Office of the Ohio Statesman,

Columbus, March 24, 1854.

Dear sir: I was once introduced to you, but you do not know me; for it was not a proper introduction. You may know me, however, as Col. Medary's successor in the Statesman. You ought to know me; if for no other reason than for the fight I have kept up for you and your bill against a mean body of reckless scamps, both in fact and in party, as ever deserved a thoroughly I need not tell you in what anxiety we in Ohio have watched your movements in the Senate and your last complaint, in which at one stroke you healed the cuticle of the 'Admirers,' with what satisfaction and admiration we have seen its effect in the passage of the bill in the body of which you are a member. Now I have been wanting to publish your last speech, as I did your first. But I can't get it. I have only got the
concluding part in the Sentinel. The first part I could not get - The Sentinel containing it has not come to hand. I promised to publish for the special benefit of an legislator, many of whom wanted it to send out among their constituency. You have made cords of friends here, and notwithstanding all that is said, more than one-half of the opposition to the bill came from men who didn’t like you a priori, without regard to the principles of your bill. But no matter for that. Will the bill go through? We are anxious about it here. Can’t you get the peon man clause replaced, and put it through? If you can, — no matter just get it out till ’56! Our friends are in the dumps to-day, I reason into reference in this House. What effect will that have? Is the bill end angered by it? Heaven! Don’t let it fail. Our Ohio Members must to stand up to it. The sentiment of the State is misrepresented. We can today whip the whip of Abolition to clean out. Negroes too. After the biggest hurrah ever got up the Fusion Anti Nebraska State maps meeting assembled here to-day. Read my paper for a veritable account of it. There was not over 500 here; that’s an exaggeration. Chase spoke some pleasant Democrat words. He breathed free; again he said, “on this soil,” I thought it was a relief to get away from Washington for he and his adherents were heretofore most unmercifully there.
I write this to you at a venture.
I feel that I know you & I will not be particularly diplomatic in writing to you. Send me an edition of your latest speech. Let me know if you can, the condition & prospects of the bill. We have had a hard row here, but we are triumphant in beating Allen (who hated your bill because it was yours) for U.S. Senate. I am beating down his paper & started here to help him & his confederates, but externally triumphant in keeping our Democracy on line on the bill, with a very big opposition against it. That opposition is growing less by degrees, as we understand the question.

Yours with respect,
Sincerely,

Sam. S. Cox.
Gaztownt 0
March 24, 1854

My dear Sir,

It is almost too late to congratulate you upon the passage, by the Senate, of the Nebraska Bill; but I know that you will make proper allowance for an invalid.

I have been in the hands of the Doctors for three weeks, I am now barely able to guide my pen. Your measure is gaining strength day by day.

The people are just beginning to get hold of the doctrine upon which it is based. Popular Sovereignty will win, if it is thoroughly and properly discussed. The friends of the Bill, in the House, should...
Take high, bold ground. Your intrepid bearing, throughout the debate as in the Senate, is allowed to merit undisguised admiration, not only by your friends, but by many who are utterly opposed to the policy of the movement.

Fillmore has helped and will continue to help the cause. Let it be Friends repel every attack, return that for that and if necessary, (and it will be), "Carry the War into Africa." They have nothing to lose I may gain much by this course. Therefore, let the "ball spin." At least such are the means that seem to me hereafter beyond the reach of "circles political."

In any case, simply speech was a course of profound regret to me. He spoke as if aroused frightened at the resurrection of his own offspring. Had he given the measure an earnest cordial support, his speech would have strengthened it immensely with the masses as one party fended greatly unjust to his hold upon their affections. Something too much of this for a rich man with, there is one other suggestion with which I will trouble you. It is this: Pass the Homestead Bill. If praticable, put it through the Senate without delay. It will endure the watch of Nebraska in the House floor. Its opponent Thence thither. Thence may be some doubt as to the fact of proposition, but in my judgment there can be no doubt as to the popular effect: Is it right or not?
SIR: I will have it published in our paper. It does battle for your Bill right gallantly. The Editor is an educated man in every sense a clever man. I think, I gave you the name of the paper: "Dem. Union," the last time that I saw you here.

You will greatly oblige me by writing, should anything affecting my prospect require attention. As soon as my health improves, I shall put my house in order for the next committee. Come what may come—You and fully advised of the whole case of my expectation. The reasons for them. As soon as I see any may weakened, I trust that you will not fail to advise me of the fact. Extend me for troubling you with this crude epistle. I believe we always, Your friend,

[Signature]
Alas for thee Senator Douglas! In an evil hour thou didst think to build the peace, prosperity, and blessed hopes of thy Country, the last and the noblest of them, for a miserable heap of spoilage. Thy selfishness, thy ambition, doubtless, to blind thee thine eyes that thou didst not see the sinlessness of thy crime, or the just and righteous retribution that awaited thee.

They had been guilty of a great wrong, a wrong for which thou canst never in thy reflecting moments, for give thyself and for which thy Countrymen will never cease to deplore thee.

Even now, ambitious but wicked men, shrink from thy touch lest they share thy fate—good men just and true who have hung thee in effigy, and thou art gallen into the pot which thou hastst digged for other—henceforth thou wilt go abroad with the mark of Cain upon thee. Alas for thee Stephen A. Douglas! Better, far better would it have been for this to have till'd the soil far from the bright and of men, and to have remained little and unknown than to have obtained the dreadful notoriety thou now hast.

Alas for thee Stephen A. Douglas! Thy name must now go down to posterity side by side with that of Joan of Arc and Benedict Arnold.

Take the advice of a strong friend, hatred.
once and forever the House of Congress active to private life, and in their great alms the
enchanting consequences of a free and public
confession of the wickedness, as well as all the
examinations of which they are capable, were other
political appeals against following the dreadful
path which they had trod. Tell them that the
way of the transgressors is hard, that he who
attempts to climb the powers by forcing chains for his
yellow rooms by taunting upon, between, and at
every step of their progress, that the man who always
with the true spirit of the people, an unhappy
man—can that one earthly honor or sentiment
compensate him for the loss of his own dignity,
just, and the respect and esteem of the law among
law-abiding citizens of the land? Tell them that
the righteous Providence of God will work against
that man—make a clean breast of it. It will
be medicine to them more temperate than the
worse and they will have the satisfaction of
rejoicing that didst what thou Commanded. It is not the
provision which it ever in their hands to do

Besides, this report from being so false in justice
utter, all the bells of the Capitol never again
echo to the sound of thy voice. Then the answer
that now speaks, and means to pray upon this
will be in some degree vindicated, and there
may be found in the return of home, the

Shewing them here are means sought for in
the path, then at such meeting

As ever thine

William Penn
Southern Military Institute
Shelbyville, Ky. March 25, 1841

Honorable Stephen A. Douglas

My dear Sir,

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that at the last meeting of the Philomathic Society of the Southern Military Institute, you were duly elected an honorary member, as a token of the high regard of the members for your public character and approbation for your national course in the present Congress.

