Philadelphia Geo April 1, 1852

Hon. D. B. Hicklin

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 23d left together with the document new navance. The letter was yesterday laid on the table of the member of the Convention & have pro

In all considerations over the State.

The Convention has highly respected, conferred on much favor than the least member of the power, men intelligent & influential for

tion of the Constitution. In point of character, it has performed any Convention, yet partly per

son, I have been at the Capitol. In its

Action, it has perfectly harmonious. The

Accompanying the Vice President & of its

Proceedings

Of the Delegate, Mr. will cot

the 2d cap. Hillard, I know of, but the

cap been in the body. They are terrible people,
cracy, but inhibits the bad spirit. One of them,

Body, showing as situation of Gto. Cottle and a pecular

advocate of his, election, as a Speech in the

Convention announced, that he should vote the
President that men see Democrats here to maintain the organization, not the Constitution.

At present, the Democrats' positions are that they want their rights restored, that they want to maintain the sectional balance, and that the Constitution is their guide. The Constitution, they argue, guarantees the rights of the states, and the states have the right to maintain their own laws, regardless of federal laws.

The issue at hand is the future of the Democratic party. Some argue that the party should continue to support the Constitution, while others believe that it should focus on state rights and the protection of the states' interests. The party needs to decide whether to continue as a national party or to split into regional factions.

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Now tallying to our standard. But for Cott, they would all tow be with us.

I shall be pleased to hear from you and the cleared line give you any news.

I am in my house. Methinks the air.

I return to Ballina, but it is possible I may be there.

Perhophly

D.C. Campbell

1st Campbell

April 32

D.C. Campbell
Vicksburg, April 1st. 1852.

Dear Sir:

I am in the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, and express the pleasure it personal has afforded me.

It is manifest that your name is rapidly taking strong hold upon the public mind in the South. The late vote in the Louisiana convention indicates the progress your cause has made. Had your friends been allowed a month more to operate in, the figures would have been more than reversed. Even as the vote stands, it carries terror into the ranks of the antidelusionists.

Mississippi will probably go for Buchanan, on the first ballot, in convention. When the contest comes between Lew. Cass and yourself, (and to that it will come,) the delegates from the 8th of January convention will give you an enthusiastic and united support. That such men as Wilcox, Staker and Goorman should be opposed to you is natural enough. Your nomination and consequent election would be the death of the miserable body upon which those eight by ten politicians have breathed into office, and, therefore, they make war upon you. They will break nobody’s bones but their own.
I trust my business engagements will leave me at liberty to attend the Baltimore convention. I shall do myself the honor to call upon you, before the assembling of that body.

Col. Davis is giving his whole attention to his plantation in the lower part of the county. His friends are sure to carry the next legislature, and return him to the Senate. If you are nominated by the Baltimore convention, I feel sure that he will exert himself to secure your success.

I am respectfully yours, &c.

Horatio J. Harris.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Washington,
S.C.
The political caldron in Mississippi continues to "boil and bubble." If the late letters which have passed between Gov. Foote and Col. Davis have fallen under your observation, you will have readily inferred, what is well understood here, that any cooperation between the leaders of the two wings of the democratic party is altogether out of the question. Time but adds to the fierceness, bitterness, and malignity of the feud. The Southern Rights men are pledged to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, upon the platform of 1848; and will probably be strong enough to carry the State for any candidate in whose favor they may make a vigorous effort. It seems, however, to be well understood, that should Gen. Cass receive the nomination, especially with an endorsement of the Compromise measures, the democratic party of Mississippi will be so thoroughly disrupted, that the electoral vote of the State may be considered safe for the Whig candidate. Such a nomination, upon such a basis, would be regarded, (whether justly or not, is immaterial,) by a large portion of the democracy of Mississippi, as a declaration of war upon them; and though they could not join the common enemy, they would undoubtedly withdraw to their tents, and leave Troy—that is, the fifty millions, to be taken without their aid.

