Mr. A. Douglas!

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1856.

Dear Sir,

At your late presence here you will please see that I introduced me to your favour, in behalf of obtaining my appointment as Consul to Hamburg, Germany, as our Government — The importance of the benefit of Commercial interests to our our merchant ships connections with that port depends very much on the efficiency and merchant people, in the appointment of proper person to fill that office — Believing me self for long experience and intimate Commercial knowledge with both countries; you will find to fill the U.S. Consul in office in Hamburg with proper qualifications, it is hoped, that by lending your influence to my appointment, I shall in the future do nothing to incense you. I am, etc.,

[Signature]

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes and scrawls]
Chicago, Nov 25th 1856

Hon. J. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Permit me to say in reference to the application of my friend Mr. Samuels for the appointment of Consul at Hamburg, that I have been acquainted for several years with the applicant, and first met him in the Masonic Lodge of Illinois on business. He has been an Emigrant Ticket Agent for Rock Island R. R. Co., I assure you, that he is a gentleman in every respect, and his integrity, ability, and industry, in your own consideration, I am sure, will gain the hearty support to aid him in this matter.

I remain, most respectfully,

[Signature]

Henry Sandkorn
General Land Office.
December 1st, 1856.

Messrs. Hedges & Heaton.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of the 10th ultimo, I would say, that the preference right of entry permitted by our rules to the successful contestant for unapproved swamp lands, is, like the right of contest itself, a mere personal privilege, and cannot be assigned or transferred to any other party. The entry must be made by, or actually for, the contestant. When the claim of the state to any lands has been rejected they become subject to entry or location as other public lands, but when a warrant could not, under ordinary circumstances, be received, it cannot be accepted from a contestant.

I enclose herewith as requested the several circulars relative to swamp lands. We have no copies of the law of 21st Sept. 1850 for distribution.

The five-dollar note enclosed with your letter in herewith returns, this office not requiring any fees for importing information.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
CIRCULAR—“SWAMP LANDS.”

General Land Office,
February 11, 1856.

Register and Receiver
at

Gentlemen:

You have been already furnished with copies of the Public Notice relative to “Swamp and Overflowed Lands,” issued from this office under date of 21st December last; and, also, with the form of affidavit required from contestants of the State’s claim to lands alleged to have been erroneously selected under the act of Congress approved September 28th, 1850. In the letter by which said papers were accompanied, it was stated that further instructions on the subject would be furnished to you at an early day.

The purpose of this circular is to set forth, in a brief and concise manner, the several steps necessary to be taken by you in conducting cases of the nature contemplated by the Public Notice, from their inception to their consummation; and a careful and steadfast adherence to the rules herein prescribed will be imperatively required of you.

In the first place, you are required to receive all affidavits offered to you, endorse upon them the date of their receipt, the name and address of the party by whom filed, or his agent, and transmit them to this office.

These returns may be made at such times as shall best suit your own convenience; but shall not, in any case, be delayed longer than one month, because it is essential that all affidavits should be sent here for examination as early as possible, in order that, if any are found to be defective, to refer to lands exempt from objection, to embrace tracts previously applied for, or
present other difficulties, an opportunity for correspondence with the party, and for correction of the papers, may be afforded before the expiration of the time limited by the notice aforesaid.

When the prescribed time (six months from the date of said notice) shall have expired, you will be furnished with a complete list of all the lands relative to which affidavits have been filed, exhibiting the tract or tracts contested, the name of the contestant, the date of application, and the order in which testimony is to be taken. This will be sent to you in duplicate, one copy to be retained in your possession, as a guide to your own action, and the other transmitted to the proper State authorities having the control of the Swamp Land business, with a notice, setting forth, that, under the instructions of this office, you will, on a certain day, at least thirty days thereafter, at an hour and place to be designated, commence taking testimony relative to the lands, and continue the hearing from day to day until the business is concluded.

At the time of giving notice to the State authorities you will also give or send notice to the several contestants, or their agents, whose names and residences you will find on the list, specifying therein the number of each particular case—as designated in the list furnished by this office—and the particular day on which it will be reached.

This you must determine, as nearly as possible, by an examination of the papers; and it is expected that you will exercise great care and discretion in the matter.

The important interests involved in these cases demand this at your hands; and your own labors will be materially lessened by a systematic and well considered arrangement.

In the several States where the “Swamp Lands” have been donated to the counties, the lists will be prepared as accurately as possible in view of the lack of information regarding their limits, so as to embrace all of the lands in each county, and the cases numbered and heard by you in regular order.