With much respect,

W. H. Bedford

P.S.
A Letter informing you of your election as Hon. Member of the Southern Military Institute, Shelbyville 1871.
Ohio City, March 27/54

My Dear Douglass,

I have just read your last speech upon the Nebraska Bill, and I need not say to you that I believe in it religiously. I am sorry that the amendment was added to it not allowing foreigners to vote as I believe they have had that privilege without in Territory. I believe you voted against the amendment. Show I wish you to send to me for my own use (under your frank) 1000 copies & also the bill for the same, as I desire to give all my friends an opportunity to see it. I hope and pray that it will pass the House & Senate.
I expected the opposition of those Black Coated Clergymen when I first saw the bill, but I consider their opposition fortunate for I never knew a right in my life on any political subject. The truth is, Douglas. I never had a very great respect for that class of our citizens any way. But how long may they remain? I believe it will all come out right in the end and all those who have been frequently heard in defense of it will be seen the opponents of this bill next year. I sincerely pity them. But yet discouraged—still agree that Senator Chase made the bill twice again be recognized by their nearest friends. My hat what a crowd of people we are all well. Remember me to Sarah Granger & family also. With much love. 

Fred

Dr. W. Chitty
Private

Constance Temple, April 4, 1857.

Dear Sir,

Shall have the pleasure to send you my view re "

"march in the locality known

Washington in certain times

of Samuel

go, and I beg you to permit

me to express my deepest

sense of obligation for the

boon which you have
done me. I have a very

humble opinion of my own

strength, yes, if good

ten times, and an active

heart for the success of the

leadership of the Latins, may

be calculation in my favour,
I am sure this has not been official in these.
If some Circumstances were to know this the Circum-
stances of some here in behalf of Foster has met with the full approbation of my Countrymen in the M. & T. Sinders, they among others to me the Circumstances before upon the probable
situation of this. I am sure this the main
accident. Ours is in no manner a reflection of
my own Conduct, and when the Circumstances
is published, which I
hope will be the case,
the public will know
This not only did one feeling in this subject in entire omission, but also that I am when better
than in the M. & T., but from the System for question
in Canada. I am content
that he should receive
the blame, if I can only
be free from blame, which I believe is not the case,
of yours, in the mind of
many persons in the M. & T.

Yesterday I arrive here and say ago, and others with
me tomorrow. He being
agreed pleased with
the evidence of respect and
acknowledgment in his fullest
acceptance, then their my
own Countrymen at Home.

His Intended John Barrows
seems to be very much in
acknowledgment now and
at this distance, I am nearly
on edge for him. I trust
remember this name as
Peter, his fate will fall
upon the taste of those
who are to be generous
done as to end in him.

I stand still with the Federal
Patriot and all the higher
officers of the State, and
my wellwishes here, will
not. I believe, be impaired
by the evening, which gave
he has heard news in reply
me with my two Grandson.
We are all well. Great
news as for casting their
shadow help them in
this year of the World.
England & France seem to
run especially the former
the attraction by an effervescence
in difference to the condition. A
position of the Nate, vis à vis
of Spion, which is allmost
as well as spion in it.
Other Bar is what suffices
him. She will now
strike Turkey a blow
which, all the line of
men of I assende.
friends can have had. The news today is that 90,000 of his troops have crossed the Danube to Isztaly and Kisutkent, at this Brza Poza in Cornice. The trip of his forces at Novomara is to arrive at the end of the month of October. The Sultan has 1,500,000 men from his 40,000 troops, which are in Egypt. The Allied Fleet has gone to force the Arab on the Danube. The Allied Fleet has gone to force them to Lebanon. The Arab has been taken off. His Fleet has left the Hellespont 15 days ago in which the 15th of August, the Greek Fleet sits in the Aegean. They also been...
From her journey west, while she will be your cause with the Republic. You know her name, my dear fellow.

In the cause of the Sultan, I take measure for its safety, counting it as a just one. The just causes are often not the most welcome, but the best justified in the best interest.

Hope you have my train sent to you. Keep it in its cart. When you intend, there is within me, Thy Son, some most sensible from kinship, with myself. My love in your heart.

John H. Brown
Hon. S. A. Douglas
London 12 April 1854

My Dear Judge

The complete misunderstanding of my letter conveyed in your official just received is vexations in the extreme. I felt certain that it was only under previous misconception that you could have to completely misunderstand the sentiment of the expression "I forgive you."

That I meant and what I thought you would understand, and for the life of me I cannot comprehend how any one could place a different intepretation upon the language was that your friendly act in the Senate (I did not then know that you had done more than simply give your vote for me) in contrast as it was with the apparent decision of so many personal friends as I had reason to believe I had in the Senate, closeness with me all unkindness that might have existed between us, since the Baltimore convention. I felt that your dissatisfaction with my course
in your rearguard was unjust and material. The day will some come when you will see that you had not a miss or a more correct friend. The day strengthens me in the conviction that your policy is antagonistic to mine. But now I am causing you defeat. The CoP to the moment feels with me. This was no refutation of the result of my movement, and unless there is some private reason why Youngforce should be used to become the champion to struggle what his wealth might regard as an attack on you. Boyd, he was galled by his jealousy of you. Bright is now long been a personal enemy, and connected by marriage with you. But for your family I have no doubt he would say he did not want the CoP of a place in the Cabinet.

