Washington January 1832.

John Trunk Esq.
Sir,

In answer to your inquiry, we say without hesitation that it would be greatly for the interest of our State, that the Trustees of the Canal should employ Mr. Ashmun to aid in carrying through the grant of land for which a Bill is now pending in Congress.

Our State is greatly indebted to Mr. A. already for the successful skill with which he co-operated with us in carrying through the great Rail Road Bill in the last Congress; and we know of no man who can do as much to aid in the present case.

We remain, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
Chicago Jan 3d 1832

Dear Judge,

Allow me to wish you a happy new year, and that it may bring the realization of all your hopes.

Your Speech on the Kedattu restitution was published here a day or two since, and has given universal satisfaction. I think that you take the right ground. Abide our principles, neither promise nor threaten, and look and think well before we act.

I had a conversation with Mr. Kel when he was here. He had been referred to me, as our likely to know your views of the dissatisfied movements to aid European struggles for liberty. I told him, that I had not conversed with you on the subject, that I could say however from my general knowledge of your sentiments, that you sympathize in those struggles. I wished them success, that I could not say that you would act officially to promote them, for I did not know that you would deem it your duty so to do; but that in might approach you freely and you would tell him frankly the
views which you entertain on the subject. He said he was gratified to hear what
I told him, and added upon it the very
as it was coupled with a qualification.
He can do you a great deal of good,
and I think is disposed to use his influence
for you, with his friends in this country.

It is true that something was done
about our State Convention, but I sup-
pose that you are informed as to the
time. If you think that I can aid you
any by going as a delegate, it would
be well to suggest your wish in that re-
spect to your Illinois friends at Washing-
ton, and have it understood among
the men who will probably compose our
State Convention. I do not expect to be
at Springfield. If you can have other
men appointed who will be more useful
to you, don't hesitate to do so, for I
have no personal reason inhibiting me
to seek the place. — Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Mrs. I. L. Douglas

P.S. I have written to you de-
sirous news about your case and Albyne.
Court will meet again in about two
weeks, and they will get judgment
against you for about thirteen hundred
dollars, unless the case be disposed of.
Let me know whether you can defend
it, and whether you wish it compro-
med, and if so how much you will
give by way of compromise.
I now the debate of Congress
from the beginning of this session,
will you oblige me by writing a
call with my address to the publishers
of the most reliable papers —
We have so much news to
interest all parties from the west
and east desiring us at our end for the
present.
CARRIER'S ADDRESS.
TO THE PATRONS OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER.

JANUARY 1, 1852.

Through the year past, Through sunshine and blast, Week in and week out, The town all about, I have brought you the National Volunteer, Through the entire departed year In very good time— Which makes a Xmas With the WELCOME DIES!!

"Patriotism is the first of virtues, as we all may know, A truth important and a thought sublime, To all who pander in the way they go! A year has now many and last not fair To live long years, in all the joys of life, My soul is mourning over your course, Yet disappoints with its theory great! The nation promised a rich feast of joy, I desired to see them, Pleasure would again— To what became a thousand dark days, When hope went out, and pleasure too was gone, Peace, tranquility, and glory—those are very far, And nations seek them daily everywhere! Of all we sought them, now you are gone, How many now are not beaten in the sun? Also! the sad to see man's tragedy here, And soon destroy them with each rolling year! Well, all who live must die! Let all live well, And leave a mark on life's register to see. To future nations in a lofty strain, That they have lived, and have achieved in valor, "Unison"—"Dinamo," are our nation's themes, Themes for opinions, as each treason dreams It better to utter them—for North and South All are words quite opposite in each man's mouth! But those true patriots who cherish Their father's land, with the soul of Texas, Who love their country and its glory seen, Would rather die than see this Union break! Dear unto such is the idea great, To add each year, at least one more State To our Union—till the Western World Shall know no spot where tyrant's flag waved, Purifies the land, till all America Has seen the Douglas power pass away! Some evil spirits, trampling on all law, And freedom's banner in the hand of wrong, Urged on by reward, Johnston, and Page Hale, Have done a deed that turns all good men pale. But there are those who see the Union ever, And Liberty's great soul depart forever! Such men are rewarded and the common club, Who seek to read the country into treason— Who for self-honor and who for dare To violate the oath they falsely swear! Who'd see the country one vast field of blood, By wild war ravaged, and froward by God! Vain wish, vain effort! There are millions still, Who love their country and their God too well; To see their country ruled in fields of fire, To satisfy such fiends' most base desires! Gods of France, Dagon and Bright, And many more, will advocate the right. They'll teach such men as patriots Hale, To grow their empire and bow the tyrant's will. Of Cass and I o'Connell, Houston, too, a word, A man known to all, but still more will be heard In fifty-two—at least much more of one, Who for the White House will be sure to run, And take the Chair where Fillmore is sitting. You'll see that fact,—although there'll be much contesting Yet Fillmore has done very well, indeed, For one whose actions are by Whiggish creed; He's done good service, acted well his part, And has the prayers of every Union heart! Turley's address is brimming with praise of Whig and Democratic leaders, and expresses confidence in the Union's future. It is a call to arms for the National Volunteer, emphasizing the need for unity and vigilance against threats to the nation's stability. The text is rich with references to historical events and figures, and is a call to action for the support of the volunteer army.
Indo