The list furnished by this office will be your calendar, and you will proceed regularly through the same, without preference or favor to any party, calling each case on the day specified in the notice. Upon good cause shown you may postpone the hearing of any case, but with the understanding that the same shall be put at the foot of the calendar, or heard at such time as shall not interfere with the rights or interests of parties awaiting your action.

Great discretion must be exercised, however, in granting postponements, and they should be seldom allowed except by mutual consent of the parties in interest.

It will be required that at least ten cases shall be disposed of on each day, unless the same embrace so many tracts that the labor cannot possibly be discharged in connection with your other official duties. Whenever it may occur that a case arises which cannot be fully heard without much expenditure of time, it would, perhaps, be advisable, with the consent of the parties, to take testimony out of the regular hours of transacting business, so as not to interfere with the systematic progress through the calendar.

The method of taking testimony will be as follows: On the day and at the time appointed, you will give notice that you are ready to proceed with the case, specifying its number, calling the name of the contestant or his agent, and also the party to whom notice has been issued on behalf of the State.

The evidence of the witnesses for the contestant must be first taken, reduced to writing, and the depositions subscribed in your presence. The agent or attorney for the State shall have the privilege of cross-examination; and when the contestant has signified the conclusion of his testimony, witnesses on behalf of the State's claim may be introduced and examined. The following interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, copies of which, printed for this especial purpose, will be furnished you, must be propounded to each witness.

INTERROGATORIES.

State your name, age, and residence, and whether near the land in controversy.
Are you acquainted with the character of the soil in the ______ quarter of the ______ quarter, of section ______, in township ______, of range ______, in the district of lands subject to sale at ______?
Is your knowledge of that land based upon an actual survey, or upon a mere examination?
Have you been over and examined the lines of said land, and the marks or designations on the corner posts or trees?
Were you familiar with that particular tract of land on or about the 28th of September, 1850; if so, state what was its character at that time, what has been its general character since, and what is its present character?
Is or is not said land susceptible of cultivation in grain or any other staple production, by reason of a swampy and wet character?
Is or is not said land susceptible of cultivation in grain or any other staple production, by reason of periodical and regular overflow?
State whether successfully to cultivate said land, it would be necessary to use artificial means; if so, what, and to what extent?
What portion of the land in question, from your survey (or examination), did you ascertain to be dry and fit for cultivation, and what portion wet and unfit for cultivation?
What is the general character of the land in the section of country in which this tract is situated?

CROSS-INTERROGATORIES.
Are you familiar with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands of the United States?
Do you make your statements as to the character of this land from your own personal knowledge, or from the representations of others?
In making the survey (or examination) of this land, did you inspect such portion of its entire surface as would enable you, from your own knowledge, to state its general character?
State at what time or times during the year, if any, the land is subject to overflow, and from what cause.

Are you, either directly or indirectly, interested in the determination of this controversy?

This form of examination, which has been adopted after mature consideration, and which, it is believed, covers all necessary points, must not be departed from except in special cases; as, for instance, where witnesses are produced on both sides, whose statements are directly at variance, and equally entitled to credit. In all instances it will be required that the questions shall be distinctly read to the witnesses, their answers reduced to writing in their presence, and the deposition subscribed to on the day appointed for the hearing and in the presence of the parties in attendance. The credibility of each witness testifying must be certified, in writing, by persons known to you.

To the testimony taken in each case you will append a report, setting forth the date of notice, the parties in attendance, and all material facts relative to the case; and this record, with your joint opinion on the merits of the evidence, you will transmit to the Surveyor General, for those States where that office still exists, for examination and decision. In States where the office of Surveyor General has been abolished, each case, prepared as above required, will be transmitted directly to this office.

The absence of either party at the time appointed will not obviate the necessity of hearing the testimony offered by the party in attendance; and in all such cases your report must embrace evidence of the proper service of notice on the party failing to appear.

No case can be regarded as concluded until the rendition of a final decision by this office; neither can any entry or location be permitted until you are specially instructed to permit the same. The rules which govern this branch of the subject deserve brief notice.

Where lands have been selected for but not approved to the State under the Swamp Land law, or even where approved, when that approval has not been certified to the State authorities and your office, the successful contestant will acquire a
preference right of entry. But where the lands have been approved, and certified copies of the approved lists issued from this office, no such preference right of entry can be acquired; lands so situated must be restored to market, and thirty days public notice given, before they can become again subject to private entry.

It may be proper to remark that the Public Notice and these instructions, have no reference whatever to the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, where the "swamp lands" have been selected by the United States Surveyors General from the field notes in their respective offices.