It was just what I considered your poor appreciation of my movement in your favor. That I had felt coldly toward you but upon leaving you recent cause, I feel that whatever might have been my feeling for a bachelor in the past, there was now no longer cause of estrangement between us, and notwithstanding you have again so cruelly, misunderstood me, I wish to express to you my warmest if not my best wishes. I consider that this reality of it an attempt to introduce a new element of opposition to me in the government. The honor and undiverted spontaneity of it shows the nature in my regard by Mr. Ross to my friends and mine. I love and never friends ever. Their enthusiasm should sometime. Their enthusiasm should sometime. Their enthusiasm should sometime. Their enthusiasm should sometime. Their enthusiasm should sometime.

The only one I have in the cabinet is the one I can trust. The Washington city is known to be a man of business.
spontaneous for what I did in your vigorous efforts to put a stop to it. Kosuth informs me that his letter to be the same in a letter for publication, and that his letter to London and other distinguished Americans appeal to the presumed opinion of the public to whom they are addressed, and are consequently liable to the same criticism of his former letter.

The Republicans. Thus are rising; a few weeks more and America will be in a state, Kosuth & Maffone whose no longer be reflected on.

I can tell you no more.

Brighth is a low corrupt dog. I have abundant material for his destruction. & whenever I think him with the killing, he died.

I should have thought that my friends with press to assume the responsibility of all my acts would have protected me from the mean and seditious imputations. It is just that I have no undertaking with the caricature in question. Then Boy, have it.
I have not the least idea of what it is for. I believe a few words from The Democratic Review which if I recall right might have been quoted much better from Humphry's Principles.

I enclosed you a letter addressed to me by the American Captain in London, as I am sure that it will be gratifying to you to know that it is signed by every captain that has left this port since the knowledge of my situation. They are for all parts of the Union and Cabinet of Affairs, and are now far to all parts of the globe. Most of them are active talking men and will make their voices felt wherever they go. All that I have business relations with regard my recall. Indeed I have not heard of an American in Europe in office or out, but what is decided in my favor. I know that the people at home must be satisfied with what I have done here and will undoubtedly stand by me.

Finally, the President
will send my name again before
his Senate. He will not resign
the World would think him responsible
for the rejection of his own motion.
Most of the letters from
American tells us that the President
& Cabinet were hurt. The Cabinet
may have been. But Frank Pierce
cannot have written me.

Your friend
Geo. M. Sanders

Say to Rev. Reeder, that I forgive him.
But that his whatnoting in the
August Body was regretful. I shall
want to have a byte of went straw.
Mrs. Sanders is now in Paris. I go on
Sunday to see Louis Napoleon & Napcut.
Cincinnati, April 10, 1854.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh
Washington City.

Dear Sir:

You will be kind enough to excuse me permitting myself to trouble you with a few lines at your present visit at Washington. You have been always so kind to me that I don’t feel to be misunderstood and so I come to the point at once. My youngest son is at present 18 1/2 years old and employed in the Hardware Trade since four years. In his veins is running the military blood of his father. I tried different times to get him in the military service of the U.S., but you know how difficult this is for a foreign born citizen. Therefore I address myself in asking and begging you to use your influence with His Excellency the President to get him a place in the Navy or at West Point. I spoke with Richard, that’s the name of the young man, yesterday night and he told me he would prefer the Navy, but if he can’t be employed there he would just willingly enter the army. As you know too how I adore Hon. Senator Douglas, and if he too would be so good to take some interest
in a poor fellow like myself, it would be
said to provide a place for Richard either
for the Navy or for the Army.
I see it thus: with you, he cleared the
field of the young man and whatever the
results may be, as much as certain I remain
always with the highest esteem

Your
most obedient,
Mr. A. Osborn

Washington,
April 24th, 1843.

Dear Sir,

This man, as he says, actually
wishes you — and if you come to any
thing for his sake, either in the Navy
or the Army, it would fill his heart
with gratitude forever.

I have one other letter, in my pos-
session, asking a favor from you —
but don’t be afraid, we shall accoun-
to the man. If we are entirely reasonable, and
wish to treat both you and I in the
same friendly spirit or ask,
I shall be so engaged in

I had not the slightest idea (and few
hopes, the most honest) that I could
come to the Senate chamber — but I will love
you until my life’s end, and in accordance
with this resolve,

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date]
To: Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U.S. Senate
Buffalo April 14th 1854.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

M. S. Senate

Dear Sir,

I was pleased to receive under your frank, your closing Speech upon the Nebraska Bill, and I have been from its perusal with entire satisfaction. The argument is conclusive, and the objections upon every point are admirably answered. I wish that document could be distributed through every school district north of the Potomac. While the wirepullers have succeeded in exciting at the north the blind prejudices of those who have no inducement to examine the subject, reflecting considerable men can have no doubt as to the wisdom of the position of the advocate of the Measure.

But in this State at least, politics can be brought into a priggard position. The Whig party have it for their interest to stand against the bill and its supporter, the Whig party and Thomas. Upon the other hand, the influence of the Government through its entire line of appointees is openly and covertly brought to bear against it. Insinuations of Deputy collectors, though all the ramifications of party organization engender a full tide of opinion in opposition. You are sufficiently familiar with party machinery to understand how effectually the sentiments of the masses...
are moulded by the quiet efforts of those officials.

The free soil faction—practically, of the principle involved in it by official patronage and support for which it would have died out 12
months since—a mere hand in full operation rigorously & effectively against the Bill.

The only party left to man to contain it, at the north is that of the old line Democracy.

Which they will not abandon their principles, they have, you will readily perceive, but slight inducement to engage in an active warfare to defend even a public policy, which they oppose—when they do deny them noteworthy as the one side the assaults of free soil parties at home, and are met upon the other by the sanction of power of a National Executive of their own choice, & make places for this large class of free soil faction.

Under this anomalous condition of political matters, it cannot be disguised that interested parties have succeeded in invading a basis of power and yet upon any fair presentation of the question, I have no doubt the sober serious thought of the people will sustain this measure. Could the influence of this administration be fairly and unceasingly exerted through its sympathizers in its behalf, the democratic measures would at this moment have yielded to it a fair.

Nearly, determined support.