G. B. Thacker

Shelbyville
Hon. S. Douglas,
U.S. Senate,
Washington City
Dec. 3
Springfield Jan 21, 1852,

Dear Sir,

The Senatorial Election is to be held to-morrow. Your nomination in Caucus, was made this evening unanimously, by acclamation.

Very truly yours,

D. [signature]

[Address]

[Signature]
Salmon Marion
Jan. 7th, 1852

Dear Sir,

I have no doubt you will recollect me an old acquaintance in Springfield Ills. I have intended to write to you for some time, but have still put it off. I acknowledge interest prompts me to do so now, but perhaps this will commence the correspondence you will no doubt recollect. I was one of the missionaries that came out in '39 with Mr. Benson Lee that came through Springfield with some of the Indian boys from Oregon. What I wish at this time is, so that there will probably be an appropriation made for the improving of the Willamette River. I wish you to help get that money into the hands of the company that owns the Old Mail Steam Canemah - the first boat built above the Falls. I will refer you to Supt. Lane for the particulars. There is a little whig party that is trying to injure me. Before this you may have heard of this singular event. Now my old friend Douglas. I think you will help me in this thing, as I am one of the company. We are prepared to carry out the spirit of such appropriation. yours respectfully Salmon.
Dear Mr. A. Douglas

Yours truly,

Mr. A. Douglas
To Mr. Campbell
Salem, Oregon
1st Jan 52

Geo. Washington

Hon. S. J. Douglas:

I am an humble citizen and a young man yet, I claim to be a somewhat close observer of the conduct of our public men. I have, more particularly, since 1846, been a close observer of your actions politically. I have been so, from the fact, that after your speech of the 13th May 46, on the Mexican War, I remarked to the Democracy of Page County, in a public address, that I believed, in less than ten years the "Death Legion" would be called to rally the invincible cohorts of Democracy under the banner of Douglas of Illinois, for President of the United States. I believe that person is now nearly at hand, at least I hope so.

I do not say this as flattery, I but speak at the prompting of an honest heart.

I admire your able speech on the Compromise Resolutions of Mr. Hoea—and would be glad if I could send me a copy in pamphlet form, if it is so published. Also your Chicago speech. I believe I have the most of your speeches.
That have been published in pamphlet form, except these two, and I am anxious to have them.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note at the bottom]
Parayu. 7 Jan'y

Hon. S. A. Douglass
U. S. Senate
Washington City
D.C.

G. Shank Durr

Wm. Burt
Newark 11th Jan'y 1862

 honors

 Dear Sir:

 The enclosed was that

 me with the expectation that I would present it at our

 State fair. Picking prevented its delivery, and I have

 awaited myself of it, to present it in this manner to

 know an old acquaintance commanded at Bouanique

 and in fact then suspended by operation, and to

 ask you to forward me an occasional Public

 Document, such as Patent Office reports for 1850-51 &

 and any other that you may please, my reason

 for this request is that our Senator and Members of the house

 are Whigs and thus friends require all this favor

 especially as they are about voted out in this

 State, and I trust in the Nation, which is the same

 wish of your friend and well wishing

 Respectfully Yours,

 Vincent C. Barry
V. H. Darwey
Newark

65 any
doc. sent

N. E. [illegible]
Chicago 8th September 1851

Dear Sir - allow me to do myself the
pleasure of introducing to you General W. G. Barney
of Wayne county New York who is an old
democrat as well as old acquaintance.
The Gen. has some idea of coming
west, but will not probably until after he has
cast another vote in the Empire state in a
manner to suit the most particular, and
gratify yourself, and
Your Obd't Servant

