To Mr. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I take the present occasion after reading your able advocacy of the principle of granting alternate sections of the Public lands for works of internal improvement in the new States as I find it published in the Union of the 23d Jan. of 1852, expressing my high regard for your generous Public Cause towards Iowa. You introduced the last session of Congress a Bill for Minnesota Territory & our State respectively even before we had thought of the subject. You contended to extend the grant for the Illinois Central R.R. from Galena to the Mississippi at this place, and we understand you in one short speech vindicating triumphantly the same wise policy towards the most generally and especially for Iowa. In this connection I may be permitted to say that I have the honor of acknowledging your eminent public services at a Convention of our Citizens in Rockville by presenting a Resolution Expressive of these opinions which was unanimously passed together with a memorial for your combined R.R. grant and ordered to be forwarded to you. This plan of Continuing the Mobile R.R. South through our entire material possessions is properly appreciated by our people. To secure the means for this work now while they...
To be obtained is a truly wise and
in you sir liberal policy. Our
friend Campbell of Galena we are
told, will oppose our OR Bill
in the House on account of its
being in part parallel with the
Mississippi. This would seem
equitable if true; for the Grant
of the Trench is also parallel with
this great River and yet supported
by our delegation. I believe, I recom-
mit him to the concluding sentence in
your speech.

It strikes me with
the

It is a great sin that the mail for
Salt Lake and California could
be carried more cheaply through
the parallel of latitude of Chicago
than on the present road. These roads
with the Hard Roads converging to
this point and now completed half
way to the Mississippi must be regarded
as the great Necessity behind from
East to West to be extended over Iowa
and thence to the north side of
the Platte. This is also the need
for Military Posts or Telegraphic Mites
again well informed on those subjects
however will decide this is only my own
opinion. The shorter distance, the importance
of Lake Conneaut to be extended over
land seems to my mind clear & unanswer-

One word regarding your great
North & South R.R. I hope you will
still keep that project. It is fraught
with as many future advantages to
our nation as perhaps any other new
thought of. It will soon be required
at least a portion of it. When completed
it will open the means of exchanging
the produce of our various latitudes and
renewing the Union. In short it is one
of the great measures of the age I trust you
will have the honor of commanding this great
measure.

In our Debates & Reports
read with enterprise I will state that the
idea is to carry it out to the interior through
the Mississippi a considerable distance
so that it should not be regarded as a
work parallel in any degree with our
noble river. I do earnestly hope that
Congress will not refuse to make this great
Perhaps you will recollect my calling on
you at Washington on this subject last
session. I was then acting out in
behalf of our people who feel so
deep a abiding interest in it and they
regard you as the Champion of the
West in these matters.

Please to accept the assurance
of my high regard
Hon. S.H. Douglass,
Senator

S.H. Longworth
L. H. Langworthy
Dubuque
5th Feb 52
60 cent

 Judge Douglas
Washington City
D. C.
Dear S. A. Douglas,

My Dear Friend,

I happened yesterday to pick up a paper in the Post Office which contained some speech delivered in the Senate on the 13th of Dec. last, in which you refer to your "Chicago Speech." I have always desired to read that speech but I have never been able to procure a copy. I infer from what you say that you have some extra copies. Give me a hundred and my principal object in dropping you this line is to ask you to send me a copy.

When I last wrote to you I was at Paris. I remained there the year I was appointed in Sept. 1857 to the place I last held at our Consulate at Jacksonville, but was appointed to the same work, where I shall remain until next fall. You will be pleased to hear that we as a Church are making strong efforts in the Cause of education. While at Paris I continued preaching as blessing up a Seminary of Learning which is now prospering. We also have a similar institution at Iloilo in the Company and are now just finishing a Seminary building in this place which will cost us between $1000 and $1500. A better work than calvary for the intellect and moral improvement of men I do not know.
I am quite anxious at the prospect which you occupy before the Country, and there is but one thing that I desire it referred to you more than the great virtues of your highest earthly pursuits — that is your future moral teachings. Your Party feels so strong, I ardently in your support, and I even your political opponents enthrone in which a better feeling against you. But I did not sit down to write a letter. May I ask you if you have an extra copy of your Chicago Tribune? I want to lend it. With kind regards, I send you my best wishes and prayers for you and your success, to which I will add.

Your unworthy friend,

C.P. D. Pemberton
Mr. S. A. Douglas,
Washington City, I.C.

[Handwritten note at the bottom]

[Seal impression]
Ill. Wabash University,
Feb 7th 1852.