The result is now otherwise. And the present tendency of the course of such officials is to sanctify the kind of use of the party. I purpose not to judge who is responsible for this state of things. One

point, however, this Southern men will put before them, namely, that Southern men will not believe that they committed an error in remaining passive spectators of a ruthless conduct against Northern Nationals. The hands of their Northern enemies for what they have done & the Southern instances, have always been of

held and employed have thus become in draining the few providing instrument, as the late Harry Clay, Mr. Benton and Mr. Rubenham. Some are feebler than in the South. That the Helmsdale Bill has once occasioned this, nothing is more palpable. The evil lies back of all this. It is the influence and consequent behavior upon free soil leaders, by means of which their adverse principles are authenticated, diffused among the mass. Yet that is the worst case. I believe it is safe. He gives the tale of the hunter, who upon being bitten by one of his dogs was afraid that if food were dipped in the blood of the horse & given to his hounds, it would affect his care. He was foolish enough to try the remedy, and the entire pack of hounds, (with this)
fell upon and destroyed their master, the hunter. This modern experiment of throwinglops into the束and of free soilers, appears to be attended by a similar result.

While I sympathize fully with your noble sentiments, and regard your position wholly imperceptible and one too which will yet be triumphantly vindicated, I still deemed it just to refer thus perhaps too fully to the difficulties which in this State entangle the subject.

With great respect I am yours, C.S.

Horatio Seymour Jr.
Providence, April 15, 1854.

Dear Sir,

I know you are too intensely engaged to afford time to read useless communications. The size of my paper will show that I do not intend to bore you. But I cannot restrain myself from saying a few words, although I presume that what I am about to say has not escaped your observation. Among the three thousand names appended to that arrogant and insulting paper, called the Clergyman's Memorial, there can be found no name of a clergyman of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. For this I thank God, as I
a democrat and a christian.
I have conversed with both priests and bishops of
the church, upon the principles and effect of the meas-
ure, called the Nebraska bill
and have found them each
and all to concur with me
in the opinion that it is
wise, just, patriotic, and time-
ly, and tends more effectual-
ly to quiet sectional animosi-
ties and to cement the Union
than any measure proposed
in Congress during the pre-
cent century. While such is
their firm and religious opin-
ion, they feel that it would
be inconsistent, nay, absolute
wrong for them, in their sac-
cred character and as a body,
to simply express their opin-
ion to the Congress of the U.
States.
I have written this to
remind you that you are
not destitute of the sym-
pathy of all religious men,
unless, indeed, you should
think, as most protestants
do, that there is no religion
in the church.
Excuse me for saying this
while I live, I shall take
a part in politics more or
less active; but I shall never
ask or accept any office.
Please, sir, to accept my
high personal regards, greatly
enhanced by the wise and
patriotic course you have pur-
sued as a statesman of our
country. Thos. F. Corwin
tiner
Burlington 16 April 1854

Mr. Wallbridge Esp.

Sir,

Tell Mr. Dodge that I have been sick or I would have thanked him for the public documents he sent me are thy. Tell him that I am a democrat dyed in the wool, tell him that I have run for Township Assessor I have tried my candidates for town, but a motion came into the hands of Trustees & Clerks they made a recount without a full Board for one of the judges A W Carpenter was not present they out counted me 40 votes I suppose if they were to recount a second time I should be counted 80 below or until I had no vote left.

With regard to the Nebraska Bill it is constitutional, the true Democrat can deny it: send me Douglas’ last speech on that question tell Douglas that it is hard to clinch the ship where James Brown sits,LOATHE BUT THE harness he gave Edwards in Chicago to put him 4 pounds up the ladder of fame that I hope he may climb to the top in safety, all the elements of jealousy for his future fame may be like the jarring of nations the crash of world’s still he will stand unmove as Fitz-James and in the Lady of the Lake come on come all thy Cock shall fly from its from base as soon as thy.

Saluting the Whig candidate for the gubernatorial chair has
Assume a contest in which he bids for Democratic, Whig, Abolition, Anti-Old, anti-

Brewer's, the drunken trooper, but to my own surprise, that by all means he may gain some, he is temperance out of office by charter of Grocer.

Here he is a candidate, but then it is so much intelligence in the Democratic party in the Democratic State of Iowa, always barring 'Tobacco' the red Pop diorganizer, that he cannot win.

J. Dodg's name circulates having the doctrine of the people electing their own judges. The Whig party is punished by electing in mass the doctrine that the people are capable of voting for competent judges, but now when it is burnt, printed, purpose he deals our card to ride on, if you have not a circular write me I will send you one if I go to the Legislature. J. Dodger can count one but I fear all the Churches, Clergymen, the preachers' sons of Temperance will help me at home.

Yours P.

J. Young

[Signature]
Boston, 17 April, 1854.

My dear Sir,

I thank you sincerely for sending me your various speeches on the Nebraska question. The debate will become historical, and I am glad to have the means of preserving it. It has not been my fortune to agree with you. Indeed, I believe we never agreed about any public question, from the time we first met in the House, to the moment that we parted in the Senate. But I am always glad to recop
Your ability and energy will enable you to conduct your side of a debate upon every subject which you deal with, and I can honestly say that I would rather have you for a friend than an opponent.

I heartily hope that we shall find something to agree about one of these days. But, at any rate, while you continue to make such strong and vigorous speeches as these, I shall take it as a favor if you will remember me in their disputation. The effigy-bearers do not seem to have continued your acquaintance.

If they have, your friends may say of you, in the word of Gray's elegy, 'Dust in your ashes lies their wonted fires'. — Believe me, in haste,

Very truly,

[Signature]

Hon. S. A. Douglas.
Franklin, Johnson Co. Ind. Apr. 28th 1854

My dear Sir,

At a late regular meeting of the Webster Society of Franklin College you were unanimously elected an Honorary Member of said Society.

While doing this we did not presume ourselves able to confer honor upon you, but we would ask you to regard it as a token of our respect for one, in whom we recognize the distinguished Statesman, and Philanthropist. And if it would meet with your approbation, we be happy to record your name as an Honorary Member of our Society, which has for its object our advancement in literary and scientific pursuits.

Yours respectfully,

Edwin R. Harris,

Corresponding Secretary,

of the Webster Society.

My dear Sir,

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Informing you
of your election as
an Hon. Member
of the Nebraska
Franklin College
Society. Inc.
April 24th, 1854

Some weeks but continuous pressure has prevailed to me a copy of a speech delivered at an antislavery meeting at Providence, R.I., on the 4th of last month, from which the following is an extract:

Rev. Mr. Wolcott's Speech,
At the Nebraska Meeting, Tuesday Evening.

