Washington
Sep. 26. 1857

My dear,

I have just received your letter and conclude the President upon the subject of the Hamburg Consulate can he here. But he is in the Landauer will not be back before next week. However I think I may safely tell you that no action will be made before the scene of the Sacktolice you will be able to use the claim of Dec. 1st.

Farewell.

Yours ever,

John A. Scott.
Washington Oct. 26th
Gen'l. Cass.
Send the Consulship to Hamburg.

Important
Enamened 1875
Dear Capt.

The time is fast approaching when it will be necessary to make a break in the matter we talked of. If anything is done at all, I shall depend on you, Worley and Harris to make all necessary arrangements, and take the necessary steps to accomplish the object we have in view. I should like an appointment to a Land Office somewhere, or if anything lucrative could be had in Washington. I should prefer it altogether. If you have anything in view please give me definite instructions, and let me know your whole view as to this subject.

Yours truly,

J.H. Join.
J. O. G.
Decatur, Ill.
Feb 20/57
To Capt. Miller, Mtns.
an Office in Washington
Senate Chamber
Feb. 25th 1857

Sir,

After what passed between us on yesterday, I must not say that I am satisfied, but I wish to explain to you why I entertained the feeling I did. I could not tell you in person, because being nothing but a child, tears would prevent utterance.

In the past event, I had taken a course with regard to yourself, so marked and emphatic, that after my death every friend remarked, "how glad Douglas will be"—"he will assist you in every thing". But on my arrival it seemed directly the reverse. A cold formality.
was exhibited (approachable) that chill'd every feeling of my heart. And next in the
progress, it so turned out that you and your mighty influence operated against every thing
I was for. Moreover, when I made a mere verbal
suggestion, you seemed to turn on me in a manner that
I could not, and others did not misunderstand, as hostile.

Now in, I beg you to believe that while I am satisfied of your feelings, and that I
misunderstand your conduct, yet those were reasons enough to justify my misapprehensions.
I do not make this strain to reprove you but I make
it alone for the purpose.

of thinking that while I was
wrong in my belief, yet that
was something which, if not
myself, would lead to the
conclusion which I, as well
as others drew. For my own
dake as well as for the opinion
of those who have seen the same.
I thought my duty regard
action of me that would
present a palpable wrong.

But it is all over. I regret
that I said a word yesterday.
My only purpose was to show
that you had no occasion to
make such a speech. I
was wrong in expecting
that purpose.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.

Ann A. Dayley
James S. Green
James G. Peck
Secretary Chamber
Feb 23, 1867
Personal Matters etc.
Circa July 20th, 1857

Dear Mr. President,

Honored and Esteemed Gentleman,

These and Circumstances has placed a barrier between us, that were at God, necessity that is deed to know the law. It would not at this time willingly approach, for the other reasons for that

Circumstances that formerly brought us into contact with each other have long since ceased to exist, in consequence of my departure from your State in 1844, after the death of my father.

I would repeat very much to consider how excellent your economy, yet the thing is possible in the multihednity of business in which you are engaged, you may have long been lost sight of me. Allow me the privilege of introducing myself to you again as the twice editor and publisher of the "Rock Island Monitor", the first paper published in that place and afterwards editor and publisher of the "Galena Sentinel". During the absence of Your Honor from a neutral to a Democratic party in 1840, I continued a law of about $1,000 by the adage and influence of the Honorable Mr. Marbury and a celebrated Clergyman. The name of Mr. Goodrich, my lifelong friend, is afterwards published the "Galena Sentinel" in 1844. In credit, property, and community of population of that mining district subjected me to a loss of some $1,000 which was lost beyond recovery.

What I have been writing to you is only a fragment. A brother of more importance to myself. Mean to ask a favor of you. I can only apologize for it by stating the reason why. I am at present acting as Judge agent, under the government, and the time is laborious, and the salary small. My present circumstances are such, I wish to retain it.
I will explain.

Some five years ago my health was crippled by a fall which produced fracture of the hip bone, the effect of which is that I ask for to be continued in my present situation of 32 years service in the Bank of the Democracy. Honesty and Through good work. Having done this, supporting its principles and defending its principles is any recommendation, then I have some claims, but not even for that. Would I solicit it, but there is one reason still now pressing that of poverty. Honesty, the means of supporting her, who has been my partner through life and everything has passed down to the present. These are other situations which would suit me better that would leave me more at home, and third, owing to my wife's situation and my somewhat advanced age, I would be more agreeable, but I would not ask them at the expense of this present incumbent. Should the present Administration determine on their dismissal, I would solicit your influence. I mean,olan or local agent, either.

