Oregon City, Oregon Territory
June 1853

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

That "misfortune seldom comes singly" has never been more sensibly felt by me than since yesterday when the mail brought intelligence that the President’s nomination of your humble friend for Chief of Oregon had been rejected by the Senate on account of the unanimous opposition of yourself and Senators Shields and Atchison.

I am but just rising from my bed where I have lain now nearly two months from sickness incurred in crossing the Isthmus; my private affairs are sadly deranged by reason of six months absence in the Atlantic States after my family. Mrs. Pratt is in miserable health, and worse into.

In addition to all this we are just in the midst of a heated political contest trying to retain Gen. Lane in the election for Delegate to Congress against an opposition quite as malignant as the recent official decapitation of the Whig appointee here, united to embittered Federal hate, could ever enter; and, now, as if to fill our cup of sorrow to the brim, news has reached us only one week before the election that one of Gen. Lane’s chief appointees (in the way of recommendation) to succeed the federal officials, has been cast aside and thrown overboard at Washington by friends and Democrats on account of moral and other misdeeds! Well, it is a terrible blow to me personally, inasmuch as it effectually, crushed me...
here and shining in public character and standing, while it bore the Democratic party in Oregon, rendering the present struggle, but little left, by reason of its somewhat prominent operation the last few years, through local causes, with one whole name has thus been unmistakably disgraced and findey conscious indignity by all eligible and eminent men of the great national Democratic party.

The strange and (One who will not know of the causes) on

mainly extraordinary blow confounds and stagger me! Had it come

from Whigs, or those who think they have cause to hate me, the

violation could readily be comprehended. But it is I submit by me

whether, in the absence of all explanation, for its bearing, or any

knowledge on our part of recent good or evil, or any cause whatever

for it, we might not regard this millennia slight upon us, in the

light of not left a sense of private injury, than a calamity, in our

own situation, to the Democratic party in Oregon. At any rate, so far

as it relates to me personally it is a subject simply sufficient to

furnish an apology for troubling you with this letter.

It is impossible with myself floated I believe that you are one of those few, or that my heart, or my friends inOregon, or so far as I am aware, to know of my good will. I am

as you may well suppose left in a most painful state of private

conducted by much which is public anxiety, and shall remain
to open and settle by the entreaty of the vilest political
enemy. I have got there not interested simply on the written
and undoubted proof in my possession! If this is not fair,
I do not know what is. Certain adventures on this coast
during the last four years of gold excitement and gambling speci-
culations in real estate, who have thought to make money off from
me by tricking, having failed to their chagrin and mortification,
and in some instances to their pecuniary loss, are now and have
been, you may be sure, loud enough in their arduous charges
and unjust complaint. But these things I pray no heed to, per-
haps less than I ought as a public man, for they may have affec-
ted me abroad; but to be struck down by you and other Demo-
cratic friends without a hearing or other previous hint even and
publicly disgraced to my individual name, and harm to the
party in Oregon, I confess it the heaviest stroke of my life.
Pray tell me why it was made—do not let it be if you keep me
in suspense, but let me have a free and frank answer at an-
eary moment—I write this in a friendly spirit. Shall I hear from you
soon?

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Burlington, June 32, 1853

My Dear Sir,

I have written you from Washington on this subject—but if since you have not received the letter—let the matter be most carefully to your hands with the Dept. I have had the letter presented to a Committee—but could not get a favorable report. The papers they object are future action. I assure you I have done and will do every thing I can for you ever

Your friend

[Signature]

Maj. Noah Eq. Thomas Galashati
Lafay. Co. All.
Grantsboro N C a
June 11th/53

Sirs,

I reached home yesterday and received your letter and the enclosed commission of the President appointing me Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina. With grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred, I accept the office and will enter upon the discharge of its duties.

I was born in the County of Guilford in State of North Carolina.

Respectfully,

G. H. Dick

I am

W. L. Marcy
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
11 June, 1853

R. P. Dick
accepts,

Born in S. Ca
w. J. Betty
St. W. Carolina
Washington City D.C.
July 22, 1853.

Dear Sir,

You will doubtless be astonished when I inform you that Mr. Secretary McClellan has turned me out of office, and not only me but Mr. Porter and Mr. Rockwell also, thus leaving but two legitimate Illinoisans in the land office viz: Reader and Colby Young, the latter reduced to go, the lowest grade, his former salary being $1,000. Mr. Young, as you know has a large family, the reduction, undoubtedly, was intended to disgrace him, and must necessarily require him to throw the insult in their face. In the Pension Office, the Illinoisans fare about the same. McClintock gets $1200, and Webster is barely sufficient to remain as a temporary clerk. I have no doubt that all that saves McClellan from the "nine holes," but from the fact that his antecedents were a little Cock-a-shi! Webster is for another man and is not afraid to express it on all proper occasions, all of which facts, as certainly find their way to the "Heads of States," as the needle tends to the pole.
In my case, the fact was brought to the notice of the President by Mr. Whiting, his Chief Clerk, as he informed me upon his word of honor. He stated to the President when he was making up his mind, that Mr. Lucas was a fellow, but a democrate by trade. That he was a Douglas man, but since out and out and all over, and as he had been informed by democrats that Judge D. took great interest in him. Therefore, as he further states, the Secretary ran his pen through my name.