Honor A. Douglas

Dear Sir:—I address you in behalf of the interests of the institution, whose name stands at head of the sheet. The University was recently founded, and is now under the care & patronage of the Ill. Con. of the M. E. Church, and the design is to make it a permanent collegiate institution. Many difficulties are in the way, yet there is a prospect of final success— and the prospect is flattering. Prof. Goodfellow—a tutor, and myself are doing the entire work of instruction. The number of students is seventy-five, and since the institution has had an effligtion of nearly two years, we think, a greater number could not be expected to be in attendance. Students are not wanting, but we lack the facilities.

We have but a very small library, and the object in addressing, is to invite you to make contributions. We are anxious to secure copies of the Congressional Records, state papers, and such other books as may
may be convenient for you to contribute, 
At our library it is so very mean, any items whatever will be regarded as valuable, 
Prof. Goodfellow has addressed Rubens Gates 
& Shields upon the same subject, and it is hoped that yourself & they can join us in the aid we so much need. 

Permit me, sir, to congratulate you, upon the chance that, probably, accrues you in the political movements of the country; I refer especially to the prospects of your being the nominee for the Vice of the U.S., and at this first vote I ever gave, was for you, on the occasion of your election to Congress, as if it be my last vote, my ballot shall bear the same name inscribed upon it for President, 

Jardon me for my frankness, but regard me as yours truly, 

[Signature] 

Hon. S. A. Douglas 
U.S. Senator, Blooming Grove, Ill.
Ills. Libr.
Book, P.R.
Wanted.
John 7th July 1852

Sir Sh友好,

My dear,

I am going to the city of New York on an important business. Would like to have from you and Douglas some letters introducing me to its individuals of influence in the city.

Will you be pleased to ask Douglas some of the Representatives from the State of N.Y. as soon as may be to send me some letters they might be of great service to me.

Mrs. how are you getting along. The news from America is moving along in hiathy the leading Captain the Major. I was over the Presidents of course, and the Government now it is compelled to take the naval position you the physical position. Thus the Core Arm. The elements are at 11 46 to the great battle of Armageddon is how to be fought. I let the king on the right through and the world be free. To write in the evening I will come to help.

Let me hear from you as soon as possible. Your friend,

E. C. Fellows
Ed. Fellowes for exhibition
1 Feb. 52

Dear Douglas,

You will see that the writer wants to write a letter to one of your acquaintances, a Mr. Stark, whom you have in your collection. How many of these letters


Yours,

A. W. Muller.
Washington, D.C., Feb'y 7, 1852.

Private.

Dear Judge,

Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable conceptions you may have formed from the erratic not to say worse than wild way of my life for the past year, still, as most men will tell you, there is something worth while left within and to me yet. Since 1845, I have been every year employed in some important duties outside of Washington, though I generally arrange to be here during the sessions of Congress. I can do much in any matter in which I wish, and as I told you in the House, when you read our friend Mr. B.'s letter, I am most distinctly and decidedly in favor of the quick and living, rather than those asleep or dead.

In the following proportion, enunciated by Gen. Sanders, or by Mr. Corry, I fully coincide, and were I in your place I would allow my friends to take their own course, and not "relegate" (as such is your rumored intention) anything based on truth, reason, and promise.

"If it were impossible for the old politicians, the surviving lieutenants of the days of Jackson, to agree in 1848, on the election of a candidate, it is ten times more impossible for them to agree on the nomination of any one of them, blue, as a successful candidate now, even were the whole Baltimore Convention in their hands."

"The statements of a previous generation, with their personal antipathies, and their personal claims, with personal greatness or
personal inefficiency, must get out of the way."

"The Democratic party expect, from the Baltimore Convention, a new man."

It is very plain, then, to whom the article points, as the "new man," nor have I yet heard any murmurs to the indication, except few and far between, from the "personal friends" of the Baltimorean of a past age and generation.

Every means and combination will be attempted to "bluff off" to leave off this "new man," but if he has the true "American pluck" he will maintain his ground against "a world in arms," and especially against denile old foes.

Faithfully yours,

W. G. Gardin

Corner 2d and Fourteenth Sts.
(at Mr. Thompson's)
Grayson County, Ky.
Feb. 8th, 1852.

Dear Sir.

Will you be so kind as to send me a copy of your Chicago speech upon the fugitive slave Bill.

I am a total stranger, but permit me to say that I have noticed your course in the past epeating political questions with no little admiration.

Very Respectfully,
Yours etc.
Geo. Richrook.

P.S. If a copy of your speech in defense of Gen. Andrew Jackson delivered in Congress sometime since is not hand please send one with the same.

