Dec. 9th 1853

Jarome B. Buck
Informing you of your Election as a Member of the Fremont Literary Association.

Dec. 9, 1853

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir.

I am honored in communicating to you, that a resolution was adopted unanimously, by the Fremont Literary Association, electing yourself with some other of our American Statesmen, honorary members of our Association

Be pleased to receive this small, tho' sincere tribute of our respect and esteem, for your efforts to the advancement and benefit of our Common Country, and grant us the high honor, by a letter of acceptance from you Sir, permission to enroll your name upon our list of Honorary Members

Very Respectfully Yours
Jerome B. Buck
No. 12 Mercantile Library
Philadelphia

Dec. 9. 53.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9th 1853

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir –

Will you do me the favor of examining the enclosed Memorial? – Should it meet your approval, as I hope it may, will you, Sir, lend your powerful influence to carry this measure through Congress? I want you to bring in such a Bill as you deem best to carry out this plan. – If you do this successfully, it would give you great popularity. The Memorial has been published in several periodicals and papers of wide circulation, and has been read and approved in every section of our land. Mr. Cass is favorable to the measure; so also was Mr. Soulé –

I will send you another Memorial, with additional signatures – and, also important Reports and documents concerning the advantages of employing Female Teachers, as soon as I hear from you, and learn that you will undertake to bring the Memorial before the Senate. A Member of the House is pledged to present it there.

Very respectfully yrs,

Sarah J. Hale

Ed. of the Ladys Book

Philadelphia

Sarah J. Hale

A Memorial

to Congress

Phila. Dec. 9 1853
209
[S. A. Douglas papers, V. 2]

MEMORIAL

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:—

Whereas, there are now more than *two millions* of children in our country destitute of the opportunity of education, demanding *sixty thousand teachers* to supply them at the same ratio as is common in our best educated sections, your memorialists beg to call your attention to these considerations:—

1. That while the Great West, California, and the wide Ocean, invite young men to wealth and adventure, and while the labors of the school-room offer so little recompense or honor, the sixty thousand teachers needed cannot be obtained from their ranks, and therefore the young women of our country must become teachers of the common schools, or these must be given up.

2. That the reports of common school education show that women are the *best* teachers, and that in those States where education is most prosperous, the average of female teachers to that of the other sex is as *five* to *one*.

3. That while, as a general rule, women are not expected to support families, nor to pay from their earnings to support the State, they can afford to teach for a smaller compensation than men, and therefore funds bestowed to educate female teachers gratuitously will, in the end, prove a measure of *economy*, and at the same time will tend to render education more universal and more elevated by securing the best class of teachers at a moderate expense.

4. That those most willing to teach are chiefly found in the industrial class, which, as yet, has received few favors from National or State Legislatures.

5. That providing such gratuitous advantages for women to act as educators, will secure a vast number of well educated teachers, not by instituting a class of *celibates*, but by employing the unoccupied energies of thousands of young women from their school-days to the period of marriage; while, at the same time, they will thus be qualifying themselves for the most arduous duties of their future domestic relations.

In view of these considerations, your memorialists petition that THREE OR FOUR MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE PUBLIC NATIONAL DOMAIN be set apart to endow at least one *Normal School* in every State, for the gratuitous education of Female Teachers.

These institutions could be modelled and managed in each State to suit the wishes of its inhabitants, and young ladies of every section would be trained as instructors for children in their own vicinity. This would be found of immense advantage in the States where schools have hitherto been neglected.

While such vast portions of the national domain are devoted to national aggrandisement, or physical advantages, we humbly petition that a moderate share may be conferred to benefit the Daughters of our Republic, and thus at the same time to provide Educators for two millions of its most neglected children.

Henry Pitcher
Joel Jones
George Platt
A. V. Parsons

Private

New York. December 9th 1853

Hon S. A. Douglas

My Dear Sir

A few months since the Senate of the United States confirmed my appointment as Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Most unexpectedly to me my name is again, I suppose, before your honorable body for confirmation as Collector in the place of Greene C. Bronson, removed by the President. I beg leave to say to you that I was not an applicant for either of these offices, having as it is well known in this State, for more than twenty five years declined various important offices which at different times, during that period, have been tendered me by the State and National Governments.

