemed to favour it, before it came
to a vote. Brown (a sort of a Democrat) Maher,
Hove, Williams & Mitchell (the last a son-in-law
of Col. R. A. Hamilton) the last three it is said
be Candidates for Democratic favour after the
inauguration of Genl. Pierce, but all profess
& Democracy even do they not believe in the pro-
-bity of the measure, it was a mere recommen-
dation affecting nobody but Senator Taylor
and implying almost a censure, objection to the
measure that if voted on, in Chicago they require

4
have a decided majority of all the people's
votes in the place. These gentlemen possibly
believed the question to be unpopular and
they never were more mistaken in their
judging, perhaps they will find so. In ar-
ranging the measure, I assumed the
ground usual in support of all city im-
provements, that parties benefited, should
pay in proportion, as in making a side
walk, Plank Street or Road &c: that
admitting the fact of the River being a
natural highway. So is the street, but in
the same way that the one needs planking
to render it useful at all times, the other
requires artificial aid to widen & deepen
it, and ^{as} the property holder already appears
in the General Tax list for his property, it
seemed the expense of making a side walk
or planking a street opposite his premises
so on the logic entering & using our Harbours
should be levied at least a portion of the
expense of improving it. The position that
such a Tax would drive ^{away} trade, when it
was only adding increased facilities to the
wants of it, was controverted by the well known
result here and elsewhere that the more that
it is ^{improved} improved, even when adding on heavy

True, the more the place grows and the
 greater advance is taking place in property.
 When we grant to a Chartered Company, as the
 Plunk & Aile Road, certain privileges, both
 our land & allow them to charge on their roads
 their own prices, do we not pay a Service Tax
 but who on account of the expense would be
 willing to give up the use of them, even when
 we feel they charge worthily. A little later
 the navigation of the St. Lawrence must be
 opened to our trade or we shall be under the
 necessity of not only opening all of the fur
 waters but also of exercising a paternalistic
 Government over her land and will not often
 soon be the St. York of the Great West and
 have not Ericson developed the great place
 by which we can ^{now} such a large of vessels as our
 sail in our waters and send our Buffalo
 corn &c. to Liverpool not only, but to head
 quarters, to California, Oregon, Australia, indeed
 all over the world. Well, not the giant West
 accumulating the loud thunder of his bold
 and unanimous voice, gather in one vast un-
 -centration of public opinion, swaying, surging
 rush on tumultuously & sweeping away, with
 the force & sublimity of even Niagara itself, that

of nature's great blessing, and will we not see
Ships from arriving in Chicago from all parts
and shall these foreign vessels, rearing the
benefit paid for out of the pockets of our citizens,
it not be compelled to contribute one cent to
defray the expense of improvement. If the General
Government will allow us all of these duties collected
here, until we can complete the necessary improve-
ments, I would be satisfied with it, or that
or will they, in the multiplicity of calls on the
Federal Treasury for the same purpose, be able
to allow a sufficient sum to any one point
to effect what is needed and therefore what must
we do? we have called on Jupiter long enough
& it takes high time to put our shoulder
to the wheel and the Turnage system is the only
available resource that I know of. When the
property holders begin to find what it will cost
to improve our River & Harbour, I suspect they
will begin to acknowledge the justice of making
the lucky slave those portions but this little alliance
propitiating him to undesign opposition and as the contact
of flint & steel works bright sparks, so will the abuse
of this question & the those advocating it, by all
the Whig Papers (especially the Chicago Journal) bring
men to reflect & examine the character of its merits.

The "Journal" put such false construction on his statement
I felt disposed to answer them but acting by the advice
of some friends, particularly my old acquaintance
& fellow Egyptian "S. Hays" I have refrained
so far. With him I have been many years intimate
living before I came to Chicago in 1840 when
where "President Rich" honoured me with the appoint-
ment of "P. Master, the only office then here
offered and now I occupy the Aldermanship of
the 6th Ward Chicago & the only thing I remember
ever presented my name for the people's vote
is when I was attempted to defraud me out of
that and even after my opponent had been sworn
in as Alderman, sustained by false returns, the
Judges & Clerk, I contested it, with the aid both
as a personal friend & Counsel of Mr Hays
and after two nights trial, the election was declared
null & void & upon running it again, I beat
my opponent by nearly 100 votes. Being weary
of a stranger, I assumed a position of my own
that of independence & of course, I therefore
I cannot refer you to John Wentworth
to my character or standing; however as I am a
stranger almost to you personally, I will say
that "Willis" Allen of the House is dead, which
can tell you what kind of individual I am
and what reliance can be placed on my statements.

At the time of the Stamp Meeting here last fall I
was absent until the latter part of the year and
was unable to gain access to you or Scott, Cup
as I presume that some men were ^{more} absent
was to be done for the Democratic Party. In
the great leaders were not present, and so com-
pletely surrounded you, that I gave up in
despair. I was pleased then to see, however,
Mr. Guinee do the honours to distinguished
visitors to our city, but rather as the Mayor
than as a politician. I presume it was shortly
time he was at a Democratic gathering during
the whole campaign on the day of the Seces-
sion, after hunting some two hours for
him, to obtain his aid in bringing a certain
man, over whom he had contrived to attain
at the polls, I found him industriously
engaged in tallying sides on board a "Propeller"
out of sight & where no one in case the ship
was unfortunately gone. Whig, could say that
he was a violent or partisan democrat.
At his store, his clerks were idle, when I went
to look for him, so of course he chose the job, to
be out of the way I suppose. A few days after
the Presidential Nominations took place, in
the Council Room, he remarked that it was so
long since there had been party question up, he
had almost forgotten to which side he belonged.
I probably had opportunity to favour the Whig, he would
then enter the service. It must however be that he

