DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Our Principles
The Constitution.  
The Sovereignty and equality of the States.  
The abolition of the Missouri Restriction;  
The people of the Territories in forming State governments to adopt their own institutions.

Lith. of Hebbin & Donnanant  Richmond, Va.

FOR PRESIDENT
JAMES BUCHANAN  of Pennsylvania
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE  of Kentucky

ELECTORS

1st District  E.W. MASSENBURG of Portsmouth
2d  THOMAS H. CAMPBELL of Nottoway
3d  A. HUGHES DILLARD of Henry
4th  JAMES GARLAND of Campbell
5th  JOHN GOODE, Jr of Bedford
6th  ALEX. JONES of Chesterfield
7th  WM. B. TALIAFERRO of Gloucester
8th  R.L. MONTAGUE of Middlesex
9th  JAMES BARBOUR of Culpeper
10th  J. RANDOLPH TUCKER of Frederick
11th  JOHN T. HARRIS of Rockingham
12th  A.G. PENDLETON of Giles
13th  JOHN B. FLOYD of Washington
14th  SAMUEL L. HAYS of Gilmer
15th  SHERRARD CLEMENS of Ohio

Write your name on the back of the ticket.

Election on Tuesday November 4th 1856.
W. A. Douglas Sir

In closed you will find
the ticket voted in our state last year for
Presidential electors. Read it sir if you please
and see what principles the party had at
that time.

A Virginian
Anonymous
("A Virginian"
Wheeling, Va., Dec. 23, 1857.
Culminating the
ticket vote to
for President
Election in 1856
in Virginia.

"The people of
the Territory, in
forming State
Government, to
adopt their
own institutions."

1-0401
OFFICE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL,
Pottsville, Dec 22, 1857

Mr. J. C. Sharp.
Sir,

I have taken the liberty of enclosign you a few Remarks and suggestions on the Foreign Policy of the Country, and a Supplement to a recent letter, annexing a Plan for a National Currency, for your perusal. I have thought casually on the subject and am ready to suggest any improvement. I have tried to frame the Supplement to that letter, and also a Plan for a National Currency in the circumstances as they exist, not probably what they ought to be, if our Currency were sound. As neither the President or Secretary of the Treasury in his Message & Report has recommended a particular plan for the removal of the evils that exist at the present time, it depends on the People and their Representatives to make a move in these important points, and throw out means which may lead to an effectual and permanent remedy.

Respectfully your

Peter V. Baumrind
Ed. Min. Jn.
Richmond Dec. 29th

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance Mr. A. Friend, who desires to obtain your counsel in regard to a prospective location in the West. You will find him to be an intelligent and reliable young gentleman. I shall esteem any service you can render him of a personal favor.

With sincere respect,
I remain,

[Signature]

Hon. S. D. Douglas,
Washington, D.C.
Richmond,
Dec 9th 1857.

Mr. W. Crump,

Introducing
Mr. Alfriend
Han P. S. Bangham,  
20th Senate

Dear Sir,

Having the misfortune

To live in this "Egypt of Black Republicanism."

I am of course (together with my party) without representation

In either house of Congress, and as a consequence am

Not the recipient of any of these favors which I prize so

Highly, viz. Speeches, Resolutions, etc.

If you will ever regard it as too great a claim upon

Your generosity, I would be pleased to receive from

You from time to time these favors, as you may have

A desire upon your constituents.

Yours, etc.,

P. H. Doggett
Deaths by 1857.
J. Ward Ellis.
Wards sheeks
actorial.
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Dec. 9, 1857,

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Senate Chamber,
Washington City.

Dear Sir:

As an humble member of the Democratic Party, and a special friend (and perhaps a future valuable one) of Mr. Douglas, I take the liberty to mention the assurance that the policy you have lately adopted in the Kansas question will merit the approbation of the De-
mocracy of the State,

Wish much better

I am

Most truly yours,

J. F. McFarlan.
Poughkeepsie, M.
Dec. 9th 1837.

Mr. P. H. Sarnard,

Lays up coarse
as the Kansas
question will be
sustained by the
Democrats of
New York.
G. M. Weston
Gouvern A. Y.
9 Dec. 1857

Miles E. Rogers was appointed Dep. Collector of Big Sodus Bay - N.Y.

