Ogdensburgh, New York
Dec. 12th 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I am gratified with the manly stand you have taken in the Senate and respectfully request a paper containing your speech as I have not had the pleasure of seeing it. I am a democrat but demand a fair hearing for all in Kansas without fraud or trickery.

Daniel Magone Jr.
Fulton City Dec 12 1857

Dear Sir,

Having Emigrated to this place from N. Jersey and not having an opportunity to become acquainted with any Member of Congress and being somewhat of a Radical and I think a Democrat I would respectfully ask you to favor me any Public Speech or Document as you are in the habit of sending to your Political friends.

I think the King Juan will only Apprehend

I am your friend and well wisher

John Matthews
Fulton City

To the Hon. A. Douglas Mail, Washington D.C.
John Marker
Fulton City
Ills.
反映了日期
Dec. 12th
18...
C. B. Maulbeck
Dec'12/57,
Fulphroocean, Pa.
Want a Speech.

Fulphroocean 12, 30 1889
Hon. B. Douglass
Sir,

I hereby mean to express my sincere thanks for the favor you have done me, by sending the Speech delivered by you on the 9th inst before the Congress of the U.S. I consider it an excellent one.

Yours truly,
C. H. Maulbeck
Fulphroocean
Bucks Co.
To Repeal, N.Y., Dec. 12, 1837

Hon. J. Q. Douglas

Dear Sir:

Permit me, as a citizen of New York, to express my appreciation of the position you have taken in reference to Kansas affairs. The great principle of self-government, as you know and defend it, must find a response in the hearts of the people, and especially of those who profess attachment to the democracy.

With great respect,
Your sincere and
Humble Serv.
W. L. Pease
A. J. Pease
P. Wrekin W. Va.
Dec. 13, 1867

Apprises your

This
My Dear Sir,

The rule of the Senate on a disagreeing vote of the House is "to insist" or "recede."

I believe "you will take no step backward" and I conclude you will adhere to the course so handsomely marked out in your recent speech in the Senate delivered on the President's Message.

You will pardon me if I trust when I say justice requires that his attack upon the Kansas bill was also an attack upon its author, showed at sometime he met. You will understand me to be a general friend of the Administration, although I never asked any favor of it, nor do I expect ever to do it. I might add that I do not expect any favor from it. I am governed in my judgment by feelings entirely impartial.

He, however, has taken a position in his message, which will require all his ingenuity to reconcile with his former position, taken in his instructions to Gov.
Mackey, respecting the rights of the People to establish all their domestic institutions in their own way.

His friends in the Senate will be very much tasked to do this for him.

He will find in this conflict that principles are stronger than parties, age stronger than parties backed by patronage.

You have both failed to observe the expression of opinion through the unrenewed and independent press, since the delivery of your speech. And you need not albidence that such expression is an expression of an unanimous feeling of opinion among the people.

In truth, from the day the Tea was thrown overboard in Boston Harbor until the passage of the Act by Congress of August 24, to enable the people to form and adopt a Constitution, the principles for which you contend have been

...the bittings of American citizenship.

The result will not be doubtful. The President will approve any act, such as you have given notice that you will introduce, it will respect to be reserved as his present dilemma through your action.

It is conceived to be at present that such men as Sildick, Mellen, Bully, Benjamin, &c. should decline, under present circumstances, to adopt such a course as will secure to the People this legitimate control of their own local affairs. But to this complication much is come at last events, the rights and the sentiment of the people will compel it; I confess I am more to believe that the President has failed to touch this question with the broadness and directness which it requires, and that Congress have seen fit to concord with him in opinion and in action. This depicit from principle is injurious to the character of the Democratic party, and justly so fairly enables men to change the past with
propositions, made for the occasion, and
made only to be violated.

Recollect, personal to yourself, how-
ever will be highly honorably, by force of
the contract. And the honor in store for
you, whether successful or not, is in the
favor & gratitude of the people will
be commensurate with the impor-
tance of the principles involved, and
with the necessity of the occasion for
their application.

Mr. Green is a young gentleman, & it
will behoove him not to go too far in ac-
ppecting the rights of the people to form
and establish the principles of their
local Sovereignty. I do not know how he
intends to treat the question, but I incline
to the opinion that he intends to attempt
answers to your speech. He had better
abstain for some while the reach of his
Firelock. He has talent, but he showed
not ignorance of democratic principles.