by the Post Office, for which I learn he is one of the
 strongest Candidates. I shall despair of seeing
 again, uncommenced with a true spirit, whose
 hand was always shown for inspection, and who
 battled gloriously for the triumph of Democratic
 principles, regardless of personal得失, standing
 forward and on all and every occasion use all
 exertion for the victory in so noble a cause. &
 Mayor, Mr. Gurnee has been efficient & energetic
 one in negotiating loans for the city, and the
 collateral advantages resulted to him in his bank
 connections, which some bankers would have
 the benefit of, I feel willing to accord him, all the
 good he could derive from his peculiar position
 because in all his transactions, I believe he has
 endeavored to maintain and increase the credit
 & prosperity of our common interest - the City of
 Chicago. A worthy saddler, a friend of mine, who
 learned his trade from Mr. Gurnee & knows him
 intimately, thinks that if he has started for the
 P. Office, he will have it, as he says he can't
 nearly any one in figuring, unless Long John
 and for some in known ^{English} the latter the place
 to support Snowhook (to whom he owes his
 election as Representative) is wanting to get
 him overboard & it is said is working for Mr. Cass.

and if such be the case and so far as circumstances will enable me to judge I believe it to be the fact. I think & Walker being Mail Contractors & partners in Mr. Carnes Bank, it would be most convenient to have the specie deposits and their failures, would scarcely be very strictly concealed. I am no Candidate for the office, but I want to see one of those who are, namely, who have been known to be of the right Democratic stripe, whether in a Whig Democratic time and not a Camp follower, who lay down during the fight but when the time is past to flight, steps in & claims the first arrival of the spoils. The fact of Carnes & Westworth being now in close partnership, adds much to some good man & in whom has just been to spring forth, trying to migrate at times of need the Whigs generally & for various other purposes, it is strongly suspected that a game will be over, started early, with a view to John's feeling in the S. States at the next election. This is a warning & the State never to see such a disgrace happen to our State, I have not a little faith in the report, at least as it may be, when the Gods want to destroy, they first make mad is an old & wise adage, often verified in life.

The mention of myself appears political, but I think it better to appear so, than not to give such facts and information, as I know are useful for the purpose of a man in your situation and otherwise full of knowledge should be influenced by party feeling, & looked the power and abuse of my pen in the way. I write this ^{in sympathy} without any ulterior motives, which I feel in your honour as a man and an integrity as a politician. Born in the City of Baltimore when my parents were prosperous & wealthy, by the time it was my 15th year, a war of fortune came, which reduced them & I, to a wretched time receive the advantage of a foundation of education, designed for my native city & commenced with the education of America, as had through means to carry me to Europe before I was 16 & since that time with the exception of a visit back in 1840- I have been in the U. States for the last 11 years a resident of Illinois, & a soldier in the Democratic ranks. Whatever of property or ability is only moderate in amount, that I possess, I owe to my own industry & exertion, without proving enough to be called rich, & I prefer sufficient to hold myself independent & not to have to be dependent for personal gain. I do not expect to apply for office for the reason, that Chicago has too

Dwight's Letter
to Garrison

12
Many old wire worms, now ready for all the
offices than the Genl. Govt. Can give any of
course a backward man like me with scant
no chance in such a crowd.

I hope that our new President will prove
a young Hickory in his firm and wise ad-
ministration on democratic principles, and that
having many years past & gone shall be the
friend of that matured true gentleman and
Andrew Jackson. I shall have at some
future day, ~~and~~ the pleasure of talking
by the hairs, Genl. Frank Pierce, the choice
of the great soul of Democracy, and which
the last four years developments will be
memorable in the annals of our country,
and of the world.

I shall be pleased, if you can send
me a copy of your speech on the Fugitive
Question and any other Pub. Documents
of interest I am with kindest wishes
for your own success and prosperity
and tendering my deepest sympathy
in your recent domestic bereavement

I remain,

Your friend

Thos D. Weyer

It would like to have a
few lines in reply
if possible much obliged
yours

The Common Council were engaged last evening in discussing the veto of the Mayor in regard to the widening of the river and assessments therefor. Pending the decision of the question, a motion was made by Alderman Dwyer to levy *tonnage duties* for that object, which resolution was ordered published and made the special order for the next meeting.

The Alderman from the Seventh Ward, boldly follows in the footsteps of the "Little Giant," and with commendable zeal, which should not be overlooked by the incoming Administration, presses upon the attention of the body, of which he is a member, the Democratic doctrine of levying tonnage duties upon the vessels which visit our port.

But the Alderman is in advance of the Senator. The former would tax the toil of the producer, the labor of the mechanic, the goods of the merchant, to create *additional facilities* for shipping—the latter would only clear out obstructions and keep in repair works already done, by levying contributions on vessels reaching their haven. The Alderman would levy a tax upon vessels "visiting this or any other port of entry," to widen our river—the Senator's bill, in all its deformity, proposed only to send the tax collector on board, in the harbor which the vessel entered, to collect duties for its improvement.

But this is an age of progress—great bodies move slower than smaller ones, and it therefore does not surprise us that a Democratic member of the Council finds himself so far in advance of "giant" U. S. Senators—or that our worthy municipal authorities gravely entertain the project of seizing upon the white wings of commerce, to pluck from them their feathers.

