New York,
Feb 1st, 1854.

My dear Sir,

I am still nearly confined to my bed from an attack of paralysis, from which, however, I am happy to say, I am slowly recovering. It is perhaps not to speak of an explanation of too awkward a situation when I can be again across my friend, now that I am permitted by my physician to attempt to write. I make this occasion to say to you how well I reply to Speaker to lay to you how well I reply to Speaker.

The free soil also below means peace. The free soil also below means peace.

Nothing can be dearer, I think, that all the best friends of the Constitution. We should stand for the great principle of free soil, free trade.
preferred to ride for themselves, as
the expression of freedom or slavery,
not least that Congress has to set
a precedent to the public. I hope
we do not think that we will write
this to the honor: though it is true
that we have written this letter.
A matter of principle, it cannot be
that the friends of the North
will be the exception if some of the
national democrats of the North
are in the direction of the war by the South.

Should Virginia, to the people,
influence on the subject. The
broad to which I am now writing
is that of who is for them there,
whether it's free, since they have not

...
To Ezra Bewell
New York
Politician
Feb 1st
John Port, Newport
February 1, 1854

Private

My dear Sir,

I am aware that Rhode Island is a very small state, but I do not wish to have it absorbed, but the most that can be is a line of separation of theocrat, yet people as a whole. After my term, I warned you of your danger to the Report of the Berkshire Trinity, 155, Long

day a article to the Senate of Pennsylvania, which here, but two years ago, was only

objecturally, which [Refrat the accompan.] I think it is only devout. Instead

it is a short paragraph, I try to give a full explanation yet, therefore, Do my

attention for a change, a day or two, but

soonly, the Providence papers, I find that the

court of the state had passed a resolution

reconciliation to our Senate. I在北京

residence, at Washington, to offer it the like.

I have been immediately written to some

of the members of the lower house, when I

hoped not to see influence to set time in the

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Mr. Tayloe, when you represented some of my colleagues at the Northern Convention, you and I were on opposite sides, and the feeling of that division probably in fact was that we were on opposite sides of the question of the Union. I do not mean that the Union should be a voluntary one. I mean that the Union should be a Constitution. In the Convention of 1861, although I legislate the question of a separate article in the draft constitution, which, as well as any other provision in the same way, I foreclose it. I foreclose it. The question of the Constitution being this: It is, of course, a separate article, necessary to any state in the Union. It will show that the movement in the South is largely in the direction of the appreciation of the labor, without any knowledge, but the name of the man I support, Colonel, some weeks ago, yet I must recall that I have to a material extent a considerable Union, which being the object of a Constitution for a large part of the nation, who do not think, or pretend to be able to do it. The people of this city for two years, in 1861, organizing the Constitution, in its entirety, as far as possible, and from the fact that another city, by the way, I am not only, as a political party, a Democratic in a great majority of the city, opening power into the Union with the

...
Hon. S. A. Douglas—

Dear Sir,

After the numerous meetings held against your Nebraska Bill it behoves its friends to do something to counteract its influence. Do you deem it advisable to call a meeting of those in its favor? Such an one would command a large attendance and would I think materially benefit it.

Yours truly,

Wm. Bright

New York Feb 24th
Rights
Letter from N.F.
about calling
sheerika Ketley

February 2
1852
Private

Dear Judge,

I write simply to express to you the gratification which I have felt in common with the entire Georgia democracy in observing your course on the Nebraska question. If the views presented in your speech do not reflect the feelings & principles of the national democracy, then I have not understood them, and the country has labored so far under a misapprehension. There can be no two opinions on the point, and it is time that all doubt should be removed from the public mind in the interpretation of the doctrine of non-intervention. It is set forth in the hills for Nebraska to kansan, and defended by your speech. It is a doctrine worthy of the democratic party, and one which will give future triumphs to its friends. It has never yet been fairly represented by the people, though as you say, once for all let us sacrifice on it in 1848 - I hope to hear that the administration & the entire democratic party are united in sustaining your position. I regard it as a crisis in the national democratic party, and he who dares it a waste of the who dares it is damned - I am very respectfully,

Johns Howell Cobb.
Liverpool, Feb 7th 1854

My dear Sir,

Our mutual friend Col. O——— and his son are the accoun
ting letters for you, in reference to a plan of his diplo-
matic promotion. He likewise transmitted letters for several oth-
her persons, all of which I can have, that you may have the
whole case before you. I heartily wish the matter been
settle[d], and would do we call. It abroad— which is more than
can be done of a great many of the diplomatic gentlemen. The half
of my inculcated notice, or their way out a

Acquaint.
I shall write to General Reno on the subject, by this, hoping I shall
my position well defend, being nearly
that of private and personal friend.
This gives an no weight or strength
I have an independent position, and
can bring no "influence" to bear
on him. I long ago used all
the strength I had in Lee's
half care with a very poor result.
If it is my opinion that nobody
can help him in, effectually me.

With great respect,

Very truly yours,

Hall & Macintyre.

[Signature: H. Hall & Co.]

[Address: Washington]
New York Feb. 9, 1854.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to say that I have read with great satisfaction your very able speech on the Nebraska bill now pending before the Senate, and I should have laid it aside some days since, if my engagements had not prevented. You have placed the measure upon the broad and safe foundation of excluding the slavery question from Congress, by referring it, as well as other questions of self-government, to the decision of the people of the territory. This fully accords with the spirit of our institutions. If Congress had never attempted to legislate concerning the domestic policy of the States and territories, we should have escaped the slavery agitation which at one time threatened the stability of the Union. The sooner we retrace our steps, and allow other people to manage their own affairs, the better it will be for the country. At least, such is my judgment.
While I fully approved the great principles which you advanced, there was one point on which I feared the bill—which I have not seen in its present form—failed to carry out your own views. I thought an unqualified repeal of the Missouri act of 1820 might have the effect of reviving the law applicable to the territory when we acquired it from France; and that Nebraska might be made slave territory by the act of Congress, instead of leaving the question open, and allowing the people of Nebraska to make their own laws on that, as well as on other subjects. But the amendment which you submitted yesterday has entirely obviated that objection; and as far as the slavery question is concerned, the measure now stands on a ground which cannot be successfully impeached, though it may be assailed by those who feel themselves bound in conscience to keep the slavery question in motion.