Now Jef. Dillon may have had a hand in my nomination, I am not at present positive, but my opinion is that all that was necessary for him in this instance was to know the wish of the East faction, which is anti-Douglas.

Davis publicly states that he prefers me to himself in getting a place after he commenced abusing you, he is in the Auditor's office, and a disgrace to our State.

I have been advised by a number of your friends to use no time in addressing you and make a statement of the facts and must an answer and be governed by your advice.

My friend, I am out of employment, and not able to stand it long, please address me immediately.

If you have any request to make of Mr. McAllister, let it be made immediately, included in letter to me. I know it will have the desired effect, at some apologies for him by saying that he forgot his pledge to you and your remonstrance, but if it is all that is necessary. The Chief Clerk informs me that there is not a scroll appealing against me, and that there must be some mistakes in my case, who also desires to write you without delay.

I was particularly anxious to remain here during the present administration, particularly on your account. Your friends are wise, noble, and are patriotic. Every man and woman can - a noble theme is made of you by kind letters, but it amounts to nothing. All is quiet in Illinois, financially, socially and politically. My wife joins me in wishing you health, happiness and a safe return to the lands of the free and the home of the brave.

Your family are all well. Judge Granger is on a visit to New York, his health has been poor, but is much improved, as Beekman informs me the morning.

For Heaven take unto me immediately and believe me your humble, as I have determined to wait.
Your advice. Whatever that may be I shall be satisfied

Yours Truly

Jacob M. Lucas

Hon. S. N. Douglas

Mr. S. Pemberton
Jas. D.

The letter isn't clear, but it appears to be a personal note. The writer seems to be addressing a friend or family member. The letter is signed with the words "Mrs. Laughlin." The date "St. Louis, Aug. 23." is written at the bottom of the page.

The handwriting is legible enough to convey the message, but the exact content might not be completely clear without context.
Fort Benton Ubbu No.
Decr 18th. 1853.

My dear Sir,

I have not forgotten the deep interest you evinced in Washington in the exploration for the routes of a rail-road from the Miss. to the Pacific, nor the special solicitude you evinced for the one placed in my charge. You may be certain it has much dwelt upon my mind, and I will not leave that point either in a few brief sentences, giving you the results accomplished. Our success both in exploring the region we have surveyed and in establishing the most friendly relations with all the Indian Tribes, has been unprecedented as it has been unexpected. A line has already been surveyed from the Dalles on the Columbia to the head waters of the Miss. I knew from personal observation that not only one but three good, easy, cheap routes can be passed from the Miss. to this point, all connecting by short roads with the Yellowstone at Fort Lincoln and with the Falls of the Missouri twenty odd miles above this point. Dear S. A. I carry from Washington in April. Caused the 8th time and left the Dalles on the 27th July with a large pack train, but with an efficient sub. Surveying Car, and reached this place on the 12th of September, having passed over the cascade, Bitter...
In return, our American citizens living in London, as the British must be aware, have
proved the loyalty of their fellow-countrymen in our country to their own. Our
people have purchased British goods at their own expense, and have not
remitted a single cent to the British government. They have demonstrated their
loyalty in this way, and, by so doing, have shown that they have no desire to
offend their mother country.

Our government has always been ready to conciliate and to reconcile differences
between nations, and it is with this in view that we have made this offer. We
hope that it may be accepted, and that a friendly understanding may be
established between our two countries. In this spirit, we have always been ready
to do our part in the restoration of peace.

We believe that the British government will see the justice of our demands, and
will be willing to meet them in a spirit of conciliation. We are willing to
accept any terms that may be offered, and to make any sacrifices that may be
required, in order to bring about a lasting peace.

We trust that our offer will be favorably received, and that a solution of the
present difficulties may be found.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
To the Doctor:

The obstacles in the way of its usefulness, and the cost of overcoming the desire to gain an additional draft of 15 or 16 feet, are.

It is known my opinion based on the testimony
and observation of the American Fur Company that at all seasons when not obstructed by ice, steamers drawing 15 inches of water can reach the falls, but that as the difficulty of establishing a regular line of steamers and that if it were
become a great commercial route.

Just West of the Rocky Mountains, lies the
beautiful and fertile valley of St. Mary’s, only
a day’s journey from the falls, easy travelling with good
horses. This valley has a mild climate, and
affords an abundance of grass. Cattle keep fat and easily grazed and in summer. Vegetables and grain are
at great perfection. Just North of it, the Company
on leaving the steamer at the drop reaches the
hills he has already etched for.

But what of these great geographical obstacles
that be continued? He can do no more in season than
new out range work. But Mr. Chelan is new struggling
in the Cascade Mountains, the most formidable bar.

He is hardly that he can do. All much easier...
at least be preliminary. I find Colby's plan excellent, yet I feel very sanguine that the work which we
undertook, is a better plan called the Maria's
Pass. So in the Blithe River Range. We cannot be sure
till we write another year which is the best plan.