If this project, however, meets the approval of our citizens and the favor of the Council, we suggest that that body take one step further, and, when a street is opened, direct the free-holding assessors chosen, to seize the produce of the farmer as he journeys to market, and pay the proceeds of it over to those deemed damaged by the improvement, while they strike out the term "benefited by the improvement," from the vocabulary of assessments—and when a Railroad train approaches our city, direct the tax-gatherer to "look out for the engine," and collect duty and pour it into the lap of the city fathers. If not, the burden is unequal. A barrel of flour is sent by sail and a duty is exacted—a ton of merchandise arrives and is landed at our wharves, and a greedy official makes his levy, while the same articles, if only under the nostrils of the iron horse, pass to and fro, unnoticed, unmolested and free. We should judge Lake Michigan would *storm* at this discrimination—which if adopted will induce vessel owners to yield the carrying trade to the tender mercies of corporations, and shun Chicago, as ships do Barnegat and the Maelstrom.

But seriously, we cannot believe that the Council will deliberately endorse the project of Mr. Dwyer. It is the policy of our city to invite business here, not to tax it for coming. It is our policy to open every avenue by land and water, which shall bring together the treasures of the East and the West, to meet here upon an equal footing, with as light burdens and slight obstructions placed in their way as possible, and if city improvements are needed, let the city pay for them in common with the holders of property directly benefited by such improvements.

If the River is too narrow, widen it, and if property along its banks is benefited, assess it therefor, but let us not resort to a suicidal policy by adopting measures which will speedily prove, that with tonnage duties hanging over our port, its enlargement would not be n

I'm "talking in my sleep.

For I know I am but dreaming,
When I think your love is mine;
And I know they are but seeming,
All the hopes that round me shine,
So remember, when I tell you,
What I can no longer keep,

We are now opening a new stock of

do Bleached Sheetings and Jeans,
do do and Brown Canton Flannels,
do Fancy prints, best brands and latest styles,
do blue and orange, and blue and white do
do M d'Laing's, good Medal styles,
Together with a general assortment of Ladies' Dress
White Goods, &c., which we commend to the trade,
grateful acknowledgments for past favors, hoping to the
continuance of the same.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

A choice and varied assortment of Fall and Winter
thing, at 20 per cent. cheaper than was ever sold before.

HANES & LADD, No. 83 Lake St., Tennant Bldg., will
to dispose of the balance of their Fall and Winter S
previous to their purchase for the Spring trade, will sell
same, consisting in part of Blue Pile Over Coats, Blue
Knot Over Coats, Brown Petershams, Mottled Beavers, &c.
FROCKS—Black, Blue and Green Frock Coats; See
all variety. VESTS—Velvets, Satins, Cloth, Cashmere
PANTS—Black Dressin, Black and Fancy Cashmere, Bl
Gray, &c.

A large assortment of Knit Wool Drawers, Wrappers,
All of which will be sold at the above reduction, in pri
dec 20

NEW GOODS by Express.—T. B. CARL

Has just received by Express—
Tanscolored Merinos and Parmenttas,
Green, White, and Maroon Merinos,
Printed Velvets, choice colors and patterns,
Super's Blue Bombazines, fine qualities,
Rich French DeLaitier desirable styles,
Tanscolored and all other shades, all wool do,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, including wide bands,
Galloon Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, Buttons, &c.
ALSO—Embroideries of the newest styles; such as
Flowering and class Underlaces, new patterns,
Muscatan or printed Collars, new styles,
Banded, Jaconet, Swiss and Book Collars,
Infants' Waists, Bands and Caps,
Swiss Edgings and Insertings, very cheap,
Alexander's Kid Gloves, white, black and colored,
Grade, Nap and Marceline Silks, all shades,
Mourning and Drab Long Shawls,
Embroidery Silk, assorted shades, Spool do do
Plaid Wool Goods for children, very nice,
Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Black Eng. Crape,
T. B. C. has also in store the largest and best assort
of Dress Goods, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries
bons and Fancy Goods, ever offered by him, to which
would invite the attention of the Ladies, at
118 LAKE STREET

GROCERIES, & C

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE. 75 H

P. R. and N. Sugar,
350 brls powdered, crushed and coffee sugar,
150 " P. R. and N. O.
20 " Dutch crushed,
300 sacks Rio Coffee,
150 packs Java Coffee,
225 pkgs green and black Tea,
150 bxs $\frac{1}{2}$ do and $\frac{1}{4}$ do new Raisins,
500 bxs Hamburg and W R Cheese,
75 brls and $\frac{1}{2}$ do No 1 and 2 Mackerel,
20 bxs Codfish,
100 " new Herring,
150 " assorted brands Tobacco,
2000 doz " " Chewing Tobacco,
200 " " " Smoking " "
120 brls " "
70 bxs Ground Coffee,
25 " New York Starch,
75 " assorted Pickles,
30 " pickled Oysters and Lobsters,
15 " new Citron,
175 " ground Pepper, Spice and Cinnamon,
10 " Chicago Candles,
50 " " Candy,
15 casks new Currants,
20 bxs Sakeratus,
30 " Macaroni and Vermacelli,
30 bales Wicking,
4000 sacks Dairy Salt,
75 brls Buffalo Whisky,
35 " pure Cider Vinegar,
75 reams Paper,
150 bxs Cigars,
50 cans English Mustard,
40 bxs " "
100 doz Patent Pails,
50 " Tubs, assorted sizes,
10 " Half-bushel Measures,
together with a general assortment of goods in our
of which we will sell at lowest market prices for cas
dec 1 1852

A. T. SPENCER

56 and 58 South Water street, foot of

J. C. WILLIAMS & O. F. AV

WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISS
chants, No. 83 South Water Street, now offer to th
the city and country the following goods AT THE
MARKET PRICES FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER:

200 bbls N. O. & W. 1. Sugar,
600 bbls refined and clarified sugar,
200 " powdered, crushed and granulated sugars
40 tierces and bbls W. I Molasses,
200 bbls Plantation " "
40 " S. A. and Stewart's Syrups,
400 bags Cape, Rio and Java Coffee,
100 boxes Ground Coffee,
400 chests and half-chests Green and Black Teas,
250 boxes and half-boxes Honey Dew Tobacco,
12 cases Myers & McCulloch's Aromatic Tobacco,
4000 doz. assorted Smoking and Chewing " "
100 bbls " Tobacco,
50 " Ash, bbls Chewing " loose,
40 boxes Yellow Bank " "
100 M. Cigars, assorted brands,
200 boxes Layer, M. B. and Cluster Raisins,
100 " Seedless Raisins,
40 " " Currants,
20 " " " " "

Correct, *Mr. Journal*. And you might have added that the motion was seconded and cordially approved of by Ald. Haines, one of the staunchest and most intelligent whigs in the city, and an enterprising business man.