There has been some diversity of opinion about the expediency of bringing the matter before Congress at the present time; but since question has been made, I do not see how it can be doubted—especially by any sound democrat—that the measure ought to be adopted. We shall have slavery
agitation until that is done. But when Congress shall fully accept the great principle of non-intervention in the local affairs of the States and territories, the people will be satisfied; agitation will lose its occupation, and new strength will be imparted to the pillars of the Union.

Such are my views, in few words, and without troubling you further, I am

Very truly and

Sincerely yours,

Wm. G. Frinken

Honorable
S. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.
Frank E. Bronson
N. Y.
About Nebraska

February 8
1853
Chicago Feb 9th 1854

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

The Abolitionists had a meeting last night at the South Market Hall. You will see from the way the affair is made that no one could get a chance to speak but themselves, but before they brought in their resolution, they called Southern speakers and none came to the Boy called on me. It being alleged ready to defend my principles and friends of the Compromise of 1850 & the Nebraska & Kansas Bills. Briefly stated what the great Humburg meeting was got up for said that the disappointed side Acchens & their enemies were the principal ones with the Abolitionist that intended to renounce the Nebraska Bill this evening. The fathers not very much mistaken the Democrats that judge the call would cause the day they put their names to that document. Then state the meaning of the Bill as the copy of all Territorial Bills with the company of 1850. Neither the Whig should have the right to
Govern yourselves. I do think that was the meaning of Bell as the compromiser of 1850 in making the Ohio-Michigan compromise and therefore the Missouri compromise. and therefore the Bell speech. Beiger at Baltimore by the Democratic heyConv. Conventions. Of course they K helped and made some noise but I told them that if we were capable of saving ourselves than the President takes polyseriously, night and day unanswerable and nothing but perplexed. 

If I were I would send you the proceedings of the meeting and Blackwell's speech of the rep's letter and as strong as they answer them you will be able only refers to the Missouri compromise they allowed no longer but me to think in favor of Nebraska. We shall get up a meeting in a few days for Nebraska you can the course. Sunday is taking your the Chicago Democrat has not published your speech yet. It's too bad your true friend. Keep your strength in your legs. I am in my respect yours, 

[Signature]
Dr. Casper Thuell
Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir: The enclosed papers relate to your personal affairs in Illinois & elsewhere, and may be examined at leisure moment, and are submitted by your friend,

Belleville Ill.

[Signature]

Casper Frizzell
Springfield, July 17, 1864

Dr. Casper Thrall,
My Friend,

Year of the 16th Enclosure, communication has just been received and the same duly noted.

I feel most of great obligation to you for the care and attention that has been paid to my matter, but in my letter I will have the Rectory published, and hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you again and often. While I have no hope we will close the session in two weeks, but can't say with certainty.

Truly your friend,

E. [Signature]
Spragueville, Oct. 22

Dear Sir,

We owe you an apology for not replying to your earlier, but we have been so occupied with other things that you can readily find an apology for us. We cannot give place to your able paper at present owing to the press upon our presses growing out of legislative matters, but a more potent reason is that it presents Mr. Douglas as a candidate for the presidency coming from the seat of government of his own state, and reposed with its apparent care and ability.
will lean an authoritative air which at the present time, at least, will not support theジ contemption end at which it aims. I believe that it makes a movement which will meet the views of the paper most directly. I think when you ascertain, hoping to have you some other political subject where our columns are of your service, but don't make your position quite so large; though it may result in the necessity of mentioning you more frequently.

Wiliam Mill

[Signature]

Hon. S. A. Douglas

[Signature]
Private

Dear Sir - The Salem Ill. Advocate of this week contains a leader highly eulogising Gen. Wool's "military" story and proposing his name as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856! - thus showing that rival candidates are not only in the field "at this time", but, that they are aiming to get a "Hurray" start in Illinois.

And yet, I am admonished that my re-iteration of the binding relation between yourself and the democracy of Illinois is not "at this time" calculated to "assist" the object aimed at! Well, sir, if I was a member of your "Privy Council" I should advise a somewhat different course.

Permit me to add, that my strong conviction is that the Wool "pronouncement" above referred to, was transmitted to the Editor from Washington, and that too, by an "Illinois" M. C. ! Perhaps you can best judge whether my surmise is well founded. Yours, "fraternally"

Thiel.

Douglas
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dr. Sir:—My personal acquaintance with you being limited to a very brief interview and conversation after an introduction through our mutual friend G. T. Brown Esq., on the occasion of your visit to this city on the eve of the election of '52, I deem it expedient and proper, in proceeding to address you by letter, to make some personal explanations and to lay before you evidences by which you can judge yourself in the degree of confidence and friendship with which you will accept my correspondence.

1st. I will enclose you one of many letters addressed to me by Mr. Buchanan, by which you will learn what is well known to all who know me at home here, that, in times past, I have been an active laborer to promote the interests of that eminent statesman, and that, in turn, I have enjoyed his friendship and confidence. In this letter there has not been any interruption. On the contrary, in a letter addressed to me just before his departure for England, he assured me, that if I had been made a member of the Cabinet, he should have offered me a good situation at Washington. This letter I submitted to the inspection of my friend Sen. Shields, who still has it in hand and may be consulted in regard to its contents.

