Brongifce, Nov. 21, 1853

Dear Sir,

The receipt your letter yesterday. Our apology for the non-reception of our "valuable ledger" by you is, that we supposed that it was regularly mailed to your address in Washington. But it seems that the youngest who has charge of our packing books learned that you were over the water among these books, do not your acquaintance with his heirs of your return to your democratic home. We hope you duly entered again.

We are much obliged to you for the inducements you give us to your future position relative to the presidency. Beyond doubt you have adopted the correct course, in view of the present circumstances.
of things. We assumed you probably for
from conversation with Gen. Sherman.
Without having heard from you for a
month, you still expressed confidence. It
we are "all right." In these days,
for months is a long time. I hope
that
duty any body is "right" without reason.
In the belief we are "where we ever
have been," though some of our contemporaries
at home have points that they think differ
ably. Brooks says we are "offspring the
abolition-shaker," Wentworth, we are told, (he
did not send us his paper containing this in
formation) says the same thing, and as
that we are "unforgetting descendants
So far the public may think, having
this unity of sentiment. It extends further
the fact. Brooks, like his reader, in the same
Peter, that Sam Buchanan looks a cock
that he is entitled to by Wentworth being a
one of his (Davis') conduct. On the latter
kinds I have nothing to say, but refer you
fomer expressed opinion, renewing through a long series of years. This opinion of these two gentlemen is based on a paragraph of some dozen times, in which we express the belief that the interference of the ad

vestigation in the contesting, mercantile, and financial interests of the two contending ways. No, states, think so, and believe that we are just as good as ours, and as good friends of the demonstra-
tion as if we thought otherwise. If this

money and Mr. Dickens cannot heal up the score, I can see no good reason for the demonstration of the other state, if the

crime should occur themselves, I mean that

it, when the Washington team spoke gave out that (in effect) that the New York team

was to be a national one, we expressed, in several articles, the opinion that there was no
Necessity for such participation by outsiders
we deprecated the anxious, and hoped that
the demursing elsewhere would give it a
"wise birth." No proposed to believe, and
that, that the party was all right on
side of New York, and helped that
temperance by demers in other states could
result in such a condition of things.
I thought, and still think, that the
departure throve a sad mistake, in giving
Stowe the attorneyship. He expressed that
opinion, when called on, in the Register, but
at the same time, we deprecated the effort
of a few men in the state to ferret abroad
in our ranks, by creating his "decadence" here.
One seeking, the delegation and making
of a set of men "educators for their'
places." We believe we contributed much
to prevent the discussion having to be
acted by an interested few, and with
the same view we deprecated a "pa.
bed, I desire to believe three fourths of the party would go—as between a general council on by Mr. Van Buren V. C. a one side and Dickerson V. C. on the other put a down "adventure," all over. My party press throughout the nation do they actual, very properly, in putting a "harmonious" face upon the matter, but I tell you they do not express the inside reflect of the great popular heart. The great heart of the party—twenty—twenty—will sustain the presidents in the history of his inaugural—will stand by him in all the great measures of progress, which are all probably to an H. Cooper and receive his elevation, and I do hope they had a course into bond and benefactor as will make New York politics and New York politicians such less of a figure—as will let the world know that there is a good big country outside of the "Empire" limits, and a good
anything which would extend the
area of the New York section beyond the
limits of that state. I trust that the
fifty-six Congress will harmonize and give
Pierce a firm support. In our humble
way we shall certainly do so, as will
the great masses of the democracy of the
state. Yet it is not to be disguised that
their friends, to a wide extent, a bitter
disapproval of many appointments, that
have been made. I saw more of it
during the great fair here in October.
Not among politicians, for they were not
here, but the "old men" of the party
and file who were present on that occa-
sion, and so for a. The intervention in
New York is concerned of that which
angered (by the Union) April, the expression
of opinion as to who is right and who
wrong in the New York line, could be
Among very excellent people living in the leasing interests which are worthy of the attention of the powers that be. It is very probable a controlling influence in New York is very necessary to bring up in proper racing time, some way for the presidential Derby of 1856, but good demo. art are unwilling to see the course cut up and dissolved by excessive art in toming, and tests of speed before the dress takes its "riders up."