The position of Mr. Buchanan was generally considered indicative of his dissatisfaction with the Compromise measures; and, on this account, the Southern Rights men, in this quarter, have been much disposed to rally around him as a candidate for the Presidency. His late letter to the Richmond Committee places him in much the same attitude with other Northern aspirants, and makes it altogether doubtful whether he can retain his hold upon the Southern Rights wing of the democratic party. The old bachelor of "Wheatland" has come down upon the Compromise platform rather too suddenly and squarely to suit their notions of propriety; and if their faith in him as a sound democrat be not withdrawn, their respect for him as a consistent politician must be seriously impaired.

The current, at present, is running strongly in favor of Judge Douglas, as one most likely to restore union and harmony among the masses of the party. He is the decided choice of the "young democracy," who are pressing his pretensions with great zeal and earnestness, and with flattering prospects, that they will soon have the game in their own hands.  

MISSISSIPPI.
the Japanese by treating hospitably their people and by sending them to their country; and that we expect the Emperor to treat with kindness all our seamen who visit or be thrown on his shores, and permit to return home. The President also gives the Emperor some idea of the extent of our territory, of our commerce, and of our naval strength. So will be in the track of the return ships which hereafter, run between St. Francisco and Shivey-hoe. In view of our settlement of the Pacific coast, and of the commerce expected to be established between it and the East Indies, it is important that we should have the freedom of more ports in the Japanese country; and that we should have some commercial relations with them.

We have, following the lead of Great Britain, a good commercial treaty with the Emperor of China, and why may we not, after a while, with the majesty of Japan?

The policy of Japan is more restrictive and exclusive than that of China, and it must be, after a while, to conform, to some extent, with that of the rest of the world. The commercial relations of the world are to receive a new direction, to embrace a wider scope, in consequence of the movement by the United States of the Pacific coast; this expedition to Japan is intended to facilitate relations that must happen.

The plan of Commodore Perry will demonstrate to the government of Japan that her ports are assailable and that her cities can be destroyed by our force. Of course it is not to be tolerated, at any rate, that the Emperor of Japan should be permitted to maltreat and detain, as slaves, our seamen may be wreaked on his coast. Should he not deliver them up, now and hereafter, the government of the United States is bound to use means as we have, to force them to do it. In the earliest period of our history, we went to war with the Barbary powers, and compelled them to let American commerce and seamen; and the time is soon to come when we can, with even more doing the same thing in regard to the Asiatic

W.

Letter from Texas.

Receivership Movements on the Rio Grande—Improvement of Brownsville, &c.

[Correspondence of the Delta.] Brownsville, Texas, March 11, 1852.

Delta: My last was cut off.
Chicago April 5, 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir,

I am glad to hear that you have included in your notice for the appointment of the clerk for the appointment. Common sense tells you that the next two pieces of information are to be part of your appointment. On the 6th of April, I expect that you will have given the notice to the local officials. Before these words, I hope that they have probably been written on the subject. I will consult with you to determine what had better be done in your case.

I have been told to say the line for a temporary purpose across your land directly south of the City Line. I then conclude under the fort of the Bank this year throw up about eight feet in height of back of the fort when we change the line nearer the Lake shore after we set one.
Prohibition in to lend money
This Bank & Because any thing
just as I learned it. Not that
the any objection to your back
in this arrangement. Should
you want Chicago at the
continence, the time I saw
your last I should be pleased to
go into the ground with you &
make any thing in your
interest

Yours, truly

R. B. M.

[Signature]
“Merchant’s House, No. 3 South St.
Philadelphia, April 24, 1852.

Hon. S. W. DAngel,"

Dear Sir:

I intend starting to the West about the middle of next week, with the intention of settling there on the Public Lands, and I have been thinking that Illinois was a good section of country to settle in. And as you are a resident of that State I take the liberty of asking you whether you can give me any information with regard to the prospects I would meet in your State. Is there much good land in Illinois yet belonging to government? How is Illinois? What section of the West would I be likely to do the best in, taking into consideration a healthy climate, good soil, sufficient timber, natural advantages, public improvement, connection with the rest of Mankind" &c.