Geneva N.Y.
December 9th 1857

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir:

Erastrus Rogers, at present Deputy Collector at Big Sodus Bay, is desirous of a re-appointment to the office. He is a working man and has ever been a consistent Democrat. May I ask of you your influence to satisfy his desire for reappointment? By doing so, you will help to further add to the Democratic cause, further render great satisfaction to your many Democratic friends.

Believe me sincerely,

Yours respectfully,

Gouvern A. Y.
Washington, D.C., Decr. 9, 1857

SIR: — A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

If your speech on the Kansas on the "Kansas matter" is to be printed, let me have 250 copies to mail to California on the 18th current. Your "fanatic" has to be on each. I will see you in a day or two.

Yours truly,

B. D. Johnson

of California
"Washington D.C.,
Dec 9th 1857.
I have sent your
express to Kansas."
Sir:

B. H. Clark, the Postmaster at Clyde, County of Whiteside, State of Illinois, has failed to find

Please give me a name for the place.

Before submitting this case to the Postmaster General, I have to request the favor of any information you may possess, or be able conveniently to obtain, respecting it.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, &c.,

First Assistant Postmaster General.
Horatio King.
Dec. 9, 1837.
Postmaster at Clyde has given no bond. -- want, name for another to be appointed.
Sir:  

Clark  

Postmaster at Rum Creek  

County of Sangamon  

State of Illinois, 1859.  


Please give the name of some good man for the place.

Before submitting this case to the Postmaster General, I have to request the favor of any information you may possess, or be able conveniently to obtain, respecting it.

I have the honor to be,

S. A. Douglas  

Very respectfully, &c.,

Horatio King  

First Assistant Postmaster General.
H. King
Genl. off.
1809/37.
Post Man at
"McLureto"
He jali to
bond-maker
There for another

M
Read this yourself.

WATERSTOWN, MASS.
Dec. 9, 1857.

Dear Judge,

I read the Message of the President this morning here in Massachusetts. He handles the Kansas question as I expected—with sophistry which the democracy will never sanction. The indestructible principle enunciated in the Kansas & Nebraska Bill is the sound basis of our democratic issues. It must and will draw the great strength of sound men of all parties to it in the present posture of affairs.

The attack upon this principle by Mr. Buchanan after it had elected him President, is a species of treachery by a victor over the vanquished which will receive as it merits, the execration of sincere patriots and sound democrats all over the nation.

You will stand firm with your friends on this cherished doctrine, and it will place you where we wish to see you—quantum sufficient loth.
Watertown
Mass.
Dec 9, 1857

Political
Clerk Land, Clay Co. Ind
Dec. 7, 1857

Honored and Esteemed Sir,

I was glad to see, by Telegraphic Reports that you are in Washington, and I hope you are in good health so you can take an active part in the Kansas and other remay questions. You are reported as in a friendly connexion with President Buchanan as having said that are opposed to both the LeCompton and Topeka Constitutions which I am glad to hear and hope it is so. I am not willing
That the owners of slave property shall have greater right in Kansas in case a majority of the people of Kansas reject slavery, there was allowed in Illinois or Indiana Territories above K'y. Slave owners, brought their slaves into and upon your territory. But when they presented three constitutions, and were received into the Union as three States—then the 'masters' or owners of slaves, had to remove them back into K'y, or other slave States, or they become free! So it ought to be in Kansas. It is an outrage to every Free State man.