Your friend

O. A. Peck
Huntingdon, Penn.
Dec. 12th 1867

Honor. Stephen A. Douglas
My dear Sir,

Please send me two or three copies of your speech delivered in the Senate on the 7th inst. for some of my democratic friends. The democracy of this section are undivided in sentiment upon the great question that “the majority shall rule.” We have great causes of congratulation that this question has been wisely and masterly met so early in the session. If we understand Mr. Biggs rightly he does not reflect the sentiments of any respectable member of the democracy of the State. I have yet to hear of a democrat in this part of the State who endorses his course on this question. In common with all our democratic friends here allow me to congratulate, and believe me,

Very truly Yours, Your friend

L. Bruce Peterskin

L. Obay Selot
R. Bruce Petrie
Huntingdon, Pa.
Decr. 12/57.
Wants speech.
Christian Bellott  Co. Mo Dec 12th, 1857

Hon. F. A. Day, Esq.

Sir, I have presumed to write to you and ask you to confer on me as well as the Democratic Party here a few days hence to come to this place from the South West Part of Pennsylvania and am now pursuing my profession, the practice of Law. In my political party, I will refer your case to the Hon. William Bigler, Senator from Pennsylvania, and also to Mr. Graft Jones and William Montgomery of the House. As Murray to the President himself, with whom I am very well acquainted, we are at this time discussing the political principles which separate the two great parties of the present day. We hope we will continue to do so through the winter. I wish you would save me during the sitting of Congress, all news that may be of importance to the party and I will try to use them to advantage. The senator party have the Majority here but I am in hopes that the day is not far distant when the Democracy will be able to claim a majority through the elections of some active Democrat. All things look favorable now. I am very well acquainted with your firm reputation and hope that as long we will
to presently conjecture. If you refer to those persons, look off till them. I am the same litigant that assisted with the petition of homestead in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and they have known who you mean. If you will consider to have any request, boldly you may be consulted by me, my patron, anything more but remain you know.

Lewis Roberts

It is true, Lemont, at this hour and a majority of Foolish Republicans around me, but with a little help, I think, I may be able to have a bow with them. Washington
Lewis Roberts
Clinton County
Dec 12, 1857
Endorse his name on Kansas
Perrault Halling, M. T.

Dec. 12, 1857

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

My Dear Sir,

As the Senator from our new State have not yet been elected by the Legislature, and as you have been always oblige to our people, I take the liberty of writing a few of you. It is true, on my return from Europe, Austria in March last, I was induced to apply for an appointment to the Consulship at that place, and accordingly, obtained my credentials and placed them on file in the State Department. The determination of the President to take no action in diplomatic and Consular affairs until the meeting of Congress, induced me to remain in this place with my family, and if unsuccessful in my application...
to remain here permanently. The question may be very easily decided, by simply stating you! Ask whether, or not my presence in North-west would be the means of occupying my appointment. I am well known to him personally, and am recommended by many gentlemen of deserved distinction in the ranks of our party.

You may be assured, My Dear Sir, that I shall be most happy, when the time comes, to put my shreds to the wheel directly for you.

With my most esteem and regard,

Yours

[Signature]
Falls you not having your work yet to be done. R.

Reinhold

Robertson

Mark to the Consulship of Britain in Austria.
Dear Sir,

Allow me to congratulate you upon the position taken by you upon the new phase of the Kansas question. Your 'Kansas-Nebraska Bill' meant upon the ground of the inherent rights of the people of the Territories to adopt their own domestic institutions for themselves: the attempt to force upon Kansas a Constitution not submitted by the people for adoption or rejection is a clear violation of the spirit of the Organic Act and of the principles laid down by the Cincinnati Convention. You could take no other ground, that those who have submitted the Kansas-Nebraska Act windows all the story of Abolition could take no other ground. I could sustain the Democratic Party when in the ground, a different course would be to palpect a deed that the party in the North could hold us in the ground.

A different course would be to palpect a deed that the party in the North could hold us in the ground.
Now immediately strengthened by thesis occurring of
abolitionists in office. By the Convention of the past through
the Northmen in time foretold. But the idea of thider,
thing is poised by: if Congress shows more electricity,
you in the question. Republican vote in Maryland is
virtually certain of the total electric force. These who
have fought for our fighting the battle of the past have
done it main than your age, one with you. For you.
I knew the feeling well, the 1860 an act on it.
Station yourself in Congress now, the future is clear
for you. I have written a few words, complimenting for
a great abuser of an independent minority home.
Dwight strongly: I will be offered by him, as a
Abuser, as a deflator of any Republican extremes
on the other. I think Union must Abuser
vote in both hands, and our forces will be weak
or quite vanishing in sustaining you. And if we
are directed now, you are the only relying bond of
the sectional Union throughout the North besides
the Union. And why be there
in political influence, except upon the stump. Here
you can Command me. What you need it, upon
this whole idea against the war.