Is there any prospect of the Homestead Bill now before Congress becoming a law and if so how soon will it be likely to pass? I believe that bill proposes to give every actual settler on the Public lands 160 acres. Do am I right in that.
What will be the proper course for me to pursue to get possession of a quarter section of government land?

I published "The American Intelligence," a Democratic Paper one year in Northumberland Co., Pa., and lost several hundred dollars by that opposition, then discontinued its publication last January. I then offered proposals to publish a paper here, but have not received encouragement enough to go on with that enterprise. And I have come to the conclusion that the last thing I can now do is to go and settle in the fertile West.

I have some acquaintance with Col. J.W. Horrsey, Clerk of the U.S. (Please answer this by return of mail.)

What section of Illinois do you reside in when at home?

Yours most respectfully,

John Calhoun.
Gardner - Apr 1752

Dear

I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, but still I am no stranger to your public acts in the United States Senate. I would like to have some of your speeches if you could send them to me by mail. Will you please grant me this request and oblige your friend,

[Signature]

To: Stephen A. Douglas

P.O. Direct to Whitley Post Office, Green Co., Penn.
Richmond, April 29th, 1852

Honor'd Sir,

Honorable Mr. Douglas

Gentlemen,

Dear Sir,

I have assumed the liberty of addressing you on the present occasion, though in every point of view, a total stranger, yet, in most other respects, of circumstances and standing, so connected by the unity of interests, as well as by the dignity of our stations, consider, that, like, to the great, fellow citizen, so much despised as superior, I consider that of stranger, nearly as not, indeed, obviously, I shall regret sincerely, reverently, the liberty thus accorded me, subject, you will, in course, hence question, me, &c., that my senatorial, or personal views, both, incontestable, as well as, with due respect, I hope, I trust, Sir, that I shall, be, some what, excuse, when I assure you, that I have been compelled, to this course, by a just sense of duty, to some of my respectable, constituents, as well as justice to my self.

Permit, then, my fellow citizens, and others, near and near, the memorial of Harper Ferry, has been forwarded, to me, for presentation, to the legislature, of Virginia, the respectable, memorialists, pray, the legislature to take, due, action, with, your Honorable, Speaker, &c., representatives, in Congress, for abolishing the military, superintendencies, of the national Armies, &
As I shall be my preceptor to be as brief as possible, my view, is to show the object of the Constitution. That there is a well-ordered, well-organized, and well-regulated system, the necessary means of which are not less or more than that which is in the Constitution, that, without the same, the whole system, with all its parts, would fall into the hands of those who would destroy the Constitutions of the Constitution, and all that it contains. And if this be the case, it is evident that such a system is not only necessary, but also efficacious, and that the Constitution, as it is, and as it is preserved by the people, is the only means of preserving the Constitution, and all the rights and privileges of the people. The Constitution is the only means of preserving the Constitution, and all the rights and privileges of the people.
of minds, a sort of Unanimity. Spot on. The pure, Surface
is not a breach, in the Corner, Stone, of Obedience.
Egality and perhaps, even, if not accorded, some
Subjection, of the Society, of most of its population, I
at This Substitution, of the Military
for the Civil, Supervision, or, of the National
Arms, is both in direct, and, unlike us in the
period of time, said in the nineteenth, Century.
After an Era, of near, fifty, years, of the Civil, u
be, and at a point too, when almost an indif
rency, number, as well as variety, of manufacturing
Establishment, are in such, successful, operations, we
Deb Civil, Supervision, and, Add, that, as of today,
the least, sense, what, remarkably, that,
the Substitution, of the Military, for the Civil, of
the Arms, once been, brought, on
by the Instrumentality of a Military, Cup
return, first, as it were, at the Day, Revising,
the Good, People, of this, U.S., Commonwealth, and
elsewhere, not, in order, or by a Discovery, at least,
that they can manage, their, own, affairs, without,
stepping, to Enquire, of any one, as to the, measure,
of their, ability, for the, Direct, Supervision, of their,
own, business,
and, if, Common, but, ability, you
that, I am, gratified, with, many, others, in the
Believing, and, if, might, be, assured, this, Expression,
I really, congratulate, our, Contreber, Secretary, in Congr
ity, words, or, Representatives, the hearing of The Same, State,
that, there is not a man, however, skeptical, in every great, glorious, Confederacy who had the
ambition of a great man, that would take the trouble of
written, every, from, the, irreclaimable, skull of a
foundation, India, whether, from, otherworldly,
hurdy, well, enough, or, had the, rightly, sort of bureau
for, such, government, and, for that reason, that the
fact is matters of history, and, not, of speculation.
5 The substitution, of military, for the
chief, clerk, of the, of the national, ceremonies, has, both
a direct, as well, as, an indirect, tendency, of seriousness,
the spirit, of mistrust, and, alarmation, among, writing,
their, fellow, citizens, by, tacit, indication, at least, of a set
of, superiority, of caste, in the, one, hand, and, that of, degradation,
on the, other, and in, cases, of, which,
I, feel, most, confident, that I do, not, suffer, an
isolated, opinion, by affirming, that, it is, absolute,
by, impossible, in, the, very, nature, of our, civil, polity
to, bring, into, contact, covertly, and, hemorrhage, that
is, by, itself, conceivable, of reason, or, at least, until,
etc., or, the, other, of, two, things, shall, be, taken, in, place,
of, which, either, the, elegant, and, habits, of the,
respect, status, military, efficiency, shall, and, duty, in, the,
transmutation, as, to, recognise, our, writing, machinery,
and, other, as, fellow, citizens, written, spirit, of our,
constancy, and, equity, un, that, the, highly, minded,
and, common, debts, spirit, of useful, citizens, new,
channels, checks, and, other, shall, become, to, creature,
and, gradually, and then, to, such, a state, of,
To the restoration of the Civil, Supernumerary, Landwehr, of the National,从而, there finally being no injustice, gone, to the military officials neither, is there, any intention of doing any, so far as I know, until the act of restoring, back, that, which has been unjustly taken from, the Civil, Officers. Therefore, I believe, are injured—