I am compelled to rise, fellow-citizens, at a very unsuitable hour. If I can have your indulgence for a few moments, I shall regard it as a tribute not to the speaker, but to the cause of freedom.

It is now twenty years since I passed a day in the city of St. Louis, on my way to a home which had been transferred to the great West. While standing in a public room in one of the hotels in that city, a young man came up and introduced himself to me, remarking that he had observed on the back of the hotel my name and destination; that he also was from the East, had come to seek his fortunes in the West and was wholly undecided where to locate himself. He added, that if agreeable to me, he would deem it a favor if he might accompany me to my friends in central Illinois, and he would seek a residence in that quarter. I assured him that I should be happy to have his company, and named the hour when I was to leave the city. He expressed a very lively satisfaction with the arrangement; and the first days and nights that he and I passed in the State of Illinois, we were fellow-travelers and fellow-lodgers.

I purpose omitting some parts of the speech in which you will doubtless choose to insert bits into your address for the reason that they involve matters of taste and propriety which I chose to leave entirely between yourself and your audience. Nor are the facts stated of any material importance re-

ext or furnishing a graceful introduction.
to a Rhynscho stromas frawe. I honr the
chayy to beliue that you are soupe to the
impression that the frute stott at yu are
true. I would nut desticate your beliueing
upon this point but for the point that I devote
with pleasure and filch at with a freedom
like upon the exceding encomamia in
my early destiny in the west and I am unwillly
to love this truth desticated in esse a man
for as to oppose the prout impression left
on my mind. Permit me therefore to remain by
that it is not true that you nut met me at St
Louis on your way to your home in the west.
Twenty years ago that it is not true that I
come x intintunx myself to you in a public
sone in one of the kitchen in that city
that it is not true that I had obsewe of heard.
that I had obsewe of your move x destication
on the book that it is not true that I servy
to you that I would them it a power to
persuade you to your friends in central
Illinois that it is not true that you offerd
me that you would be buddy to my company
and that you none the less when you
would leave the city that it is not true
that I impresised by being satisfaction at the
adiement that it is not true that we may
fellows lodges the first day of maybe
we open in Illinois. I request that he add one
of these statements to be a factation
the protein of a safety encoman of but with
a perticle of faculation in truth. I happen
to know how you get into the state of Illi
nois but you have shown that you do
not lasw that I get there. We two met
enter the state together now at the same
phone, nor by the some moccion of enou
now. Last we come met at exchanged a word
at St Louis on chesblake price to our metin
in Illinois. Yet when the chayy to beliue
that some some strong calubination you
are under the impression that your statement
is really true. It is a pity to work so pretty a
story but I will ventiler to do so by a statement
of the facts of our first and with our amis
I believe, one only enntender. In the autumn
of 1838 I boarded at Alton in Illinois from a steam boat. I was in extremely delicate health.
loving been prostitute upon a deck mid for some
or six months with the Western junks, and I had
determined to proceed to Yorktownville & with that news
requested the landlord to make me in time for the
stage which was repeated from Florence. A little
before daylight I was on a very dark night I entered
the stage which was very crowded & it was with
difficulty that I procured a seat. I was taken
very sick, but soon fell to sleep, and awoke a
little after sunrise on the Prairie near where
the town of Yorkville is more situated. It was
the first time my eyes were beheld a Prairie and
I shall never forget the impressions of emotions
produced by the scene. It was also the first time
that I ever beheld the light of your countenance.
When I wrote you were expecting pleasure upon
the glorious & beauties of New England and the
institutions & climate in contrast with the hard and
seamless West. I did not introduce myself. I did
not participate in your designations, nor did you
know who I was, or where I was from, or where I
was going until after eleven & when we were with
a few miles of Yorktownville. In the meantime I had
listened to the tale of your eventful history &
that of your family in Central Illinois and of
your residence in Connecticut. When I happened to
ask some one what time we would probably
My dear Sir:

I sent the paragraph in the other letter from a Williams
single paper.

I saw the letter in the Tribune but gave no heed to it,
but some of our friends are nettled at it, and I think it to you.

Prince is a stinging
critic, a friend of mine
of a friend of yours. He is
in favor of the Nebraska bill.
He was appointed without the
recommendation of Mr. Tweed
and hence the efforts to remove
him. I need not say that
I believe the same answer.

Siccos must not be sacrificed
for such a purpose as indicated
by it.

This country is the southern
county of the head of this State.
We gave our best majority
for the 34th. Yet we are not
justly opposed to the adminis-
tration. We are just where
you are.

Yours truly,

Rev. C. Humbly

Mr. T. S. Douglas
To Hon. S. A. Douglas

Respected Sir: will you be so kind as to send me a few copies of your recent Speech on the Kansas & Nebraska Bill, and any other document which might be of use to sustain the principles contained in the bill? I hope you will excuse me for troubling you when you hear my true motives. I live in the anti-masonic head quarters of Union County. In Middleworth, home. I have been laboring to place you before the people in your proper light and have battled manfully for the principles contained in your Bill, namely self government, you have been grossly misrepresented, and I consider it the duty of every democrat to throw themselves into the breach and do service when democratic principles are thus wantonly abused. I shall be happy to hear from you soon and anything which may be of service to democracy will be received with the most profound thanks. Very Respectfully yours

Reuben Keller

Beaversprings, P.O
Union County
Cincinnati, April 6, 1854.

Dear Sir:

Some time ago, I translated and printed in the German language, on the order of Dr. Natter, 1000 copies of Mr. Douglas's speech on the Nebraska question. At the time of forwarding them to the Dr., I wrote a letter to that gentleman on the necessity, in my humble opinion, of a more solid way of imparting correct information, than the medium of mere newspapers. I proposed the publication in German of a periodical work on the plan of the Congressional Globe, containing, for annual, a volume of about 750 pages, large octavo, the most important Congressional speeches and reports in full; and, to show my competency for the task, I delivered to the Dr. several sets of 5 numbers of a similar publication, commenced by me in 1837, but discontinued after the 9th number, for the want of the necessary means to secure a fair circulation.