With these rules, instructions, and remarks, the subject is entrusted to your care; and it is sincerely hoped that you will lend to this office your cordial co-operation in the endeavor to bring to a close this tedious and difficult business. A careful observance of these instructions will enable you to dispose of the cases in a brief period, and, it is hoped, in a manner satisfactory, not only to the authorities of the several States, but to parties seeking to acquire titles from the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.
PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that Congress having, by the act approved March 3d, 1857, entitled "An act to confirm to the several States, the swamp and overflowed lands, selected under the act of September twenty-eighth, 1850, and the act of 2d March, 1849," confirmed to the several States the swamp selections heretofore made and reported to this office, and required that the same, so far as they remain vacant and unappropriated, and not interfered with by an actual settlement under any existing law of the United States, shall be approved and patented as soon as practicable, we are thereby precluded from entertaining objections against the approval or patenting of any lands heretofore reported as swamp and overflowed, on the ground that the same are not lands of that character; and that, all proceedings under the public notice of December 21st, 1855, and the circular of February 11th, 1856, or any other circular or instructions of this office, authorizing the taking of testimony relative to the character of land so reported, are thereby brought to a close.

Notice is also extended to parties claiming to hold lands selected as swamp in virtue of settlements under any existing law of the United States, to present forthwith to the proper local officers notice of their claims, designating the particular tracts embraced thereby, and the law under which the right is claimed, as, in default of such notice, their claims may be prejudiced, and, if not filed before the issue of patents to the State or States, may be barred from relief, so far as the Executive Department is concerned.

Given under my hand at the General Land Office, in the city of Washington, on the 18th day of March, 1857.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.
PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby give notice to all persons, that the Census Board, by order of the President, have determined to conduct a complete enumeration of the whole population of the United States, including all persons, of whatever description, to be held in the year 1870, and that the returns of such enumeration shall be made out in the following form

[Text continues with details of the census process, including instructions for enumeration and the submission of returns.]
Rock Island Nov 22, 1856

My Dear Sir,

I very much need your advice as to what I shall do. I have lost nearly all I have except my printing office, in getting one the election of Lot Richardson, and I fear I shall, before long, be compelled to make some change in my business. To do this judiciously for myself and not injuriously to the party requires a little time. I suppose I could sell half my establishment to Henry A. Halley, of Chicago, but I do not know whether he is such a man as ought to have control of it, and I would like to have you write me if he is a sound true and reliable Democrat.

But, most of all, I want your opinion in relation to what I shall do if I tell [rest]. When I get your opinion upon two or three points I shall know how to act.

1. If I could get a professorship or some permanent easy or army appointment, what do you think I should like it very much.
2. What recommendations should I need?
I have recently purchased a farm here, on time, and having lost my share money on the assessment, I shall be much embarrassed unless provided for some way, and if I could get a place to take me away and pay my debts, I would make arrangements with you while I have a chance.

I am sorry to trouble you, my dear sir, with my private affairs, but I have no one else to go to, and no other person can aid me. Mr. Smalley of Vermont would cheerfully do what he can, but if I get any place I can hope for it from no one but yourself.

If you can find time to advise me what to do, and what are my prospects, I shall regard it as a very great favor.

With great respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

[Signature]

H. W. Doudley
Messrs. Doudley
Washington
Chicago, Dec. 3, 1856.

Mr. P. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to introduce to you W. O. A. Staffn, Editor of the Racine, Wisconsin, Democrat. He has been publishing for several years a democratic paper, and his paper has always been national. He resides in a part of the State which is abolitionist all over and consequently he faces good honest democratic truth down the throats of an unwilling community. In return his paper is prosecuted by the business population. He therefore makes nothing by publishing it. The present postmaster of Racine is a wealthy individual, and has commenced the publication of a democratic paper, just such a one as the Buss in this town. He has no pretense at all claim to hold the office.

If you can intercede in his favor, I think it would be doing most excellent service to have Mr. Stafford appointed; the revenues of the office would then go to the support of the Democrat, paper, instead of the other. Mr. Stafford has the highest certificates of personal and political
Justifications, and I know of no one secured and
maintains the function of public service, than
to give it to editors who do all the politics
with and get our compensation for it.

Hoping that you will give our editors all the aid you consistently can, I am

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
James W. Sheahan
Chicago 1846
Decr 3/56
Political
Cleveland, O., Dec. 7, 1856

Sir,

Allow me to introduce to your favourable acquaintance Mr. Wm. Upham Esq. W'll a visit your city for the purpose of aiding some

Many more arrested of crime in the U.S. court. If you can do anything for him you will confer a favor upon

Your friend,

D. P. Rhodes

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington, D.C.
Land Office,

Concord Bluffs Dec 15 1856

To Peters Adley
Fort Des Moines Polk Co Iowa

You will be pleased to take notice that your application to contest the right of the State of Iowa to hold, under the act of September 28, 1850, the following described lands, to wit: The lands applied for by you in

Iowa

of section , in township of range , in this district, having been referred by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to us for investigation, has been numbered ; that the investigation of these cases will be commenced on the 21st day of February next, and continued from day to day until the matter is concluded.