I can only trust another with Caroline I
know it still more, but that I think you should
know that in this State you favor me with you,
that I am very much of favor you through triumphs.
And you can judge that I am the one only a certain
long time abuser who takes late charge of a political
position. If you can understand this, I should have
nothing to ask of you. I therefore ask you to examine
my interest for the Lincoln your side.

Sincerely yours,

B. B. Ryan

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas
J. H. Ryan
Wm. Henry Rhos
Dec. 12 1837
Officer of the M. Senate
Cedarville, Ohio.
Dec. 12, 1857

SIR:

Some time since, I availed an opportunity which presented of procuring a copy of the United States Statutes at large, from the organization of the government to the close of the 31st Congress, March 3d, 1851, leaving the laws of the last three Congresses wanting, which I am desirous of obtaining, so as to complete the set. I address you this note, in part, to solicit you to obtain them for me, if you can do so without too much inconvenience. I will meet any expenses that may be necessary.

The Kansas question comes up in the present Congress in a new and somewhat embarrassing form. One which calls on the Democracy to exhibit a firm adherence to principle, no matter where that may lead. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty now assumes a practical form. Shall the people of Kansas be left free to form their own domestic institutions, or shall they not? It is now the question on which Congress are called to act; hitherto the principal has been declared but now it requires Congress to give it a practical application.

Would the admission of Kansas as a State under the Constitution of the United States have an effect upon the principles declared in the Kansas Act? If so?
I think it would not. The spirit of that Act, as we all have understood and interpreted it, is that it is the province and right of the people of each State to determine all their domestic institutions. It is entirely distinct from the limited recognition given to the phase domestic institutions by the Congress in the Message. In the Message, it assumes that the word domestic in the Kansas Act is restricted to house-holds or separate families, whilst to my mind nothing is clearer than that the phrase domestic institutions as used in that act applies to the whole State Government, as distinguished from the General Government, and embraces every part of the State Constitution.

In this sense the word domestic is seen in the 14th Section of the 4th Article of the Constitution, which provides that Congress shall protect each State against domestic violence. Would the President decline that clause to bind Congress to interfere in family quarrels? The idea is ridiculous. I cannot believe that the attempt of James Buchanan to reach the provisions of the Kansas Act by such a glaring inequality is entirely supported by the duty of the President of the United States—incumbent on him by whom he was elected—and if sanctioned by the Democratic Majority in both Houses of Congress, fatal to the present ascendancy of the Democratic party.

I regard the Acts of Congress to be plain, and that is to refuse to admit Kansas under either of the Constitutions joined, and without delay pass an act authorizing the people to frame a new Constitution. This may all be done, and the State admitted during another session. This is of the highest importance. Should Congress fail, and the question be left till the next election, a revolution in public sentiment may be effected. It is idle to talk of meeting the opposition on the issue made on this new Constitution.

It cannot in any just sense be said that even the Slavery clause is fairly presented. In the first place every one voting on that clause must vote for the entire Constitution, whether it approves of it or not. What would we have said if our new Constitution had been submitted? If for instance we had been allowed to vote for or against certain clauses, but for the entire Constitution, if we voted at all, then no doubt a large portion of the electors in the State would have indignantly refused to vote. This joint of voting has precisely force in the case of the Graham Constitution, for it is that Constitution our men are to my mind my objectionable provision. It is more the duty of the Legislature to enact laws as civil officers to use due diligence in seeing that justice is done. This is an entirely new provision in a State Constitution, as far as my knowledge extends, and may have been woefully
ed for the purpose of deterring votes from voting on the Slavery clause when submitted. This would certainly be its effect, Congress have nevertheless to secure the practice of fugitive slaves, and for one, I must say that my present impressions are entirely in favor of leaving the whole subject in their hands, and would find it very difficult to vote for a Constitution containing the foregoing provision. But there is a still further objection, which is, to my mind utterly conclusive. That is the provision in the schedule that any one whose vote is challenged shall before he is permitted to vote, swear to support the Constitution if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the Territorial laws. This provision is so extraordinary, that it can hardly be doubted but it was adopted for the purpose of deterring from the exercise of the right of voting even on the single proposition submitted. Had the Constitution formed been fairly submitted, I would have sustained the administration in the admission of the State and the suppression of all rebellion if such had followed, and a full prosecution of the laws on the offenders.