Why is this? It is owing to the very abundance of
supernormal or natural gifts. The hills and
valleys, so densely timbered, that we can only this
season pursue the best Borax Indian track. The
Timber so abundant and so good, sufficient for
all the roads on the continent is in our way and
has on the route to be get rid of, to get back
horses one on a stage through.

Suppose the best passes are known. We can only
speak in a rough way, then of their character. The
Barometer gives us elevations, the perfect compass
our course. These are indeed tested by our latitudes,
and longitudes. But ought not our instrumental
Sunny to be made of the latter, found of exploration
to be the best? I like Colby until so decide.

The money appropriated by the last Congress is entirely
insufficient to continue the present parties at work for the
whole season, provide for the kids and the resumption on a
small scale in the Spring. I do think it my case and
every member of my party will bear me witness, how
urgently I have sought to reduce expenditure. I would
respectfully suggest that the friends of all the works,
units to get through an additional appropriation of $150,000 for continuing the laying out through the entire prairie year, and that in the regular appropriation bill the same amount be appropriated for the winter for the next year.

Hereafter these roads be built? I will again respectfully suggest that anyone has a general railroad and town planning the town and soil through roads with the usual restrictions already granted the public lands, will descend the private enterprise be relied on to build them and manage them.

The method of planning and the course pursued in location and construction will have so essential to bearing upon both the time and cost of construction, that no report will be complete without assuming as a basis the public policy which shall guide these great undertakings to their completion. I must assume some public policy, though I cannot decide on its details, and the policy I shall assume in my report will be the one which after the most diligent investigation I think is of opinion will best harmonize with the general policy and institutions of the country and will give the greatest amount of work in their proper character and usefulness and efficiency.

This letter will be placed in your hands by my friend and associate J.F. Sarsley, who will be able to give you a great amount of valuable information in reference to this route. He goes down to the Missoula in a fast running Keel boat, drawing one foot of water, in charge of another man of whose name it is no longer necessary, with instructions from me to report to Washington to prepare his report, and afford the necessary information for the selection of the town.

I will request he be considered as a most heartfelt American citizen, who is to point out what he has done as the evidence of what he means to do.

I rely upon his knowledge, his judgment and his efficiency to see that justice is done to this route and to all humble laborers as the hands of all men who truly love their country. I trust in the Spring he will return to the Missouri on a canoe up the Missouri on a canoe as far as the lake, with the necessary thirty, will return, and with ALL RAILROADS and again to the Missouri for another

The Missouri and St. Louis.

One word as to the good Indians he and I have been and know. Will not Indians provide for themselves as they did for those that met at Laramie? Will not Indians do it in a degree with the Missouri? And if so, the location, that a council may be held next year? Does not the Indian wish for it? Does not the Indian need it? I know it will have your hearty support and your whole scheme will be made to it.
On these and other points I will refer you to the
Sarzin. In the meanwhile,

I remain your friend,

Isaac Varian

N.B. When I reach the Territory I will
write you more fully and more accurately.

P.S.

Mr. Florence

Return to the Baccal.

3d. R.
Montgomery, Ala.

To inform you, you are elected a member of a debating society.

Oct. 24, 1853

w0
Montgomery, Alabama
Oct 26, 1853

Hew: Stephen A. Douglas
Washington City

Dr. Sir

At a late meeting of the "Montgomery Medical Society" you were unanimously elected an honorary member of the society.

Will you please accept your election?

Very truly,

Mr. L. Woods,
Secretary
Elected Member of Philomathian Society, Winchester Ills., Nov. 11, 1853.

Philomathian Hall, Winchester, Ills.; Nov. 11, 1853

Hon. S. J. A. Douglas,

Sir: You have been elected an honorary member of the Philomathian Society of Winchester High School. The Society is desirous of forming a Public Library, and any donation of books you may feel disposed to make will be thankfully received.

You are respectfully solicited to use your influence in promoting the interest of the society in this way.

By order of society.

Wa. D. Smith
Secretary.
U.S. Ship "Saratoga"
Shanghai
China
Oct. 29, 1853

My Dear Sir—

I regret very much my protracted absence from home. Yet it is a matter which I cannot control and must be submitted to with the best grace possible. We were appointed, after leaving India, to make a full cruise in the East Indies and China, to be detained another year for a visit to Japan as a part of the Expedition under Commodore Perry.
And we are more still more disappointed at being detained still another year for that purpose. Of course all our services belong to the country, and as officers we feel that we have no right to murmur—but then we have families at home whom we would like to visit once in four or five years for a few months at least—and we cannot believe that our government would withhold from us that privilege. The "Saratoga"

will have made two full cruises in one before she arrives home, for she went into commission in the middle of 1850 and cannot reach home after the next year's visit to Japan before the commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855. As commencement of 1855.
My dear friend Charles, this man of your State has intended to write to my hope in this connection. We did nothing at Japan but present the President's letter. Since we were at Yokohama, the Russian Admiral has been to Nagasaki and presented a similar letter from the Emperor. We return to Japan with a larger fleet, more than our early next spring. From my knowledge of Japan I doubt whether much will be done. Whether much will be done.