You will further take notice, that we will be prepared to hear testimony relative to the character of the above described land on the 21st day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at this office, when and where you are hereby required to be in attendance with your witnesses.

James Rolland
Register.

Eneas Loomis
Receiver.
FORM OF AFFIDAVIT
IN CONTESTED CASES UNDER THE SWAMP LAND GRANT.

State of
County of

On this day of 1850, personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Register of the Land Office at , in said State, who, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is well acquainted with the character of the soil in the following described tract of land, to wit:

of section in township of range in
the district of lands subject to sale at in the State of
as aforesaid, and being in the county of ;
that he has been ever and examined the lines of said land, and the marks of designations on the corner posts or trees, and from such examination, has ascertained and knows the greater part of each forty-acre tract thereof to be dry and fit for cultivation, without artificial drainage or embankment, and free from such regular periodical overflow, either at the planting, growing, or harvesting season, as would materially injure or destroy a crop. And further, that such was the character thereof on the 28th of September, 1850, the day on which the Swamp Land law was passed.

Subscribed, and sworn to before me, on the day aforesaid.

Registered.

Note.—It is not indispensable that the foregoing affidavit should be made before the land officers. Where that cannot be conveniently done, it may be made before any officer authorized to administer oaths, and in that case, his official character must be certified under seal.
SHUTE & TAYLOR

2638-2640 ELYRION F.A.D.

FISCAL NOTE

The following annexed is an exact copy of the temporary valuation of the improvements hereinafter described, and is tendered to the City Council of the City of New Orleans, who are requested to examine, correct, and, if necessary, return the same to the Office of the Collector of Taxes, for their action thereon.

The annexed valuation is for the year 18--.

J. H. REXBERRY

City Assessment Officer.
Pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, public notice is hereby given, that, in order to bring to a close the business under the act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas, and other States, to reclaim the 'Swamp Lands' within their limits," and at the same time afford to parties who claim that portions of the lands selected under said law are dry and fit for cultivation, an opportunity to introduce evidence, all lands so selected, to the approval whereof no objection be made within six months from the date hereof, will be certified and patented to the States.

Such objections as are contemplated by the above must be made under oath, and filed with the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office for transmission to the General Land Office. The necessary forms for affidavits are in the hands of said officers.

The following classes of land are exempt from objection, to wit:

1st. Lands entered with cash, or located with military bounty land warrants or scrip, after the passage of the act of 28th September, 1850, and prior to the passage of the act of 2d March, 1855, "For the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands."

2d. Lands already patented to the State under the Swamp law.

In all cases where objection is raised, testimony must be taken before the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at such time, after the expiration of said six months, as they may appoint, with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The lists of swamp and overflowed lands are open to inspection during the regular business hours of the Land Office.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 21st day of December 1855.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Dear sir:

Your letter of the 24th ult., came to hand during my recent absence at Fort Independence on important business, and I embrace with pleasure the first opportunity to send you the certificate you desire, which you will find enclosed.

I sincerely trust that you will succeed in getting from the present Congress adequate compensation for the services you have rendered to the country.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. mt.

[Signature]

Dec. 12, 1836.

Secompton, N. T.
Office of Secretary of Territory, Nocompton, Kansas Territory. Nov. 24th, 1856.

S. Daniel Woodson, secretary of Kansas Territory, do hereby certify that by a concurrent resolution which passed the legislature assembly of the Territory of Kansas at its first session held in said Territory during the year 1855, Samuel A. Lowe was appointed to copy the laws passed by said legislature, and to make marginal notes, &c., for the same; and by an act of the legislature, the person appointed by a concurrent resolution of the two houses (which was the said Samuel A. Lowe) to copy the laws shall superintend the printing of the laws, prepare suitable marginal notes, arrange the order of publication, examine and correct proof sheets, correct errors &c. (see sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, page 473, statutes, Kansas) that the said Samuel A. Lowe in compliance therewith did copy the said laws and has fully discharged the duties of the office to which he was appointed.

I also certify that the said Samuel A. Lowe has not been paid any thing there for out of the Treasury of the Territory, nor out of any appropriation made for the said Territory.

In testimony whereof, I, Daniel Woodson,

Secretary of Territory.
to the Secretary of the Territory of Kansas have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Territory at office in Leavenworth the capital of said Territory this 24th day of November, 1856.