Apprehensive that some members of the Senate may not be correctly informed as to my position and acts since I assumed the duties of the office of Collector, I feel that it may be necessary to have some friend in the Senate (and I know of no one that I can venture to claim as such more confidently than yourself) who will defend me against the charge of proscriptiveness, should it be made.

It has always been usual for a new Collector, when coming into office to appoint, at least, one Deputy and a Cashier – usually ~~some~~ some confidential friends or relatives. This privilege I waived and reappointed the six Deputies of my predecessor and continued his own son as Cashier. I have not disturbed a single subordinate appointment made by my predecessor, and it must be understood that about two thirds of these appointments were made

rim during the six months he was in office. Looking confidently for a reunion of the Democratic party in this State at the next election, I consider these appointments as Democrats, although, as it is well known, they were taken almost exclusively from one Section of the Democratic party of this State.

Some weeks since I received a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee, informing me that I had been charged, in a newspaper, in Kentucky with being an abolitionist and a freesoiler — Charges which surely no newspaper in this State, or any individual here has ever ventured to make against me. It may be necessary therefore, to show my political ~~creed~~ record, humble and unpretending as it is.

My democracy commenced with the war of 1812, in which I served two campaigns as a volunteer & a private soldier, until near the close of the last campaign when I received a brevet commission in Canada. The records of the war Department will show that, under the late land bounty law, I have received a Land Warrant for 160 acres of land thus proving a nine months service.

I was elected to the Senate of this State after the adoption of the Constitution of 1821. My term embraced the Presidential election of 1824, which was attended with more scenes of outrage and violence than was ever before, or has been since exhibited.

A portion of the Democratic party however remained firm in the support of the regular nominee William H Crawford of Georgia. A quorum of the Senate (17) of which I was one resented to the last (notwithstanding a special Session of the Legislature was called to intimidate us) the designs of the Federal party. A similar proposition to divide the Democratic party of the State, you will recollect, was made in 1800 for the purpose of defeating the election of Mr Jefferson.

In 1828 I was active in the support of General Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency, although then and since borne down by the fanaticism of antimasonry in Western New York.

In 1832 I attended as a delegate to Baltimore for the renomination of President Jackson, and devoted much time and money in sustaining his administration & that of Mr Van Buren which succeeded it.

In 1844 I was President of the State Democratic Convention which nominated the Electors of President Polk and Silas Wright for Governor.—

In 1847 - 4th of July - I attended the far famed Chicago Convention, as a delegate from a Democratic Convention of the County of Genesee, and exerted my feeble abilities in defence of the patriotic veto message of President Polk of the Harbour and River Bill, while the main object of the Convention was to override & break it down.

In 1848, I was one of the State candidates for Elector on the Cass electoral ticket & supported that ticket with as much zeal and sincerity as I did the electoral tickets of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren & Polk.

I do not know that I need add more. I certainly have never been charged or suspected of complicity in any of the Wilmot proviso or free soil agitations, to my knowledge, at any time, or in any place, excepting the instance to which I have referred and which must have been made at that

distance to avoid detection.

You know me well and I shall be much obliged if you will do me the favor of correcting any misrepresentations which may have found their way to the mind of any Senator.

The facts I have stated will refut any charge of of proscription towards the appointees of my predecessor, and will also prove my sincere desire to bring about a reunion of the Democratic party of this State and will also, I trust relieve me from the charge of fugitivism should it be made.

I am Dear Sir
With great respect
Your friend & ob Servant
Heman J. Redfield

P.S. Since writing the above a friend has inclosed me a newspaper from Batavia containing an article, which I have cut out and take the liberty of enclosing. You will see it is from a Whig paper, but seems to be well and candidly written.

H. J. R.

H. Redfield Esq.
Confidential
Private

New York Decr. 12th 1853

Dear Sir,

Mr Madan a Cuban by birth and subject of Spain, is the owner of large estates in the neighbourhood of Matanzas where he now resides, he was however educated in this country, has resided here a long time, and on the twenty seventh of June 1850 was regularly naturalized as an American citizen.