And I, at last, easily perceive, how the restoration of a right, can, be continued...
Cabinets of

Besides, on the assumption, of the position
is a fact, that, the military, department, and hence
military officers, were better, or, better, or superior to
using the machinery of government, so that your
civil institutions, were, the ascertainment, of such
a fact. Justice, an, experiment, of its, probably, legit
mate. Consequently, could an, affirmative, arbitrary be
performed, at, once, imagined, from, any one, and, by legal
only, not from, the mind of the sovereign people.

of the substitution, of the, military, for the
civil circle of the, memorandum, be considered, as a spec
of, monopoly, as a sort of, actual, injustice and,
therefore, ought, to be, abolished, because, that, costly
and, capable, civilizations, and, obstacles, the right, and,
privilege, of participating, in, the benefits, grow
out of, the, proper, and, the necessary, exchange,
and, supervision, of, certain, official, duties, pertaining
to the well-being, of our, social, compact, and, out, of
whose Exchequers (that of the people) the, surplus, of
the, people, receive, the, reward, of, their, labor,
and, in this, idea, of the subject, alone. There seems, to be
great, propriety, as well as, story, in the, consideration
that, the, governing, and, the, governed, should, occupy,
as far, as, possible, the, nearest, mutual, relations, in
order to avoid, both, monopoly, and, tyranny, by means
of which, our, administration, may be, prevented, or corrected.
by means, that, most congenial, with the spirit, right, and usage of new civil, department, and having to subject, your, commoner, citizens, to the more, stringent, and, imperative. Chiefs, of the civil, court, department, the name of which, to build, nearly associated, within, its legitimate, in proper, sphere of action. Carried, chief, it, no, secondary, objections, best, rather, common action. Except, in cases of the, dissolution, of military, law and usage, because, the governing, and, the, executive, have, by, their, own, free, act, subjected, themselves, to the, stringent, laws and usage, of the military, and, not, to that, of the civil, department.