There is one thing more I would like to see you have in your service many warm friends, and by official appointments might be largely increased. I would be pleased to hear of your great influence been interested in that way. Do not consider this to be in any part of yourself. I have and ever have been your friend. As much as if you. When living among you in the old country, I was shall be. For your own sake I speak of it, Confidentially. I would be pleased to hear from you at your leisure.

I am to send your very obedient serv.

Robert McNear

Any recommendations can be furnished the last letters as to honesty & capability. Please answer.
Marblehead, July 28, 1859

Hiram A. Douglas
Washington City: My dear Sir: I am greatly troubled by the kind expression of your letter; it can scarcely appreciate the position likely to be forced on you. It will be the most happy, one can now in Mr. Buchanan’s favor, to have the principle influences bear against the legitimate exercise of your rights. The word from a few of the friends of Mr. Buchanan to hand against him during his term, the “Lancet” edited by any near friend of mine, R. Buchanan’s to maintain, by the liberal continent, times almost alone of myself to make against the hate of undue
sion by Mr. Stedell. The estimate
preemptory of the Customs House is
sancion & later to affect the future complet-
ion of the state. On this it
is that the appointment of Collector
becomes a signification of great
importance. Recenlly the
first is of course not derivable
to me, but I think I could
materially reform the desiguate
abuses which have crept into
the place and while I do
much reputation to myself among
the Commercial Community,
I could do suion to put the
came into proper bias for 1660.
While the party is sent in train
by discussions between the
friends of Stedell & left hand
we must always have little
political interest gradually for
ground. Lord Hillscliffe tells me
in a recent letter again she
intends the whole delegation
in the Collectors ship, that Hills
who was elected as your
friend may be kept off a
crime by the presence of this
place. How far this may be I
know not - but am still satis-
field that his appointment
will create a degree of indi-
rection amongst your friends
now as will be difficult to
control constructively. Nor can it be
that Mr. Stedell is sincerely in
his favor. A recollection of Mr.
Stedell's letter on the subject of
your Stedell you can refer
to the high consideration
he shows in it. The letter
of Mr. Hillscliffe which he refers
to is a voluntary recommen
action more full in your note and when he desired me to appoint and that it was not done I never blamed Mr. S. for since time he acted fairly by me I have no complaint to make in that behalf. It is a pity that other connexions prevailed with Mr. Pierce for his appointments were not very far to affect the popularity of his Administration.

I have placed myself in the hands of the Vice Post Elect as a good friend in Washington as whom I think you will find your good services if I believe they can be used effectively. If not used the decision is almost as to me still awaits my Stature before Th Amble. To hunt for you is too much.

Yours faithfully

C. W. Knight
New Orleans, La
Feb 24, 1857

Relating to the Collectorship Post.

And encloses a letter from Senator Slidell.
Buffalo, Feb. 26, 1857

My S. A. Douglas,

Sajii,

Mr. Buchanan will
not I presume honor any
democrat from office from the
expiration of his term of office
without cause, and will not
as a matter of course reappoint
the present incumbents.

Some offices afford large
opportunities of spreading
the errors doctrines of the
party.

This is particularly as
with that of United States
Marshals.

By means of his constant
influence with the people,
the Marshals if he be able
efficient, and zealous can do
must to promote the success of the party by appealing its doctrines.

The office should be filled by an honest and capable man. Having also at least the success of the party.

I desire to say to you that Rev. H. Read of this city will be a Candidate for the U.S. Marshall for the Northern District of this State and I regard him as possessing all the qualifications to which I have alluded.

He has also been much experienced as an officer.

He is a warm friend of mine and where the time comes if you shall feel it proper to put him your ans. and your will
To J. Martin,
Buffalo, N.Y.
Feb 26/37

Recommends Roth
of Best for
Marshall No 1101
New York.
Dear Judge.

Yours respecting the Indiana Senatorial election has been received. Before this reaches you, you will have read my article correcting the statement of facts, and also the conclusions. It is much better to be right. In my article I said nothing about the Governor's power to fill a vacancy such as will effect in case these claimants be rejected. That is not so clear to my mind but my impression is that he has no such power. I wish to remind you also of the provision in our State Constitution, which requires two thirds of each house as a quorum to do business. I think it requires two thirds be present to pass an order to go into joint session, but that having been passed, a majority of each house is sufficient for an election. The point is an awkward one, and may prove troublesome yet. Congress ought to pass a law regulating the whole subject.