Dan'l. Woodson
Secretary of the Territory of Kansas.
Consulate of the U.S. at Havana Oct. 19th. 56

I have no hesitation in recommending Mr. Seals as being thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of his usual avocation. Mr. Seals has high recommendations from gentlemen whose sugar and cotton estates he has managed in the U.S. In addition to these testimonials I have conversed with a large and very intelligent Planter on this Island—who has had him in his employ—and commends him very highly. Mr. Seals returns to the States because of his difficulty in communicating to and enforcing his orders against hands whose language he does not understand. I learn he left his late employer voluntarily and not because of the displeasure of his Proprietor.

A. R. B. 13 by the
Sacramento City, California
14th December 1856

Judge Douglas
Dear Sir,

My object in writing to you just now is not to solicit anything for myself or friends but merely to caution you as a friend against the Gov. Bigler. It was by his management and intrigue that the delegates to the National Convention was not instructed for you. There can be no doubt but the people of this state preferred you to any one else. But by wire working Bigler had the delegates instructed for Mr. Buchanan. Two years ago when Senator Hook introduced resolutions in the Senate of this state, endorsing your Kansas Nebraska Bill, Bigler and Broderrick and their whole crew of friends at that time opposed them. Now he pretends to be all right on that question.
I say to you that he is not a Whig Democrat and has been both opposed and in favor of Caucuses just according to the chances he might think his Master Brooksick had. It is said here that the two Repub will have great influence with the incoming Administration and perhaps will to a great extent have a good deal to do with the appointments for this State, and it is further stated that Mr. Gar will be appointed Collector of Customs at San Francisco. Now I say to you that the large majority of the free Negro of California don't want the Bigler family stationed on them and to put him in Power here in California, will be death to all your Old Illinois friends, and will ultimately lead to your dishonorable, he has showed himself an enemy to all Illinoisians that have ever had any political aspirations.

I merely wish you these hints is that you may be better enabled to protect your old Illinois friends. You perhaps have forgotten I am the brother son of Mr. Parish of Franklin County Illinois. I will also refer you to your S, S, Marshall for my standing. I have been intimate acquainted with him for more than ten years.

Hoping for your welfare.

I trust your truly,

John T. Nesot
John S. Knox
Sacramento City Cal
December 19, 1881

Politics
Phil., Dec 19, 1856.

Dear Sir,

May I ask of you the favor of sending me a copy of the Report of the Commission on Claims, recently printed by the Senate. One of the opinions which it contains covers an important case now in my hands.

Yours very truly,

David Webster

[Signature]

St. Stephen A. Douglas

Washington, D.C.
D Webster
Pittsburgh
Dec 19/56

Received for 22/56

4,500
2,000
1,500
500
11,500
8,000
3,000
3,500
$27,500
$2,400
$30,900
Trachiel Corner, N. H., Dec. 20/56.

My Dear Sir:—

You are well aware that at the present time, New Hampshire is represented in Congress by Black Republicans, consequently the Democrats of this state, are dependent upon the generosity of members from other states, for these little "Documents," which can be procured through no other source. I hope that at the next session of Congress, New Hampshire will be represented in the House by Democrats. I think that she will, if we can get an honest vote next March.

If, my dear Sir, you will be so very kind, as to send me copies of such documents, as the President may lay before Congress the present session, also copies of the various speeches which may be made by different gentlemen, you will greatly oblige a young student and firm Democrat.

Respectfully yours,

Hon. S. A. Douglas.  

J. W. Bluefield.
J. B. Blaisdell
Mackend Corner, N.Y.
Dover 20/86
Soldas Dec & Speeches

Sincerely

[Signature]
San Francisco, Dec. 20/30.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

This will be handed to you by Mr. D. T. Hyam, of this City, who leaves to-day for Washington.

Mr. Hyam has been connected more, or less, with the Press for the past four years. He is a gentleman of wealth, and a staunch Democrat. "Douglas man," I am not fully apprised of his mission, but think it is related to some work. It is about publishing. He is acquainted with Col. Miller, who I presume will take pleasure in introducing him to your acquaintance, and I bespeak for him your friendly assistance.

Truly, "as ur. " your friend,

O. C. McLain
Neville Town Co Pa
Dec 23rd 1856
Hon S. Douglass
Dr. Sir

You will confer a favor on your many friends in this part of the country by doing a favor to a young man of this place who when this fall your political character as a Democrat was assailed he in our square defended the little Giant and said in 1860 the man whose character they like friends assailed would be president of these United States, the favor we ask is if you please send him a book that would be present from you, it would encourage him in the course he has begun, and you will confer a favor on your many friends.

