Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dec. 9, 1853

Dear Sir,

I am honored in communicating to you, that a resolution was adopted unanimously, by the Fremont Literary Association, electing yourself with some others of our American Statemen, honorary members of our Association.

I am pleased to receive this small token, the sincere tribute of our respect and esteem, for your efforts to the advancement and benefit of our Common Country, and grant us the high honor, by a letter of acceptance from you. I am, therefore, to find your name when our list of Honorary Members.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Jame. B. Buck

No. 12, Mercantile Library

Philadelphia

Dec. 9, 1853.
Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1853

Honor. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir -

Will you do me the favor of examining the enclosed Memorial? - Should it meet your approval, as I hope it may, will you, Sir, lend your powerful influence to carry this measure through Congress? I want you to bring in such a Bill as you deem best to carry out this plan. - If you do this successfully, it would give you great popularity. The Memorial has been published in several periodicals and papers of wide circulation, and has been read and approved in every section of our land. Mr. Calhoun is favorable to the measure: so also was Mr. Sunkel.

I will send you another Memorial, with additional signatures and important reports and documents concerning the advantages of employing Female Teachers, as soon as I hear from you, and learn that you will undertake to bring the Memorial before the Senate. A Member of the House is pledged to present it there.

Very respectfully yours,

Sarah Hale
2d. of this date.
Philadelphia
Sarah J. Hale
A Memorial of Congress
MEMORIAL

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled,—

Whereas, there are now more than two millions of children in our country desirous of the opportunity of education, demanding sixty thousand teachers to supply them at the same ratio as is common in our best educated sections, your memorialists beg to call your attention to these considerations:

1. That while the Great West, California, and the wide Ocean, invite young men to wealth and adventure, and while the labors of the school-room afford little remuneration or honor, the sixty thousand teachers needed cannot be obtained from their ranks, and therefore the young women of our country must become teachers of the common schools, or those must be given up.

2. That the reports of common school education show that women are the best teachers, and that in those States where education is most prosperous, the average of female teachers to that of the other sex is as five to one.

3. That while, as a general rule, women are not expected to support families, nor to pay from their earnings to support the State, they can afford to teach for a smaller compensation than men, and therefore funds bestowed to educate female teachers gratuitously will, in the end, prove a measure of economy, and at the same time will tend to render education more universal and more elevated by rescuing the best class of teachers at a moderate expense.

4. That those most willing to teach are chiefly found in the industrial class, which, as yet, has received few favors from the National or State Legislatures.

5. That providing such gratuitous advantages for women to act as educators, will secure a vast number of well educated teachers, not by instituting a class of callabistas, but by employing the unoccupied energies of thousands of young women from their school-days to the period of marriage; while, at the same time, they will thus be qualifying themselves for the most arduous duties of their future domestic relations.

In view of these considerations, your memorialists petition that three or four millions of acres of the Public National Domain be set apart to endow at least one Normal School in every State, for the gratuitous education of Female Teachers.

These institutions could be modelled and managed in each State to suit the wishes of its inhabitants, and young ladies of every section would be trained as instructors for children in their own vicinity. This would be found of immense advantage in the States where schools have hitherto been neglected.

While such vast portions of the national domain are devoted to national aggrandisement, or physical advantages, we humbly petition that a moderate share may be conferred to benefit the Daughters of our Republic, and thus at the same time provide Educators for two millions of its most neglected children.

Henry Ward Beecher

S. J. Jones

George Platt

H. P. Poindexter
Private

New York, December 9, 1853

My Dear Sir,

A few months since the Senate of the United States confirmed my appointment as Naval Officer of the Port of New York. Most unexpectedly to me, my name is again, I suppose, before your honourable body, for confirmation as Collector in the place of Grew C. Bronson, removed by the President. I beg leave to say to you that I was not an efficient officer of either of these offices, having as it is well known in this State, for more than twenty-five years declined various important offices which at different times, during that period, have been tendered me by the State and National Governments.