In Kansas, if a majority reject slavery there, for the Clark of the Chains of Slavery to be heard, from one end of Slave upon her free soil. Much less hundreds and perhaps thousands. Besides if slavery continues with the fans more than it will be perpetrated in their offspring. Both Constitutions, have the ring of base metal. Neither Democratic. The Lecompton, is slavery. Kansas. Nothing and the Lecompton is rank Negro Abolition. I have always regarded both "Fractions in Kansas as Anti Democratic"
The Principal Leaders of both had been Democrats. But Atchisons was Lane there has been Union-Loving Democratic or right in any sense of the word. There was Atchison discussing the Honors and of 1864 a Day while Congress was in session and traveling along the line of the Border Co. of Mo. and persuading me to go into Kansas and vote on the other side. Afterward Lane done the same thing in Five States. Taking with him the very women of the Cities, even Prostitutes. Then saw the Great Election crowds of Oxford Indiana Johnson Co. and also Martin Co., and say is this Democracy! Never!! It was only
the K.N. doing the same in Kansas, they had at election in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans and Baltimore. The Lane was doing what his Republican party had been doing in Ohio (Negroes voted there), Wisconsin, and Minnesota. I always have believed Atchison and Stringfellow was K.N. you know in 1854, those two Border districts elected two K.N. to Congress, Lincoln and others over Democrats. Afterwards Oliver supported the N. and Kansas Bill, but those countries were Whig and then K.N. Let us not as Democrats endorse the acts of such parties,
but rather hold Kansas in allegiance under present aspects, until a majority of her people, compromise upon a more democratic and Republican Constitution than either now presented. This is the voice of the democracy here—and I believe all over the Free North. Please send me some documents.

With great respect,

Your friend,

James A. Lucas
James M. Lucas
Claverack Ind
Dick & Clay Co.

Admits your cause
if it is for freedom
freemont

Sent
Sayville, Long Island, Oct. 9, 1857.

My dear Mr. [Name缺失]

I congratulate you upon your acceptance of the post of battle on behalf of the true principles of the Nebraska Bill.

There is no issue in this election, at this time, which has it so clearly in his power, as you have to lay deep the foundations of Democratic rule, by a bold, courageous, thorough application of a principle upon which our party succeeded in 1856. It also to rally around you self a party at the north, & at the south...
too, of which any man might be proud.

I have not with satisfaction fixed the part of the President's speech relating to Kansas. I really can see no apology for such a letter as it was.

So say that the time "domestic" with the Kansan bill, is only applicable to slavery, is to indicate the common sense of every Senator.

I made many speeches myself during the President's trial. I heart many more, but I never heard any such statement.

This taken of the principle of all government.

The President's letter is not a reflection of his difficulty. I told him I didn't know his difficulty.

I fear that it is one of which he will not soon be rid. But he came to me to fully pronounced the action of the Delaware council.

As for a fraud, he could not base his any real proof of it. The South, I conclude, is in an unprepared position at the North.
The only question upon which the South last any feeling, is already
It is a point to suppose that they could or would make any continued or serious opposition to the past resolution of the whole. Let me hear from you. I am ever sincere at your friend.

[Signature]

[Manuscript address]

[Manuscript notes]
Clinton Mass. Dec. 9th 1857

Honor: S. A. Douglas.

Dr. Baker. Would you favor a friend by forwarding to him your autograph?

Your obt. servt.

Henry St. Otterson

Clinton

Mass. 5th
Clinton, Mass
Dec 9th 1857
Henry W. O'Brien

Manuscript Autograph.

Ann
Dear Judge,

I desired to call upon you while you were in the city, but my engagements prevented.

I must confess my surprise at the tone of the Message so far as relates to the first principles of republican government. This surprise rises to the degree of astonishment, when it is absurd that the President attempts to fasten upon the author of the Kansas bill, the ridiculous, and unwarrantable attempt, by that Act, to legislate the idea into existence as a principle of government that the people of Kansas, and of Nebraska, of course also, by a parity of reasoning, have no right to express any opinions in regard to their form of government except with relation to the question of slavery!

This may fairly be considered an attack upon the author of that measure, because he has by his own act—his instructions to Governor Walker taken to enforce the true and legitimate
view of the just and legitimate power of any people in rejecting or accepting a government under which their lives and fortune, or those of their families are to be protected or destroyed. The powers and authority of the Governor and the Legislatu

g of the judiciary are the great fundamental bases of the form of government, and which certainly deserve a careful examination, and then the approval or rejection of the people.

The course you have marked out is one which commends itself to the impartial judgment of all, and cannot be abandoned.

You cannot sincerely abandon it, nor can you, the Democratic party or the people afford to abandon it. The result would be an absolute dissolution of the democratic party.

Your friends, who have a keen eye to your coming with pride now look to you with increased pleasure and do not doubt you will on the occasions of the remarks you will deliver on this subject, not only acquit yourself, as the author of that bill, but the Congress of the U.S.

and antirepublicans do string no less than 1 to illustrate the perfect propriety of the views you, the people, contended for.