You will also have read my article on the appropriation law. I refer to it not that I think its argument will have any influence on your judgment, but because it contains a true statement of the facts. He did sign the bill, and the House was notified of that fact by his name.
Secretary. Until the question be brought before the Supreme Court and decided, there will be a revolution in Illinois two years hence. Our friends elsewhere will elect under the new law. If they under the old, Buell will recognize the legislature elected under the old apportionment. The consequences you can imagine. I think the case now ought to be brought before the Supreme Court, by a suit, demanding of the Secretary of State that act to be published with the Ten Laws. I have but little news to communicate. All convention riots on Saturday night, and there is a regular combination of Cobb, Swett, Hooper, and Ashley to refuse the nomination; this is one out of pure malignity because there is no other flaw in the nomination. Wentworth will be the Republican nominee, and in consequence of this disturbance in our party, he will be elected. I have no doubt Mr. Hume will promptly withdraw his name. Wentworth will then be the mayor without opposition. Have not things been brought to a pretty pass. Oh, judge, if you could but see these persons band in their ability thus to defeat and strangle us, would be gone. Why not make free Cobb into a full-time to act with the others instead of allowing them to distract and disturb us.

I am told that Cook will have full Washburne on the 1st, and intends if possible to enucleate under Cabinet officer who will feel hostility to you. He will be an "original Buchanan" man, if that will aid him in a reappointment; but if not, he will quietly resign.

B. B. Howard goes to Baltimore to get the Baltimore Post office. Gray has written to me to urge his retention. I do not know what is the best course. Five years has been I think a good term, yet Gray has many friends and countrymen who desire his retention. I hope you will come home as early as you can. I am afraid we will have Chicago a little this season.
Dear Sir,

Youc of the 23rd was read tonight. Its tone and language are unmistakeable. I simply, and actuated by the kindest motives towards you, told you as exactly as I knew what Snow had to come of a conspiracy to denounce you. I offered no comment and said not one word, leaving you to form your own judgment upon the story itself and its author. In return you bestowed upon me a cutting lecture upon personal quarrels and personal differences.

I have no regrets for anything I have ever said or done. I think the paper has been guilty of many sins of omission, but they are not mine. Had it been allowed to lay down the doctrine that any man seeking to divide the party must be treated as an enemy, the party would never have been divided. That is my opinion now, and has always been. I have no personal quarrels with any body; but I claim the right and will maintain it to choose my own personal associates. If because I held Carpenter an unfit personal associate, I see no reason in that for a dividing the party, and a reckless system which has rendered one party organization a disgrace.
I am not to be expected to close my eyes to the past political career of every man who chooses to humiliate democracy. The party has no more means of being cautious against theoretical or personal dangers, than though the newspapers. I am blamed for the cooperation of Carpentier, and perhaps for what I said of his election. What I said was right; but had it been said before his election it must have prevented that calamity. The very fact that it alone has prevented his election proves that it was right. The disgraceful nominations of both parties, the press that had the paper been allowed to denounce in advance, all that kind of stuff, and denounce by name the instigators of it, we would have had a county where that would have commanded respect, must have been eloquent and would thereby have elected Richardson. Yet, because these men have been allowed to carry on their high-handed proceedings unchecked, the paper is taunted with the effects naturally produced by such proceedings.

I therefore, with the utmost respect, deny so far as the paper or myself is concerned the justice of your strictures. Yet there fell three men and they ought to fall. The paper is the organ of the party, it has to defend before the public the men and measures of the party; if it be denied a decent and a proper share in the censures of the party, then it must become the blind instrument to puff and belaugh such small wire-wrasses as may wear time to time get control of ward exercises. I have no stomach for that. You would not respect the man who had Democratic principles without elect incompetent and indiscreetable men to effuse Democratic organization cannot stuff incompetent men down the throats of people hostile to Democratic principles and Democratic men. When you enjoin such labors as that upon a newspaper, you subject it to a pressure which will drive out of it all its vital energies, rob it of its respect by the community and make it wholly inefficient. I have no ambition to conduct such a paper. The times has the confidence and the respect of Chicago; it has covered from unwilling how hearty this respect, and I am not willing to submit to have the people of this city suppose that that which illiterate and vile you know what as Carpentier both shall sit as councilors either upon my personal or editorial conduct. No step for organization or discipline can be taken, but they go to work to counterfeit it. I am not allowed to say that and which would have
there and all others to obedience, but must submit
sincerely to be snubbed in personal quarrels.
Before you receive this John Wentworth will
be elected Mayor. Nothing short of a miracle
can prevent it, and then, all the Carpenters’
Brooks and Ashton’s militia in the Union
will not remedy the lasting injury. With
them the last is not, as it should be, a vote for
anybody before Wentworth; but it is a vote for
Wentworth before any man who did not vote
for Ashton.