G. W. L.
Geo. H. Cook
Grayson
Bankers be
K.M.
8th Feb. 52
doc. sent.
Dear Sir,

How I.A. Douglas Sr.

It would afford me much pleasure to receive a copy of your truly American speech delivered in the Senate Lee 11th on the 10th I have been small extracts from it, and the sentiments therein contained have acceded to well with my own opinions and, as I believe, the opinions of our County men (outside the Fellows influence) that I am induced to make this request. The warm-hearted and liberty-loving West owes you a debt of gratitude for the manner in which you handled the caused suggestion looking to an "alliance with England" that debt we will be glad to pay in the shape of official promotion in the fall of 52.

Very Respectfully,

Yours,

A.P. Richardson
A. P. Richardson
Tene bongu
8th Feb 52
dec 2nd

A. H. Richardson
Henry Wm. Feb. 9 1852

Dear Sir,

At this time I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with any member of the delegation in Congress from this State. But knowing the State by reputation I am proud of it, and the great and glorious State I am sure Illinois. That State is as represented in Congress as any other State of The Union.

And as I stated, not having any acquaintance then, I hope you will excuse the liberty I am taking in this by asking a favor of you. I wish to get an approved form of the assignments of warrants under the late law. If the bill will pass before you get this, I would also like to know where the land office will be open for the sale of lands in the vicinity of the Central R. R. I need all the information I can get. How is your health, going on well, etc., etc., any thing from you will be thankfully received and highly appreciated.

Hoping that Illinois will furnish the best President.

I am, very truly, your friend,

M. Gallagher

To

Hon. Wm. H. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Washington City
W. GALLAHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL AGENT.
OFFICE AT HENRY, MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

He is prepared to make application for Bounty Land under the law of Congress of 28th September, 1862, granting Bounty Land to the Soldiers who served in the War of 1812—the Mexican War, and the several Indian Wars since 1790; also to prosecute claims, of all kinds and classes, against the Government, growing out of either of these wars; Pension claims; claims for horses lost, &c., &c,—Also, to locate Land Warrants in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin; to investigate Land Titles, to pay Taxes, buy or sell Lands, (as agent,) in Illinois; to prepare Pre-Emption papers, and to draw instruments of writing generally, &c., &c.

From a residence in Northern Illinois for over fifteen years, he has become personally acquainted with the location and quality of the lands in that section of the country; also in Iowa and Wisconsin; he is, therefore, prepared to make the best locations, for sale or cultivation, that can be made. His location being forty miles from the U. S. Land Office, at Dixon, 50 miles from Quincy, and one hundred from Danville, Illinois, will promptly attend to any business entrusted to him in either of those Land Districts; and will attend to the prosecution of claims in the Ninth and Eleventh Judicial Circuits of Illinois.

REFERENCES:

Hon. H. M. Yeater, Washington, D. C.
Maj. J. T. Nelson, "
Maj. J. S. Gallaher, "
Maj. J. M. Hagen, St. Louis, Missouri.
Col. A. W. Doughtman, Liberty.
E. H. Neuman, Enng., Elsberry City, "
Hon. N. Leonard, St. Joseph, "
Hon. J. D. Caton, Ottawa, Illinois.
Hon. T. L. Dockey, "
E. W. Harris, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.
E. W. Harris, Esq., Springfield, "
H. W. Harris, Esq., Princeton, "
Hon. S. R. Adams, "
Hon. B. R. Shilliday, Galena, "
Beall P.O., Highland County, Ohio
Feb 7, 1857

Dear Sir: My object in writing to you is to request you to send me some Congregational documents among the present session for any favor that you may be pleased to confer; you shall know the thanks of a true friend.

James C. Wells

[Signature]

CB B. send also to the address of Samuel Brown
J. B. Hall
Bell R.O.
9 Feb'y 52 Ohio

dec. 24th

G. A. Hall

downstream from
Tylersville
Baltimore, February 7th, 1852.

Dear Sir:

In the enclosed article there is a suggestion relative to a change in the United States' coins, which I do not bear, very respectfully, to call your attention, and whilst doing so, to ask you if some change like that suggested be not entirely practicable. If you announce the opposition of your party, would not the change be productive of great advantage to the people in addition to proving very convenient? There is certainly a considerable outcry in business circles here about the scarcity of silver change and if this be attributable to the increased value of silver, when compared with gold, owing to the productions of the Californian gold mines, is it not absolutely necessary for such change as is suggested in the enclosure to be immediately made? I humbly hope that you will think of a combination of gold and silver in place of our entire silver dollars. Values, quotations, and prices, are also a mixture of silver and copper to an extent not to reduce our coin to about one fifth its present value in weight, and if you see as I do, the utility of these changes that you will take the necessary steps to effect them immediately.