I was never more confident of the means of a certain high executive officer to do the work he has given another proof of his work at it. Having removed her something more than a year since, I should be glad to receive any congressional documents you may be pleased to send me.

I expect to visit Washington late about the
Healy days, and hope them to have the pleasure to see you personally.

Yours truly

O. J. A. Beck

Hon. S. T. Douglas
Senate.
Chicago, Dec. 9. 1857

Dear Judge,

Up to this time 3 p.m. we have no message, though a synchrisy indicates the position of the President throughout the State, but more particularly in northern Illinois the feeling against the Democratic Constitution is very strong among Democrats. The solicet signal for some cause or another has taken "no Buckman's view" of the matter, there is no other paper in Illinois which is wrong.

I enclose you my reply to the Union's disclaimer. I ask for it a reading. The Union's version of the Dred Scott decision is more than its view of the Constitution. The Democratic club at Detroit have passed the Rookingham Va. Resolutions. Our Club meets to night I will pass resolutions.

I suggest that you have Chandler mail to us, as soon as published, each copies of the state as may contain any speeches made by you on the Kansas question. This session we always have great difficulty
in sitting your speeches.

I must be flat also, if you must get Major Harris to drop me a line now I then as to any thing you may desire to be said; i.e., I see Bigler is announced to defend the President. I must like to know privately how many northern Democrats in the Senate will stand up for Decatur, if any southern men Senators will go against it.

Then Mr. Sumner states that the "first body of the Democratic party - the Buchanan men," have refused in Illinois, I have requested him to defend the administration. He is doing it daily as against you. Of course this is all hunting; I cannot hear of any man in Illinois, Chicago, who sustains Decatur. The party here is unanimous, if it will ever do so to fall, hesitate or back down, as well be must stand up to.

What has been already said, I feel more strongly convinced every hour of the justice of our position, to deny nothing of the course policy of the Democratic settlement in Illinois above all things at this time.

I had just written of the alarm when you got of the 6th came to hand. I am glad to know Papa is well. The Democratic nature of Indiana - all of those which write me every day, have taken our position & denounced the Decatur fraud. The election for members of Congress in that state comes off this next December. I fear the members for that State can face their constituents & carry on the sense your committee. The members from Deere Haute, Davis, committed himself as a dinner before he left home.

One more on a private matter. You know my position in
pecuniary way. I am not able to support my family. I yet I am most anxious to relieve him. He is anxious to do some thing besides what he is engaged in. I therefore ask you as a personal favor, if you can do so, to request Mr. Hall to put him in the soldering room where he has been here for temporary, or perhaps Allen could give him some subordinate position in the house.

You will understand my motives I feelings in this ease. I can appreciate my reluctance to speak to you of it. Still I have some 20, I whatever be your action believe me as ever your devoted friend.

J.N. Sheahan
Columbus, Ohio
Dec 9, 1867

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I cannot

conceal my feelings from you on your position as to Kansas. I do not know a single Democrat in this State, of the least pretension to vote a single time for the Kansas who does not stand solidly by you and work in your politics. Besides, I have consoled myself with many reputable men, all men of weight, not abolitionists, but who have gone against our party only because they feared something like this big State of theirs. These excitements, as Kansas, who now declare they are for you through thick and thin—They do not ask that Kansas shall not have slave labor; they have no

institution that all
be ratified by the people. Nothing but perspiration by Buchanan, and liberal enforcement of the principle of self-government to debacles of the platform, can keep us from carrying Ohio for you by the tight of their vote. If not the 50,000 of Indiana, doubt whether a sufficient part could be formed and act in the State. Our trip nature will withstand our interior element without a disturbing voice on our side. My table is covered with letter from the true and tried men of the part young and old. Commanding orders increase the strength our terms. Among the matter there is no different whatever. How what, to be the end? Have we friends enough in the South to stand up for the principle as we and they all regarded it in 54? and ever since 54? Tell them the rest of men that insist on a lake.

A fulfillment of our pledges & promises; that we have ever stood by the South, and that the South live a day after the laws allow the Kansas Bill to be stolen from under us. Here is a deep feeling on the subject among the adherents, and they are very of Bu's abandonment to make a test of his unaccountable position at it comes the season the better perhaps. He will go out of office with more or less than peace by far. The people will stand anything better than being deceived.