TONNAGE DUTIES are awful things when they can be made a bugbear of before election, by whig editors for the injury of prominent democratic statesmen; but viewed in their practical bearing, without party bias, they seem disarmed of much of their terror.—Chicago Dem.

The resolution is, that within certain limits and restrictions, enacted by Congress, ports of entry should have the power to levy such taxes, if they thought best. Certainly, those cities are the best judges of what is for their own interest, and will not levy the tax unless it will add to their prosperity, and subserve the interests of commerce generally.

The *Press* thus replies to our remarks concerning the resolution of Mr. DWYER, asking our Legislature to petition Congress, to allow the Common Council to collect a tonnage duty on vessels "entering this or other port of entry," for the purpose of widening the river. We are willing to give the advocates of this measure the full benefit of the above argument, that the power is granted, to be used only in case the Council *thinks best to exercise it*, and that they are the best judges of what is for their own interest.

At the same time we have not the most implicit confidence in Chicago Common Councils, having had repeated opportunities in common with the mass of our citizens to demur to what they have "thought best," and although the present worthy and efficient Board, might well be entrusted with our national affairs, it does not follow that their successors will of necessity be equally just, wise and "national." The Council might think best to fill up the river altogether, on the ground that land now-a-days is more valuable than water—still we don't think the power to do so, ought to be conferred upon them.

We do not think it best in any view, and in any contingency which may arise, to tax vessels with a tonnage duty, and therefore can see no reason why the power should be given, simply that it might be *reposed* in the Common Council.

Chicago is already the only port of consequence on the Lakes *where vessel property is taxed*, which accounts for the meagre list of its marine—give to the common council the power to levy tonnage duties, as their whims or caprices may dictate, also, and it will continue to be a port of entry but in name.

Ald Dwyer called up his resolution relative to Tonnage duties—lying on the table, and asked for its passage; after considerable discussion, Ald Kizzie introduced a substitute for Ald Dwyer's resolution.

After further discussion, Ald Brown called the previous question, and the call being sustained, Ald Dwyer asked for the ayes and nays, which resulted in the loss of the main question by nays.

My pretty secret's coming,
 Oh, listen with your heart,
 And you shall hear it humming
 So close, 'twill make you start.

Oh, shut your eyes so earnest,
 Or mine will widely weep,—
 I love you! I adore you! but—
 I'm "talking in my sleep."

Assorted Teas. Some of the richest and most delicate fl-
 avored ever received, at the following very moderate prices:

Strong Young Hyson—Warranted good,	50 cents.
Fine do do Much admired,	62½ "
Ex. Fine do do Curious flavor,	75 "

Also, a lot of Colony Teas, from 3s to 6s per lb.—Gunpow-
 der and other varieties equally low.

COFFEE of superior grades, roasted by an improved ap-
 paratus daily, and ground as required, warranted pure and
 good. Thousands know this. Those who do not, go to the
 ranch of the New York and China Tea Store, and judge for
 themselves.

SPICES | Ground, and ready for sale; also, Mustard.

A. H. BLACKALL & CO.

No. 56 Clark-st.

sep10/51

HARDWARE.

TOOLS AND SHELF HARDWARE, at No.

174 LAKE STREET.—W. F. Dominick & Co., wholesale
 and retail dealers in

Mechanic's Tools,	Cutlery,
Builders' Hardware	Guns and Pistols,
Cabinet Trimmings,	Sporting Apparatus,
Upholsterers' Stock,	Gun Materials,
Pump Chain,	Mill Saws,
Gun Powder,	Cast Steel Files,
	kc., kc., &c., &c.

Orders by mail promptly executed.

W. F. DOMINICK. mar23-dly C. R. LARRABEE.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS AND HARDWARE
 for sale cheap at No. 103 Lake street, by LAKE &
 BROWN.

We invite the attention of consumers and merchants, to
 our extensive stock of Iron and Hardware.

We have on hand one of the largest assortments of Iron
 ever brought to this market, which we shall continue to sell
 our former low prices.

200 tons American Bar Iron, all sizes.

100 "	English	"	"	"
50 "	Swedes	"	"	"
2 "	Old Sable	"	"	"
25 "	Boiler	"	"	"
40 "	Sheet	"	"	"
10 "	Hoop	"	"	"
35 "	Plough Steel,	"	"	"
10 "	Spring	"	"	"

We have also a few tons of extra refined Iron for engine
 and mill purposes.

1000 kegs Eastern Nails, 200 kegs Wrought Spikes,
 Tin Ware at wholesale. Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron work
 done on short notice. Orders from the country will receive
 prompt attention.

We wish it understood that we shall sell Iron to the trade
 to large manufacturers, at a small advance for cash or
 approved paper.

LAKE & BROWN.

Those voting in the negative, were Ald
 Williams, Maher, Rose, James, Taylor, Mal-
 com, Brown, Mitchell and Kinzie.
 Those voting in the affirmative were Ald
 Smith and Dwyer.