Act 10. Where, forementioned, are, subjected to, the, stringent, dictation, of military, rules, and, direct, their, consent, and, in, direct, opposition, to their, will, habits, and, feeling, the, very, name, of it, becomes, by, and, carried, with, it, such, a force, of unquestioning, expediency, that, justifies, the, necessity, of abolishing, at, once, the, military, superintendence, of the, national, armies, and, substituting, that, of the, civil.

11. At, cannot, he said, with, any, exclusion, the, degree, of reasoning, or propriety, that, because, the, military, has, fire, arms, that, therefore, they, as a matter, of course, ought, to make, theory. Because, the, assumption, of such, a position, as, a general, Chief, cannot, be, not, only, extremely, paradoxical, lest, in, most, cases, absolutely, unpactible. For, as, much, as, there, to be, hardly, the, place, would, be, necessitated, to make their, place. The, Carpenter,
In conclusion I beg leave to remark that in my estimation, and best judgment, as well as that of many others of our worthy citizens, the period was already as indicative of the unmistakable import...
Friend Dryfuss,

I send you the names of some 400 of our citizens which together with the names forwarded by Mr. Custman make up the number of 600 & over that I have seen myself. There is not one man in a hundred that is not decidedly hostile to the extension of Mr. Cornick or any other Patent claim. Mr. Cornick sued Flagg & Burney of Bloomington for infringement took his damages $20,000 kept the case in court so long as he could & then dismissed the suit. He & B. build a machine that will cut 35 acres a day. May 15.

This sort of annoyance he is continually practicing.

Yours truly,

Henry Green

Monroe, April 3, 1862
April 30 1852

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

I claim to be one of the Young Democracy and have looked upon you as the worthy leader of that wing of our party, the exponent of its principles. You official course has been without a blemish, but the ambiguity of certain expressions you have used in the Senate have prompted me to make inquiry as to their real meaning. I am one of the Young Democracy—but only so far as they favor the re-juvenescence of the old spirit in interpretation of the Articles of the Constitution. This is undoubtedly the foundation stone upon which rests our security and perpetuity. Other portions of our partizan superstructure may be torn down replaced or become useless from age but as long as this one principle is kept steadily in view, so long and no longer, will our Government continue preserve its fair and exquisite proportions.

In the Congressional Globe, Vol. XXII., page 269, upon the 13th of March, 1850, in speaking of the territorial question, you are reported to have said, "I do not violate "Southern Rights to prohibit Slavery, or of "Northern rights to leave the people to decide..."
The question for themselves. The Senates for South Carolina will therefore excuse for expressing the opinion that all of his complaints under this head are predicated upon one fundamental error, the error of supposing that his particular has a right to have a fair share of the territories as soon and assigned it, 'RC.' From an impartial consideration of the first clause of this resolution, it would naturally infer, what it meant to imply, that Congress has a right to prohibit slavery in the territories, and that such action would be no violation of Southern Rights. But is clearly a fair interpretation of what you intend, and I am unwilling to believe that upon such a vital point, your opinions can be so hobbled— I would therefore respectfully request a denial of such a construction to have been your intent, or a plain answer that you entertain no hankering on this idea, and I will remain truly

Your Most Obliged Servant,

Francis Grant, Unrest

No 71½ South 41st Street
Philadelphia

Pennsylvania
Austin, Texas
April 14, 1852

Hon. J. A.

In an admixture of
personal and political character, a
belief in your fitness for the post
of President, I am an advocate for
your nomination in preference to that
of any other man named in connection
with that position. A convention of the
Democrats of Texas has expressed its preference
for Gen. Houston of this State, in which event,
either I, nor do I believe a majority of the
people of this State can.
The opportunity to
Gen. Houston unites to the Whig strength under
the contest here extremely uncertain.
I regret very much the censure
by which your arbor in going out of the
remains in The Democratic Review and although I
admit that independence which prompts a
man under all circumstances to speak what
he thinks, I nevertheless regard the remarks
as indiscreet. I am glad to see known
that they are not likely to injure you, or
diminish your chance of the Democratic nomi-
The papers of course have been better if my old friends had been there. I am sorry that the selections of Mr. Polk, which I think are so pertinent, but only in their absence of prosaic

