North Woodstock, Connecticut, Dec. 13, '57

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

M. D. Sir,

I have read your speech in the Senate with great interest and the sentiments of your present course but commended the measure of Mr. Webster. I am mindful and should be adopted by every citizen of the Southern States and I am strongly opposed to it.

During the election, the Union is not in the best condition. The Union clockmen are advocating this measure. In fact, these very gentlemen were sustained by Gen. Henry and all the leading politicians of our State and are credible people. We ourselves a moment on any other occasion. Should the Southern Convention be sustained, we are renounced. We pro

achieved by every Black Republican in the South. If your foreseen is sustained, it will give us a perfect and complete triumph and will surely enable the democrats not only in Connecticut but in other states. We both except those of the North and they, the Know Nothing of the State governments. But otherwise, we shall all be churred like a rotten vessel I hope.
hope however this may be accepted of the
interest of the democratic party may be
maintained. And it seems to me this can
only be done by sustaining the position you
have taken and it should seem in spite of all
the demonstrations made in Kansas
long since. Now be thrown for the peace of
Journey of anxiety the losses of the Democratic
party number eight on all further opposi-
tion and let the peace of Kansas be
thrown in their own way—according to the
true election of popular candidates and
let the country have a rest but it seems they
will not let it come. Then until then
according to the old Groome where the gods
would elect they be just another mob
please let one hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

Woodstock, Conn.
P. O. Whist
North Woodstock
Dec. 13
Re: Mr. W. H. McCormick's
request for 500 cans of his product.

Sent

FREE

Sent

Ave, Stephen A. Douglas
Member of U.S. Senate
Washington City
Petersburg, Virginia
Dec. 13, 1857

Honorable Douglas,

Sir: As an American citizen, a
Southern slaveholder, born and
bred such, I think mine through
me a stranger to you. To give any
thanks, that all I have to give, for
your prompt and decided opposition
to the reconstruction constitution. It
is a piece of political hypocrify
that would disgrace a society by
enlightened age than we live in.
It tells an deliberate lie on its
face and was evidently intended to
be deceptive. The fact that two
copies of that constitution have been
prepared, one with and the other without
the slavery clause, but shows the more
plainly that the sole reason that the cause
section was submitted, was intended to
be filled in the popular mind and to
give the appearance of a fair and true
The old republican principle that power not granted is prohibited, cannot be fairly gotten rid of in its application to this constitution, on the question of the rightful prosperity of its submission to the people in its entirety. I understand the facts. The act of the legislative legislature, calling the constitutional convention, is definite on this topic. Then the power to think convention to remake a constitution with and to nothing it to the people, is not alleged. That Deprives that cling to the principle that all undelegated power is resolute to the people, you will know. The idea of Senator Blair, Taney and the other day, if of the two, is entirely accurate. The ordinary legislation acts under a constitution not given by the people, and the constitution gives no power to make laws without referring them back to the ratified by the people. The
power is expressly vested with only
in the other case. In appointing
a convention to make a constitution,
all power is retained in the original
fountain, the people, which they have not
given away in the preliminary legislation.

I will only add that I ever
against the Kansas bill; but, as it
is, the law, I wish to see it fairly
executed; and would resist to the
death, any attempt to have it
perverted from its original design.

I am very truly,

R. R. Collier

P.S. I think the true doctrine of the whole
matter is that Congress is clothed by the federal
constitution with the oversight of the territory,
and cannot lay it aside. But that in taking
the oversight, it should be done, not by
constraint, but willingly. Congress, through a duly
the people have rights. Congress "shall guarantee"
a republic of the territory, and Congress is instructed
to intervene on the subject of negro slavery by the Con-
stitution and its expression by the Supreme Court— all
other subjects are within its province; and with or without
the Kansas act, Congress, having the oversight, must see
so it that the people enjoy their rights fairly and fully.
Lenawee, Dec. 13th 1839

To Mr. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I write you for the purpose of asking your influence in my behalf, as my son will make application to the department for me, in order to obtain the publication in my paper, Lenawee Journal, of the Lett's of Mail Contracts. You will confer a great favor by forwarding this in this particular.

It would afford me the utmost pleasure, if you would write me your views upon the Kansas question. I desire to do what is right and at the same time take such a provision...
so will come to the benefit of my party and my friends. So far as I have been able to learn your views they correspond with mine. You have doubtless seen the proceedings of our county caucuses, in which a resolution will be found in your favor for the next legislature.

May my last assurance be that this is the feeling throughout Indiana. Expediting will not deter her delegate from doing his duty in 1860.