2nd. Ever since the democratic party adopted the National Convention system of nominating candidates for the Presidency and placing them on an adopted platform of principles, I have, in every case, taken an active part in favor of the nominee; and, in all respects, I am a strict party man and in favor of stringent party organization.
Unfortunatley Sir, I failed in two particulars: 1st My motion was so received with interesting (consequence) that I made my communication too lengthy for a newspaper lecture. This to be truly might be rememb'ed by abatement but 2nd I was told I am well aware that I have placed upon me more prominence before the public as a candidate for the legislature than would be expected of a member, but to that, not the present occasion. I am aware, on the contrary, that my name is in the pubilc eye as the symbol of the people to whom their most faithful pubilic servants.
I leave the W.E.S. entirely at your disposal. The style of address, of course, suits only for this state. There are portions of it, however, which, if the phraseology be changed, deal in facts and sentiments, suitable for publication elsewhere. If deemed advisable, a friend might collate these parts into the form of a letter addressed by a democrat of Illinois to one of the members and have it inserted in the Illinois. I would make an abridgment of it and have it published here — but, alas! the Advocate in the hands of Niles has taken the contrary course and is following in this as he is wont to do in all else of politics — the New Era. But! In fact, too many of our democratic editors occupy, if not quite as open a position against the Nebraska measure, at least a hesitancy to speak out, which is alike mischievous.

It was on this account that I judged some appeal of the kind I wrote would have a good effect. The Register and the Quincy Herald were not able to meet the only two papers exciring sufficient courage to take a bold stand. Add even they lack the spirit to battle like the Union, the Boston Post and other eastern papers.

There is much need in this section of the state for an energetic zealous paper, one whose tone and sentiment would accord with the recognized organ of the democratic part. Gen. Shields and Col. Riccelli both know that this important point in Illinois is without a decided and efficient democratic paper. The know, too, that it would not be so if I was able to embark in the publishing business.
All around are men occupying good salaried situations in Post offices, Land offices, &c., who never dream of aiding in sustaining a democratic paper, or to lift their pen to write in defence of the men and the party to whom they are indebted for their situations. I speak of this as a fact, and not in view of suggesting the removal of these party drones. For, as I am averse to the practice of removing one class of men and appointing from another class, I would equally disapprove, as a general thing, the removal of a class of active laborers to make room for a more zealous friend to the cause; for the potent reason that, on voting day one counts as much as the other—and numbers gain the victory. I look upon the course pursued by "Burns, Cooley, & Lester" and a few others who have become refractory from disappointment in getting office, as one of such deep disgrace that I would isolate myself from the social circles and keep hid from the community, before I would be pointed at as one of this class of politicians. Therefore, when my friends here, in view of enabling me to take hold of the Advocate office, urged my appointment as P. M. at this office, and Col. Pesson was led to decide in favor of another applicant, I submitted without a murmur, and, soon after, devoted much time and a labor in a series of reconciliatory letters on the President's appointees, over the signature of "A. Prairie Jumper," for the Washington Union, and infused the same party union spirit in my correspondence with several Ohio papers.
And again: When I met Shibley, I suggested to him that he would be a better person to get me a seat in the Senate, and I have now decided to call upon him for support. My address to the Senator from the other side, to which I can add a few words, is simply to express my devotion to the cause of the democratic party, thereby because he has not been able to make such a record for me, I know full well he has been unable to do so from the past. But at what I have at times written more articles, devoted more time (calculated in years), it is to me one of my greatest duties, especially in the office of Secretary of State, to be of service to the State of Nebraska, and I am sure, in the eyes of the Senator, I shall be in the right. But I must say that I do not, in the end, care for the office of Secretary of State, but I hope to be able to be of service to the Senator, and in the meantime, I so hope I shall be able to be of service to my friends. In that I have not realized the situation he proposed to some years ago, I can do nothing more than have a seat in the Senate.
From home here I don't know an exception among the leading democrats who would not join me in declining my appointment. I will, therefore, enclose a letter just received from O'malley, by which you will see that I enjoy the good opinion. At the same time when I was at home writing the address (with the best of intentions though it became not well finished) which I enclose, no doubt some others made their way to Springfield, and, without saying one word in aid of sustaining you in your course, went to work to obtain the names of members of other democrats visiting the Capitol, to their recommendations with which they will in due time approach you to ask your aid for their appointment to office. Such backing I could also have obtained. Neaves, Reynolds, Snyder, Petrich others would have joined O'malley in getting me the name of every democrat in Springfield to my recommendations. Yes, and my old friend Col. John Bough would have given me the full aid of his efficient talk!

But, Sir, I know that some of the recent changes in the Dean party have worked themselves into office in that way, and I have a supreme disgust for it. My idea of "party merit" points to those who help to work the men of the "party" into power! This is the kind of "party" recommendation I long for. Mr. Buchanan's letter will show that he placed a high value upon it in your face. I will to-day, mail to the address of Mr. Schiller my political past."Souvenir" of the present time. If it should come under your inspection I trust you will find it an agreeable memorial of a writing dream.

All of which is Respectfully submitted

by your friend

Humblly, 

Casper Thiell

Belleville, Ill., Feb. 27th.
Washington, Feb. 10, 1834

My dear Judge,

In compliance with your request that I would write to you a note which should inform you exactly respecting my position respecting the slavery question, I beg leave to say that I only do so at all because I know you are warmly friendly to my confirmation and how. Were it otherwise, I should wait till after that question is decided before doing so.

So far as you may want to know on what ground to meet any Senator who may object to me as a New York Free Soiler who voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1848, I beg leave to say that I do not want to stand before the Senate on any other ground than which Gen. Dix stood last March, and the others of my political friends who have confirmed both at that and at the present session. In common with the almost unanimous North, I was opposed to the extension of slavery over free territory, though I certainly never expressed that sentiment with half the strength with which it was publicly expressed by Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Roanston. I sympathized with my friends of party in 1848, when turned out of the Baltimore Convention, and voted conscientiously in hearty
with them, though I took no public part, either by speaking or by writing a newspaper. With the Buffalo Platform I did not concur, being well-known among my friends through all that period as being not only warmly, but actively, in favor of the annexation of Cuba; of course as a slave state.