How is it that the Whigs manifest such sympathy with my views? Both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Seward are inclined to think that I would prefer if it were to be done as to have the standard of both candidates in which event your

Prairie City united with the importance that the government should be restored to the Democratic party. I agreed to be the first duty of the party to sacrifice old party

I am very well aware that your name is strength possessed by no other

I do not think this communication for the purpose of elevating one answer, but as it be

I own me in your favor, to be continued. When we are here, I desire to see as much of myself as may accord with my character. It is pleasant, and to the sufferer, that I should refer to my immediate purpose.

My best wishes,

M. P. Breckinridge
(Executive of the Texas State Gazette)
Dear Mr. Broadsbury,

April 6, 1832

My dear Sir,

I was in Washington last a few days ago, but as my stay there was very brief, I had not time at my command to enable me to do myself the pleasure of calling upon you.

You have had for the last eighteen months, most decidedly, my preference for the Presidency. For the reason, that in view of the difficulties which surround Mr. Buchanan, and the advanced age of Gen. Calhoun, you would be a better candidate than either of these gentlemen. This opinion I have expressed repeatedly, and with more than usual interest, since my return here.

The vicissitudes of the Presidential office have not have reached an age, at which life, always precarious, becomes painfully rare, and the mental powers, may fairly be supposed, to have passed the period of their greatest vigour. This opinion, the process of which we all well question, appeals, I think, with peculiar force, to
You,Leap, with whom I had an interview, during my late visit to Burlington.

Or, not, in my power, to render any service, that could be of immediate ad-
vantage to you, but I shall feel pleased, in endeavouring to procure
my neighbours, favourably with regard
to you, so that, in the event of theamma-
how devolving upon you, they may be
prepared, to yield to that motion, that
a candidate, and a true supporter.

With my best wishes for your success,

Very truly yours,

Benj. F. Berry, Esq.

Mr. A. Douglas.

P.S. They leave to refer you to the Hon.

Andr. Parker, of the House of Representa-
tives.

B. F. Berry

Apr 82

Penn.
Caswell Vmt. April 5 1859

My esteemed friend Douglas

Then I hope will excuse one of his innumerable friends (for so I must call you), as a descendant of a once highly esteemed family, your late Father & worthy G. Father, whose memory I shall cherish & revere, being emulated by many years of neighborly association. I little did I anticipate, when casually dropped in at your Father's residence in Brandon, & handled a little suckling babe on my knee, that intellectual profession, & improvement of mind, would, in the progress of a few short years, raise so sublime a personage to the admiration of a large community. When I frequently noticed in the newspaper the rising popularity of a young man of the name of Douglass in Illinois, that it was the son of my own, highly esteemed Dr. Douglass that expired suddenly at the commencement of promising professional usefulness in Brandon, a man that had rendered himself by his pleasant and circumspect loyalty and attachment to our family by professional service as a family physician. 

These remarks, however, was thought of at communicating, as I feared, perhaps I might say in the language of Johnson to Boswell in one of his letters, "Of what importance," says he, "can it be to hear of distant friends, to the man who finds them wherever he goes, makes new ones faster than he wants them." But if I will add any thing to your felicity, by learning that you share in my good will, to have my most fervent wishes, for your further elevation, you may indulge yourself in the full enjoyment of the pleasure of such a truth. It has been remarked that man's happiness consists wholly in anticipation. That the present is seldom able to fill desire, with immediate enjoyment, the deficiency therefore must be supplied by hope or expectation. But to my main subject, as my old friends in congress have mostly left, by whom I have been
seen for many years very liberally supplied with public documents especially the Patent office reports. It would be very gratifying to me to hear from you by the same moving or by receipt of this...

I should also be well pleased to receive by letter from you a short narrative of your "when about a state ofสนใจ.make progressings after your son Father was a long...preferred for 30 or 40 yards. I now enjoy a very pleasant friendship from whom I do not expect.