Hon. G. A. Douglas

Chas. V. Dyer
Hon. S. A. Douglas.
Linn City, Oregon Territory
May 6th 1852

Hon. L. S. Douglass
My Dear Sir,

I feel bound to thank you for the kind notice you have taken of me here in Oregon. Since the last session of the Legislative Assembly on in November, the Senate of government have been busy drafting bills for the coming session. In the meantime, I have been working on a draft of a memorial to Congress, a copy of which I enclosed in my last letter. It is based on the principle of almost universal suffrage, and I have not hesitated in discussing its merits with my constituents. The bill is ready, and I hope to present it to the Senate soon.

My opinion is that the measure is well timed, and that it will meet with the approval of the people of Oregon. The bill has been well received by the people, and I am confident that it will be passed by the Senate. I hope that the bill will be of great benefit to the people of Oregon.

Sincerely yours,

Your Friend,

C. C. Pratt
The Governor has just returned to Washington with the

order for the same. He says that all the troops in the
district, near the Confederate lines, are in immediate
threat of being captured by the enemy. He further says that

the troops have been ordered to withdraw from the

area immediately. The Governor also informs me that

the troops are not well equipped and that the

situation is critical. He requests that all officers

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Page 2:

Confidential

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O. B. Pratt
Linn City
6 Jan'y 52
No ans.

O. E. Mason
Constitution

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JUDGE PRATT, ONE OF THE ADVOCATES OF THE SUPREME COURT, AND HON. O. C. PARKER, PROOF OF THE COUNCIL FOR OREGON TERRITORY.

SALER, MASON COUNTY, O. T. 1

Dec. 12th, 1852.

Hon. O. C. Parker,

Dear Sir,—Learning that you are again at the Seat of Government, after a short absence, I cannot forbear writing to you now, being told that you were out, and most likely would stay away the whole evening. I will not wait your return, and in place of it, take this liberty to address you a note. The object of my visit is to see and inspect certain objects on which you have been employed, or do I naturally a doubt about the legality or expediency of an advance in the Legislative Assembly at this place, and their power to legislate after being thus assembled, I take occasion to answer and say, that at all times and whenever the "Legislative Act" of last winter, (and now no less than ever,) I have never doubted the legal existence of the Legislative Assembly, as a body, or by its members, inasmuch as, without their consent, they cannot be convened for the purpose of legislation. This is a good deal more as any party in trouble to the Governor, who is the only judge of whether the capital and public library may be forced away from us in defiance of the law, not only to the capital of the State, but the capital of the country, so that a Court on this Congressional Act or the seat of Government assembly, pronounce that the law of the State of Government under the Oregon Act cannot be fixed by implication; and, if fixed by the law of the last Congress, as the Legislative Assembly, as my brother saw it to be, by a judge of necessity, to us, and by a Court to be, is the judgment of the words of the Constitution, in all cases at least, that still remain to be determined; and as a consequence, the question seems to be, whether the Legislative Assembly has power to act, and the Legislature "proceeded to locate" a place for the Seat of Government, but that has been done! An unexpected and unheeded judicious statute, passed February 1st, 1851, by the Legislative Assembly, with this that it was, "No man, so man, be he officer or citizen, is bound to pay it the least respect. It is dead without honor and can be immuni- our train of pertinacity and the most far-fetched arguments against the law, and the most unanswerable reasons for its validity, is legally pronounced,—that the Congress of the United States has the only right to act in reference to the location of the Seat of Government. These objections amount to nothing; all the words in it are expressed in such a manner as to be understood by the most unlearned and unlettered men. The contrary leads to the unnatural conclusion, that the inquisition of a thing is of no more importance than the stipulated difficulty of the adept in which it is elected, that the public will be worked by its expenses, to produce the best results, is commonly called, and its objects are, "a multiplicity of objects or subjects, not having a proper relation to each other. Shakespearean and Miltonian, and things, has always been regarded, by courts rather than the gait which is distinguished. So the Oregon Treaty and Washington, 1852, and the Treaty of 1853, are the mere medium of their expression; and I am

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE]
THE VOX POPULI

Salem, O. T., FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1890.