I wish also kindly to suggest to you, that some prominent members of the Democratic party, ought to bring before the people of the country the vast increase in the ordinary expenses of the government under this Administration, placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who has accomplished this great work through speeches in the Senate or the House. It is true that our friends ought now to do the same thing. Likewise I cannot be mistaken in saying that there has been an unnecessary increase of the government expenses and the amount of many millions per annum, even if I am not, why pray are any friends of this administration? Mr. Fillmore's account of the annexation of Texas did not add a million dollars to the government expenditures under Mr. Polk. I should like to see our friends try to compete with Mr. Corwin to explain how the annexation of the one hundred and one thousand square miles did not add a million dollars to these expenditures.

I take the liberty of addressing you on these points, because I have long since fixed upon you as my favorite candidate for a high position and because I believe you to be a sound practical man on all matters of public interest. I hope that my suggestions are not out of place.

With high regard, I am truly yours,

[Signature]

Hon. E. J. Douglass
Baltimore, Maryland
4th Feb, 1852

An. 2.

M'man,

that the letter
will arrive
here almost
I express thanks
for the letter.
MONEY MATTERS.

BIGGER CURRENCY AND PRETTY PLEASURES.

Since the appearance of Dr. Rankie's able and influential pamphlet, "The Monetary Almanach" in 1840, and other matters pertaining thereto, the demand for a larger currency has been steadily increasing. The present paper is not intended to deal with the question at large, but to call attention to a number of small points which may be overlooked, and which, if properly considered, would go far to remove the difficulties which now beset the currency system.

First of all, it is necessary to consider the relative value of money. The value of money is determined by the amount of gold or silver which it will purchase. If the amount of money in circulation is too small, the value of each unit will be too high. Conversely, if there is too much money in circulation, the value of each unit will be too low.

The purpose of the present paper is to point out the necessity of a larger currency, and to suggest some means by which it may be accomplished. It is believed that a larger currency would be of great benefit to the country, and would contribute greatly to the prosperity of the people.

The paper closes with a few words of advice to the government. It is urged that the government should take steps to provide for a larger currency, and that it should do so at the earliest possible moment.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that this paper will be read by all who are interested in the prosperity of the country, and that it will be of service in bringing about a larger currency.
The Legislature of Maryland

Shelley — Mr. Watkins presented a petition of Shem Preston, for the removal of the bank from a given section of the town, and reported it at once in the Senate with the prorogative of the House.

Mr. Williams, a petition of J. Hall Pinnock, the incorporator of the Bank of Baltimore.

The bill reported by the Speaker for the removal of Treaties from the House was recommitted to the Committee on the subject, and the House again adjourned.

Mr. Watson reported a bill to carry into effect the resolutions passed by the Senate, and on a motion to adjourn the House for the purpose of the present session, the House adjourned.

The bill for the establishment of "Executive business," was referred to the Governor, and the Senate adjourned.

The House of Delegates — On motion of Mr. Hough, a House was appointed to consider the appointment of a joint committee to make a report on the subject of the organization of the House of Delegates, and organizing on the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. White, the Secretary of State, was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the subject.

The bill for the establishment of the United States, was referred to the Committee on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the House adjourned.

Mr. Days presented a bill for the incorporation of the Liberty furniture company, and for the incorporation of the City of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. White, the bill was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the subject.

Mr. Choate, a bill for the incorporation of the City of Baltimore, was referred to the Committee on the subject.

Mr. Crook, to confer with the Governor on the subject of the organization of the House of Delegates, was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Hough, the bill for the incorporation of the City of Baltimore, was referred to the Committee on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the subject.

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Lescegton Sep
Feb 10th 1832

Sir G. A. Douglas
(Dear Sir)

I have the honor to inform you of your having been elected an Honorary Member of the "Chiroptical Society" of this city.

We sincerely indulge the hope that the action may meet your approbation:
And deem it scarcely necessary to observe that such honor is conferred upon, and only upon gentlemens of high and distinguished literary attainments.

I take pleasure in subscribing myself
Your obedient serv.

L. B. Todd.
L. M. Ford
Lexington
Aug. 10, Feb 1832

Hon. J. A. Douglas
Washington City,
S. C.
Hon. Judy Douglas,  
Estremed Sir,  

Previous to Judge Campbell leaving this city for Washington, I waited on him to ask that on his arrival there to ask the favor of you to write to Thomas Lewis Jr of Springfield, who is admin. of any business I also that of Mr. John Frederick. Who is about selling all or a portion of the land on the 1st of March next, to close the mortgage due him by Lewis, and any other debts due (which I think there is none) Judge Campbell have spoken to you on the subject, but omitted to state to you that which I required, which is that you would be so kind as to write to Mr. Lewis asking him the favor to postpone the sale, say to May or June. So as to enable given time for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to go out, besides the season of the year being so unfavorable to one for travel. my health being very frail and delicate.