To the Senators of the United States
respectively.

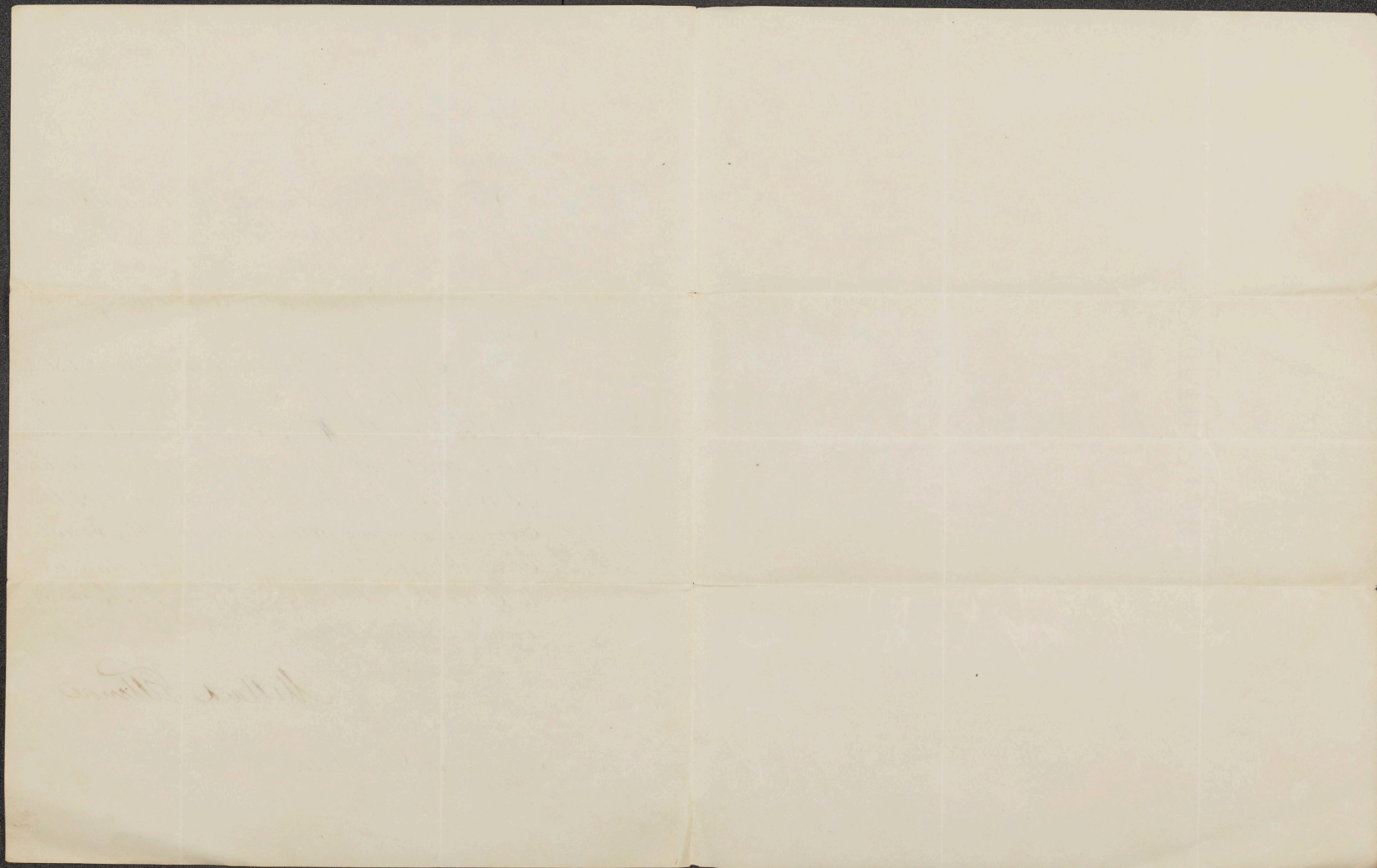
Washington, 11th February 1853.

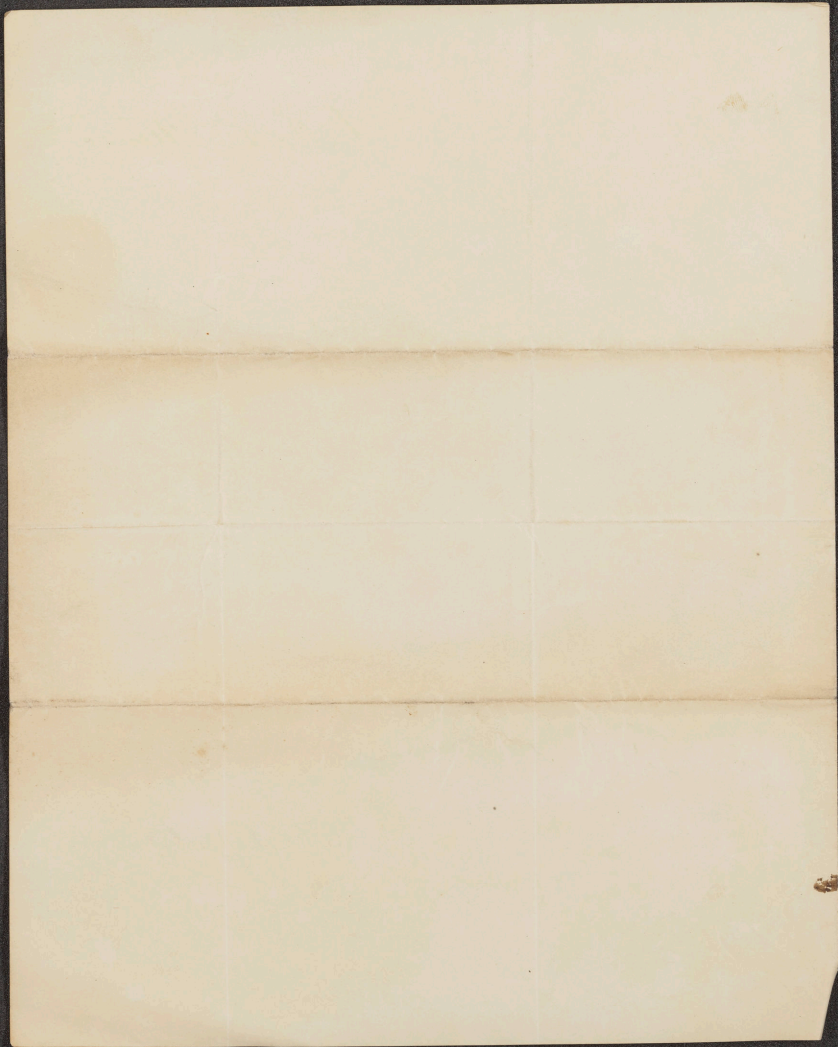
Sir:

Objects interesting to the United States
requiring that the Senate should be in
Session on the 4th of March next, to re-
ceive and act upon such communications
as may be made to it on the part of the
Executive, your attendance in the Senate
Chamber, in this city, on that day, at
10 O'clock in the forenoon, is accord-
ingly requested.

William Pittmore

Hon: Stephen A. Douglass.





Washington City D.C.
Feby. 11th 1853

My dear Sir,

I observe by the public journals that you are to address the Senate in a few days upon the Colonization question, or more properly speaking, upon the true intent and meaning of President Monroe's notice to the Old World, to keep hands off, of the American Continents.

Without arrogating to myself so much consequence as to suppose my construction of a grave question of international policy, could have the least weight with learned Senators, I have nevertheless thought it possible that the enclosed authentic, but unpublished incident, showing in what light the Monroe doctrine was regarded in 1842, by a powerful foreign rival, as well as by our own Government, and people too, at that day, might not be uninteresting to you.

You may remember that to appease Mexico, I was recalled from my Command in the Pacific, to account for my invasion of California. I made no complaint about that: My explanations

written and verbal, after I returned to Washington
were satisfactory to the Executive; And I considered,
and did not stand alone at home or abroad in so con-
sidering, that I had contributed more to the honor
and future interest of my Country, in carrying
out the Monroe Doctrine on that occasion, than I
could have done by the Capture even of fleets upon
the Ocean in time of war -

I am much of an invalid
yet, from the accident which befel me in December,
otherwise I should have called to offer my sincere
sympathy in your great bereavement -

Accept Dear Sir, the best wishes of
Yours faithfully -

Wm. A. C. Jones
N. Y. N. Y.
Corner of 10th & F. Street -

Should

S. A. Douglas
✓ ✓ ✓
U. S. Senate

Ap. G. Jones
on manuscript

Russellville Feb'y 14th 1853

141-1

Dear Sir

I perceive that for some time past, our relations with Central America, and The Clayton and Bulwer treaty hath been a subject of discussion in the Senate of the U. S. and that they have excited public interest & attention, and I take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines to put you in possession of a portion of the history of those affairs of which it appears the Senate and public appear to be profoundly ^{ignorant} ~~ignorant~~.

In the little state of Nicaragua, as you know, and no where else, upon the whole continent of America, is the only practicable route for a ship canal between the two oceans. Within the borders of that state lies the two lakes of Managua and Nicaragua, ~~the latter~~ connected by a short River, so the navigation which there is, however, an obstruction which might be easily overcome. The Lake of Nicaragua, a large, extensive deep & navigable sheet of water ~~is~~ is connected with the Caribbean Sea by the Rio San Juan de Nicaragua. The Port of Realajo upon the Pacific, one of the best harbours of its dimensions upon its coast, is within ten leagues of the Lake ~~of the Lake~~ of Managua. Between this port, through the two lakes and the connecting Rivers, ^{and the mouth of the San Juan} a ship canal, of dimensions sufficient for the passage of the largest vessels might be constructed. The Lake of Nicaragua is

of depth and extent ^{sufficient} to receive 300 ships of the line, where they might be locked up by impregnable Fortresses situated at each terminus of the canal upon the two seas. Thus enabling the nation holding possession of such Oceanic land thus fortified, to command the commerce of both seas, with even an inferior naval force; ^{because of the} security and ^{safety} of the retreat to which it ^{might} retreat if overpowered upon the open sea, and because of its means of taking advantage of its position of safety & proximity, to destroy the trade of a rival & independent power upon all the adjacent seas with impunity.

To secure for the United States, this advantage, and to obtain the property, and the armed occupation of such Oceanic communications for my country, and thus to obtain the only means of transporting our fleets and armies speedily across the continent, in order to defend, protect and maintain our empire & dominion on the shores of the Pacific, induced me in 1848 to accept the Mission to Central America in preference to several other important positions tendered to me by Mr Polk. Shortly after my arrival at the Capital of Central America, which I did so after encountering incredible dangers, difficulties and hardships including shipwrecks, capture, and exposure to Famine & sickness under circumstances which made my condition almost hopeless, I learned, that in consequence of the discovery of the vast mineral wealth in every extensive possessions on the Pacific there was a ^{great} ~~large~~ &