I hope you will permit this long stuff. It is longer than I intended, but the subject is of great importance, or at least I regard it, setting anew the

Respectfully,

Your servant,

Hon. Jas. Bums
Albany, New York
December 12th 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Dear Sir:

If you should have any copies of your celebrated speech of Dec. 9th upon that part of the President’s Message which related to “Kansas Affairs,” for distribution, I would greatly obliged if you would send me one.

Yours Respectfully,

Clinton J. Sheldon

Asst. S. A. Douglas.
December 12, 1837

Mr. A. Douglas
Washington,

Dear Sir: That the Kansas question ago
in reading the power of the country and to
give the common enemy of the country and to
the Kansas question, none can seriously
doubt. You are the author of the organic
law of the territory designed, and understood
it was to establish a uniform rule
for the organization of territory and the
admission of states and based upon the
American Principle of self government
only will to some extent be held responsible
able to the people for any substitution of
orders or opinion in view of the
new principle of that law, to generally
prevailing by its friends, understood and
then, approved by the people.

Upon this question there is no alternative
for the Kansas question. So & others how
ever responsible, will satisfy the public
mind with the admission of Kansas into
the Union without the approval of aien Court.
...stitution by the people of the territory at the polls, in such manner as will be likely to ensure a fair and proper return of the public will. I am happy to learn that you desire to do this. You owe it to the country and to yourself to propose any measure which virtually abandons the great principle that a government not rightfully emancipated from the government, in which will not subserve fully carry out this principle in the sense understood and accepted by the party during the course of the late...
Quincy Ill's
Decr 12th 1857
Or L. Skinner
Danie Holmes
Jas W. Pitman
This Redmond
approves your course on the
Kansas question

[Signature]
Columbus, Ohio
December 12, 1837

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Shall a leisure moment, by rare possibility, if by it would be agreeable to you, I would esteem a favor of the utmost value, to learn your real or opinion of the prospect as to your enacting bill. You can rely on my perfect secrecy. I shall not ask this, but the extreme anxiety I feel to learn what is to be expected of the present complication, and if you do not write me, shall of course understand that it is necessary you have any of the above views.

Allow me to repeat in the most emphatic manner that the whole Democracy of our state are looking to you as the chief of our salvation. People have kept still too long, and decide as he may at this time, he will learn that the people understand him. You may possibly observe, if you receive my paper, that I am driving to free your arm.
to a manly assumption of responsibility. If he goes against you, he will carry at least 150,000 of our Democrats against atonement. Can it be possible that the time of the South will go against you? If they do what shall we do to our people about in "Southern Britain," when we again go to acquire the land as round a national, Southern, in the main as breathe around the earth, without our vote for Page. And who are those that are a sacrifice and ask that the South can recover and all their that South but the exception, Vallas-Bingham. The war against us, as dear to great has taken place in appeal of Buchanan's name, who shall not hang back from the Compromise of '50, solely because of the Captain where Bill. But the defection here would be hardly large enough to fill the offices there. There is not an out- out Anti-Abolition man here who does not say there is your principle to repeal, and all the seem to consider each as complying with a friendly murder-hanging, that by some shift, the return of the Bill was to receive a fatal thrust under administration. Will the Southern政 as blinds us to walk into the track. If so, who are to defend them against abolitionists in future. Not the Democrats, for we can still look on despite the administration, and which the Republicans again in again, our popular government falter from. Must we do this without Southern sympathy and cooperation? Not by our choice, but whether they stand with us throughout, or not we can only keep up by adhering to our present position. The mistake of Buchanan is not particularly deplorable. I mistake it is if not it is much worse. Can you expect material support from the South, of any party, and especially democracies? Whidm a longer letter than made intensely and make the South understand that in saving us, they save themselves.

Our truly the best, 
John M. Yard.
Send us an early copy of your speech which we will give in return. Obedent the leader in our future.
H. Nicholas
Decr 12, 1857

Mr. J. A. Clay, Esq.