Apprehensive that some member of the Senate may not be correctly informed as to my position and acts since I assumed the duties of the Office of Collector, I feel that it may be necessary to have some friend in the Senate (and I know of no one that I can venture to claim as such more confidently than yourself, who will defend me against the charge of presupposing, should it be made.

It has always been usual for a new Collector, when coming into office to appoint (at least) one Deputy and a Cashier—usually some confidential friends or relatives. This privilege, I waived and reappointed the six Deputy of my predecessor and continued his own son as Cashier. I have not disturbed a single subordinate appointment made by my predecessor, and it must be understood that about two-thirds of these appointments were made...
ain during the ten months he was in office. Setting candidates
for a division of the Democratic party in this State at the next
election, I consider these appointments as Democrats although
as it is well known, they were taken almost exclusively from
one section of the Democratic party of this State.

Some weeks since I received a letter from a gentleman in
Pennsylvania, informing me that I had been charged, in a
newspaper, in Kentucky, with being ambitious and a freemaker
charges which surely are newspaper in this State, or any others
will not have been ventured to make against me. It may be necessary
therefore to show my political non-partisanship humble and understanding
as it is.

The Democracy commenced with the war of 1812, in which I
served two campaigns as a volunteer and a private soldier, until near
the close of the last campaign when I assumed a long commission
in Canada. The records of the war Department will show that
under the late land bounty law, I have received a payment
for 160 acres of land thus proving a nine months service.

I was elected to the Senate of this State after the adoption
of the Constitution of 1821. My term embraced the Presidential
election of 1824, which was attended with more scenes of outrage
and violence than ever was before, or has been since exhibited.
A portion of the Democratic party however remained firm
in the support of the regular nominee William H. Crawford
of Georgia. A portion of the Senate (15) of which I was one
voted to the last (notwithstanding a special session of the
legislature was called to intimidate us) the design of the Federal
party. A similar proposition to divide the Democratic party
of the State, you will recollect, was made in 1825 for the
purpose of defeating the election of Mr. Jefferson.

In 1828 I was active in the support of General
Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency, although this
and time been done by the Newspapers of Animosity in
Nelson, New York.

In 1832 I attended as a delegate to Baltimore for the
nominating of President Jackson, and devoted much time
and money in sustaining his administration, and that of Mr.
Van Buren which succeeded it.

In 1844 I was President of the State Democratic Committee
which nominated the election of President Polk and Sible
Wright by Governor.

In 1847-8 I was a member of the Chicago
Convention, as a delegate from a Democratic Convention of
the County of Dane, and used my feeble abilities in defense
of the patriotic duty of preserving a Union of States of the Nation
and those states, while the main object of the Convention was
to override and break it down.

In 1847, I was one of the State candidates for elector on
the Anti-Jackson electoral ticket supported that ticket with
zeal and sincerity as I did the electoral tickets of Presidents
Jackson, Van Buren & Polk.

I do not know that I need add more. I certainly
have never been charged nor suspected of complicity in any of
the climax promises or false vote agitations, to my knowledge,
at any time, or in any place, excepting the instance to which
I have referred which must have been made at that
distance to avoid detection.

You know me well, and I shall be much obliged if you will do me the favor of correcting any misrepresentations which may have found their way to the mind of any Senator. The facts I have stated will repel any charge of proscription toward the appointees of my predecessor, and will also prove my sincere desire to bring about a reunion of the Democratic party of this State, and will also, I trust, relieve me from the charge of freewillism should it be made.

I am, Dear Sir,

With great respect,

Your friend and Servant,

Horace L. Redfield

P.S. Since writing the above, a friend has enclosed me a newspaper from Baltimore containing an article, which I have cut out and take the liberty of enclosing. You will see it is from a belligerent paper, but seems to be well and candidly written.
Dear Sir,

Mr. Madan, a Cuban by birth and subject of Spain, is the owner of large estates in the neighbourhood of Matanzas where he now resides, he was however educated in this country, has resided here a long time, and on the twenty-seventh of June 1850 was regularly naturalized as an American citizen.