We are obliged to you for your valuable suggestion, and hope I prof. it by training, and hope that you will find leisure during the season I have as under further obligations, in the same way. Excuse the long signature, if you have had patience to wade through it. Truly your friend

Chas H. Selphius
Chicago, Springfield, Ill.
Business & Politics

V
(Strictly Confidential)

Wheat River, Wis.
Nov. 21, 1853

Dear Sir,

I am free attending to my pre-occupation. Our horses will be all right. Run Rich, no omen. I know nothing about our affairs to any one. Beware of Mr. Rice, delegate from Minnesota, or his man Major McGarity. They have attempted to pirate on us, but cannot succeed. Mill start for Washington in two week and see you & tell you all. Yours truly,

J.A. Robertson

Mr. J. R. Gayler
Washington, D.C.

P.S. I arrived here from Naudon Lake on Tuesday last.
Dr. A. Robertson,

Will be here in two weeks.
Custom House, New York
Collector's Office, Nov 24th 1853

Sir,

I find on file in my office among the applications of the officer made to Judge Proctor a letter of yours in behalf of Henry Taylor, the applicant for the office of weigher.

My object in addressing you is for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is still your wish that an appointment should be given him. If so I will only state that it shall be my pleasure to make it at once,

I may just be enabled to appoint him weigher, but if you desire it I will address a line to him and make such arrangement as to position as will be agreeable to him.
within my power to enter,
but in my place to ever
long address you more or less
until then

I remain,

truly yours, W. H. S. Fendall

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

in Senate.

U.S. Senate
March 6, 1859

Mr. Secretary,

Affidavit of the

Wm. T. G[oodhur]

Affidavit, 3d day of

May, 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

U.S. Senate

[Signature]
St. Paul
Nov 25 / 83.

Dear Friend,

I congratulate you on your safe return to your native land. I hope your visit may prove highly salutary in every respect.

The country is looking with a good deal of anxiety to your coming on this hard and soft questions in New York. I have great faith in your sound judgment and tact in these matters, and my prayer is that every move you make may be successful; for I know it will be dictated by sound patriotism.

But I must not give away to my feelings any more, for they are known to you as well as if I should write a volume.

I am out here in this far off region among the most unsettled state of things that can well be, owing to the fact that this trick and their Indian trading interest has hunted our controlled the moral, social, and political affairs of this region. A new day has dawned here, and stealing has got below par. It hunted this town a premium.

I have only been here 6 months and I have been more willing on its fruits than I ever saw in any other life before. I want you to keep your eye on Rice on newly elected delegate. He has been and
Now engaged in the Indian trade. He has large claims against the Fort, or Winnebagos Indians. He has failed to secure me to him; Williams went there, and I am told he goes to Washington every year to batter his case. He takes a Mr. McFarty a copy of his to make and complain for him. He is cunning and malicious. He goes to oppose the late Winnebago Treaty made by myself and Earl Hitchin and Bapt' Johnson.

I have a friend, Mr. J. H. Rice, who hates Mr. Hitchins mortally because he can't use him. And I am told the same about his aid for him. He is a bitter Creek man — was raised in Michigan, and your with? interior and Creek both sustain him.

He don't want the Treaty ratified because he got it up himself to get land for the Indians in the exchange of lands to enable the Indians to pay him some old claims. I was approached by honest and dishonest men, but declined the bait. And made the Treaty and gave the Indians no boot to buy up land with. Judge Young can prove you up fully on this point. Rice has promised some advisers to set me removed I have been told he may be fools enough but I can hardly think so. I hope you will have your eye on him w. events are passing. I will write again soon. God bless you. I trust your friend Homer.