I afterwards learned from the Dr. that he had submitted my proposition to Mr. Disney, with a request to consult with Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas and other gentlemen, who might be inclined to take an interest in the matter. Now, having received no answer, I do request you, during your intended visit to the National Metropolis, to take the matter
in consideration, and to advance me of the result.

You know that, under present circumstances, when

the whole of the German press of the

country, conducted by a considerable amount of

stated, yet with an almost entire ignorance of

the institutions and the people of the country,

is battling, with young carelessness against all

existing organizations and the men upholding

the cause, I have alledgedly an uphill business

to perform. You know likewise, that I do it

cheerfully, and that I have devoted the twenty

years last past, to the cause of American De

mocracy, and having had the honor of serv-

ing with you in the Legislature of this State,

during the two most difficult and exciting periods

of our State history, I respectfully submit to

your own judgment, as to my efficiency in

political warfare. Now I frankly state to

you, that, if my said proposition to Dr. Watts

or something like it, is adopted, I shall continue

in this work, but if not adopted, I shall be

obliged to look out for another occupation,

first, because I am not inclined to spend my

time and energy to no effect, which would be

the case, if the means for securing a fair

circulation are wanting, and, secondly, because

I owe to my family the duty of better provid-
ing for them, than I am enabled to do under

spiring circumstances.

I shall thank you for an early and posi-
tive reply.

Yours very respectfully,

Henry Drayton

Hon. George E. Pugh.
April 19th.

Dear Sir:

I regret that I was away when you called, but will endeavour to see you to-morrow. Please read the enclosed, and let me hear from you what you have to say on the subject.

Yours truly,

Mr. S. F. Douglas.
Washington City, D.C.,
April 3d, 1834

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

Sir:

Mr. M. Leeper, Esq., of Purdytown, Taylor Co., Va., a friend of mine, desires employment in civil engineering, and has concluded that the State of Illinois offers the best inducements for the development of his profession. Mr. Leeper was several years in the employment of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, and for some time engaged in the survey in the South Western Virginia line. He leaves in a very short time for your State, designing to make it his permanent home, and to be employed on some of the great lines of roads now being made through its territory. I hope it will be your pleasure to
Ask him, in such manner as will best ensure his success.

Any communications to him or others in his behalf will be

fully received & forwarded.

 Permit me to say no one will remem

ber longer a better appreciation

of a kind opinion than Mr. Lapsa

with high respect

I am truly

F. 1st S't.

J. M. H. L. W.
Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

U.S. Senate

Washington, D.C.
Bloomington Ind.,
May 4, 1854.

My Dear Friend,

I am spending a few days at my old Indiana home, I find a great demand here for your last Speech on Abolition, and your reply to the Clayg, I desire you to have sent, a few copies of each to. The "Religious Times," and also to the "Newsletter." The two papers published here, also had a package, to Hon. R. M. Atkin Bloomington Ind., you have many warm friends here, and the fruit is ripening beautifully.

Truly your friend,

W. A. Borman

Hon. S. S. Douglas
Washington City
May 6th, 1837

My dear Sir,

I have been so much pressed for time during the meeting at the Institution of the American Association that I have been unable to call on you as I intended.

I now write to ask whether you can give me an audience this evening? If you can I will call at your house about 7 o'clock. If you cannot I will call at about the same hour on Tuesday evening.

Accompanying this I
sent you a volume containing the Reports of the Requests to Congress, also a copy of the estimate submitted by the executive committee.

I regret that I cannot send you a copy of the bill of Congress establishing the Institution you can find it however in the Statutes at Large for 1846.

I beg that you will not commit yourself to the interpretation of this law until you have heard the opposition which will be given to it by the Senate.

I remain very truly your ob. srvt.

Joseph Henry

Hon. S. A. Douglas.
Smithsonian Institution
Wash. May 8, 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution will be held in the Smithsonian Building on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A.M.

I am,

Very Respectfully,
Your obed. servt.

Joseph Henry
Secy. of the Smith's Inst.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Informing you
of an appointed meeting at the Smithsonian
Museum Place May 13th
Joseph Henry
Mac

May 8, 1854

Dear Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

I rec'd your letter yesterday marked "confidential." I was not aware that any body had assumed to tag for the "Hard" of N.Yorker that they ought not to hold any office under the present administration nor do I think that to be the general sentiment of that section of which I have heard a great deal of after the election. Surely it has not been, nor is it wise on the contrary, I have seen such struggles to obtain office for my friends. Yet I never expected such struggles here for the worst part been in vain & in most instances where I have succeeded in advancing some friend in my immediate locality he has sooner or later been the
proposed to make war for some personal or political
use of her freedmen.
Thus far has been enough
to drive almost every body
of politicians to despatch
that I know from the first
heard that the President wants
from their States, by his acts
them to carry out his policy.
That he is inclined to concede the prejudices
which you now, and has led
him to create in the minds
of the National Democrats of
the State. But if he will not
do this, if the conduct
she will under the guidance
of Mr. Clay, this Free Soil party
in New York continue the course
of policy which has received
so the feelings of her friends, it
already alienate the minds
of many. Then must it be
expected that this entire section
of the party will cease to be
good. Since then, friend,
will both elsewhere for a
friend of freedom. This
process in the general mind
is, going one of the friends
you for such support &
counteract as they seek
to turn from pronounce
National Democrats.
And they hope to see all
them finally stand with a
water - Mr. Clay's - who
by choosing his men of the
administration of the Capital through the
aid of money, house ladies
poised into office.
I thank you that
more to your or loan in
this measure. If one affair
have any other secret,
I thanks to this to let
know to as to the center yea of
accepting them, second, it
get necessary for
my personal enga-
ment, I will use no deter-
when once,

Yours truly,

D. A. Hayman

The other
To show you how the worth
of Proscription was very
great in our best Democrat
in the West. I must note
that I have this moment been
informed of the removal of Mr.
Auburn, one of the most influent
Democrats of the county and
who has been a friend to the
office of Inspector in
the Customs House in N.Y.
Mr. Redfield, where he was
most influential, and
entirely he had no need to
meet him. While in office, he
was not considered a demo-
crat. And yet he had done nothing
politically wrong, not even
to mingle in the Melee of the north
offices last fall. But his office was
his own and his friend 2 for 20 years
had stood by him as a true demo-
crat & his place near needed for
a free sailor. All this is true &
has occurred since the 1st inst.