J.F. Cooper

P.S. If you send please direct to J.H. Kline for he is the young man.
J. J. Cooper  
Brunsville, Tenn  
Dec 23/96  
Wants a Book of Farm Hand  
for a young friend.  

Secret
New York
Dec 22, 1855

Dear Man:

It is not at all to reach the News at any price, I have kept Chief Butler at my office for two hours, and aided by Col Johnson & Dupont, they have repaired the News at our expense, the concern now receives weekly $300 less than it disburses, it has no capital, neither type nor presses, we hold on public farm & never can hope under its present name; you must remember that it has been the organ of a clique the hands, has bitterly opposed to free and good men and it is not in the nature of men to forget it gives such opposition. Chief says that the people belonging to the New is worth about $500 at the subscription list is worth about 50 or more & we that should be given for it, both Chief & Hule think that it would be better to establish an entirely new concern under a new name than to endeavor with
The news of the new - I cannot say when I shall be at Washington - but when I do come I will talk the matter over with you, we must have a paper here and it must be directed to the support of our friends - you are mistaken about the Union, I am in that opinion, Col. Johnson will be the editor but the control of the paper will not be with me - and I ask a word of this to anyone, as soon as the matter is consummated I will give you particulars. - Wm. S. Johnson will have nothing to do with the new paper. Should you meet that man - tell him - Cochran, I wish you would converse with him about me, he pretends to like my friend - I think he is an enemy. I am the author of this letter in the Times. (private) above our friend. That if Walker goes into the Cabinet every thing will be arranged here as we desire, and the battle is more than half won - for it is very near the State is concerned. I know this - the doings with him and Walker can be made so - dear, the other will certainly follow. F. B. Butterworth.
Butternut
New York
Decr 22/36

To: Miss Connel Harris
United States Consulate
Hamburg Dec 24th

Dear Judge,

The "Chicago Times" has just informed me of your marriage, and I embrace this opportunity of offering to you and your fair bride my congratulations on an event as joyful and lovely as I know it will be to both of you, happy and wise.

An old saying, "A good husband makes a good wife," and I know you will both be happy. Accept my best and sincere wishes that you both may long live to enjoy each other's society, and that the afflictions which too often fall in our journeying through this world may long be averted from your happy circle.

I felt during the late political struggle, and my friend in Illinois, with whom I have so long labored, were bearing the most determinate and violent contest ever waged in our Country. The whole front of the storm seemed to be directed...
I am happy to inform you that my little family are all well and we have enjoyed very good health. The year has been a happy one. I have had the chance of visiting many places, both in the United States and in Europe. I have spent most of my time in learning, and I have returned to America with renewed energy and a desire to learn more. I have been teaching in the University of the city of New York, and I have had the opportunity to meet many interesting people. I have been reading extensively, and I have enjoyed the company of the people I have met. I am confident that I have made good progress in my studies, and I am looking forward to the future with great anticipation.
By the way, a Mr. McIver of Maine, now in Europe, is expecting to apply for one of the Consular positions, and I can tell you, and they should apply to you as to his qualifications, you can endorse them unqualified, as he is both morally and intellectually very well and should be for the post. As a matter of course I will ask you as my authority to endorse his qualifications, in case they call on you.

I have not letter from Judge Wilson of St. Louis, and the Clerk of Chicago, asking about my return, as I suppose they want the post. However, the matter I leave entirely with you, and whenever you want me to return, I will do so, and I shall write to them. As, Mr. I have only seen him one year, yet I am ready to return as soon as your wishes shall dictate, and I shall feel obliged to you if you will advise me of your position in the premises.

Please remember me kindly to Mrs. Harris. Also, Marshall, Monson, Davis, and don't forget Judge Granger. And now write me your best wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity. Very truly,

[Signature]

E. B. Amis
Bath, Dec. 26, 1856.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,—

Dear Sir,—

While connected with the "Eastern Pioneer" newspaper, I had the honor of receiving, at various times, valuable public documents at your hand. Since disposing of my interest in said newspaper, I am not in the receipt of these favors from Mr. C's to such an extent as I could wish. Having had the pleasure of conducting the first democratic paper in Maine to endorse the Kansas Nebraska bill, and to enforce upon our people the correctness of its doctrines, I am very sure you will put me down upon your list of friends, and supply me with such as you may have to spare. Should be
Pleased to receive the last Patent Office Report.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your OL Srvt,

Mr. E. Newman
 Worshipful Man
 Decr 26/36

Mutes Documents etc

Dear


Chicago Nov. 29th 1850

Mr. D. S. Douglass

My dear Sir,

I would congratulate you on your recent marriage. It is what I have long desired to see take place. May you realize more peace and contentment than any political elevation can confer. I am sure, I should rather live the good husband of a good wife, than to be the President of the U.S. States, either without a wife, or with a bad one.