China, as you know, in a Resolution you may look for an ancestor of the present dynasty in the course of the next five years.

Always yours,

[Signature]
My dear Mr. [Name]

It needed not, I am all aware, that you shined without in favor the old and estate (or worse) governments of the eastern Continents to make you more decidedly, intensely, and patriotically American. I thought you justified to the proper mark, already. While they were not wanting them when said, the they thought or not, that you had overset them. Be that all as it may, however, I trust you had a pleasant and profitable task, and are one mind safe and sound in your place, in one am free to hope to continue the good name of which you are so capable, and for which you
have given him noble earnest, in behalf of American interests, alike at home and abroad. And I
think I am not there to meet you face to face, and greet you with the usual handshakes of friendship,
I cannot wait the impatience to tell you—before and well do
from what is to be called,
my "half-way home to Cali-
ifornia."
And there is something more, I want
talk about this home "half-way
home," which will not, I
feel quite sure, fail to
be remembered on
New Year. — I don't
mean in pocket-
more at length of my personal
views, and some of the reasons for
them, I beg you will lead my
attache to the late Depart-
ment, — to which I suppose there can be no objection on the part of the Department.
As I anticipate, I meet the obstra-
ces, to what might be manuscript en-
agements there, interested to the Union
Clayton Beaty. I met them at the town
Clayton, Beaty. I met them at every time. This
held, and meet them at every time. This
enactment wants to point itself at
enactment, and made, under
that enactment, make any concurrence
might, here. But we have
not, as much as
referred. Practically, it is not
little difference to us, whether the
outside, or Clayton's, Constitution of
Outside or Clayton's, Constitution of
the maintenance. In either case, it
excludes us from what we not
only want, that must have — that
is control of the situation — at least
through Nicaragua, offensives.
Throughout Nicaragua, offensives.
This, I am quite sure, is a
easier, with both these states, at 1
b
were unfeathered by that treaty, so that we could respond to their wishes. These views I have urged upon the Administration, at such length, and so earnestly, that I am almost afraid they may consider me only a bore. I hope not, but let it be a matter of pecuniary, matter.

So well satisfied that my views are sound, and, for the interest of my country, are perfectly important, that I should feel much better satisfied to have offended my official superiors, even to the degree of incurrence a dereliction from the service, rather than remain silent, under the circumstances.

In addition to several official despatches on this subject, I have submitted, as an extra to the last, an argument the outline of an argument which satisfies my own.
mind, at least, that the question itself is not void, but
its terms and conditions, and we are free from all its obligations.
It is almost too much food to lose of any thingerman, that on foot.
Will take in the view of the question —
that, in the one of no, I can't see it on any other light — Read these
papers — if you please — indeed
whether you please or not, as the
public interest, I think, requires it.
— That, even all, it may be my own vanity, I think we
are think to.
But, at any rate, consider whether we are to be practically limited
when any construction of the acts, when any constriction of the acts,
and, as long as we are excluded, and if not, why should we
invite...
on to my last despatch — if, as I suppose, you have free access to it. Cooperate with me in this, if you can — it is of the same general idea.

The more they — more severely — in its character, to which I ask your attention. — I am no greater lover of Nancy, oracker for disputes, than others among us not. But due prudence, in these points are not. I take it, at all.

I have seen it, but

Notes that the Administration

will probably recommend, and

Cerifles. Probably Melle, an in-

clude in Diplomatic Salaries; fifteen, fifteen. I blame

not have originated this. But

not merely to these years, fine

continued, but especially after

news since Honduras, I hope

about construction at all? — the

same reasons which induced you

and me to vote against it — and

which I think even General

Carp well, nor, admit the good

and sufficient one — thence

made it absolutely. Why not

abate it, then? — that

treat it, or of the way, I think I

croup. Unreconcile and disassociate

Nicaragua and Honduras, without

we, thencefrom (not

Badges “disassociate” absolute

control on these two states, after

we ought desirous to use it.

But delays don’t favor any

such thing. Verbem fat.

not, mere to these years fine

continued, but especially after

news since Honduras, I hope
if the measure should be adopted, I would not oppose it. And if it be done— I do not wish this mission to be less given in the scale of compensation than other of the same nominal scale.— Of the importance attached to it, and I am more and more convinced, truly, when it was instituted, he adhered to, it cannot fairly be depreciated by assigning it a lower compensation than others— certainly not more important. On the scope of labor to be performed, in its very nature, it exceeds any of the others in its claims. And then, when the scope of the offense of lottery, here, as compared with other countries, while, from my
evidence as far, I might not
dispute that the actual attac
many is less than at home of
the other defences, even in this
continent, yet the first want
of the comforts of life, such as
we consider ordinary in an
country, and which are unat-
tainable here, may be consid-
a fair offset to that. It may,
and doubtless does, cost more
to live in London or Paris, or
Washington, than anywhere
in this country; yet to live on
in this country, yet to live on
five times as much. Then, there
is the social and moral mod-
luation in which one has to live
here — to the best she may.
which Cenaiz is intiated to some
consideration.