During the year 1849 he was a member of a club formed in this city called the Cuban Junta to prosecute the political interests of that Island. The views of that club as you are no doubt aware, were to revolutionize the Island & it with other similar organizations led to the unfortunate expedition of Lopez. Mr. Madan, however, acting under advice of myself & others here, became dissatisfied with Lopez, and convinced that any expedition led by him must end disastrously—he consequently withdrew from the club & had nothing to do with its overt acts, nor with the organization of the expedition—not however before the Spanish Government was aware of his connection with it.

After the failure of the Lopez expedition in 1851 Mr. Madan procured a passport as an American citizen from Mr. Webster then Secretary of State & returned to Cuba. On his arrival there, he was immediately taken into custody and tried by a military tribunal, for his acts as member of the Junta. The trial was as might have been expected from the character of the Tribunal a succession...
of outrages upon law & justice, and it resulted in a sentence of guilt, a heavy pecuniary fine, and a sentence of exile to Spain. The sentence of exile to Spain has been revoked, but our ciudadan has been refused a passport to this country and is virtually kept a prisoner there.

Mr. Chadam insists now it as an American citizen to invoke the protection of our Government. He believes and no doubt correctly that the vigorous interposition of our government would relieve him from a situation of great embarrassment.

I intend to come to Washington to lay the case before the President in the month of January, and my object in writing this letter is to present you with an outline of the facts, and without expecting you to commit yourself at present in any way, to ask how the case strikes you on its first aspect, and if when I come I can obtain your attention to its consideration.

privately, it is a case of great hardship and flagrant wrong. Publicly, one well calculated as it strikes me for the application of the new doctrine, or rather what I hope is to be the new practice, on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens.

Mr. Chadam is a gentleman and man of fortune, and connected with some of the first and wealthiest families of the Island. But of the political bearings of the question you are more able to judge than I am. A few lines from you on the subject would much oblige me. In reference to our ciudadan position.

in Cuba you will perceive the importance of keeping this matter as private as may be, until some official action can be had on the subject.

I am Dear Sir

with great respect & regard
faithfully your student

Theodore Segall

S. J. Douglas

James Walsh
Dear Sir,

I learned through a friend that on yesterday you informed the Sec. of the Treasury that my appointment to a temporary clerkship at $1000 per year was peculiarly offensive to you.

I regretted this exceedingly, as I was in hopes that I might remain here until May next, when through the kindness of some friends together with the means I have already and what I expected to save during the winter, that I would again commence a democratic paper in Bloomington or Decatur, Ill.

I also regretted it because for the last five months I had been striving to redeem the errors I committed last spring, and it did seem hard that I should now be compelled to resign my position, and by this means gratify a few who have ever been my enemies while they assume the garb of friendship.

That I may have spoken disparagingly of God to some friends, I cannot deny, nor do I wish to. I thought...
With love, I am still firm that I was entitled to better treatment at your hands than I received, but that I ever publicly denounced you, I deny. I must have too much sense to think that anything I might say disrespectful to a gentleman of your position would receive anything but contempt and denunciation from those that might hear me when I have been in West. I have written about fifty letters for different newspapers, and if in any one of them you can find one word in response to yourself, but that is objectionable, I shall admit all you may have known of me.

I intended leaving time to extricate myself, but your conversation with Mr. Galvin, has inclined me to write this. You have shown me how when it will speediest. You delayed it a few months. It would not have hurt me.

I was indebted to Mr. Shields for the letter, and I have to say, sent him my recollections, with the request that he will do justice in the matter.

I have done my duty, and conscience of that fact. I can return to the heart, and among the honest Democracy of Illinois I can always find working hearts and ready minds to extend a helping hand to any one who will do right, as no one knows better than yourself.

I must now, I am afraid you cannot not see me and this must be my excuse.

And now may I tell you when I return home, I think it best for me to do so 20, that you will forget my imperfections and that I too may see justice done. More feelings of personal regard that my fortune always felt for you.