I was greatly disappointed in not seeing you before you left. I called at the hotel but failed to find you.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
My coming only to this expression—
I have felt under great obligation to you
for what you have done. I have wanted to
express with you as to further means of ac-
complishing the object, or one of the objects,
of coming West. I have missed all I
could command in my hands in the
city & on the land. At Montauk, I have
influenced there about some 200 dollars
in part having raised a broken up two year
ago. I have 100 in a farm
about this season for a farmer who
is coming from the East. I have made
all payments to date. My property in
the city is all paid for. Only 2400
runs to the house. I have 100 safe
for annually. I say all this to let
you know that I have made some
thing done since I came here from the
rise of property.

I have now however realized what is
expected from my professional service. The
salary of a President is not always very
ample, nor is it always paid promptly.
I find it very difficult to realize the
means of meeting my current expenses
or other pressing. Having sent 250
Money in Chicago is the last thing any
argent mean likely to attempt to do.
I was under a pretense that I took the
liberty to read over you for the broad
interpretation of your subscription. That
only wanted the money but I wanted
to be able to say that Judge Dayhoff's sub-
scription was paid. Some insubstantial
now to repay me for my unfamil
political leanings I may consider things.
There always declare my obligation to
journey to Mr. Wright now joining in
the Amato, I shall always do so.
The abolition of other denomina-
tions I am sorry to say, some of my
own kin to feel it their duty to
prejudice my influence greatly
by representing me as prophesy-
ing a "Day of Man." In haste I do
so some extent they do affect the
mind of a certain class. Yet any
prospect are quite encouraging.

As the result of our church I con-
tinue to do more duty at the foun-
dation of the MaineEdifices it bade.

Tell this is finished I shall have
side contact with a limited salary.

Your subscription I have given
it any payment you may be to
paid of to make will be at once
available for my own relief.

I have to write some fifteen hun-
dred dollars in four weeks

Owing here is three S for each a
month—more than real estate
security is not given.

I pay to earn as I would pay
to no other man living; if you
can, without inconvenience, give me
then will lay the success new
operation obliating. I know the
last installment on your subscrip-
tion is not yet due by the terms of
subscription. But of course now the
entire amount awaits to be, or
a part of my salary. So I will truly
write to express a desire from the
Pt. of the Corporation for the whole

amount.

You will appreciate my situa-
tion when I say, that I cannot effect
a loan on my house though it badly

undertaken, because men that the
gatiate every get (of the fort, etc.
Communion, to one is willing to take
this amount from a poor pardon.
Now my dear, you perfectly
understand my situation or cir-
cumstances. Some kindness has
placed me by family in
circumstances more comfortable
than I ever expected to be there
but when I come over my present
embarrassment, I shall hope to
be free from these like burdens
in future.

I believe, in my touch that
if you could by our efforts adjust the
difficulties, you would
make prejudice to place readily by
for the American public in a most
magnificent light. I have often felt

of Judge Douglass had been at Wash-
at the opening of the last session of
Congress, the bad feeling, would
more have taken place. I may take
this form may be an instrument
of great good than the honor of
Calming the agitation state of the
public sentiment.

We are but of my kind of grateful.
Re reproduction, I allow one to yours.
trough your, talking, Douglass, by last
wishes for her early happiness in her
most intimate relation to one of
my old partisan. Even though she
may the time a little lengthen, rather to
the bounds of another denomination
& shall claim the right of fellow
lives will be.

Will you be so kind as to write me
sir?

Cordially yours,

A. D. Eddy
Synopsis

Let me begin by telling you my grief to you this letter, this pride of Washington society. I have no doubts also the pride as the will be the joy of her husband. May a kind reward her traitors no forenoon. I write to the Country you are destitute to help.

And for a letter of the mind of our local politics. Cook etc. to go censures of her political offenders. Let kindness the death of the traitor. No plot.

If he it appears to go out with the honor of a full term, his wrongs remain to sting poison. His will is now a part of her hatred. You can do nothing to increase him more than the knowledge he already possesses her done. But you can surprisingly drain of the moral power to do greater harms. An open enemy is the known than a secret for they left the power of harm. Preoccupation increases our difficulties.

If Cook is to be punished at all, as an object of necessary yes, into of sound policy. Cleverly the blow should be dropped. It is wise the position defended was made as a suspected partner of our the king alone cause he has acting.