My heart aches at such exhibitions, if
how these votes are given to me, you must
not feel astonished, if it makes the flood
worse. To prevent any further misunderstanding
between us about anything going on here, I suppose
your letter is to be understood as a desire on your
part that I should say no more upon the
subject. I shall of course adopt.

Yours truly,

Jas. W. Sheahan

[Signature]
Dear Judge,

John J. Sears, postmaster at Algonquin in McHenry County, is a rank abolitionist; there is but one democrat in the place and he under previous pressure was coerced into voting for Fremont. His name is Rollin B. Hunt. Rollin B. Hunt, and to get rid of the other I recommend that Hunt be appointed. He is a physician, keeps a drug store, is a competent man.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Chicago, Ill., Feb 26th, 1857
J. W. Sheehan
Chicago Iles
Feb 26, 37

Relative to the removal
of the P. O. at
Algonquin Iles
Milwaukee, Feb. 25-'57

Hon. S. A. Douglas. Dear Sir:

Allan

Permit me to introduce to your acquaintance the bearer, Hon. Mr. Mr. Cothran, one of the judges our State. In introducing Judge Cothran, I would desire to do so, not in a formal sense, Merely, but to assure you that you will find in him a perfect gentleman, and one of the most honorable of men, as well as the trust of friends. Any attentions you may be able to show the judge will be personally appreciated by your att. dut.

J. B. Walker
P. T. Walker
Milwaukee Wis
Feb 23 1857

Introduces M. W.
Cathroe
Treasurer

Treasury Department
Comptroller's Office
February 26th, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Chairman, Committee on Territories
Senate of the United States

Sir,

Mr. Redden, Clerk to the Committee on Territories of the Senate, called at this office this morning, and left with me the Report of Mr. Perry of the Committee on Territories of the House, to whom was referred a Joint Resolution "Authorizing the Accounting Officers of the Treasury to allow and audit the Accounts of Reuben Fulk, Territorial Printer, for printing the Statutes of Oregon of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, and eighteen hundred and fifty-four." Stating that you desired specific information on the point as to the Paper, Press work, and binding cost included in the amount stated in the Joint Resolution—viz. $3,635.26.

In reply to the foregoing, I beg leave to
State. A letter upon this subject was addressed August 6th last, to the Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the reference of the letter to him of August 4th, from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways & Means of the House, a copy of which is herewith.

This letter explains fully the situation of the Claim of Arthur Pack, Esq. Public Printer of Oregon, on account of a reprint of the Statutes of Oregon of 1853-4, in the Statutes of 1854-5, and in regard to which he claims compensation. Compensation having been computed on the Statutes of 1853-4, in compliance with the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury; and not upon the reprint of the Statutes of 1853-4, in the Statutes or laws of a general nature passed at the Session of 1854-5, and Paper, Press work, and binding having been allowed and paid, on one thousand copies of both editions delivered.

Compensation on the Statutes of 1854-5 was allowed, for that portion which embraced
Some of a general nature passed at that
Section 4.

The amount specified in the
Joint Resolution is the same as reported
conditionally in the letter to the Secretary
of the Treasury of August 23d last, and
with a view to prevent any difficulty
which might arise subsequently, as to the
ful extent and meaning of the resolution
if Congress should decide to pass it for
the relief of Mr. Bush, I would respectfully
suggest that the following amend-
ment be incorporated therein, prior to its
passage. It is to insert in the 4th line of the
heading after the word “three” four, and
after the word “from” five, so as to read,”
“eighteen hundred fifty-three-four,” and
“eighteen hundred fifty-four-five.” Also
the same alteration or additions, in line
8 of the Joint Resolution, also add to
10th line, after the word “fifty five,” the word
as the balance due him for re-composition
on the Statutes of eighteen hundred and fifty-
five three-four, as represented in the Statutes of
eighteen hundred fifty-four, and before the words "to be paid" is.
The Legislature of Oregon Territory meet in December of each year, and hence the alteration on that point suggested. Mr. Bunch alleged the composition on the Statutes of 1852-54, as reprinted in the Statutes of 1854-56, and hence the alteration suggested on that point, which is respectfully submitted.
Most sincerely,
Ephriam Whiteclay

The Joint Resolution, a report referred to are both herein with attached.