Your Friend
G. A. Cooksey
R. R. Collier

Petersburg, Va
Dec 13/57

Appraiser
Washington City, D.C.
Dec 13/57

Dear Judge:

I enclose you a couple of letters which I intended to have shown you. Please send some of your speeches to both Ed and myself.

Dayton, O.
Officer, Colonel O.

The "Stateman" will reprint it.

Yours truly,

Sam L. Cox

Send me some of your speeches, without fail.
Washington City
Dec 13th 1857
S. B. Cot
including letters

sent
My dear Judge:

I got in at one yesterday and write this at 12 this evening (Sunday.) The feeling in this community in support of your position is absolutely astonishing. I have not met a single Democrat who does not entirely support you. Our paper goes up every day and every mail brings me the strongest expressions of sympathy and support from our leading men throughout the state. You will see in the Press of yesterday an extract from the paper published at Somerset, the residence of Mr. Attorney General Black, in which strong ground is taken against the decomposing Constitution. The demand for your speech was so great that we are compelled to put another edition to press. It has done more to settle and crystallize the minds of our people than all things put together. I regard it as the triumph of your life. The opinion that Bigler made an ass of himself is universal. Charles Brown, who served in Congress with you, told me yesterday that he was amused at Bigler putting himself in your power, that he regarded you as the ablest debater in America. The mourns over Bigler's fate. You must keep this feeling up. Be on the
alert for him when he speaks on Tuesday, and expose
and ridicule for work as he is his presumption and
safety deserve to be shown up. He was opposed to
the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and
when he was nominated refused to allow the Convention
to endorse it. I think in his Pittsburg speech of '56
he took ground for submitting the Constitution
of Kansas to the people. All eyes are turned
upon you and if you have lost some friends in
the South you have gained thousands in the North.
With my kindest and best regards to Mrs.
Douglas I remain, very truly,
Your devoted friend,

Yours respectfully,

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Washington,
D.C.
J. H. Finney
Phila
Dec. 13 54
"Says the Judge an "All right!"
see Vol. 21 part 2, 1st, comp. Globe, p. 49-50, page 1549, for the Motion. Non-tax Senators against the Californias bill. It is great. It is all your ground, thoroughly set out. See to it as once, if you have not already got hold of it. I hate you have seen Lord. I write you again by the next mail.

Mr. S. L. Dougla.

Phila.
Dec. 13, 1852.
Dubuque, Dec. 13, 1857

Dear Sir! I hope you may excuse me, if I take the liberty, to ask you for a great favor.

We wish to have some of the democratic leading English papers. But we are not rich enough to pay for. Would you be so kind, to open us a way, to have some such English exchange papers? We should infinitely grateful to you. The "Dubuque National Democrat" is now in good hands and shall, I hope so, be influential in a short time. Again, excuse our liberty.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant

Victor William Frewich
Editor of the Dubuque National Democrat.

(formerly editor of the Chicago National Democrat.)
Victor Wilhelm Foerlich
Dubuque Armory
Dubuque, Iowa
American English Exchange
Dec. 18th
1867
Can it be that the Administration has been induced to abandon the great cardinal, fundamental principles of the Democracy — to fail in the redemption of its political and personal pledges solely from the vanguard ambition of a Cabinet officer to be President? It can't be else.
W. Grandin
322 4th Ave
Washington
Oct 13/57

Petruccio

L. + lucio
The New York Democracy on the Kansas

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 11.

We are not disposed to undervalue the importance of the events that have occurred in Kansas, for there are none that call for stronger observance and are of greater moment to the good Democratic principles that are the basis of our present prosperity. The labor, the setbacks, and the overthrow of the Democratic Party in Kansas, as it now stands, are none of the issues that have been decided. The result is that the Democratic Party in Kansas, as it now stands, is not the same as the Democratic Party of yesterday. A new organization is now in the making, and the people of the state are in the process of reorganizing the Democratic Party in Kansas.

During the observations over the Kansas controversy, I have been struck with the fact that the events that have occurred in Kansas are not the result of accident, but of design. The Democratic Party has been in Kansas for the purpose of promoting the interests of the state, and the people of the state are in the process of reorganizing the Democratic Party in Kansas.

The President in his Message expresses his deep concern over the events that have occurred in Kansas, and he urges the Democratic Party to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such events. The President's message is a call for action, and it is a call that the Democratic Party must heed.

The President's Message recognizes the necessity of the Democratic Party to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such events. The President's message is a call for action, and it is a call that the Democratic Party must heed.