Very respectfully,

Your Old Friend,

H. R. Davis

---

Han. S. A. Douglas,
W. G. Conner

Capt. Evans is my author and he permits me to use his name.
In relation this being removed from office
Birmingham
February 20, Illinois Dec 16 53

Mr J A Douglas USM

Sir: In at the request of Mr. Richard Jones I ask of you in his behalf your assistance in procuring him a land warrant. Mr Jones has a large family dependant on him for support and is in very limited circumstances and for advance in years (probably seventy five or eighty) the war one of the life time of illustrious Andrew Jackson whom he served under at the Battle of New Orleans. The circumstances is as follows. He enlisted in the Army under Andrew Jackson and served the peace was declared some two years and six months at this time he had a man to serve out the balance of his term, can he be considered under the late laws and receive still a war bond if it can be arranged that Mr Jones can obtain it you will give a form to the Ottoman and receive the thanks of his friend

I remain yours

J B Whipple
John J. coffee
Birmingham, Ill.

Want you to secure a land warrant for a Mr. Davis or Mr. Brown who served in the Civil War under Jackson.
My dear sir,

I hope this in quiet care and
Prevent this will be in the meeting
of the Legislature here March 26
an unpleasant collection
among the friends of Medany and
Mary Perry. This must be avoided
They can not be kept Medany and I
think he is determined to prevent it
if possible. The sense that the
body of his friends, and as fast
as he can control them will
go for Mary Perry for Senators.
There are known some five
six old fellows who are
for Sam that are opposed
to Mary Perry and will go
for Allen. I doubt whether Mary
Perry can be elected. Medany
Can beyond a doubt if Mary
Perry's friends do not turn against him for Judg Lemons
friends and Pugh's friends will go for
him but not for Mary Perry.

Now can you see Mary Perry
and connect him to have an
understanding with Lt. Medary to...
by & prevent such a collision as will reach in the election of some body that we dont want your best

M. H. Brown

Mr. J. Douglas
W. J. Brown
Columbus, O.
Wants you to see
Marrypagey
St. Louis, Dec. 15, 1853

Dear Sir,

In the undeveloped condition of affairs at Washington and in the Country, it is a difficult problem to determine what should be the course of a Democratic Senator towards the Administration at this moment. I have as much faith in the soundness of the President’s principles and in his good intentions, that I am anxious that he should meet his present embarrassments carefully and fairly. His faults in hesitancy, timidity, irresolution, and it may be bad advice, one thing is as certain as fate, unless he promptly marks out a line of sound national and democratic policy, and boldly makes it known to the Country by unmistakable action, it will be utterly impossible for him to save his Administration from total failure. Already the public...
mind he nearly settled down in the conviction, that Conner's advice, or something worse, renders it impossible for any good to come out of the Administration— and more but the boldest and most decided action can turn the current. Of course, our first duty is to induce the Administration to do right, and to do so boldly and frankly, and then to give it a vigorous support. First of all, however, it must not let the present opportunity for redeeming itself pass. If it delays, factions in Congress will spring up, and factions in the country, and the Federalist party, throughout the nation be diverted to alarm. This will be followed by a slaying triumph in 1856, and it may be for many campaigns thereafter. Hence the present is a critical period for our party. Again: it is obvious what Benton's game is for 1858, and that the threat, aided disorganization of the party plays directly into his hands. It is time that the organization be managed and that Stanton be not strengthened from Washington. Thus far we have been very successful in our operations, yet the most important move in the St. Louis Post office. Your friends, such as Armstrong appointed. Benton is on his brother-in-law's Colburn, W. Hickson, and Phelps prefer Armstrong, and if you can assist in securing him, the appointment you will confer a favor and promote the common interest we have in view. In such a place I wish to have just such a jealous, determined, resolute, firm, and daring friend of yours as Armstrong is. I have struggled with the President to accomplish that object, and trust now, when perhaps a word will induce the appointment that it may be effected. You remember that, in our last conversation I said I had no political aspirations and office to ask for; and more would I accept, out of any profession. I still aim of that determination. Not as a genre.
The extension of the Federal Judiciary, I think it well, thus early, to say to you "confidentially," that if the extension or change should be made, and should be such as to leave federal offices of sufficient importance to be filled, I may desire to secure one of them. A change in the system is necessary; but what may be adopted I cannot say. If an intermediate tribunal is created, or other Circuit Judges appointed, to take appellate cognizance of a class of cases, be a position of that kind might be very agreeable. But of this when the proper time arrives. I speak of it now, that you may not overlook the matter of the time shall ever come. I should be very glad to hear occasionally from you. You ought to keep your friends posted so that they may be prepared for any emergency.