M. I shall hand this letter to Mr. or Mrs. Rose in the next year.

You and I, my friend, the President went on his without any solicitation, he desired one to investigate. The Rankey forces agst my remonstrance. The latter has placed this trick of trap Indian trade in opposition to me. The President wanted that thing investigated. I done it, and now I want the President to sustain me. I want him to allow me to control these appointments to land office, O.C. It is due to me under the circumstances. I do not want it and I must not have my enemies crowded into office, how to ruin my administration and then the personally. I ought not to allow it, it would be unjust and unfair and suicide to his force office. Where Success is in part by ours. I want you to be the President for us. Don't fail, say by any means, and go to him? Davis at an early day.

July 20th, 1839.
Gov. Gorman
Minneapolis
In relation to his business. Co
Paris Rue Bonaparte 12 November 28th 1852

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Judge,

In a late communication to our paper "The Cincinnati Enquirer" I could not resist giving one of your interviews at court—as related to me by a gentleman who happened to be present. I must I did not succeed in my purpose, or indiscreet, ground in evading. The whole scene was so confoundedly good, I could not withstand the temptation of giving it to the public. If we cannot have officials to represent us, as we are, it is well a democrat gets abroad now and then. If they or any friends wish me as you say fit—

Your kind letter, dated Liverpool, came safe to hand, and I shall to thank you for your kind assurances. What is the prospect at the present writing, or matter. I should say at the present reading for them will be quite a difference in the two. I then wish that the president assure him I should receive my appointment. But I notice a letter in the "Titanic" of the 10th in which I am mixed up with you, sir that may give offense. If so it would be my regret. To hold one responsible for all the gossip. Letter writing, in this age of speculations, pick up about Washington is more than request it is absurd.

I hear quoic news from Sir Stephen in our friend. Many people's prospects for the Senate. When you see him next give him my kind remembrances, and ask him why the devil he does not write to me. Should you find a spare moment to drop me a line direct to yours sincerely,

With respect, Arm Pinket

Cous Livingston Wells & Co.

Paris
Dom Pratt
Parr's Pk
Nov 28/53

Political
Olympia Dec. 5th 1863

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senator
Washington City
Dear Sir,

The impending expedition under my superintendence, North at length reached Fort Vancouver, in good health and spirits, animated by the complete success which has attended their labors.

The question of the feasibility of a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean, is no longer a matter of doubt, but is a fixed fact. The route is eminently practicable, and offers no serious obstacles. Reach of the famous Mountain Ranges afford two passes, through which a Railroad can be built. The intermediate country furnishes favorable connections, having vast reservoirs of wood & stone for building purposes, and being admirably adapted to settlement and cultivation. The amount of tunnelling throughout the whole route is small, not exceeding two miles in all, and, the rivers and streams, are such as to be easily bridged. There are five harbors for the termination of the route on Puget Sound.
There is not time for a detailed report to be made, so as to reach Washington by the 1st of February. I shall however have to-day to lay to the Secretary of War a report of our operations since leaving Fort Benton. Which in connection with prior reports will I trust be sufficient for the purposes of Congress this winter.

Yours,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Gor. Stevens
Olympia

In relation to his resolutions.
Dec. 8, 1853

Dear Sir,

The extending of the Mobile, Chicago and Dubuque Railroad through Minnesota to Lake Superior, will be completing one of the greatest works in the world. Its political, commercial and social bearings will be unparalleled. You were the originator of this great work. You have thus far advanced it with the extension of settlement, north west; you can send the iron horse through to the Great Lakes and thus cement the people of the States by ties of intimacy that will develop interests mutually beneficial to all. Will you do it? You can, comparatively, with little labor—the route, the country, its resources, its ports, having bearings upon the subject you have in your head, you know the men to call to your aid in procuring the grant—you know the men to build the road.

Should you consent to undertake it, it will be necessary to have a charter drawn and suit to Minnesota anticipating the grant. The Legislature of that Territory meets on the first Monday in next month and will continue in session but sixty days.

By giving a favorable response to this you will confer an additional favor upon the people of the north west and save me from the regret of applying elsewhere for doubtful aid.

Wills great respect, your friend,

Henry M. Rice
Washington, December 8th, 1853.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Washington
Henry M. Rice

In relations to a Bill
B. du Montfort

[Handwritten notes and signatures]