D. L. V.
Hudson May 12th 1854

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir: Permit me to call your attention to the case of John S. Arable, the Post Master of this City, now before the Senate for confirmation. A paper was sent yesterday as I understand to Gen. Bass detailing some of the reasons of his rejection. It is an act not fit to be made by reason of political impolicy and moral character. I told the Post he would be denied in March 1853, and he has been. The National democrats have lost.
The office both at Philadelphia and St. Louis were all in the hands of our enemies in this city. In this city a
Barnumian spirit lurks and anti-Rutac and in Pennsylvania a
soft wind than either.
The appt of Canby has caused a deep miscalculation
in the part of our forces.
May I ask you to examine
the papers in the hands of
your staff.
I write you sometime since
about the Nebraska bill. It
would be to me and our true
Democrats here. A matter of
great rejoicing. Then the bill
will become a law — and
if we have an administration
like Send Sackton or would
succeed — Sincerely yours

R.M. EBLEEN.
Huntington, Lorain County, Ohio, May 29th, 1854.

Honorable Stephen A. Douglas
Washington, D.C. 

Sir: As I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, by the advice of friends I take the liberty to address you. And ask your aid and influence in my behalf.

My history has been one of privation and trial, consequently would not be interesting. I will therefore be as brief as possible. My father and mother, and their two youngest children were killed by the Indians at Lower Sandusky in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. I have buried my husband and six of my children in the far west. And I have come to Ohio under the most discouraging circumstances, to endeavor to obtain (at least a part of) my birthright, and also the birthright of my deceased sister's children. When I left my home in Illinois, I expected to obtain my father's writings, to show the validity of our claim. But thus far I am doomed to disappointment. And unless government has appointed some person to take care of his effects, I despair of ever obtaining them. I have affidavits now in my possession, to show that I am one of the legal heirs of Abel Geer deceased, and consequently entitled to receive any papers or property that belonged to him. The reason why no one has investigated the subject until the present time, was that we were informed that the Indians had burned my father's dwelling with all it contained.

At length after a lapse of so many years, having learned that his house was not burned, I have spared neither time nor expense in fruitless endeavors to ascertain what disposition had been made of my father's property and papers at the time of his massacre. His valuable land titles, copies of wills, and other valuable documents, that was in his possession at the time of his death, would be of immense value to his descendants at the present time. Should I not be able to obtain these writings in question, I know of no way
to ascertain with any certainty where those walls are recorded, but to examine the records, which I am anxious to have done immediately. I wish you to instruct our bonds in Scotland, to have the records examined from seventeen hundred and fifty to the present period.

I am anxious to learn whether any of the commissary has attended to those estates since the death of my grandfather Tim Carlisle.

I have received many communications on the subject of those estates, from which I will give some short extracts on another page.

I wish to be informed whether Congress has made any provision to indemnify the surviving heirs for the loss of life and property by the enemy in the time of war.

I am also very anxious to learn whether or not the heirs of my grandfather, my father, or my husband, are entitled to either bounty land or pension under any of the acts of Congress.

My father, Abel Fear, son of Daniel Fear, of Preston New London County (Connecticut) served as a volunteer during the war the Revolution and the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, until he was cut off by the Indians. My father's place of residence was in Preston at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He served a part of the time on the coast. I am told that he ably escaped George Croghan in his defense of Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky.

My father's brother Peter Fear, served during the Revolutionary war. His place of residence was at that time in Connecticut, at the Rolls of the army, and records of the Pension Office will show.

I have been informed that he drew only a part of the pension to which he was entitled. It is now over twelve years since his death.

He also served as quarter-master (probably in General Watkinson's division, Portage County Ohio) under General Harrison, during a part of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve. My husband, M. L. Shepard, was drafted at Cincinnati Ohio, near the close of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve. He paid a substitute to serve in his place.

The Rolls of Hamilton County Ohio will show the names of the commanding officers. I must rely entirely on the records and Rolls of the army to show the names of the officers under whom my father served. I have not one line to corroborate my statement.

All the records, and correspondence that pertained to himself, both from Connecticut and Europe, were in my father's possession at the time of his death. I hope you will not consider it flattering when I inform you that I have conversed with men of intelligence, on the subject of memorializing Congress, in regard to those complicated claims, that I am compelled to investigate. My only brother being shot, burned and gashed, at the time the rest of the family perished, consequently there are no male heirs to attend to the business.

These gentlemen have all, told me to submit the whole business to you supervision, from first to last, and give myself over entirely to the result. And with your permission I will gladly do so.

Should I succeed, I will simply compensate you for all your trouble.

Elizabeth Shepard.

Extract of correspondence

J. C. My grandfather bequeathed one half of his estates to his son, Tim Carlisle, and the other half of his estates bequeathed to his daughter, Elizabeth Carlisle. Elizabeth Carlisle bequeathed her estate to Elizabeth Fear, daughter of Abel Fear, and granddaughter of Tim Carlisle. (Now Elizabeth Shepard)

In A., our great grandfather was the sole proprietor of eighty acres of land, on which a part of the city of Paisley now stands.
A. S. Our Grandfather, William Carlisle, was thrown from his horse and killed instantly.

J. P. A short time previous to father's death, he received letters from one of the Frasier family, requesting some of the heirs to come to Scotland and help to take care of that property. At the same time observing, that it required more than one person to attend to so much property. Brothers Henry, planted to go and assist him, but in going on board the vessel, he fell into the Ocean and was drowned. He was found not home, expired.

And we have never heard of any of the connexion attempting to go since that event. I am unable to say what may have been done by writing. Our great grandmother left of her own estate, over five thousand pounds, sterling money.

W. S. I have long known that there was a large amount of property that belonged to the heirs of William Carlisle, both in Europe and T. S. Your Grandfather, William Carlisle, died intestate.