In these views I trust I
shall have your concurrence-
and if so, your cooperation in
securing that the Mission, and
its humble incumbent, shall
not suffer, in these affairs, the
former in its deportment, nor the
latter in his favors.

With my best wishes for
Mr. Read's, Mosher, and
Humphry, in all respects, and
under all circumstances, now,
"Henceforth", and forever.

I am faithfully
Your friend.

S. D. Baldwin
U.S. Senate
Washington.
corresponding degree, by abolishing the treaty or, and have suggested, it be already abolished by the operation of its own terms and conditions; by removing its effect remains out of the way of the martial measure which seemed to be adopted, and that needly for securing closer union of a "pearl of great price" for the crown of one country's welfare. Again I say - verbatim!"
Dear Sir,

As the arrival of the steamer for the departure of our agent, I presume you will be leaving Washington. I have heard there is a steamer leaving today, and in the_web. This letter will consequently find you elsewhere. I hope to see you on my return to the state in which you reside. I have been in Virginia, but have not been able to return to my home there. However, I have heard that the steamer for Boston will leave today, and I intend to board it. I hope to return soon. The steamer will arrive in Boston, and I will take the train to New York. I have some important business to attend to in New York, and I will be returning shortly. I hope to see you soon.

[Signature]

November 5, 1853
Love you affection, "Dearest love," have
recently, during this summer, visited
on whom the late Napoleon of
you as. All officers of the French army,
the "Napoleonic" being Napoleon
the Caesar continued on this station
in Spain. To compel the Sultan to deliver
himself in the eyes of all nations if
won, the Pope has decided to seem to
the Pope. You are aware
I consider the Sultan as a "just
case," as I hope you have been any thing
in your position or the Pope to
have you in consideration. I am in the
position of the Turkish people; my present the
of Turkey. The opinion in Europe is similarly
against the Pope, who there was a religious
question in a political question; to you, to take
advantage of the advance of Napoleon, as 
the present state of the mind; he was a question
with perfectly belonging to a "higher cause." I
secure his political agencies in the
East. Balance of power in Spain, properly has
been to France, yet it only for our succession
over a wider sphere interest, when it's tendency
is from liberty, constitutional freedom to
the mere form of absolutist, say Turkey. Both
the rule known in Spain of the Napoleon, as
the Pope in Rome, he may have for help
the balance between power, in essence, by the
influence of Turkey, under he was for the
movement of Roman Catholic for Church thing
likely. With Pope, the Napoleon was to have in
the day, from these side, a systematic, formally has
Turkey as from influence, as under the cura
motion, either be rejected. These are reflections,
which actually suggest them rules on circumstance
like the Pope. I really agree the position of the
Pope, as fully, the is, the balance of Trinity among
the land form of absolutist, the position, one that to can
is a sound principle. While I was acting there, I gave
I came under the Pope's, state in the subject the
view of the throne, and, in essence, the cause the
Pope. I saw, the hope that, though the fall of the
N. to would not take any active part in the Power
it might be this some to adapt to the Pope at the
tendency, as sufficient, state interest in the position affect
by the Sultan on the maintenance, a presentation of the
hearing of the Pope, this description, right which becomes
all Powers, must, if finally these being for this basic
the inherent principle of political, sovereign liberty prescribed
by the Sultan, which are essential to government area.
At the time the administration came to the end of the 1853, when I felt a definite position being taken in the eyes of mankind for what it did years on end, age, in a cause of common interest, to the nations, especially to constitutional certainty in our country should not be open to the test of public part. If the people were just in fact, and feel that they can act (as they believe they) with the two extremes... (signature)

In our recent case, that one of the Sultan's Ministers gave as much I believe as possible for the Sultan. As far as the Sultan retained the M. I. might cut a figure, take time to have been seen Monday, which he makes way to return as soon as possible. I have some memoranda either of their letters, or the reasons than the help. There has no more any reply to the letter from the Sultana on the subject of the...
difficulties between Russia and the state of...

On the other hand, I am aware of the

All the British ships...
In your letter of the 7th instant, you state that the able officers of the British fleet, including some of your officers, have arrived at the 12th day of May, in the harbor of Hongkong, and have been instructed to proceed to the British colony to find the 15th day of June, 1842, as per your order.

The British government has been informed of these events and has taken steps to address the situation. The British fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir George Pocock, has arrived at the harbor of Hongkong and has been ordered to proceed to the British colony. The fleet will arrive at the 15th day of June, 1842, as per your order.