GRAND DIVERTIMENT!

THE PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOL!

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OFBLUEJEANS.

BRAVE WOMAN MAKES MAN!

BEECHER V. TAYLOR!

GRAND DIVERTIMENT!

IS IT NOT A TRUTH THAT THE PRESIDENT'S VICTORY IS THE PEOPLE'S VICTORY?

GRAND DIVERTIMENT!

BUSINESS MEN AT THEIR WORKS.

GRAND DIVERTIMENT!

THE JUGGLER

THE FUGITIVE SHARE LAW.

WHAT IS IT? WHY?

THE ANSWER IS EASILY DISCOVERED.

WE ARE IN A STRANGE CITY.

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THE MEANINGS OF "THE LAW OF THE LIGHT!"

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Canton, Fulton Co., Illinois, Jan 5th, 1832

Hon. Mr. Douglas
Senator, City, Washington

Dear Sir,

I read a part of a letter from you some time since in which you refer to the Commission's Report on Patent it being the only one of any description of any day I have ever read from you for which I am under much obligation. Much is said here about the giving away of public lands. It is very unjust for them to give away a way as much as the whole domain is considered to be the property of all the American people present nature or hereafter millions inhabiting it. Mr. Richardson in his speech at Canton made an observation that the effect that he was willing that every man should have some public land. Mr. Bronnning [sic] took me back here at the New market course. The election is here holden in a long and the voter read at the window. I stood in the rain all day at the polls and was completely drowned and done all I could for him more than thirty of the old Jefferson men. I would not vote for him on what he had said about giving away the public domain. It never ought to be given away, the public domain it never ought to be given away in the name of God. What better can be done than is done to a man with any kind of industry or a man or a lot of land for the present time; it is within the reach of all and just so long as there is the public domain to enter there will be a safe government. But give a way and you introduce a system that one at the same time if you give away the public lands you destroy much of the revenue to supply the deficiency you must resort to a direct tax one of the most unpopular measures that can be done by any administration. Whom to kill only as it did the elder Adams.
not long since a Clingaman from the East wrote on the subject at my house that he was a fine man and a Jeffersonian as well, but I have found it difficult to give a reason for his views. I have been living in the West, working in the fields of Kansas, and have seen the effects of the Civil War on the American people. Today, it seems to me that the idea of the war is not so much in the minds of the people as it is in the minds of the politicians. I have seen the effects of the war on the people of Kansas, and I believe that the war has made us stronger as a nation. I think that we have a duty to remember the sacrifices of those who fought in the war, and to honor their memory. I believe that we should work towards a more just and equitable society, one that truly values the rights of all its citizens. I believe that the war has shown us the importance of democracy, and I hope that we will continue to work towards a more just and equitable society.
To: 

Sage Hill New Hampshire in his paper Boston Post and others in all parts of the Union (complemented are highly for the course it took. I shall write to Governor Boutwell in yours behalf and try to have the vote of the Delegates to the State Convention given to you, Mr. Webster without doubt will be the Whig Candidate in preference to Fillmore but we can write better. I would be pleased you would write me and if I can do you any service anyway when I first went to Florida it was under the Spanish government but I soon came under the American government I was at the taking of Baton Rouge, I made money very fast in the country. Last of all I sold my Spanish government by running my name I lost nineteen thousand dollars but I am tolerably well off and if you ever come this way give me a call. We can make them very comfortable, you will be pleased to examine the money but I have nothing, and I have no time to leave them. In haste your friend Thumble Went.

Olive Shelby

P.S. I am quite as well but write better next time. I beg much regret the loss in part of our valuable papers.
Shipley, Oliver
Canton, Ill. 6 Jan. 32.

... occasionally

Kent

Pub. doc. [illegible]
Greensburg MD
Jan 6th 1852

Mr. Stephen Douglas
Dr. Sir

I have long had a desire to read your defence of Gen. Jackson made while a member of the lower house, if you have a spare copy you will do me a great favor by sending it to me.

Respectfully,

Ciar B. Holod
Wright, Oscar B.
Greensburg, Ind. 6 Jan. 52

and