unexampled emigration to California & Oregon, and the question became one of immense magnitude as to the speediest mode of sending fleets & armies to the Pacific to protect and defend our dominions of over immense acquisitions of territory in that quarter of the continent. Under these circumstances, and in view of all the important considerations & consequences involved, I did without express authority or instructions from the Executive Govt, conclude a treaty with the Hon. Buenavista Selva, the accredited Commr of the State of Nicaragua on the 21st of June 1849, with the contents of which you are acquainted, as I remember to have read to you at Washington in the winter of 1850 as I executed copy of the treaty which I then had and now have in my possession. This treaty was abandoned and suppressed by Clayton, to whom I delivered ~~I showed~~ the same, with copies of my despatches to the State Department Nos 1 to 9 inclusive, and copies of my correspondence with the State ~~Department~~ of Nicaragua and her Commr in the month of September or October 1849. I had to encounter and overcome great difficulties in negotiating this treaty, created by the intrigues of Chatfield the British Consul Genl. in Central America and of his agents, all of which, I, with much trouble and at great expense (for which I have not been remunerated) continued to circumvent. As soon as Clayton was installed in the State Department, I was

superceeded in the mission to Central America by a man named Sjier, who was it seems hurried off to Nicaragua, doubtless with the purpose at the time, of taking the work out of my hands, and with the intention of ~~securing~~^{monopolizing} the honour and glory of securing by treaty, the very objects which were accomplished by me. For Clayton knew from my Despatch No 8 that I was engaged in negotiating the Treaty at the time he sent Sjiers to Leon. When this treaty was concluded I demanded a Govt Escort which was furnished, and I forthwith started home with three executed copies of ~~the treaty~~ thereof, two of which were furnished to Clayton and one of which I retained and still have in my possession. ~~At the time~~

The fact that this treaty was made could not be concealed in Central America, & although its precise provisions were not known to Chatfield, yet he sent Home immediately his Secretary Mr Booth as a bearer of despatches with all the information which he could obtain. Booth travelled with me to the Coast, embarked with me at Belize on the same vessel, and we arrived at the same time in New York. From him I learned that he was charged with despatches to Lord Palmerston (the then British foreign minister) & upon the subject of the treaty which he had

made, he left New York in a few days after he arrived, for Liverpool on board the Sarah Sands, and it would seem that more than sufficient ^{time} had not elapsed, for his arrival in London, and for Palmerston to have read and digested Chalmers' despatch, before Bulwer is ~~sent~~ sent to Washington as a special envoy & minister extraordinary, at whose imperious dictation and demand Clayton surrenders and abandons my treaty, yields in the most craven & pusillanimous spirit all the important rights therein secured, and not only so, but then agrees in the solemn form of a treaty, ~~swearing~~ ^{swearing} to that the United States shall never by any future treaty with any of the Spanish-American States, or in any other manner acquire similar rights to those which I had hoped to secure by my treaty. Not only was my treaty ~~abandoned~~ abandoned, but the United States pledged never to make a similar treaty, or to obtain similar rights, for the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is nothing more than this. //

It is matter not only of astonishment but of disgust, that Genl Cass and others should ~~then~~ public speakers in the U.S. Senate full of Whiggery & Patriotism, declare for ^{the} enforcement of

the Monroe Doctrine at all hazards, and that no Power in Europe should be permitted to subjugate or colonize any part ~~part~~ of the American Continent or adjacent Islands, Yet that they, the very same men, should have voted for the British treaty, and should have in so doing, consented to, and committed the abandonment of all the rights secured to, and the obligations imposed upon the U.S. by my treaty, which furnished a claim, and ground of right and grant upon which the Govt might stand in support of the Monroe doctrine. Cap. now pretends that Great Britain shall not be permitted to colonize any part of Central America, Yet he did not stand on this ground, and claim that this ^{Monroe} doctrine should be enforced, when he co-operated with Clayton in playing the Sink - Pocket Game with my treaty, & in a bare surrender and abandonment of the rights secured by it ~~it~~ upon the imperious demand of England made through her Minister Bulwer. It is true Bulwer was greatly the superior of Clayton in talent, information and skill in diplomacy, yet this is not sufficient ^{of itself} to account for this humiliating abandonment of ~~our~~ this country's rights, interest and honour. He must have been overawed or by British threats, or influenced by his

admiration of British power or his veneration for British Institutions, or by the still baser motive of suppressing the facts that might of known, reflect honour and credit upon a democratic administration, or upon ~~upon~~ the party appointed by it to sustain the interests of the Country in Central America. If Cap. is in heart such a devoted advocate of the Monroe Doctrine, as that he would sanction the interference of the U.S. at the hazard of war, to prevent England from colonizing the Bay Islands or any part of Spanish America though our Govt had no territorial rights or claims to authorize such interference, why did he not then uphold this doctrine and sustain it, when ~~he~~ in respect to Central America, my Treaty gave rights ^{to the U.S.} to possess, arm and occupy a great Oceanic Canal, and in that region of the Continent and which expressly made it the duty of this Govt to guarantee and protect the State of Nicaragua as the territorial ^{sovereign} ~~sovereign~~ of the ^{Coast} ~~Coast~~ and Country claimed for the Mosquito Indians by England as the pretended protector & ally of those savages, There then would have been something ~~the~~ tangible; independant of the naked Monroe doctrine, in the form of treaty obligation and right, to have authorised an effective interference to have prevented or forbidden British

Colonization in central America, Yet Ho, Genl
Cass, Downs, Soule Lothens of the Democratic Senators
who pretend to be great advocates of the Mon: Doc:
Not only surrender my treaty, of which I presume
they had knowledge, but vote to ratify the
Bulwer treaty, which agrees ~~never~~ that the
U. S. shall never severally by treaty with any
of the American Republics in Central America or
otherwise, acquire similar privileges to those
~~now~~ defined in ~~the~~ ^{my} ~~the~~ suppressed treaty.