The President in his Message expresses his deep concern over the events that have occurred in Kansas, and he urges the Democratic Party to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such events. The President's message is a call for action, and it is a call that the Democratic Party must heed.

The President in his Message expresses his deep concern over the events that have occurred in Kansas, and he urges the Democratic Party to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such events. The President's message is a call for action, and it is a call that the Democratic Party must heed.

The President in his Message expresses his deep concern over the events that have occurred in Kansas, and he urges the Democratic Party to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such events. The President's message is a call for action, and it is a call that the Democratic Party must heed.
Launching Large Ships.
The Editor of The New York Times.
It has struck me forcibly, in view of the recent difficulties attendant upon the launching of the smoothly streamlined Great Eastern, that a much more method of building large ships is both desirable and safe. It appears to me that there is nothing to prevent a large ship—no matter how large—from being built as an entire unit for disembarking directly into the river, the water which the architects intended to use and from which water comes.
As admitting that those whose profession has led me to study materials and methods may, more adequately, express the importance of giving to the judgment of the public a more complete plan, and to carry out its details, I merely ask that this paper may be discovered in the future, so that it may lead people to believe that this writer respectfully yours,

OREGON MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LAPWAI INDIANS—Some interesting cases are talked of in European theatrical circles. The success of the new play, "The Squaw Man," in London, has brought the attention of the British stage to the Indians of this country. The characters are realistically portrayed, and the play is a great success.

The noted Indian chief, Joseph, the last of the Nez Perce, has departed to his rest. It is said that he died of old age, having been a brave warrior who fought against the white man for his tribe's survival.

AURY, or D. LIPTON—Dr. Lipton, the great African explorer, left London yesterday for a tour of exploration. On this occasion he will visit the interior of Africa, where he intends to make important discoveries.

THE POPES AND THE INDIAN MISSIONS—The Papal Mission to the Indians has been a great success. The Pope has received 1,000 letters from his Indian missions, expressing their gratitude for the help they have received.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

A caucus of the Democratic Senators was held to-day, on the Frizer and Committee. It was suspected that an effort would be made there to read Dorgan out of the party, by expelling some other senator than Dorgan from the Committee of which he is a member. A Senator opposed to him, however, denies any such effort, and says that Dorgan was treated with profound respect. The Committee on Territorial Affairs, however, was审议 so as to be condemned as to leave him in the minority.

It is stated in confidential circles that the Demo- cratic delegation from Indiana has had a long inter- view with the House Committee on territory, and that in full consultation they could not support the Lecompton Constitution, after the report of Sen- ator Dorgan. There can be no doubt that such a report might be fatal to the cause.

The Governor telegraphed to every state to-day to say that Governor Whiteaker, was without a rival. Master, the Secretary of the Administration, has returned to Kansas with Gen. Dorgan.

The course of Mr. Dorgan continues to be the sub- ject of so much excited discussion. That is to be read out of the Democratic Party without the benefit of an elective victory was the conclusion of every sup- porter of the Administration.

The hostility with which he is purposely would scarcely content. He has clearly committed the impudent falsehood, or he is a fool, and the free people of Kansas will know in time what their duty is to do.

Mr. B. declined, insisting upon his duty to remain in the party and exert his influence for the measure. Mr. Dorgan will assume the same attitude by the Democratic Party, and whether he succeeds or not as well as did others, will be determined from now until, with all power, demand perfect for the emergence of his effort.

The Secretary of the Treasury hopes to be able to perfect his detailed and special plan for the Treasury notes to be paid on Dec. 15. Mr. B. desires to see him choose to avoid it, on an opportunity given to the domestic exchanges of the country, by obtaining from congress temporary authority to make a reserve deposit of two million dollars at the different banks. Mr. Blair is to be used at once to the benefit of the interior, and authorized to make a reserve deposit for the Union. This reserve will be stricken out in the Senate. To- want of it has been severely felt in the late pressure, when the government was frequently inspected to allow deposits of this character, but lacked the power to do so.

The Standing Committees of the House of Repre- sentatives are expected to be announced on Monday next. Wright's Journal is at work at it. It is possible, the arrangement which I announced last week giving the Chairmanship of the Committee on War and Peace to Mr. Farnsworth, and that on Foreign Relations to Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania.

That the arrangement was made, cannot be denied; but, whether it persists, form probably differs a little from what is generally supposed. It is not certain that Mr. O., in his agreement, is a gentleman, but he agreed to let the President name the Chair- men of the two Committees in question, leaving Mr. B. to name the other. He desires that he should be the Chairman of the one, and Mr. Jones the Chairman of the other.