After the passage of the Compromise Measures in 1850, I was from the outset in favor of the reunion of the Democracy of New York on that basis. Though not in the habit of writing for the Evening Post (except occasional pro-Cuba articles, through which I had been led to prepare another opinion in favor of the acquisition of that region), I endeavored to procure the insertion of an elaborate appeal to the party in which it was an influential organ, to accede to that settlement. The editors would not insert it.

I was, of course, therefore enabled, on accepting the Baltimore Platform, in its spirit, as well as in its letter. Whatever I do or say, in politics or in anything else, I do and say sincerely and cordially. I went to the last Syracuse Convention in New York, though not a delegate, for the purpose of endeavoring to keep the party together, and I drew the resolutions adopted by my section of the party, on the subject of the

Platform and slavery question, which brought our section fully up to the line of the National Democracy of the Union at large.

The recent action of Kansas Hall and the Union Democratic Club on the pending issue of the institution of the non-intervention principle for the Missouri line, was, as you know, Startled, and I believe mainly caused by me. So, having, I thought, performed a duty of no small importance to the cause of humanity, the party, the administration, and to the truth and right, and I am satisfied that time will prove it, in spite of any present imaginary apprehensions in regard to the sentiment of the North.

To any of the above statements I have no objection to your putting any allusion you may think proper, in personal explanations with friends who may require to be satisfied of any contrary representation that has been made to them. But there is one further point which I will mention in individual confidence to yourself — that is, the war, for the present. It has been for a considerable time well known among my personal intimates that recent years, with the reflection, observation, and study of the subject which they have brought, have made a material change in my general views of the
subject of Slavery, in regard to its fundamental question. I used to assume as true without question the old doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race; carrying with it the consequence that the Black Rachel was merely a Black White man, degraded by a long course of external influences to a present merely temporary and accidental inferiority. Hence Slavery involved an idea to me, of wrongful oppression, in conflict with the essential American Idea. General Quitman has said to me that if he believed in the Unity of the Race, he should be necessarily an Abolitionist. It did not make me an Abolitionist, for on the contrary I was protected by my extreme State Rights Democracy from that, and I have always strongly opposed their foolish fanaticism. But it caused me to view the subject of questions from out of it, with other eyes than those with which I now do, convinced as I have become of the Error of that doctrine, and of the truth of that doctrine of original diversity of species, which has, of late years, been placed in a strong light by Agassiz, Van Amringe, Smith, Not, Van Ewicke, and others. Slavery to the inferior race, I have now no doubt is a better as well as more natural relation, for the Black race, than person side by side, especially in a democratic country.
I no longer see it as a wrongful oppression, and should I now have the objection of conscience I once had to own slaves. I think the institution should be mitigated, and such would undoubtedly be the tendency of Southern intelligence and benevolence, if released from the outside irritating and alarming pressure of foreign interference. I do not regard it as beneficial to the country in which it exists, or to the superior race; except, perhaps, for the necessities of tropical labor, but in regard to the negroes themselves, I have no doubt that it is a great blessing to them on the whole (in spite of occasional abuses of the irresponsible power of bad masters), in comparison with either their condition at home, or in a state of freedom amongst us.

These are not my honest views of this subject, which I shall have no scruple in avowing or maintaining, when I cannot be suspected of a disposition to court Southern favor. I repeat my particular injunction of confidence for the present in regard to this part of this letter. Before the Senate I desire you to place me simply squarely on the ground occupied by Mr. Pierce and my other friends, namely, honest support of Mr. Vaux's views in 1848 & sympathy with my state principles of the anti party; equally honest acceptance of the Compromise.
of 1856 and the Baltimore Platform now, and earnest devotion to the policy of consolidating & maintaining cohesion that division of the National Democratic Party of the reunited North and South, which I understand to be the leading idea of Gen. Pierce's administration, so far as regards party affairs & party questions.

Very truly,

Your friend & servant,

J. L. O' Sullivan

War S. A. Douglas.
Respecting my trial in New York for alleged violation of the Neutrality Law—

1. That I was indicted merely as a political demonstration, proved by the fact (known to Mr. Cutting of N.P.) before trial that I was repeatedly urged by the Dist. Attorney to ask for a nolle prosequi to be entered, or even by tacit permission to allow any friend to ask for it, and it then would be entered. I refused, on the ground that I had not committed any offence, against either the law, or against morals, or conscience; and I would not permit any implication at variance with that position, by doing, or allowing to be done on my behalf, what the government itself really pressed me to do.

2. The Dist. Attorney at New York, who had procured me to be indicted, was himself afterward consulted by two intelligent and honorable gentlemen (Cubans) as to what the law permitted them to do, and what it prohibited. He responded it to them in precisely the same sense in which I had understood it, and by which I had governed my actions; and he actually advised them to acts more nearly approaching
or resembling a violation of the law than those for
which he had indicted me.

I do not say that my zeal in behalf of the Cuban
cause would not have led me to disregard the law,
under great pressure of extraordinary causes, if it had
been necessary. I only say that no such case existed,
and I did not go so far towards its violation, as the
Whig dist. Att'y of New York officially counselled
others afterwards might be done without imprison-
ment yet.

These are the facts about that matter.

J. L. O'Sullivan

Feb. 10, 1854
Take the case of what was called John Adams's Provisional army, where it is believed not a single regiment was fully raised. It was literally an army of officers, without men to command, but it never was pretended that they were not in service or ought not to be paid. Among hundreds of other Burr Harrison of Kentucky were officers (I believe a colonel) who never had a man to command, but held a commission it was always ready for service. That was concluded as to the rank - it had right to receive all the pay mentioned, it conferred.