What under heaven could have prompted
Democratic Senators to have approved the Bulwer
treaty, it gave up every thing, and got nothing
in return. If it was right for Fillmore to
decline entering into a treaty with England & France
that this Government should never annex Cuba to
this Confederacy, - Surely it must have been
wrong to have agreed with England, in the Bulwer
treaty, that the U. S. should never annex ^{to the Union} any
portion of Mexico or Central America through
which an inter-oceanic communication by land
or water might or could be constructed. England
wants no such communication, we do, and
England has no right to interfere to prevent the
accomplishment of a great design, so important to us
if we by either conquest or treaty are able to
consummate it, any more than we have a right
to require England to bind herself, by treaty, that

she shall not make any farther acquisition
 of Territory or dominion in India or in
 the Islands of the ^{two} oceans. Never! Never!
 should an American President or Senate have
 bound themselves by treaty ^{to England} not to Annex
 to our Union either Mexico or Central
 America. For the Acquisition of Oregon
 and California, makes the future Annexation
 of the residue of the North American
 Continent a manifest necessity. For our
 dominions on the Pacific ocean can never
 be retained & preserved when the routes
 through which only they can be reached
 and through which only armies and fleets
 can be ~~to~~ sent to them belongs to other
 independent Governments. My treaty was
 in fact ~~and is~~ ~~a substance~~ a substantial
 annexation of the State of Nicaragua to the
 American Union, and England had no right
 to interfere & demand at our hands an
 abandonment of my treaty, by which we
 gave only providing a right of way for our
 fleets and troops ^{to pass} from our Eastern to our Western
 empire, and I am grieved and shocked
 beyond measure that ~~a~~ a truckling Whig
 administration, should have found democratic
 senators enough to cooperate with it, in a

weak and unpatriotic supposition to such
unauthorised demands. // What seems most
remarkable to me is that Capt Downes & Genl
& Mason don't seem to know any thing about
my treaty, or that such a man as myself had
ever lived. Though I will scarcely do to affirm
that such grave & revered signors are ignorant
of what was repeatedly commented upon by the
Washington Rep., and what was on a former
occasion called for by a resolution of their own
body presented I think by yourself in 1850.

They profess to have been cheated by this
Bulwer treaty, "innocent souls"; Cheated! //
He that would have been cheated by that
treaty, by which every thing, upon its very
face, was surrendered, without any equivalent
whatsoever, should have the care and custody
of his person and effects given over to a
Committee, as a Slave. They thought that
England under that treaty, had
agreed to surrender her claim to the
Belize and the Islands on the Bay of Honduras
Fudge! they should have known better.
England surrenders nothing, unless required,
and that in a stern tone, the treaty says
nothing about Belize and does not define
the extent ~~on~~ ^{the} boundary of Central America
at all, and the whole object of the treaty
was to ~~for~~ interpose a perpetual barrier

not to English encroachment, but to the future
extension of our dominion over those countries,
through which only we could with facility reach
our pacific possessions.

If my Treaty with Nicaragua has
been destroyed, I mean the Canal treaty,
I have an executed copy which can be
furnished to the Senate. I made three
other treaties of Amity & Commerce with
the three of the States of Central America
to wit, Guatemala, Honduras & Nicaragua
which have never been published, as having
been ratified by the Senate, and which I
suppose have been also suppressed.

The Despatches to the Department of State
which should be furnished upon your
call are numbered from 1 to 9 inclusive.
The last No 9 was written at the request
of Mr Clayton, in Washington, at the time
I laid all the ^{old} treaties & correspondence before
him, it is addressed to him, and refers
to my correspondence with the States of
Central America and Especially to my
correspondence with Senor Don B. Salva and
Delinas the Commr & Foreign Minister
of Nicaragua. I have copies of ^{all} my
despatches to the State Department now in my
possession, with the Despatch No 9 I here with
enclose to you, with the request that ^{you} may use

it if deemed proper, and return it to me again after you ~~have~~^{are} done with it.

In order that the Whig Secretary Clayton, as well as those Senators, whether whigs or democrats who concurred with him in the approval of the Bulwer treaty and in the suppression of mine, should be held to a just responsibility, the facts and all the facts should be fully made known to the American people, and those Gentleman Senators who complain of having been cheated should be instructed, if they do not know, out of what, and out of how much they have been cheated

with great respect

your obedient servant

Thos M^r Douglass

Elijah Wise

P.S. This communication has been hastily written in confidence and is not designed for publication by any means E. W.

Copy

Chicago. Feb. 14. 1853.

Dr Sir:

Wth pity you, amid your mere affliction, in view of the rush for office that is to be made upon you. Our politicians, to make capital for themselves, at Springfield, have signed, as in 1845, for every body & every thing.

Meet in caucus & dispose of every thing at once. Let the delegation stand together & sign the whole batch.

In my District, I lost but ^{one} ^{orment} member of the Legislature, I can do the same for Shields, if we three act together in my

Distinct, where I am willing to
shoulder all responsibilities
before God & man.

I have done all I could to
discountenance petitions & to
prevent ^{men} going to Washington.

I do not mean to go unless
you think it best. //

Is there any use in my
going? What says Shields?

We must all three act
in concert & Holroy will
act with us.

You both can throw
all responsibility upon me
as the local representative
& I will face it.

With your domestic troubles

and your position before
the nation, you ought
not to be troubled with
our preferences about officers.
And, as to Gen Shields, as
a candidate for reelection,
I should think that he
would prefer to leave them
to the local delegates. //

Yr obt St

Wm Wentworth
Hans A Douglass

John Moulton
February 10
about office