

cannot hire a man for any price. wishing you health, remain

Y^r Se

Octo 20 1804

R Pollard

Jn^o Askin Esq^r Sen^r Strabane

Addressed: Jn^o Askin Esq^r Sen^r Strabane

Endorsed: Oct^r 20^h 1804 the Rev^d Richard Pollard to
Jn^o Askin recv^d y^e 28^h & Imediately Answ^d

DEBTS OF FRANCIS VIGO

Nov^r 5^h 1804

Dear sir Hearing that the Judge & M^r Jones⁶⁷ are to set off to morrow & not having learnt that any thing has yet been concluded between the latter & M^r William Mackintosh Either relative to The Miamis C^o matters or my private Acc^t with Mons^r Vigoe I'm apprehensive there may be some personal misunderstand[ing] between these Gentlemen if such should be the case, I beg you will this day E[n]quire of M^r Jones & let me know for it would be a great hardship on all the parties concerned whilst they Appear so disposed to settle on fair terms that it should not be done & if such is the case I'm sure they will have no Objections to meet M^r Jones & prove to him they mean nothing but what is fair & reasonable. I'm not just Authorised by them to say yet I'm pretty certain they have now no Objections to taking what M^r Vigoe proposed to give them (I think two years Ago) & give him a full Acquittance & that the property so recv^d being Lands Houses &^{ca} should

67 John Rice Jones was born in Marionethshire, Wales, Feb. 10, 1759. He was educated at Oxford, practiced law in London, and in 1784 migrated to Philadelphia. A year later he was in Kentucky serving with George Rogers Clark's expedition of that year against the Indians of the Wabash region. On withdrawing from Indiana, Clark left a garrison in Vincennes, and Jones remained in the capacity of commissary. He later became a friend and political ally of Governor Harrison, and held numerous offices of public trust. About the year 1809, he removed to Missouri, establishing his home in Ste. Genevieve. He was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1819, and one of the first judges of the Missouri Supreme Court, holding this office until his death in 1824. His legal practice was extensive and his scholarship profound. He has been characterized as the most learned member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention, and "the greatest lawyer west of Ohio if not west of the Allegheny Mountains," in the decades 1790-1810. One of his sons, George Wallace Jones, was one of the first U.S. senators from Iowa; another son, John Rice Jones, was postmaster-general of the Texan Republic. Information adapted from Jacob P. Dunn, *Indiana and Indianians* (Chicago, 1919), I, *passim*; Houck, *History of Missouri*, III, 256-57; and Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood, 1804-1821* (Jefferson City, 1916), 138-39, *et passim*.