Upon a full review of all the facts & evidence in the case the Committee are decidedly of opinion that it is fully intended and covered by the meaning of the Act of March 5th, 1832 and have directed me accordingly to report the following resolution.
Olympia, W.T. Feb. 12, 1854.

Dear Sir,

You have probably learned from Lecat Sarton, of the safe arrival of all the Exploring Parties of the Northern route, and that practicable passes have been found in all the mountain ranges. The field has been more fully occupied; than was anticipated at Fort Benton. We have explored five distinct passes in the Rocky Mountains, three in the Cascade range and three in the Cascade Mountains. We make the highest elevation of the whole route only about six thousand feet above the Sea, a tunnel will be required in the Rocky Mountains, which will reduce the height to nearly five thousand feet. Ascending the Rocky Mountains we come to the St. Mary's River, which leads to Clark's Fort, and deflecting from which some distance before it empties into the Columbia, the Great Shoshone plain can be crossed either to cross the Columbia some eight miles above the mouth of the Yakima, and reach Roper Sound of the direct route, or to reach the lower valley of the Columbia and face the sources of the Wind River, the Columbia, and Columbia River. The Shoshone pass route will be some one hundred and forty miles shorter. But it will involve a long tunnel and some what high grades on the western slopes of the Cascade. The Columbia there will affect a small grade, though at times there will be expensive rock cutting.
Both routes are practicable, but an instrumental survey is indispensable to determine between which would be the most feasible.

We shall be able to give a pretty fair approximate estimate of the cost of the road, and every objection will be made to forward my detailed report of the exact situation. But our route has been long, we certainly started late. The country was almost an unknown field. The Cascaht, was almost entirely unknown. And it was unadvisable to be able to report upon the obstruction to be expected prior. All these circumstances were not expected the report, but since it ceased, the expedition, and unless the first report was an approximation at the exploration, I have not the right to pay the bill.

The accommodations for determining the obstructions present, are very complete and will be that be elected. It is admitted on all hands, that water will be formed from these from the North and to depend largely on the Columbia and the Cascade River. It has been assured with some to another obstructions directed to be found at the Cascaht, the river and the Columbia River. It has been assured with some to another obstruction directed to be found at the Cascaht, the river and the Columbia River. It has been assured with some to another obstruction directed to be found at the Cascaht, the river and the Columbia River.

The difficulty to which I refer is to determine the route by exploring a tract from the Columbia to the Valley of the Plateau of the North Pass. To lie in the cold mountainous region through the mountains, could be made to meet with the same or better passes of the North Pass. A route through the Black Hills and over the mountain pass between the Yellowstone and Missouri. A route shortening the distance from the Grand Plateau of the North to the Yellowstone, at the Sources of a Delta, the Black Hills and the Black Hills of the Missouri, to the same general region crossing the Missouri, the North Pass, the Black Hills and the Yellowstone, and passing over the Mountain of the Valley of the Black Hills, and crossing the Mountain of the Hell Gate Pass.
It is from me what may and should Washington tell about the middle's cause. My opinion are exceedingly evidences, but they are still preparing their means and reports. The means will be furnished in season, with the exception of the work of the Engineer who has brought to the exploration such valuable information as is known. He has been in only about ten days and he to prepare the report of his work extending through a period of nine months.

This gentleman is Mr. Buckham, a young man who has been my assistant in various capacities for ten years and who is now only thirty years of age.

Dear Senator, I have informed me of the part incident you are taking in the exploration and have thought this letter would be of much assistance. I was delighted to learn that in your judgment, the work will be built as well as economical. I have no government mind. The private enterprise of the county will aid in level and is abundantly able to do the work. This has been my opinion from the beginning and as a practical man, I want to a special and less my troubles with the paper constitutional functions of the general government.

Very truly yours,

Isaac Stevens

Hon. S. C. Douglas.
Judge Douglas
Senate
July 13, 1854.

My dear,

I had no time the latter day to even begin on paper the rough draft I promised you. It is very rough, I must methodical. Have it copied however and let us see how it reads then.

Remarks on Sections:

Sec. 1. Contemplated simply a renunciation of the Supreme Court Judge, leaving the circuit Judge to do the business as they have, as one term of the year, everywhere.

Sec. 2. a circuit Judge in S. D. N. York. It is
possible if Sup. Judge is there - the circuit Judge is every day in his own Court. There must be a circuit Judge - have known this 60 years - this will help the Bill very much in Cony.

Sec. 3. Eight circuit - nine don't mean nine among the tenure Judges - the other.

Now is 76, & cannot to work in the manner contemplated by the Bill. Then at this day the 7th Judge may be Count - yours,
Eighth will do best as well—Let it will help you to vote, provide that in the next railway the court shall stand at eight.

Sec. 5. Judge to alternate give events that in a circle throughout the city—Day. The Judge will learn how and many could not stand the process of learning opinion—So with it that we are only to hold the same County twice in succession.

6. On the formation of Courts—There is much trouble and with familiar with the courts of leasing in the Court County & with the geography of the country, I have drawn this best according to my judgment but this is for you to make Capitol on part have a railroad to Charleston every day 5 or 6 hours.

Sec. 19. Mileage. Upon mean is members of a prop. They will give the proper district Judge more easy transport to them, and then I've one until 1837 comfortably go to California.

Sec. 11. Get the trouble. The leading object is to make the Supreme Court a district largest at large greatest large greatest, I am courts. I to aid it of the more cumber with which it will be over burdened as 30 years more of departure to make up by a negligence. A little separating it now the Courts really, we have brought to all course over 5000. I may the chairs will in 18th S. 6. Speak all admitted it into same—lieutenant my hand Wayne passage and this sort of thing is now enjoyed by the Chiefs Wayne. Only Nathan Wayne has let the thing in motion through the city and as I suppose try how high you can go in what from the upward court to the Supreme.