The British government has been informed of these events and has taken steps to address the situation. The British fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir George Pocock, has arrived at the harbor of Hongkong and has been ordered to proceed to the British colony. The fleet will arrive at the 15th day of June, 1842, as per your order.
My efforts are highly solicited for the defense of the principles enunciated by Mr. Hay in his speech in the Senate, in opposition to the late effort from the South, to抵抗力
My part has not been so marked as of the administration, and I am unable to explain the circumstances under which I am very thankful. Whereas you can kind influence has been exerted in my behalf, if I can do anything for you, or any other friend, I will find an honor as well as a pleasure to serve you. I have found much interest, to your ladies in the ability to pay for your friends, and for their assistance to you, and your kind influence in the behalf of the West, and am very anxious to endeavor to serve a brother in you whom I regard as a friend. I am, with much respect, yours truly,
John Brown

Hon. J. Douglas
Carrollton, Nov 12, 1853

My dear Mr. Douglas:

I see this is the time to write at length. When a Speaker of the US House of Reps. will have to be elected and I have thought I would send a few suggestions to you in regard to the matter, I hope that in doing so you will not consider them in the light of elections but in the spirit of public service which has always been an idea with me. I am anxious that nothing might be done which would Marry your prospects in 1856 that might make it more certain that could be that would tend to advance them. Probably in 1856, if Col. Richardson should be a Candidate for Speaker if a prospect that he could be elected I should be for him, and if he should be out of the question then in my opinion Illinois should go for the man that would lead the most amount of strength to you in 1856 by taking a strong of the field I have come to this.
Dear Sir,

I have been tracking your name and activities in the Court of Queen's Bench for several years. It seems that your influence and power in London are growing. I am writing to express my concern about the recent developments.

The case of the contraQui has caused quite a stir in the legal community. Your handling of the case has raised questions about the judiciary's impartiality. It is important to maintain the integrity of the legal system.

I understand that you are a busy man, but I urge you to consider the implications of your actions. The public expects fairness and justice, and it is crucial that these values are upheld.

Please take the time to review the case and ensure that all legal processes are followed. I am confident that with your experience and wisdom, you will make the right decisions.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
tion & by that course I think we got
an influence for you in the vicinity of
the place of Meeting and also consid-
er the proximity of the place to the
States of Indiana, Kentucky and
Michigan & the mixing of the people
of those States with the people
of this the immediate personal
friend, in my opinion
there and effect upon them--then so
far as Indiana is concerned.
It was a very deadly scene at
the time of the last Convention
might he softened down or if
not an influence might be brought
to bear upon Indiana from Ohio
so as to keep him on the shelf.
Would have been pleased to have
seen you in Illinois during the
summer. I find there are certain
interests mostly in the South had
by the State trying to get up a
feeling against you, but it
will signify if brought to bear
know God shields Her Heart
& I presume if not unsuccessful
in the effort against him that
will be the end of it. And if
Successful then they will open
against you but I hope the
opposition may be still born
should he pleased to hear from
you and hope you will consider
the suggestion I have thrown
out as coming from a friend
who although an adherent or
an Office under President Place
& defeated here not fallen
out with the Democratic
party member of it I believe
my failure for the benefit
of you do an considerable
we reply soon from
student commissary
Silas Randy

Silas Randy

Silas Randy

Secretary
I am not whether you will recollect me or not, but I will tell you that I am an old Herkimer Democrat, saw you when here last at Mr. Ayres's. Have you spent an evening at my house where you met Gov. Maney, Gen. Muntz, & others? As you have been absent most of the time since the first of March, you must have lost track somewhat of local politics, at least. Matters in this state have arrived at a crisis to demand the careful attention of all National Democratic Statesmen. Before the Battle Creek Convention of 1852 Gov. Maney had not yet got to the free soilers of this state. They supported him then the candidate of the cabinet to carry them off. Make himself the next President kill off all who were in his way, take who did not vote not look for lie. I have no idea how things have been conducted, how the new stand. Gov. Maney can only proceed by maintaining the free soilers thing sustained by them. If his policy is to prevail the is to retain his place in the cabinet, this will unquestionably go Whig at the next Presidential election. With this state being the chance of a Whig Candidate for the Presidency at the next election will be good if not the best. The Democrats of this state, the old line democrat — will not follow Gov. Van Buren's挤挤—— and of the President.
state part in seeking to make them take the law as it will be disadvantage. They lend no aid to the free blackism but do a want with this party. They in our state as are been to tend. I ascend as Macon, Pa. beacon Div. such is the feeling of the old hands of this state. They will not be told. The recent decision in the state is not a vote against any demands of the white men. The Hands who are the suffices to office in the state are chiefly led by free or men who had the vote and had to put back hands. They have been mostly far from any vote to the white in the election. Of this state, there has been largely large influence from the state at the north of the 4th of July. Such is the feeling of this state. The only way to secure the democrats of this state is for the President to recognize his cabinet and to recognize the National Democrats as the party here. Of this can be done. If the President want to carry the state next fall or campaign, the state will vote for the candidate the fall after. I am. If the President want to carry the state next fall or campaign, the state will vote for the candidate the fall after. I am.
Chicago, Nov. 14th, 1853