During the year 1849 he was a member of a club formed in this city called the Cuban Junta to prosecute the political interests of that Island — The views of that club as you are no doubt aware, were to revolutionize the Island & it with other similar organizations led to the unfortunate expedition of Lopez — Mr Madan however acting under advice of myself & others here, became dissatisfied with Lopez, & convinced that any expedition led by him must end disastrously — he consequently with drew from the club & had nothing to do with its overt acts, nor with the organization of the expedition — not however before the Spanish Government was aware of his connection with it. After the failure of Lopez expedition in 1851 Mr Madan procured a passport as an American citizen from Mr Webster then secretary of State & returned to Cuba, on his arrival there, he was immediately taken into custody and tried by a military tribunal, for his acts as member of the Junta. The trial was as might have been expected from the character of the Tribunal a succession

of outrages upon Law & Justice, and it resulted in a sentence of guilty, a heavy pecuniary fine, and a sentence of exile to Spain—, the sentence of exile to Spain has been revoked, but Mr Madan has been refused a passport to this country and is virtually kept a prisoner there.

Mr Madans object now is as an American citizen to invoke the protection of our Government—, He believes and no doubt correctly that the vigorous interposition of our government would relieve him from a situation of great embarrassment & danger.

I intend to come to Washington to lay the case before the President in the month of January, and my object in writing this letter is to possess you with an outline of the facts, and without expecting you to commit yourself at present in any way—, to ask how the case strikes you on its first aspect, and if when I come on I can obtain your attention to its consideration.

Privately, it is a case of great hardship and flagrant wrong— Publicly, one well calculated as it strikes me for the application of the new doctrines, or rather what I hope is to be the new practice on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens.

Mr Madan is a gentlemen and man of fortune, and connected with some of the first and wealthiest families of the Island. But of the Political bearings of the question you are more able to judge than I am.

A few lines from you on the subject would much oblige me.— In reference to Mr Madans position in Cuba you will percieve the importance of keeping this matter as private as may be, until some official action can be had on the subject.

I am dear Sir

with great respect & regard

faithfully your obedient

Theodore Sedgwick

The Hon

S. J. Douglas

Senate

Washington D C

New York

Theodore Sedwick

In relation to Mr Madan now a prisoner in Cuba.

Treasury Department
Third Auditor's Office
Dec. 14, 1865

Dear Sir

I learned through a friend that on yesterday you informed the Sec. of the Treasury that my appt. to a temporary clerkship at a $1000 per year "was peculiarly offensive to you."

I regretted this exceedingly, as I was in hopes that I might remain here until May next when through the kindness of some friends together with the means I have already and what I expected to save during the winter, that I would again commence a Democratic paper in Bloomington or Decatur, Ills.

I also regretted it because for the last five months I had been striving to redeem the errors I committed last spring, and it did seem hard that I should now be compelled to resign my position, and by this means gratify a few who have ever been my enemies while they assumed the garb of friendship.

That I may have spoken disparingly of you to some friends, I cannot deny, nor do I wish to. I thought

Sen. and still think that I was entitled to better treatment at your hands than I received, but that I ever publicly denounced you, I deny. I trust I have too much sense to think that anything I might say derogatory to a gentleman of your position would receive anything but contempt and derision from those that might hear me.

Since I have been in Wash. I have written about fifty letters for different newspapers, and if in any one of them you can find one word in regard to yourself ~~but~~ that is objectionable I will admit all you may have heard of me.

I intended leaving Jno to vindicate ~~myself~~ me, but your conversation with Mr. Guthrie, has induced me to write this. You have struck the blow when it will fall heaviest. Had you delayed it a few months, it would not have hurt me.

I was indebted to Gen. Shields for the appt. and I have to day sent him my resignation, with the request that he will do with it as he thinks best.

I have done my duty, and conscious of that fact, I can return to the West, and among the honest democracy of Illinois I can always find warm hearts and ready minds to extend a helping hand to any one who will do right, as no one knows better than yourself.

I trust you will excuse me for imposing upon you with this note. I was afraid you would not see me and this must be my excuse.

And now may I ask that when I return home, if Gen Shields thinks it best for me to do so, that you will forget my imperfections and that I too may ever entertain those feelings of personal regard that my father always felt for you.

Very Respectfully,
your Obt. Servt,
H. K. Davis

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

Capt Evans is my author and he permits me to use his name.