Most respectfully,

Rutledge C. Douglas
Secretary
Is your Nebraska Speech in print yet? I wish a few copies. Regret the mistake Webster's speech.

A 7 March 37th, at Burke's or of course comparable when he fell on the Whigs side after balancing on the bench like a rope - walker. The Whigs repentant remember him with a shower of applause. Dear side drunk in the Rattlesnake Speech for the side reason. She could only to use that was all.

The drafting of the measures was the thing from the twenty leaders. Stands to have been done by the weaker workman - if you get the bill through as reported, you'll have more standing south of Illinois or Richburg all the line, than ever old leading just together, since Jackson day.

LC
W. Mr. Senator Douglas.
Chicago Feb 13th 1854

Hon. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

We have the largest meeting last night that has been together since our great meeting when the people came out to hear you and you have the thousands with you of the Working classes the Bosses & Lincoln the snow states & Logan & Keating Democrats. Introduce you the Resolutions that were passed. Notwithstanding the Chicago Democrats say they were put down by two-thirds of the meeting that is false and your friends are indignant at the false statements of the different papers. The best admiring are carried them up by the decision of the chair on President and stated the journal attached papers. The Mays give a farse_stmtment than our own Democratic papers. I am now for writing then Chicago Democrat and your speech in type last week before any of the meeting was called but has not published it yet. I go for a new paper one that will sustain you and the Administration; the public will not support it with our influence of democracy. So please you will see the result of the meeting your enemies. I will write you tomorrow your friend S. Cook
J. Cook
Chicago Ills
about the meeting
February 13
1857
Defer.

In the rough draft I sent you a day before, make your bill in the section that excludes the District Judge of Southern District of Texas, Mexico, now being Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Provided, that the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, Utah, i.e., New Mexico, shall be Judges of the Court of Appeals to which said Territories are respectively attached. But that the Associate Justice of said Territories and Courts shall not be Members of said Court of Appeals. They shall have power nevertheless to allow reviews of error and appeals, in like manner that the Chief Justice of their respective Courts shall have power in their respective.
To Honorable Senator Douglass
United States Senate
New York, 304 West 22nd St.
Feb. 19, 1854.

My dear Sir,

I want to write a sort of familiar address, or rather talk, to our people in this State, in the form of a letter to the Albany Altar. On beginning it, I come to a statement, respecting which you are the only proper judge when or how the idea shall be made public. I therefore submit it to you (please return by return mail) in order that, if you prefer that your own action on the subject should not be prearranged or interfered with, you may pass your pen through it—a rather cut off the latter part of the page and return me the rest. I have doubt myself whether this is a proper mode of time for making that statement, and shall inform you here these doubts if you kindly in reply return me the upper, unexceptionable, part of the page. Please to do so without fail by return mail.

Ever faithfully yours,

J. L. O'Sullivan

My wife sends you her kindest regards & thanks.
I mean to go on and imagine the argument by which the measure would be triumphantly sustained by the altar itself if not had been the parentage of the measure.
J. L. O. Sullivan
N.Y.

Wants your opinion
about writing an
article in the Atlas,

Wants an answer
immediately.
Indian Bureau
July 22, 1884

Sir: Please send me triplicate copies (if you can) of all the amendments to your Nebraska Naval Bill since the 23rd January. I want to read them to Ohio. I think the Legislature will sustain your Bill, although Allen's friends and some others and the fusionists, free soilers and whigs will all combine against it.

Your letter on Gov. Cole is cruel, absolutely cruel.

Yours

[Signature]
To

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Constantinople Feb 26th 54

Dear Sir,

As your travels in Europe afforded you an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the expense of living abroad, as also with the many inconveniences to which the members of our diplomatic corps are subjected from the insufficiency of the salaries allowed them by the government, I take the liberty of writing to you, just doubting that the expression of your opinion favorable to the increase of our compensation will have great weight with your friends in the Senate. Since your departure from Constantinople all articles of produce have enhanced greatly in value. Previous to the present war the salary allowed the minister here was insufficient for his support, since the arrival of the combined fleet, and the great demands for provisions occasioned by the great influx of strangers into Constantinople, he will require at least double the amount he had to receive by him. The enormous rents which are asked for houses—the number of servants required to attend to them—together
with the peculation in which they all engage and their continued demands for extra allowances render a residence in Constantinople more expensive than in any capital in Europe. Here there is no fixed value for any thing, prices are arbitrary and many persons think it is due to get as high a price as he can, in their regard to the intrinsicate nature of the article he sells. If the attention of Congress was called to the matter, I have no doubt that the salaries of all our diplomatic agents abroad would be increased. There is not one of them in Europe with it but the charge of Stockholm who can support himself on his present Salary. The expense of living in Europe is much greater than in former years, the hospitality of our our nation have greatly increased also. I am in hope to make a considerable difference upon our Ministries.

When in Naples I had a conversation with Mr. Other in relation to this subject and he informed me that he would write to some of his friends in the Senate calling their attention to the matter. I hope the Senate will give it their consideration.

The Ottoman Empire is at present in a much distressed state. They have made a vast number of promises to raise the taxes of rebellion. In some of the provinces they have attacked the Turkish forces. The King of Greece is said secretly for ever their cause. As present all is quiet upon the Turks.

Heavy rains and deep snows have put an end to all military operations. Troops are arriving here daily.
Custom House, New York  
Collectors Office, Feb 27th 1854

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 16th instant to the New Hampshire Patriote, you will see has been published in the Albany Letter.

I have just addressed a note to the editor of the evening Post in the Rochester Union requesting the editor of those papers to publish it in the tone of justice and justice that it is due to that portion of their readers and to persons who maintain that the people of a territory territory have a right to regulate for themselves in all cases excepting those where the power to regulate for them has by the Constitution been expressly delegated to Congress.

This is the old square trade demonstration plot form upon which all their demands have always stood & must continue to stand.