Not having the title deed or any paper to show, as to the value of the land or its location, that I could not immediately raise the funds, but getting this time of year, hearing to, I will be able to effect all and go myself to Chicago.  

Now Sir, you will please to apologize for this hasty, but you being the only person whom I can obtain my remittance, I will also ask the favor of a few lines from you, with any remarks you might have made as to your Knowledge of Sturtevant.
The Doyle Phil.

10 Feb 32
Dear Sir:

I wrote you a letter a month or two ago, and trusting that I may possibly write something that will compensate for the personal, I undertake that task once more.

I have thought it possible that you may not from the letter which I wrote you have had the means of ascertaining who I am. I will explain by saying that I was engaged in practicing law when you held your first term of court at Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois.

In the fall of 1849, I removed from that place to the Town of Vermont in the same County. In the Spring of 1850, I started by the overland route for California, and arrived at Nevada City and commenced Mining operations on the 10th of September following. At that avocation my success was not at all commensurate with my expectations.

I rambled about considerably without much profit. In April 1851, as I was coming through Sacramento, I called to see Judge Reelston. He advised me to come to this place and commence the practice of the law. I ultimately concluded to do so, and since I have been here, have been steadily, though not rapidly, accumulating money.

I have become so pleased with the charming climate of California, and so disgusted with the small's price, way of living, baring in that portion of Humboldt which I hail from, that I will not if I can help it, ever live in Illinois again. And truly, where else in the world can be found a better country for health? It does really seem to me that no where on the globe can there be found a country in which are fewer natural causes of disease. Of course, I have not seen the whole of California and apply the remark to those portions of it, which have come under my observations.
In regard to the gold some say that it is unaccesible and others that it is not. We are told that there is a large deposit of gold that is considered to be inaccessible. When I attempt to determine this question whether or not there are any untouched groundings or any that have hitherto been found, I am not able to determine it without being able to tell where to find the gold. I believe that the question cannot be answered by me or any other man, and without that ability I am unable to predict how many men can determine the question.

But one thing is certain, that the amount of gold in California is very great. There are now over forty districts discovered and no digging has been found in two years. But the gold (especially in the dry seasons) is very thinly diffused. There are four districts being worked in many portions of California and particularity in El Dorado County, where the gold is very plentiful. I would like to answer the question whether or not there are any untouched groundings or any that have hitherto been found, I am not able to determine it without being able to tell where to find the gold. I believe that the question cannot be answered by me or any other man, and without that ability I am unable to predict how many men can determine the question.

STATE'S BANK

UNITED STATES BANK

ANTIBANK CALIFORNIA

I am going to the Assembly where I may name at least a few of the men of the new Congress who are members of the United States Bank and who are members of the law, as it is being considered in Congress. There is no doubt that they have not yet determined the question whether or not there are any untouched groundings or any that have hitherto been found, I am not able to determine it without being able to tell where to find the gold. I believe that the question cannot be answered by me or any other man, and without that ability I am unable to predict how many men can determine the question.

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man for Ed Donley County. But as I had been six months in the County previous to the day of the election, I declined within a few days after my nomination.

California has a system of jurisprudence somewhat peculiar to herself. It is true from information which I have received that a great many provisions in our statutes are whole sale introductions from New York. But it follows from the nature of her population, that she has a mongrel system including isolated provisions to be found in the statutes of different States.

Actions are either criminal or civil actions. No other classification is known. All distinctions in form of action are abolished. The whole of the common law upon the subject of pleading is abolished and a few statutory provisions substituted therefor. Indeed all the law which we have upon the subject of pleading is to be found upon less than five pages of the statute book. The law in relation to criminal pleading is almost equally laconic. The general rule in both civil and criminal proceedings, is that no objection is to be allowed except at the instance of a party who is about to be substantially prejudiced by the proceeding objected to.

Give my respects to my Illinois acquaintance.

The man who placed into my hands the document which I forwarded to you, keeps teasing me about it almost continually. I do not believe that it possesses much validity, but the means of information upon that subject, are not at present accessible to me.

If I can once hear from you upon that subject, I think I can silence him.

Yours Truly,

James Johnson

Hon. S. A. Douglas
James Johnson
Placerville, Cal.
10 Feb 53
Doc. 2254