Personally I have no griefs
I am writing to discuss certain issues. I have never had a deficiency with any but from all the information I receive from any quarter, the Committee is inclined to my views. That which has caused personal difficulties or even some discomfort in promoting his party's interests has no real validity. Consequently, all the forces which this present position desires to use to make injury and create difficulty, difficulties that cannot be to the decision of any cause, are directed to victory. Counted on, the few means at his disposal, there are no means to counteract, to any extent, the efforts here attempted to recognize the king and declare our rights. The question is clear, his means in the dispute, his efforts, all things being equal, his efforts have been already justified.

I have stated views at length. There is necessity to delineate developments I know to have occurred. Any possible claim upon the balance. I know you may appreciate your means through your efforts to my conclusions. But in any case, I shall feel satisfied with my performance, of what little I have a disgraced duty. For myself, I ask nothing. I have given all, already. That has allowed me to more clearly, which I have known the influence, champions which for me are proud to follow. I am tired of being asked to compromise to your views. Your views are the only views that you have rights to dictate to me, considering all the circumstances. I am very much in favor of a new candidate.

I am pleased to see that the main issues are now clear. It is my duty, as citizens, to maintain our rights and ensure that the new candidate is the choice of the people. The vote is fleeting.
The Hayne
Chicago, Ill.
Decr. 29/66

About Post Office
at Chicago
Executive Department
Springfield Ill, Dec 30th 1856

Hon. S.A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

General Jacob Fry, an old friend of mine and of the Democratic Cause, visits Washington for the purpose of obtaining the appointment of United States Marshall, for the Northern District of Illinois. He was the Deputy of Mr. Milton, when Nye was appointed, and it was generally expected by his friends that the appointment would fall upon him. General Fry took a decided ground early in the present campaign, and has never once, to my knowledge, deviated from the true course which was marked out by the leading members of the Democratic Party. I knew also, that General Fry has sustained you in every measure which you adopted in relation to the Kansas & Nebraska question. If you can, by your influence, obtain this appointment, you will render him a great favor, and give general satisfaction to his numerous friends, besides rewarding a faithful supporter of the 'true Cause.'

Yours Truly,

[Signature]
To Mr. Mathew
Springfield Etc.
Decr 30th

Recommends Piny for
Marshall N. to Mr. P. Ab
Chicago Dec 30th 1856

My Dear Judge,

Amidst the general scramble going on for the Post Office I have or you desired me kept entirely quiet, saying nothing and doing nothing. Your promise made me feel entirely secure and if it had been otherwise still I should have persevered the same course, I am sure my appointment would be entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned except the applicants themselves. Whether you now I could feel more. Whoever is appointed will be disinterested to some. Would you not avoid the necessity of affording by calling the Congresional Delegation from Illinois together and letting them decide if that I think would relieve you from an unpleasant position and would be a blessing to me and ought to be to all. Richardson made the suggestion and I think it a good one. What think you? More bound to have differently here. Dyer & Sheehan one at Springfield now. Since I think it is wrong. But how not to be any part in it you or ever.

Yrs S A Douglas.
R. B. Carpenter
Chicago Ill
Dec 31/36
Confidential
Hampshire Oct 30th 1866

Hon. Mr. Stephens A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I am applied to to take the Appointment of Post Master at Hampshire it was proposed one before I would not take it but now I will with your consent I have fought the good fight and to keep designing men out I therefor ask the appointment - I refer you Sir to Mr. Bingham P.M. Hoddeson or Mr. Randtread P.M. Udiina or Mr. Trunkall J. Renwick of Elgin as they have gave me assurance of there willingness I would also refer you to Hon. Mr. Goodworth although we differ in Politics he nevertheless is particular well acquainted with me

Hoping I may hear from you soon

I Remain Yours Faithfully

Fredrick Stephens

P.S. I have fought the Battle good and Strong four or three years never deviated once
Washington D.C.
March 21st, 57

Mr. Bumstead,

I am directed by Judge Douglas to ask your advice about the matter contained in this letter. Return this letter with your reply to Judge Douglas.

Yours,

[Signature]
Petaluma, Sonoma Co.
Decr 31st 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir

Mr W. B.

Dougherty is an applicant for the Post Office in Maripol, Yuba county, Cal.

Mr Dougherty is a good man, a true Democrat, competent and honest and is also well qualified in business ability and is in every sense worthy of either private or public confidence. Any influence extended in Mr. Dougherty's favor would be rightly & properly bestowed and duly acknowledged I appreciated by your friend truly

PM Handed

Please send me Documents during the Winter if you please.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington
D.C.
Mr. Randel
Pitahuma Cal.
Dier 31/56

Recommends W. Waylanty
for Port Maitew-Parapu.