I enclose two articles from that paper, one signed Lincoln from the Virginia City Herald which I will do you the honor to read, although they are the production of an old faggy. If you please, you may send the letter to
the decision for publication. As the question is looked at on three sides or the ground of legislative precedence, the legislature nature to the Constitution, a view of the subject I have been
been dwelt upon. The occasion perhaps you may deem too remote
worth republishing. But if not, please send me a copy, or if they are the only copies I have.

I have also just written to the Baltimore
editor of the Baltimore Friend. In that
press a recent article, entitled, "The Nature of the Constitution of the United States," in which I expressed the view that its
nature is

I am

Your truly,

William J. Holland

Hon. T. U. Dayton
Private

Alamo, March 9, 1854

My dear sir,

With this you will shortly receive an invitation to address the Democracy of our city on the 16th as a brother Democrat and as one of the society, I now address you to attend. You have been repeatedly assured of your brother's good will and of the interest you have in the great cause of the country. It is now the hour of the country and the people will be able to understand the true interests of the question. You have spoken fair, and I know you will be well received. I am cordially yours.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Confidential
140 Walnut St.
Philadelphia March 10, 1854

My dear Sir,

May I trouble you to make an effort to have my nomination for U. S. District Attorney for this district, acted upon by the Senate at the earliest possible date. I cannot enter upon the duties of the office till the action of your body, and important are now pending which may require prompt action. My friends, Greene Thompson of R.I. and Bright will no doubt cooperate with you.

Forney and myself were at Harrisburg, but the availability policy of the gentlemen about the capital had precluded any affirmative movement on the Nebraska question. I am satisfied, however, that
it was the result of a disposition not to meddle with the matter at this time, than of any disapprobation of the bill. The opinion was very general that the bill was right, and a resolution against it would have been voted down almost unanimously. The resolutions were defeated in committee by a vote of 17 to 16. Almost every section in the convention voted against that committee, which was packed for the purpose. There were two things tending to bring about this result. The first was a Clayton amendment relating to aliens which our German and Irish population greatly disapproved. The second was the annexation article declaring the annexation of the countries of the bill to that of Democracy, which was looked upon as an extreme amendment against the binding obligation of any person professing radical democracy to support the measure. There were powerful arguments in the hands of the immediate friends of the measure, who were timid and afraid to meet the issue. Had the chairman of the convention permitted the resolutions to offer, I have no doubt they would have passed by a handsome majority. But he with indecent tyranny, adjourned the convention while the mover of the resolution (Mr. Wright) had the floor. This ended the performance, with a fizzle. I regret to say that our state has too often committed error upon the introduction of great questions, which they have been glad to reheat and amend. On this occasion however the opinion in favor of the principles of your bill was so overwhelming that nothing could have been done against it by the prejudices in the convention. The agitation has had one good
effect. It will set the people to reading, thinking
and writing, and before six months, no power (not even
by mass meetings
a governor can prevent an approval of the introduction
of the principles of the acts of 1880 into every territorial
bill without geographical distinctions and without
regard to former unconstitutional enactments.

Very truly, I am yours,

J. E. Van Dyke,

[Signature]

[Unreadable]

[Signature]

Hon. J. A. Douglas.
Boston, March 10, 1854

My Lt. Colonel.

Sir: Will you meet my address at Washington? Are we in the right principle and the democratic party will sustain you. The Ridge affair here by a verdict of jury on the 2d of March will utterly condamn it, as it gave Jackson no sympathy. It is only a line in youradresse. Fast let us have your faltion now. The Union I say, says it knows is a test. Is not the same what is to be a test of democracy? Noting but the people can be made up to be democrats and act up to their sentiments! Make the man the test. I say. It is the open gale the whole world to see. God bless you.

Yours Trly, F. H. B. Smith.
friends who were in the one of eating for dinner when a British colonel suddenly spotted the lady’s trap without incurring any apologies. Bickley, 22, blood was up in a moment he told him his conduct was unacceptable. When the colonel turned from him with contempt he said, ‘I don’t know you but I am a colonel.’ Bickley replied, ‘you are no colonel again a Blackguard.’ I’ve been a colonel before you, what is mine. I’ve been a colonel in the West and I know what is proper conduct in a colonel.’ If you British colonel had been of the right stuff you wouldn’t have been in the right place you would have gone with Bickley in 1848. Harry, that was enough, he was immediately dismissed and is now in prison. I regret the Revolution but that can’t shake a regular front from American colonel in prison. I of course had to transfer the case to the head of our legation in Paris, not until however I had made my marks and understood it went to the centre for action. Not officially known that they will release him tomorrow of notice that had come yesterday from Frankfort in the last week that you may see arrivals only one line from John Smith, Lee.

My Dear Judge

Pardon me, my dear Judge of such the mountains of labor which you have run upon your shoulders. I should write a simple little note. May I ask if you have received a communication from me relative to the establishment of a Legation in Frankfort? And if so, what are the probable chances of its success? I sent all the letter from Jay, Robert, Daniel, and my own through Keanthams and you may naturally suppose I am very anxious about their safe arrival. Only one simple little
line then, judge, to relieve my anxiety
that some one you will not
deny me, and you may add if
you choose by way of reasoning
the probable chances for the Union
as I really wish to know in time
for one of something turns up better
than poor miserable Basel. I am
coming home - now you will do
this in despite of all the Nebraska
bill, that our war is over will
be prevented. But one word
about that some Nebraska - if ever
there was a worse nitely set up
and not sustained that was one
I can win in these twenty under
stand you work, better at
Basel Baden, before striking
for the President. Then dying
you would rather invite the bitter angry
conceited denunciation, Malicious
and criticism, of one half of a Nation
merely to test the strength of your own
broads shoulders, rather than perhaps
have said you are broad hearted
will judge any how, how do you
feel. Can you stand them - have
you made prize enough to taste
that little place other retire?
I was dandish sorry for London but
I suppose it couldn't be helped.
Oh I have a long little affair
of my own here, that I must tell
you - on the 27th July, Dr. Beedle
an American Citizen returns to Basel
to settle up his affairs, when he returns to
the United States, he finds himself in a
crass shop drinking wassail with some
San Francisco, March 16, 1854

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

Dear Sir,

I have had the pleasure to read your Nebraska bill, and your opening speech.