Sincerely yours,

Frank B. B. Washington

Hon. S. H. Douglas
New York, December 19th, 1852

Dear Sir,

My Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of writing upon you a few days since upon the subject of my nomination as Collector of the Port of New York.

I am informed here that efforts are making to defeat my confirmation by the Senate on the ground of my having appointed Freudenthal to subordinate place in the custom house, and that affidavits have been prepared to be made to the Senate in secret session.

While I doubt very much the correctness of this rumour, yet I have thought proper to trouble you again so far as to say that if any such affidavits shall be produced that I may be furnished with copies of the same that I may have time to dispose and refute and show that the same may be made against me.

In regard to appointments in the custom house I would add that about 270 removals and retirements of appointees have been made by my predecessor. It is well known that ten appointments were made almost exclusively from one of the two sections into which the Democratic party of this State is unfortunately divided.
That the whole question appears to me, since I came into office, is this: how much of it I have no doubt it can be made fully to appear were here then,
in 1863. I am credibly informed that not more than one in
five of the individuals appointed, by me, were ever five dollars a
month, from me, and I have appointed me was always
the spirit of the Democratic party of the State in 1863; has never
stood up to the Ballonov platform resolution and has not been
absent to those men, nor in our State, or was not the national administration
from the hand of our opponents.

I do not know whether you have time to read altogether
but I have not found a thing for it, added in relation to
any differences in this State. It is short and perfunctory in its
historical relation as to fact 1 as to the limits of time facts.

I am ever yours,

[Signature]

Davy R. Gove, 1st

[Signature]

[Name]
Among Woodfields
New York.

In reference to his
being confirmed by
the Senate.

Breslau
Dec. 20th, 1853

L. D.
New York, Dec. 20, 1853

Hend Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Your old friend, Maria Sophia Dulany, widow of Dr. John Dulany, formerly of Harleemville, N.Y., called on me a few days ago, to get me to obtain a letter for her in New York in regard to some money that she is claiming to her from the Government, for the drafting service in the Black Hawk War. Which she says you knew all about, as the service certificate of her son, and of her stepson, were all in your hands. Between the years 1842 and 1845 she is also in receipt of a Land Warrant under the late Act of Congress for her son, which she urges you to obtain for her, and to the agent to whom she has directed you to remit that amount, as she is some distance in the country. If there should be any further proof required to obtain the Land Warrant, please let me know, and it shall be forwarded without delay. Mrs. Dulany is now very poor, and is really in need of the comfort of life to live on her old days. If there is anything coming to her, as it can be little, it will be of great help to her at this time. Her two children are now settled in some property in Virginia. If
I am receive it for them - she desires me to give you her best respects, and say that she hopes that you will do all you can to settle her business in Washington. Hoping to hear from you soon after the receipt of this.

Yours with much respect,

Jas. M. Cameron

Real Estate Agent.
Springfield P.O. Illinois
dec. 22, 1833

Hon. D. A. Douglas, E.
U. S. Senate, E.

My very dear sir:

I thought it best to let your friends at the head of Government have the opportunity to monopolize your time and attentions for the first few weeks after your arrival from your Eastern tour, before I paid my respects to you.

In a few days then, I am delighted to learn that you have arrived at home in good health and spirits. I watched the newspaper closely whilst you were gone, and eagerly read every thing published relating to your proposed, and it was a source of great gratification to your friends, to learn of the that you maintained your character abroad, as you do at home, of the dignity and character of a "literate Pure" American Citizen - upholding the honor and glory of your country in the midst of crowds and convents, the same as at home, among the true sovereigns.