Sir: Stephen A. Douglas

My relations with you are such, in your opinion, justifying the belief I am about to take, but I hope you will do me the justice to believe that I am actuated by no other motive than a warm regard for yourself personally, and a disinterested solicitude for the welfare of the Democratic party. Under the existing state of political feeling arising out of the late developments in New York (the nature and influence of which you can estimate better than I can explain) me in the West are somewhat at a loss as to the policy we should adopt. I would therefore suggest to you the propriety of your making a flying visit here before the meeting of Congress, to reaffirm your friends and influence them with confidence in the future. I saw and conversed with my old friend Mr. Cass, the other day, and he frankly admitted to me that though he strongly disapproved of much of the conduct of the present administration, still that he would support it so long as it pursued the policy he adopted to the principles of the Democratic party. He also expressed himself in the warmest terms of you, and emphatically disclaimed any ambitious views.
Dear Sir,

I hope this may meet with your approbation for I am certain you will make capital use of it. In my coming to the great West where you are, I wish over the world and make many friends as you are and the only man led me up to me in the great West, Genl Long did I find you. If you only stay out West before this letter I have a great deal to say to you. I am in the best of health,

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Chicago Nov 14 63
Andrew Navvie
Cook
Want you to come to Chicago immediately
Legation of the U. S. of America
with Spain November 15: 1853

My dear Sir:

Our mutual friend Seco has written to me from Madrid that you expressed yourself very kindly in my regard, and that you promised him to throw the weight of your powerful influence on my side, where my appointment will come before the Senate. Allow me to express to you my cordial thanks for this mark of your friendship, which I shall ever gratefully remember. I have no doubt but what the recent policy of the Administration in relation to New York politics will create a very serious opposition during the coming session of Congress—the way probably be used by some of the friends of disappointed officers, to make combination with Whig senators, for the defeat of some of the late vacant appointments.

From the warfare, which has been carried on against me for more than a year by the Tribune and some other abolition papers to which the Whigs have joined of late, it became clear, when I was led to believe that a strong effort will be made to bring about my rejection of the appointment which

[Signature]

E. Stephen A. Douglas
you were kind enough to convey to me through Colonel
me that you really believe to me under the circumstances
became with a dengan the get in the field I
need not fear the misconception of any signal or
personal answer. Having the nearly recommend
published for diplomatic service by your-
announced presence in our State, and now we
have some remained, able to
state, that it is, naturally,
granting to use your opinion of mine or the
very guidance. I have always been more intimate than I had the pleasure of hearing from
you, and I am sure, has such testimony of
my constant attachment to our party or my feelings
which are in its cause, it will convince you of
the kind relations you have taken in my
regard. —

As to the circumstances of
my absence of most of the
officers in the office, I am
very much surprised to learn
that the Colonel of the State Department,
whereby a comparison of my actions with
those of my predecessors for the last twenty
years, they very, with the term, is not
overly, and interest, and felt in the same hand
than they were before and the they are likely to
suffer as long as I present my Country at the
end. —

Having so at least promising

that our diplomatic service will in all probability
be terminated during the next spring. I beg time
may judge of your connection here;

I should not meddle with the
Congress, to the effect that I could well do so, in the consideration
of it, I doubt very much whether my connection
with the established rules of the House of
Representatives, which I have sent to
the members of the Board of

I was invited to being prevented in the way
I professed, thinking that nothing that until the time
therefore were discretionary. The wishes of the Govern-
ment were so emphatically expressed, I had more
than for the return so generally obtaining the
approval of the late Congress, that I could

...
discouraged their the act as they concurred fully with my own view of the propriety of the case, this opposition to Mr. Monroe I mentioned how yours. Another example, who had been received with much distinction by the Emperor of Brazil, Duke — I was consequently presented to the King afterwards to the Queen in plain dress, but the King, Minista, I did not see. His over attire in gorgeous uniforms I shall not come small occasions now stick to my Citizen dress, but you will observe that it is to be regretted that there is no uniform action in this regard among our diplomatic corps. That while some go in uniform others go in plain dress; those later again change from blue to gold lace, to blue embroidered with stars and eagles, black velvet embroidered with lace in the large, all according to the fancy of the wearer.

Already now the conservative papers in Germany crow over the fact that Monroe had to yield. I had after all to wear his form. — The following is a translation from one of the articles, which is reprinted by the influential government paper in Germany, France, Mr. Monroe, who remained until now without any actual official relations, could only succeed now to deliver his credentials, after
convinced to appear at the receiving accidence
in a Gala Uniform, instead of the
much talked of Black Dress coat which
the new President of the United States, has
recommended to his diplomatic agents.
Now I consider the moral effect of this exercise
of one of our Ministers, after he had worked
for nearly two months, much more than all the
possible good, which the Osiris & it pretend
meets at some court, could possibly have. I
know there is perhaps no sympathy at the Court
of Berlin, for no sympathy at the government in
Europe, it is the only one, except Prussia, which
has acted with similar regard for in the Kotzebue
affair, or the so-called Berlin twenty-fifth, a
paper entirely in the interest in the control of
the Court, has of late had several leading articles,
full of the fullest abuse of our Country. They
of course seize eagerly the circumstance to slip
in, but suppose Congress passed a law forbidding
the wearing of Uniforms to any officials of the
Government except the Army and Navy, or not any
that, but that the State Department gave no
specified instructions, that we should only wear
Citizen's dress, do you think that Osiris would
have dared to refuse our Minister on that ground.
as kept here two months. Now are we to be 
the deliverer of her ascendancy without admittance 
augur? What are our relations with England? 
politically none, commercially she has commer-
cise nothing from us. in the way of cotton, 
seige in any of our ports. Aptitude, while we send 
the very best customers she has for us with a 
clout as the manufacturer, prefers her own manufac-
ture for its own work, which grows in the American 
home, even in fact the principal source of the 
flourishing condition of the largest city of the 
province, such as Philadelphia. (cited. see Chapell 
(Elysee).) They would not wilt the cooperation 
of a diplomatic intercourse; the consequence 
probable aggression of commercial treaties with 
us, if they can our Government run on enable 
s of they should be think enough to do it, they 
would be the only losers at the entry of whole 
under the commercial laws of Europe would be the best service, that could be 
rendered to the good cause of liberty. 