It is needless for me to say that I approve and endorse every word. You are right. The democracy of California will also endorse you and stand by you and your bill.

Our leading democratic paper, the Transcript & Times is out with a strong article endorsing and approving the Nebraska bill and complimenting your speech in strong terms of adulation.

The proposition to bring in the election of a United States Senator this session of an legislature has been debated as it came by the grace of God. The attempt to buy with money the high office of U.S. Senator has
Failed, and the honor of our glorious young State actions con-
sidered - and I thank God beauty for his mercies.

The Pittsburg obliged in an awful bad lot

mentioned in our Legislation but before the people foreknew -

Given before the people is invisible, and his good and meritorious

services are gratefully observed by the people of California.

The Pittsburg is the most

out of the arrears

of the people. I am grateful for his service and

therefore the attempt to

assist in the situation by telling a story prejudgment

in the hands of the situation -

I want you not Given to
go to Gwin and have my salary raised to $5000

The maximum allowed by law.

Gwin knows how just I feel. I have watched over the

interest of the Government to the

North Office in California.

and as long as I am here.

There will be no reciprocity

practice in this Custom

House. My salary is not

difficult to support my family.

You know my long years of faithful public service in the Revenue Department.

And I think a major fraction to the Guitierrez urgent by Guitierrez himself. I will enable

me to get $5000. - The effect would be to

I am grateful to the North Office. I

want it to the full extent and

faithfully perform his charge

of its highly conservative and

important duties. And so

long as I am here and

not for any other will be checked

and promptly report to the

Treasury Dept.

I know my whole duty

and dare do it.

Jas. J. Finlady M. C. from

Montana is my wife's brother

and I want written to call

you as my best friend

with written him that you could be

of great service to him.
I have nothing of especial interest to communicate. Foot disease this week. Many are much improved. He was unusually sick this week. Bad food. Hope for the future.

Yours truly,

Henry Jones

[Signature]
Chicago March 18th 1854

How I A. Douglas
U.S. Senate
Washington City

Dear Sir,

You will pardon me for again troubling you in relation to the action of certain parties upon the Nebraska question, but as certain paragraphs in some of the public prints in this city are going the rounds, exaggerating the action of a small German meeting held in this vicinity, dedicated and gotten up by a number of violent Whigs and abolitionists, assisted by a number of broken down politicians and disappointed office seekers, which paragraphs I hope will have met your eye before this reaches you, and have a tendency to make many who are unacquainted with this population and the newspapers publishing the same believe they are true, then to doing you great injustice, I deem it my duty, as one of your warm friends to put you in possession of the facts connected with this matter—a small meeting was held here a few evenings since composed of a few German abolitionists, some violent and ultra Whigs backed and aided by a number of disappointed office seekers whose names I mentioned to you in a former letter, and who as I once stated feared your honesty and
the aid of your friends, who have not entered the meeting or the courage to come out and take a public position. But carry on their opposition in the dark through their tools such as confusors, the rising ferrets.

After having sent to them south against you in a motley and haggard manner, which was exceedingly ungrateful to themselves as low as they have fallen defiling a few boys and determined rabble to take something and burn it, and then proclaim it through the city by the aid of their vile shouts that it was yourself sent in effigy in the presence of a large number of persons, my sentence of which is false.

no such public demonstration could have been made in this city against you for you have a host of strong and true friends here who will stand or fall with you, every democrat in this city and state who is not a demagogue and company, the confidence of this party will sustain you and stand by you in this or any other crisis. They desire you for the noble stand you have taken in compromising and sacrificing yourself when you require their services. This is a true history of the whole affair.

Sb. Remain firm
Respectfully yours,

G. W. Dodge

Edw. Stetson
Samuel Ashton
Chicago
About the German
Nebraska Meeting
Approving your
course 1-2-0
Chicago March 18 1834

Sirs 

Enclosed I send you an article explanatory of the buming in effigy of horses on the public square on the night of the 16th. They commenced in the East of the town, with the German editor of the "Staats Zeitung." The German Democratic Paper it seems was the first fury. While it is not to be denied that generally the popular sentiment runs against the Bill yet the Transaction with some others here are ultimately your benefit. The then moving this thing as they think to gain distinction and essentially securing their own seat. After more buming in effigy it's all that is needed and a few more Keep meetings of the "Pomadore" who conduct them, i.e. to all that can be necessary to raise you as a show above the reach of abolition Orleans can ever belong to the most unimportant measure you have undertaken. You are this off the eyes of such ápries to become the "Benedict Arnold." They denounced you, The German, Daily of the Pomadore and say against the Act under Bill the hearty admittance of the Transaction then Confer in this meeting. Have personally consulted and most of our friends say are all coming with a sincere respect and great bounty you should without your enemies had provoked it. Would never have been excited. They the recild of all the thunder but got to come
Your children will be called to "Carnabian, 1st Century,"
As the words are not very clear, I can only conjecture.
Do you believe in the prediction that will be Cumber, or conjecture?

In the case of our people, it has been a great
Aid to the 2nd Century, by having the letter writer.
It was not true, but it would be a very different affair.
In fact, it was not understood in the letter for you, but the letter will undoubtedly, quite as much as friendship.

The situation being at this point of time only,
The situation being at this point of time only, it
was necessary to suppress the idea, and a summary note,

Regarding the circumstances, I am sure I must be,
Regarding the circumstances, I am sure I must be
understood that the event is not imminent.

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H. Byrne
Chicago
About the German
Motive ni Chicago