Kenneth

Mrs. Haddock Smith
Columbus Ohio
Dec 9th 1859

In the Secret

Congratulations,

Zum ersten
Bellevue
Dec 9th 1857
J.S.H. Living
Political

Speech etc.

Philadelphia Dec 9th 1857

Dear Sir,

I have not you, but free — it was an accidental introduction, in July, 1854, at the house of Col. Dean of Mary, in Washington, when you were describing the "Redemption of the South." I had just left the train, and you on the platform — I am now put in your place. I can only apprise you that you have taken me up, and that at any time revise any individual position, do it to your people, to her =

Your
may you and Mr. Walker, 
be happy. Take care, 
and don't worry, 
and pray — and 
and also — and I 
will tell you, 
and that in politics, 
and all that. 

In the new 
constitution, I beg 
you not allow me to 
see this, myself. 

Your friend, 

[Signature]

Senator 
Douglas
Mr. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my gratitude for the promptness with which you acted on your recent letter. I would also like to thank you for the Patent Office Report that you sent. I hope that you received my acknowledgment of receipt of said document.

I believe it is important to continue the practice of sending such reports to the Patent Office. It is a benefit to all concerned, and I am grateful for your efforts in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Postmark]
To Tobias
Second Co. 1st Reg.
Brockton
Law. of 1857
Terms Patent 100
for 1856 and
other documents
Territory of Washington
Olympia Dec 19th 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Senator in Congress,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Having for many years paid to my
removal to this Territory, keen and energetic
constituents, I now take the liberty of addressing you a brief communication, relating to the
cause pursued in the late general election in this Territory for Delegates to Congress. By
several gentlemen holding Commission under a Democratic Administration, and professing
themselves democrats, made for their own personal
profit, on the credit and influence of these official positions. I trust
this credit of the Democracy here and to
the forces over them of the party.

It is believed by all true elements that the new professed Democracy simply means that is, at this time the dominant party; and that those professing an easy mode for the purpose of keeping in office, or other means, are elements for office and nothing else under scanf. For, if

men who by their professions have their places in high positions by a Democratic administration, were affiliated with such a party as the Black Republican, for the purpose of defeating the

nominate of the Democracy of a scarcity for the fortification of personal vanity. Of spirit, they should not be permitted
to be seen in the camp any longer, but should give place to true and better men.

I formally and distinctly state
For myself, I protest against the
reappointment of any of these gentlemen
to office in this Territory by the present
Administration, for they to me...good men
that I do not believe them as being possessed
of one grain of the true democratic faith.
For I hold that any set of men
who will, for their own personal grati-
ification, throw themselves into the arms
of the enemy, and work for them to
the great detriment of the National
Democracy, are traitors in every sense
of the term.

The charges and accusations here
contained will very soon be backed up
by full and sufficient evidence from this
quarter, and in the mean time I ask
that any claims these men may set forth
or any one else for them may be held
in abeyance.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully your most obt.

P.W. Toolein
Senate Chamber, Va.
Dec. 9th, 1861

Hon. S. T. Douglas,
My Dear Sir:

Permit me to introduce to you my friend Mr. E. M. Alfriend of Henrico Co. Va., he desires to make your acquaintance, previous to his locating in Chicago, where he expects to locate for the purpose of practising law. He is a gentleman of high character, fine judgment, and any aid you may render him in his new home will be gratefully remembered by his numerous friends in Va.

Chas. M. White
Senate Chamber
Dec 9th 1857
Mr. White
Introducing
Mr. Alfriend.
Chicago, Dec 9th, 1857

Hon. S.H. Douglas

Mr. Sir,

Will you do me the kindness to place my name on your Banking List? I am engaged in the Public School of Chicago and desire the privilege of having public documents. By complying with this request you will oblige,

Your truly,

W. Woodard

Address: Chicago Ill. Oct 31st.
Now Mr. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I had a personal introduction to you at the Capitol March last by your Cousin now if there is any place which you can help a genuine Democrat to obtain be pleased to do so and accept their sincere gratitude

Very Respectfully your friend and devoted

John Q. Youlen
West, Rupert.  
Tri - Decr 9 187.  
J. P. Averley.  
Wishes an office.