Another very important charge in our Ambas-
dator's mind appears to me required by the circumstance that 
we and all Ministers to Spain, Portugal and Spain 
the most absolute Government of Europe with the edict of a virtuous, while we were only, Chry. to Belgium.
up the salient at every public official occasion, while he has officially to represent his Country.

This undignified position will now become doubly

conspicuous, since an unsatisfactory to all the crowd of uniformed officials will render no

more observed, for which there is at all these
counts, or the modern antics of the liberty, which

the people have wrested from them, a strong

antibacterial agent and American feeling, which

make them eagerly seize upon the secondary

rank of an internist, in order to slight them

in the background, as the flag of it, being

in accordance with the Constitution.

I think that all our foreign Representatives
ought to have one of the same rank, that of full

consultant or that the only difference to be made ought
to be in the pay, the addition of secretaries of

legation at these places, when the business of

consultation of the Mission requires it. And

that way we give a further evidence that we do
not mean to follow the old English notions of

hierarchy of European diplomacy, with all its
degree from the attachés up to the chancillon, and

give them a position at the Court, when

they are to represent our great Country, adequate

to its dignity as a nation of whose this achieves
will carry a moral influence with them, which will be of more real benefit to the cause of freedom in Europe than all the material aid we can at least for the present give them. If we do not come to such a change it would be better to abolish altogether our system of Diplomatic representation already leaving the current interests in the hands of Consuls, only sending only special envoys, when needed to require it.

I submit these suggestions to your better judgment of my using them to you for what they are worth. I beg you will use them entirely as you think proper, doing me only the justice that they are only called such by a wish to contribute all in my faint power towards the dignity and honor of our Country.

I have regretted very much not to have had the pleasure of meeting you here or in Paris during your late visit. Perhaps you pay another visit to Europe next year then you must not fail to send your way to the Palace, where a warm personal welcome will always meet you from me, and from mine, who is so kind as to send me your kindest greetings.
sentiment on the Cumberland, by the long dreary concert and the pretty prospects half with you at Oxford, she is handsome enough to be the prize of half an hour, but with her.

If any of your friends could come this way, you must not fail to direct them to me. I am writing in any other way I can be of use to you during your stay in Europe, please do it.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Hon. S. A. Douglas
New York, Nov. 15, 1853.

My dear Judge,

Every thing here indicates that the division in the party is not only one of a most decisive kind, but that a war full of bitterness and personality and looking to extermination if one or the other of the parties has sprung up. Tammany Hall seems to have lost its face and attraction and the sincere Katharians mean knowing their strength, for that the Administration is welcome to it — You may judge from Cutting’s speech last night when
the thing will lead. The free soil party are full of explanations as to how they were defeated in the State, but they are down in their spirits. They are determined to defeat the United States.

I really hope that you may be able, with justice to yourself, to get out of the ring - but the first quarter will be in Newfield - 

I just down these things for what they are and stick to it what they do say. Our people are determined to carry the war until Congress requires it, and if they succeed in giving it help, the two quarters there the
Baltimore
Nov 16 1858

My dear Sir:

Permit me to offer my sincere congratulations on your return to your native land, after a most agreeable visit to this country. The effort of my intelligent American of foreign birth to make him feel more attached to his native county and its glorious social and political institutions of such high standing and influence on you. I anticipate great pleasure in taking you over by the road, while listening to an account of your incidents of birth from your own lips, and I hope many other truths of your own intellect to converse with you about. Here is one more.

Haven't the Administration played the devil with a typewriter?

I wish you my dear Sir, to do me the favor of writing a letter of recommendation to the President for the appointment of Col. (Capt. E.) of William H. Self of St. Paul, Minn. I shall ever be proud of your kindness. I put a deep interest in the youth not only in view of his personal merits but also for his high spirit and I entertain for his furtherance of the best man to affect affairs in the district.

Yours, Albert, extremely Clark, of your letter.
Most Character of a most manly disposition and of good physical constitution. He is very well educated for his age. Please transmit the latter inclosure to Col. Short at your earliest convenience, etc.

Your faithful servant,
Geo. W. Hughes

Wm. 1st

I. W. Wright.