Washington

H. G. Davis.

In relation to his being removed from Office

Burmingham
Schuyler Co Illinois Dec 16/55

Hon S A Douglas U S S

Dear Sir at the request of Mr Richard Jones I ask of you in his behalf your assistance in procuring him a land Warrant. Mr Jones has a large family dependant on him for support and is in very limited circumstances and far advanced in years (probably seventy five or eighty) He was one of the Lefftenates of the Illustrious Andrew Jackson Whom he served under at the Battle of New Orleans, The circumstances is as follows. He intisted in the Army under Andrew Jackson and served till peace was declared some two years & six Months at that time he hired a man to serve out the balance of his term, Cant he be considered under the 160 law and receive title a Warrant, if it can be arranged that Mr Jones can obtain it you will do a favor to the Veteran & receive the thanks of his Friends

I Remain Yours

J M P Oppel

John J. Kipple
Burmingham
Ill

Wants you to secure a land Warrant for a Mr Davis and a man who served in the last war under Jackson,

Confidential

Columbus Ohio. Dec 18 1863

My Dear Sir

Unless there is great care and prudence there will be, on the meeting of the Legislature here, ~~there will be~~ an unpleasant collision between the friends of Medary and Mannypenny. This must be avoided. I have seen Col Medary and I think he is determined to prevent it if possible. He says that the body of his friends, and as far as he can control them will go for Mannypenny for Senator. There are however some five or six old fellows who are for Sam that are opposed to Mannypenny and will go for Allen. I doubt whether Mannypenny can be elected. Medary can beyond a doubt if Mannypenny's friends do not take a stand against him. For Judge Cowen's friends and Pugh's friends will go for him but not for Mannypenny. Now Can't you see Mannypenny and counsel him to have an understanding with Col Medary so

as to prevent such a collision
as will result in the Election of
some body that we dont want

yours truly

W. F. Brown

Hon S. A. Douglas

W. J. Brown
Columbus. O.

Wants you to see
Manuscripts

{Private}

[Douglas Papers]

St. Louis, Dec. 18, 1853

Dear Sir:

In the undeveloped condition of affairs at Washington and in the country, it is a difficult problem to determine what should be the course of a Democratic Senator towards the Administration at this moment. I have so much faith in the soundness of the President's principles and in his good intentions, that I am anxious that he should meet his present embarrassments successfully and fairly. His fault is hesitancy, timidity, irresolution, and it may be bad advice. One thing is as certain as fate: unless he promptly marks out a line of sound national and Democratic policy, and boldly makes it known to the country by unmistakable action, it will be utterly impossible for him to save his Administration from total failure. Already the public

mind has nearly settled down in the conviction, that cowardice, bad advice, or something worse, renders it impossible for any good to come out of the Administration — and none but the boldest and most decided action can turn the current. Of course, our first duty is to induce the Administration to do right, — and to do so boldly and frankly, — and then to give it a zealous support. First of all, however, it must not let the present opportunity for redeeming itself pass. If it delays, factions in Congress will spring up, and factions in the country, and the Democratic party throughout the nation be shivered to atoms. This will be followed by a Whig triumph in 1856, and it may be for many campaigns thereafter. Hence the present is a critical period for our party.

Again: It is obvious what Benton's game is for 1858; and that the threatened disorganization of the party plays directly into his hands. It is important that the organization be maintained, and that Benton be not strengthened from Washington. Thus far we have been very successful in our operations — yet the most important move, is the St. Louis Post-office. Your friends with Armstrong appointed, Bowlin is for his brother in-law Colburn, — Atchison and Phelps prefer Armstrong, and if you can assist in securing him the appointment, you will confer a favor and promote the common object we have in view. In such a place I wish to have just such a zealous, determined, resolute, efficient and decided friend of yours as Armstrong is. I have struggled with the President to accomplish that object, and trust now, when perhaps a word will induce the appointment, that it may be effected.

You remember that, in our last conversation, I said I had no political aspirations — no office to ask for; and none would I accept, out of my profession. I still am of that determination. Let us per-cent an embryo movement for

the extension of the Federal Judiciary, I think it well, thus early, to say to you "confidentially," - that if the extension or change should be made, and should be such, as to leave judicial offices of sufficient importance to be filled, I may desire to secure one of them. A change in the system is necessary; but what may be adopted I cannot say. If an intermediate tribunal, is created, or rather Circuit Judges appointed, to take appellate cognizance of a class of cases, &c - a position of that kind might be very agreeable. But of this, when the proper time arrives - I speak of it now, that you may not overlook the matter of the time shall ever come -

I should be very glad to hear occasionally from you. You ought to keep your friends posted, so that they may be prepared for any emergency.