Mr. Smith was a particular friend of mine in our frequent squabbles, which were very high in Brandon, and I resided for 30 or 40 years. I now enjoy a very pleasant friendship from whom I do not expect.

Your respectfully,  
G. Child

I must close this as to vexation of business.
Bath April 5th 1852

To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Dear Sir,

I should be very much obliged to you if you would send me the same speeches that you did J. Q. Shaw, viz. compromise measures welcome to Rossul's life of Sam Houston &c.

Very Respectfully,

Edward Gore.
Chicago April 5th, 1862

Hank

T. A. Douglas

Dr. Sir: Permit me to ask a favor of you (to wit) if you have a spare copy of Patent office report one that you have no use for I shall much like to obtain it I am unacquainted with Mr. Malan & therefore address you on the subject do not put yourself to any inconvenience about the matter when John was at Washington he fared well here in regard to documents but not so well now whilst I am writing the snow is falling rapidly it is now nine or 10 in the evening blowing a gale from N & the most gloomy day I ever knew in April

I see George occasionally is well & doing well & doing same because he can't hear from you. I think I think he is doing as well as is possible for him to do so far as your interest is at stake railroad matters here are somewhat just now much anxiety is felt & done to learn what the exact terms
of the Campengies may be lost. Patience a time will show Catage no
out of
your truly  A. Douglas

Paul
S. A. Douglas
New St. Louis

April 5 52

Hon. S. T. Douglas

Allow me to thank you for the receipt a few days past of several speeches, etc., by yourself and others — none of which was so valuable to me however as the
Agricultural Speech and the celebrated
Chicago Speech — the latter I had never seen — May I request that the series forwarded to me will be sent to J. S. Waller Esq.
McDuffie Street
Phil., and to
Mr. Richardson
Somerset Pk. — I know them to be warm friends of yours; and unless I am misinformed they are influential and active men — They do not in a general way get hold of material so well calculated to do the Cause good as these speeches. I would not take this liberty if I were not assured the Democracy of St. Louis attaches the respectful familiarity of
all writers in a cause of
which he is to distinguish
a member
as an advocate I could
Distribute many copies of your
Chicago & other speeches where they
would be eagerly read, and perhaps
produce activity in a certain
Contingency, when without such
a means of acquaintance, but
little personal interest would be
taken.

That Contingency I am glad to
observe is looking now, very
much like a "fixed fact"
with great respect
I subscribe myself
Truly yours

A. P. Richardson
Tone Lane, Tuscaloosa
North Indiana

A. P. Richardson
Tuscaloosa

Said Speech very valued
A. C. A. & O. A.
18 April 54

Hon. W. D. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

As I am about to make a collection of autographs, I should be very much obliged to you for yours.

Your Obt. Servant

A. C. M. Russell

Baltimore

P.S. Please send me those speeches which you sent to Mr. O'Shea & Mr. Durex.
Jedettville, N. Carolina, April 5, 1852

Honorable Sir,

I am writing in behalf of a poor widow who unfortunately was left to the consequence of her husband being called away who had not been sufficiently recovered from a spell of sickness to assist in putting down the Mormon rebellion in the city of Kanesville, Illinois, some 3 or 4 years ago and in consequence took a relapse and died leaving property to the amount of $16,00 or $2000. The being without relations, appointed an agent with instructions to dispose of the property provided he could do so to his advantage — and shortly after left for Ohio — afterwards the agent sold the property for $600. and sent a deed for her signature. She thought all was not right and refused doing so — and to the matter turned. I being a relative she applied to me for information but being ignorant of the laws of the state — and knowing that you are perfectly acquainted with them and would take pleasure in giving any information or advice that lay in your power that lead to the recovery of her property with her so shamefully been taken from her — I am more pleased permit me to beg of you to inform me whether the property under these circumstances you be sold and given a lawful title to without her signature — or any information that would lead to the
Justices of this case would be thankfully received by me who will when opportunity affords render a like service.

Most obediently yours,
Honorable Senator Douglas
H. Harbaugh

Direct Fayetteville, N. Carolina.