I am told by those who have seen you and conversed with you, that you are chock full of anecdotes, adventure and a perfect know.
ledge of the people among whom you have travelled. I said when you started, that if your health was spared, you would learn more of the character of the people, more of the working of their institutions, more of their strengths and privations, more of their hereditary aspirations for liberty, in two months travel, than almost any other man of the Union, or the world, could do in as many years; and I have not been mistaken. I would give a greater salary to spend one hour or two with you.

When will you be with us? I shall not necessarily be compelled to wait until the adjournment of our press. I suppose so, as you cannot leave your post. I received a letter this morning from Sheldon, he has had two or three severe attacks, but I am glad to learn he is improving. I wrote to him in relation to this office, and the effect, the close confinement, it imposes upon me is having on my health. He says he will keep a look-out and see if anything of a more striking character about. The business depends upon you. If you think it will be better for your interest, and the good

oral interests of the party, than I should remain I will do so - but there are one or two things that I think the department ought to do.

In consequence of the immense amounts of labor done in this office, they ought to be willing to allow one extra compensation for clerk. As the head Eastern mail now comes, I am compelled to keep a force of night as well as day clerks - besides this, I have to pay for my own lights, fuel and rent of office. The entire commissions of my office will not pay its necessary expenses. From this I think rather than to work like the devil nights and day in the Government, and find myself, Sheldon is familiar with all these facts, and I beg you will see him, and endeavor to have you will see him, and endeavor to have something done, that will at least make the office pay something like a decent salary. As an instance in point, of the parsimony of the department, I asked for an allowance of five dollars to furnish the new distribution boxes. These I found here having been in use for thirty years, but Mr. Millard refused stating I must furnish them out of my own miscalculation. Let me hear from you soon.
Isaac Reed
Springfield
Political
Chicago
Dec 26 1853

Hon S A Douglass

Dear Sir,

I suppose by the time you receive this your Sammied Reprels will have come in. I sent both Basket's of Same to your Address and you can give Judge Campbell in Md. with your check. I believe there was a Mamhans's Insent in your Basket of Sammieds. I hope your health is good and God Bless you if it only continues. It will be my foremost Ambition to see you in your teaching position side with Great Intellect above them all. Your kindness and Generous feeling has rendered the Whole Prospect kind to you. Honoree Greatly just live and on Temperance Reform. See Mr. Curdnty on the same subject. I think the Key Policy is to get up a Mass Law & such Campaign. It went in this late Gen'ral vs a great Friend of yours from down in his last Draft. He'll be True Friend Still.
Great Salt Lake City December 31st, 1853.

Hon. S. A. Douglass,
U. S. Senator,
Sir,

Your knowledge of the general features of the surface of this Territory, and of the condition of the Indian tribes within our borders, saves me the task of particularizing on those points, and you the trouble of perusing a detail of facts already in your profession, hence I will proceed at once with the subject. My judgment in the matter, and my sense of justice towards our red men, have compelled me to write by this mail to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, urging the necessity of giving Utah four additional Indian sub-agents, and Major Bedell has kindly complied with my wishes on the subject, and written to his friend General Shields soliciting his interest with the Commissioner to obtain the appointment of Dimick B. Huntington, Capt. Geo. P. Dykes, John D. Lee, and Levi Stewart to be sub-agents for Utah, or if not all, the appointment of as many of the four as can be secured, and in the order named. My knowledge of your kind feelings towards the Aborigines, and of your anxiety for the welfare of our infant Territories urge me to respectfully solicit your influential co-operation with General Shields and other friends in the accomplishment of the above named object.

I cannot avoid calling your attention to one other point, which you cannot have failed to have pondered often and deeply, viz: the anomalous condition of our Territorial organization, when compared with any form of government that exists, or ever has existed.
on the face of this Earth. We sensibly feel the inconvenience
of our position and earnestly desire the privilege of a State
organization, ere the next Presidential Election, and you
will confer a great favor on all the Inhabitants of this Territory
by using your influence for our attainment of desirable
positions, at the earliest possible date, and a particu-
lar favor upon me personally if you will inform me
from time to time, on the position of affairs, and the steps
most proper for us to take to aid in an early State or-
ganization.

Drawing your indulgence for the risk of annoyance
I remain,
most respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,

Brigham Young.