Yours truly,

Saml. C. Pratt

Hon: S. A. Douglas -

Thank you on behalf, I hope not breathed a word of anyone have confidently, confidence it will be with you.

Saml. C. Pratt, Stone's Political

New York Decmr 19th 1852

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My dear Sir

I took the liberty of writing you a few days since upon the subject of my nomination as Collector of the Port of New York.

It is rumoured here that efforts are making to defeat my confirmation by the Senate on the ground of my having appointed Democrats to subordinate places in the Custom house, and that affidavits have been prepared to be read to the Senate in Secret Session.

While I doubt very much the correctness of this rumour, yet I have thought proper to trouble you again so far as to say that if any such affidavits shall be produced that I may be furnished with copies of the same & that I may have time to disprove and refute and charge that may be made against me.

In regard to appointments in the Custom house I would add that about 270 removals and appointments were made by my predecessor John Cronsson. It is well known that his appointments were made almost exclusively from one of the two sections into which the democratic party of this State is unfortunately divided.

(That

That the whole number appointed by me, since I came into office, is less than 100, Twenty-five of whom I have no doubt it can be made fully to appear were Locofocos in 1848. I am credibly informed that not more than one in five of the individuals appointed by me were even free soilers or Wilmot proviso men — and I have appointed no man who, since the union of the democratic party of this State in 1849, has not stood up to the Baltimore platform resolutions and has not seemed labored to redeem our State as well as the national administration from the hands of our opponents.

I do not know whether you have leisure to read addresses but I have cut from a Newspaper an address in relation to our party differences in this State. It is short and perspicuous in its historical relation as to facts & as to the truth of those facts I beg leave to vouch —

I am Dear Sir
Very truly your friend & obt Servant
Herman J. Redfield

Hemon J. Redfield.
New York

In reference to his being confirmed by the Senate.

✓

Returned
Dec 30th 1853
L.A.D.

St Louis Dec 20, 1853

Hon'l Stephen A Douglass

Dear Sir

Your Ola friend Mrs Sophia Delaney, Widow of Doctr Wm H Delaney, formally of Carlinville Ills, called on me a few days ago, to get me to attend to some business for her in Wa and at the same time requested me to write to you in regard to some money, that she says is coming to her from the Government, for the Doctors services in the Black Hawk war — Which she says ~~that~~ you know all about, as the various certificates of his services, and of his Loss, were all sent to you between the years 1842 and 1848 — She is also entitled to a Land Warrant under the late Acts of Congress for his services, Which she wishes you to Obtain for her, and send the same to me Also if you can get the money that is coming to her, to remit that to me, as she is some distance in the Country — If there should be any further proof required to obtain the Land Warrant, please let me know, and it shall be forwarded without delay — Mrs Delaney is now very poor, and is really in need of the Comforts of Life, to live On, in her Ola Days — If there is anything coming to her, be it ever so little, it will be of great help to her at this time — Her and her Children are are Entitled to some property in Virginia, If

I can recover it for them — She desires me to give you his best respects, and says that she hopes that you will "do all you can, to settle his business in Washington" — Hoping to hear from you soon after the Receipt of this

I am With much
Respect Your Obt Svt
Jas McCamant
Real Estate Agt

James McCamant
Solicitor
Bro Quincy
Want you to see
about Lewis
for thousands

Springfield P.O. Illinois
Dec. 22, 1853

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

My very dear Sir:-

I thought it best to let your friends at the seat of Government, have the opportunity to monopolize your time and attention for the first few weeks after your arrival from your Eastern tour, before I paid my respects to you.

In a few words then, I am delighted to learn that you have arrived at home in good health and spirits. I watched the newspapers closely whilst you were gone, and eagerly read every thing published relating to your progress, and it was a source of great gratification to your friends, to learn ~~of the~~ that you maintained your character abroad, as you do at home, of the dignity and character of a "Simon Pure" American citizen - upholding the honor and glory of your country in the midst of crowns and coronets, the same as at home, among the true sovereigns.