My dear Sir,

I have just read your most able speech on the subject of the Can-
vid Constitutions and the way out of the con-
tradiction that there is no man in the Senate able to meet the
argument. You have made a noble
If your heart is firm as I have
No doubt you will you
must every your point of
against all opposition
that can be made against
you. You are gaining friends
all the time. But the trick of all you are in the right. My hand
regard to you and your friends.

E. O. Taylor
Newton County, Mass. Decm. 1857

Senator Douglas,

My Dear Sir:

Perhaps I am intruding upon your good feelings to ask a favor of your hands. If you will please excuse me, I have read small portions of your late speech which you delivered in the U.S. Senate, the whole of which I have not been able to get as it has not been printed in full in this section, if it is not asking too much I would thank you to send me a few copies of the same. I admire the position that you have always occupied in public life. Particularly in the Kansas Nebraska Bill from its origin to the present time it is purely Democratic, from beginning to end. I am also sorry to see a portion of the Democratic Party now arrayed against you in the position you have taken on the affairs of Kansas thus virtually giving the lie to their past declarations.

Democrat that I am I have always been since I was a boy in 1847 I shall still
act with that Party whose great
fundamental Principle is Loyalty
to the Constitution & to the Union. I go to
the People of the Territories, things
that belongs to them of forming
their own institutions in their own
way, providing they do not conflict
with the Federal Constitution. Permit
me to say to you go forward in the
course that you have always pursued
that the whole Democratic Party will
soon see their lesson & return to you
like Sheeps to their Shepperd. I
place you in a position second to
none on earth. You will please
forbear me for writing as I have
here I hardly know where to stop on
this subject, also I claim perhaps
the privilege of so doing because
I first drew my breath but a few
Miles from your Native Place
among the Green Hills of Vermont

From Your ardent Friend
D. A. Douglas
N. S. Hinton
Newton Corners,
A. L. Winson

Wants a few copies of the speech recently attended your course on Kansas question.
D. S. Halton
Dear Sir,

Congratulations.

Opin re 13/5.

The Hon. Josh Douglas
Dear Sir,

your position on Kansas is unwise.

Yours sincerely,

D. S. Halton
Hartford Dec 12 1837

Dear Sir,

Having just read your speech on the President's message, offering the recognition of the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863, I cannot forbear expressing the gratification I have given you. The Constitution and the people are the Constitution and the people are the government of the United States. In 1776, as it was in 1787, to abandon this fundamental principle would be to undermine the Constitution of our whole political system.

This attempt to impose upon a people a government to which they have never given their consent, and which they can never consent, is more arbitrary, is more arbitrary, as more controlling, than any measure can propose since the adoption of the federal Constitution. It cannot be peaceful, and those who undertake it it endangers the stability of the Union.
of the people. We assure the popular
trust is with you on this question and
our position is. In the singular
complication of points the struggle may
be arduous, but the final verdict is
the vindication of a great principle,
cannot be doubtful.

Honor to those who labor manfully
in a good cause, but drawn from
me these few lines. We had a correspon-
dence years since on the Admission of
Doxar, when we concurred in opinion
though differing from some valued friends,
and it gives me pleasure to place by your
side one or two that occurred.

I should be glad to say more,
but time and distance forbid them
to subscribe any way. Very respectfully,
Yrs,

Edwin D. Kelleer

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas
Senatore
New York Dec 12, 1857

My dear Judge,

My friend

Commander John Calhoun is now the candidate for appointment as Commander in the active list of the U. S. N.

Although as difficult as unbalanced yet I take the liberty to wish you a line.
With the view of securing your kind office should they be needed.
Always yours,
Edw. West

Hov. A. Ashley
Boston, Dec. 12, 1857

Sir,

You will confer a favor by enclosing to my address a copy of your speech on the Kansas question delivered in the Senate upon the 9th inst.

Very respectfully yours,

H. R. Whitaker

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
W. S. Senate
W. L. Hutchins
Boston N.H.
Dec 12
M. Lincoln
Illinois Central Railroad Company

OFFICE OF MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION.

Chicago, Nov 12, 1857

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington

Dear Sir,

I desire to make application through you for the position of Route Mail Agent on one of the lines diverging from this city.

I have been connected with the Illinois Central Rail Road for the past 2 years, and am well acquainted with the same throughout the State. I have contributed considerably towards the present administration of the Douglas line.