Consequently all the heirs, are entitled to an equal share of his property both at home and abroad. One of your cousins says that an uncle had died in some part of Scotland, leaving an estate worth forty thousand to the heirs of Abel Goer. The name of the testor must be either Goer or Spicer, as your Grandmother's maiden name was Spicer, and she had a numerous connexion in some part of Scotland. Names of persons to be referred to, for information concerning the death of Abel Goer and his family:

- Samuel Harrington, Col. Bell, Mrs. Stanton, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Prior, Mr. Shoming, Mr. Howland, Mr. Knap, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Sim.
- Mr. Harman, Mr. Sherwood, All of Fremont, Sandusky County, Ohio.
- J. A. Kirk, J. H. Magruder, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Conchain, Mr. Bauersdale, All of Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio.
Madison, May 29, 1836

Hon. J.C. Compas:

Will you do me the favor to send me a copy of your original bill, organizing the Nebraska Territory, together with the accompanying Report, I want it for purposes of reference, and to show that there is not substantially any difference between your original bill and the one that recently passed.

Our State convention is just over, and I was more than gratified that it passed a resolution, commanding your name on this great measure—a tribute you so justly amends.

Yours truly,

M.G. [Signature]
W. G. Bright
Madison
Ia.

Macon County
Bill for J. Beards
San Francisco May 30th, 1857

Dear J. A. Douglas,

U. S. Senate

Dear Sir,

Our famous Legislature has adjourned, and all honest men breathe deep and freely. Vice Power to say war was a mere deluge and corrupt body of men associated and bandied together to commit enormity and illegal in the U.S. Senatorial election of the past term of the Legislature of California. The question of electing a U.S. Senator was not thought of, admitted to, or discussed in the Senate, which elected the last Legislature - Broderick and his toadstools lay low, and kept dark until Gwin thundered on the floor of the Senate for Washington. Then the question for the first time was serious, and what added to the infamy of the project was openly and shameless proclamation in the public streets by Broderick's friends that the Legislature was to be purchased.
against Braddock in California. Some among them are very fond of
but Braddock himself is opposed to you. And he will make his
followers take a vote of your law. They are a bad lot. Sull them all in all, with them or faith
they can be trusted and with them to act would bring nothing up these personal feelings. There are
my opinion carefully formed from the history of facts and
which I know not likely to be
changed — I am readily to a
letter or talking no action put
in. The legislature passed. The
twoelligent parties have agreed
the past week. The present
of not giving now is much needed
in California as a Brother and
around whom the people are rally
to preserve the state from the total
degradation into which the last
decisive battle has plunged us. The to gratify the
equalities and the
of one man — We are told of
part of a letter at this time
the people are for giving the
politicians are not let them get
it here — Braddock and his friends
are now fully at work all over the State, with all the opposing and
machiaving of Democracy, to organize the local committees as to nominate Broderick men for
the next Legislature - If they succeed in that, true Broderick
Democrats and Green men will bolt — and the Whigs may
swear in their States. This would be a bad business for
the Democracy of California, but if the party is true they have
It is better to be known than
in the Presidential Election.
Consider the things that now in a bad
way and unless Green comes out to California come and
The State Broderick men all
will urge him as their leader
for will be in a good way
to get well through bed by the
Whigs — If Green is strong popular
with the people, and that unless
to his Christian and in same leader
on the column is not sufficient
1 to carry his election triumphant
with the people then we an "abdicate
port of Angeles"
I have written to say this particularly to let you see and appreciate the necessity for the immediate adoption of California interests in the Senate so that Guin can be among us in person and further to press the great necessity for Mr. Dangl, Nathaniel Ulster and their friends to unite upon Guin as the senatorial candidate. Under our strong divided we will and the other will carry the State by a plurality between Borderick & Guin. Mr. Dangl from the south bordering to the middle ground & Richmond may or not be the field. Borderick will fight a Borderick fight and against the people, and all of his consequences to a party. About, Sam toon later falling under the coming to himself. Pull down my opinions to those who have known me as long as yourself may have little weight to consider them but mark my prediction. Guin is strong with the people and anti-Borderick politicians unite upon Guin as one can carry along thing.
I would like to have a line 88
Make my best respects to Uncle
Mr. Daniel Latham 1strinter
also to Mrs. Maydell's (within Mr. Lindy)
Mr. C. from Missouri, if you know
them. He is a good Missouri man
And when you write to them, as to
Agriculture. Trust me my kind sir
He is a good man but promising.
He has only written back in his
Address

P.S. Nan that Bertie made
up for me. An honest old
man Wishing and wishing and
saying it by heart.
I want it. I can't have
it

Hayden

Why don't you write farther to
of pleasing. Share my salary
continued to 1850 — The Missouri
of those. How are you?
J. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
'Post office, Springfield, Ill.
May 31, 1854.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
My very dear Sir:-

Now that you have perfected the crowning glory of your life, and I suppose have leisure to devote a few moments to your devoted friends, I again take my place in line as one of your correspondents. I need not tell you how proud the old line democracy are of you, or how the strong love you always had upon your affection has been increased and strengthened by your late glorious battle and decisive victory in the cause of popular sovereignty. All these things you know, but it is almost impossible at your distance to judge of the strength and depth of the feeling in your favor. Old men who have grown gray in the ranks of Whiggery, threw up their hats and bazaar for you, when I announced to them from the post office window that the Nebraska bill had passed. The "Journal" here has become so distinctly abolished, that its old friends are falling off from it by scores.

The National Wing of the Whig party, say...
they have no affair, I am not going over my past and becauses to freely and his satellites. They was away during the fateful part of the time during the circumstance of the Nebraska question, and his sentiments was occupied by a one-horse lawyer and Yankee factories named Moore, who has so completely committed his paper, that one finds he is in for it, and hammer away at your "intellectual iniquity" in a style only equalled by the great prototype. He is in a tight place, and it is our mission to make his appearance on the stump in the next congressional canvass.

But enough of this. Time at length will set all things clear, and the honest sentiment that has been so shamefully betrayed will arise in their majesty and rebuke in a voice of thunder the traitor who so shamefully betrayed them.

Judge Read and vice other of our leading men, who have suggested to me that probably it would be well to drop you a line, and suggest that there might be a chance of securing to B. H. Ballou one of the two appointments of the New Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, it is doing nothing, and is as poor as men generally get to be.

I promised I would mention the matter to you and having done so, I have nothing more to say except that if you think he has a chance, his friends here will give up a recommendation of justice to Ballou, I will also state that his habits are, and have been for more than a year unchangeable, and further that he knows nothing of this movement being made in his favor for an appointment.

If you can find leisure to drop me a line it must be a source of much pleasure to me to hear from you.

With great respect,

[Signature]

Pease R. Miller