I am told by those who have seen you and conversed with you, that you are chock full of anecdote, adventure and a perfect know-

ledge of the people among whom you have travelled. I said when you started, that if your health was spared, you would learn more of the character of the people, - more of the working of their institutions, - more of their wrongs and grievances, - more of their fervent aspirations for liberty, - in six months travel, - than almost any other man of the Union, or the world, could do in as many years; and I have not been mistaken. I would give a greater salary to spend an hour or two with you.

When will you be with us? Will we necessarily be compelled to wait until the adjournment of Congress? I suppose so as you cannot leave your post.

I received a letter this morning from Shields he has had two or three severe attacks - but I am glad to learn he is improving.

I wrote to him in relation to this office, and the effect the close confinement it imposes upon me, was having on my health. He says he will keep a look-out and see if anything of a more stirring character opens. His however depends upon you. If you think it will be better for your interests, and the general interests of the party, that I should remain I will do so - but there are one or two things that I think the Department ought to do.

In consequence of the immense amount of labor done in this office, they ought to be willing to allow me extra compensation for Clerk-hire. as the Great Eastern mail now comes, I am compelled to keep a force of nights as well as day clerks - beside this, I have to pay for my own lights, fuel and rent of office. The entire commissions of my office will not pay its necessary expenses. Now this I think rather hard to work like the devil nights and days for the Government, and find myself. Shields is familiar with all these facts, and I beg you will see him, and endeavor to have something done, that will at least make the office pay something like a decent salary. as an instance in point, of the parsimony of the Department. I asked for an allowance of but forty dollars to furnish new distribution boxes - those I found here having been in use for thirty years - but Mr. Robbie refused - stating I must furnish them out of my commissions. I know you can have this thing changed. Let me hear from you soon.

Your friend very truly
Isaac N. Miller

All is peace and harmony here.

Isaac R. Diller
Springfield

Political

Chicago
Dec 26th 1853

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I suppose by the time you receive this your Game by Express will have come. I sent Both Baskets of Game to your Address and you can give Judge Campbell & Mr. which you choose. I believe there was a Machinaw Trout in your Basket of Game. I hope your health is good and God Bless you if it only continues. It will be my proudest Ambition to see you in your towering Position rise with Giant Intellect above them all. Your kindness and Gentle feeling has endeared the Whole Prospective Democracy to you. Horace Greely Just here Lectures on Temperance & Reform & Geo. W. Curtis Lectures on the same subject. I think the Wig Policy is to get up main Law &c. next Campaign. It wont do in this State. Geo. Mix a great friend of yours from down in his Fight to Washington. Your Friend S. P. Lincoln

Hon Stephen A. Douglas
Washington

Great Salt Lake City December 31st 1853.

Hon. S. A. Douglass.
U. S. Senator.

Sir,

Your knowledge of the general features of the surface of this Territory, and of the condition of the Indian Tribes within our borders, saves me the task of particularizing on those points, and you the trouble of perusing a detail of facts already in your possession, hence I will proceed at once with the subject. My judgment in the matter, and my sense of justice towards our red men, have compelled me to write by this mail to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urging the necessity of giving Utah four additional Indian Sub-agents, and Major Bedell has kindly complied with my wishes on the subject, and written to his friend General Shields soliciting his interest with the Commissioner to obtain the appointment of Dimick B. Huntington, Capt Geo. P. Dykes, John D. Lee, and Levi Stewart to be Sub-agents for Utah, or if not all, the appointment of as many of the four as can be secured, and in the order named. My knowledge of your kind feelings towards the Aborigines, and of your anxiety for the welfare of our infant Territories urges me to respectfully solicit your influential co-operation with General Shields and other friends in the accomplishment of the above named object.

I cannot avoid calling your attention to one other point, which you cannot have failed to have pondered often and deeply, viz: the anomalous condition of our Territorial organization, when compared with any form of government that exists, or ever has existed

on the face of this Earth. We sensibly feel the inconveniences of our position and earnestly desire the privilege of a State organization, ere the next Presidential Election, and you will confer a great favor on all the Inhabitants of this Territory by using your influence for our attaining so desirable a position, at the earliest possible date, and, a particular favor upon me personally if you will inform me, from time to time, on the position of affairs, and the steps most proper for us to take to aid in an early state organization.

Craving your indulgence for the risk of annoyance
I remain,
most respectfully
your obed.t Servant.

Brigham Young