I would refer you to my present friends, Mr. D.M. Clark, Mr. B.C. Clarke, Mr. J. M. Jones, and Mr. C. T. W. I have the happiness of you and the above names for this line. We are connected with the office of the Illinois Central for more than my whole term, I think I had some more active employment.

Yours truly,

J. A. Winter
T. D. Winter
Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 12, 1857.

Wants Route Agency

Leo B.
Lebanon Pa. Dec. 12th 1857

Senator Douglas,

Not until last night could I get a copy of your speech on popular sovereignty and then only the loan of it. Permit me to express late you in behalf of all the people of Lebanon. You have struck the heart-string of the people, and caused a sympathetic reverberation from man to man; it was that which put me on the search last night to get the full speech.

This day three weeks ago an evening party of five of our citizens were engaged in a conversation concerning the sentiments of the President's Message, and during the evening the question was put: "Who and which of our Statesmen can fill the place of the Wrights, the Webster's, Adams & Prestons." I took occasion to pay that Douglas would be the leading man, but met with rather uncourteous opposition in the
following remarks. "To hell with Douglas. He's a sell us to the slave power." Another one said, "he is an able man, but like Buchanan, he is pledged to the forth for the manufacture of slave territory by Lecompton Constitutions."

The other two withheld an explicit opinion, and would "wait to see what you would do in these sessions of Congress." In political complexion two were Republican, two Native and one free state democrat. In the question of "Popular Sovereignty" we were unanimously favorable, but we all hate duty in it, and the nearest of the duties were buttered at you. I promised you Chicago speaks, in defence of my position, which you made to the unfriended people of that city after the passage of the fugitive slave bill, but this was rather received as an evidence of how malicious you were. Should you but fall your integrity an opinion strongly propagated by several influential papers in the Nation.

Last night these same five and two others happened together in Beers' wing depot, and I never before met in so spontaneous a congress meeting before. If the original Trump of Liberty had been sounded by the Old Goddess herself, it could not have afforded more satisfaction than did your able and masterly Speech on Popular Sovereignty. We are all willing to stand by its doctrines, and moreover, we pray that the God of our people may give you a long life of such work.

When I sat down to write my object was simply to ask you to send me a copy of your Speech in pamphlet form, as I want to get it bound for my library, but upon
reflection, I thought it not out of place
to inform you of the feeling of the
people on this interesting subject here
about, as it is the theme in every little
knot of people go where you will—
in the black shop, in the store, in
the ware house or in the high-way.

Very respectfully and sincerely,
I am your fellow citizen and
supporter as a “greater sovereign”
much dead, and I can safely say
one thousand more like me in
this city who did not vote for
Mr. Buchanan.

John W.
Dear Mr. Edgar,

December 12th, 1854

Sir,

You will please send your book and any public documents. Books, etc. You may be pleased to present your recommendations in this matter. I believe there is no lack of any documents at Rollen Office. Reports or any thing of the kind will look to your information. Send them to me and I will give them to our friends and will inform the proper authorities as to any information will be given. Thankful in every respect.

Yours faithfully,

William Edgar

Missouri
Vermillion, Ills.
Week 12th 1857.
J. S. Yeagin

Handwritten notes.
New Haven,
Dec 12th 54

Honor S A Douglas
Dear Sir,

Since my return I have made it my special business to converse with leading Democrats in reference to the position you have taken upon the Senatus Consultum. Without an exception they pertain you to the fullest extent and are ready if the Administration dares to make any reproach to support you through and through. It is the opinion of the most sagacious reliable judges that in such a contingency you would command the support of four fifths of the Democratic party. The young men are for you then as a personal advantageism felt for you as a man solid as one else in the party can command. They are making arrangements to circulate your speech there should the state allcall endeavors to bring...
such influence as will compel the dem-
ocratic representatives from this State to ex-
press themselves. I agree with you; but they are looking for certain bar-
corn and will not dare to take a decided stand. I wish especially to obtain in the strictest confidence
your wishes as to a public demonstration or a
meeting, meeting satirizing some positive
and instilling our representatives with a
feeling of our enabling act can be held at any
time. I would always be hearty if we could
hold a special point; we would like to be en-
cluded in the resolutions. If the smirch should
come to the surface, there should be a clearly
defined separation between the Administrators
and我自己. I will at once establish, if it should be
deemed expedient, a Donor's Paper in this bit.

I have now but one wish connected with the
attitude to see our triumph in your present positio
stir up the decreed reward, the final office in
the state, of the people. Most faithfully,

[Signature] Thomas Beatman