Chambers, of North Carolina, applies to Chair- man of Foreign Relations, and every effort is made to secure his services.

Another reason why the President desires that Mr. Jones should receive this position, may be found in the fact that he is at present Minister to England, to succeed Mr. Dallas.

The feeling in favor of chalking out volunteers for the Pacific coast to combat the impending national rebellion, in very decided here. Should volunteer recruits be not impossible, General Lane, of Oregon, will be ordered the com- mand of them.

Avenue Park, of San Francisco, son of "Earl" Billy" Barra, of Virginia, will probably be appointed Naval Officer at the former place, vice Aston, the as-
Anti-Slavery View of Mr. Douglas' Position.

From the National Era.

The position of Mr. Douglas is a subject of serious speculation. The Republican party, as well as friends of the Union, are anxious to learn what the issues of his campaign will be.

It is a position which he will not act well unless he stands by his party. But in his party, his ambition is always to be a leader. He must maintain the course of Mr. Buchanan in relation to the Leesmulconey Convention, and if possible, he must manage his opposition as, while saving his influence with the Northern leaders, he shall be able to act with the Southern men. His relations with the former constitute him a more effective organ of the action of the Leesmulconey Convention than the latter could be.

His views are of equal importance. If he does not interest the Southern men in voting to his platform with them, they may be of no importance.

It is desirable to organize an Army of New Mexico, which has elected a delegate to Congress, and which is believed by the Slave States to be controlled by its supporters. It is desirable to organize two or three territories and by the touching of those territories, by the South, to make the Union a permanent institution.

There is no power in the United States that can prevent the people of a State from altering their Constitution as shall be proper, either by the creation of organic laws, or an opposition of views. But in New Mexico there is no power to prevent the people of a State from altering their Constitution as shall be proper, either by the creation of organic laws, or an opposition of views.

The people of a State, if God's law can be enforcement, have the right to offer to the people of a State, if God's law can be enforcement, have the right to offer a Constitution which shall be proper, either by the creation of organic laws, or an opposition of views. But in New Mexico there is no power to prevent the people of a State from altering their Constitution as shall be proper, either by the creation of organic laws, or an opposition of views.

Public Printing—The Charge of Corruption.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, D.C., Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Before a special dispatch to-day came the fact that the Senate has disposed of the charge of corruption, by the imposition of a fine and the suspension of the defendants for a term of years.

The case of the United States v. the defendants, charged with bribe-taking and conspiracy to defraud the government, was heard in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the defendants were convicted on the 7th of December.

The defendants were charged with having taken bribes, being members of the House of Representatives, and being in the service of the government, and having agreed to do certain acts in consideration of the payment of money.

The case was tried before the Judge of the United States and a jury, and the defendants were found guilty on the 7th of December.

The defendants were sentenced to a fine of $50,000 and the suspension of their membership in the House of Representatives for a term of years.

The defendants will appeal to the Supreme Court, and the case will be heard there on the 10th of December.
Mon, Dec 13, 1857

Mr. J. A. Douglas

I believe that man is governed to a certain extent by the influence that surrounds him and knowing the position you occupy in relation to our Kansas difficulties, and being a democrat myself I feel at liberty to give you my views on the subject when you first introduced the Kansas Bill, I thought it was bad policy for our party, but still thought it to be right according to the constitution for it was an unchangeable fact the policy of the fathers was to restrict slavery to its least possible limits, the policy of the fathers could not impair the rights of the South now or them guaranteed in the constitution, the fact constitutional rights of both north and south are acknowledged in the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, the principle of the Kansas Bill can hold the democratic party together and preserve the union if the democratic party is split at the north, where is the union, the line must come north & south, it looks to me as if the union can only be preserved by strictly adhering to the
Principals of the Kansas Bill, sire, the southern Democrats almost to a man are looking to you to see that those principles are not violated, be fearless, the entire Democratic Party at the north is with you in sentiment. I in the position you have taken in the secession constituting of the conservative sentiment of the South is with you; you hold the allegiance of your & the administration & the fire eaters must yield. If a sectional war has yet to come up the grace of God, let it come from the South, F. I hope it may be avoided, I am nothing but a humble farmer one of your constituents and if it were by the consent of the people I would be the bearer from you but I know you have more important business than answering such letters as this. If it is not answered I shall not be disappointed.

Your obedient, [Handwritten Signature]

[Handwritten Signature]
Harley Green
Morton Ill
Dec, 13 1837

affair, you cause
us a concern, philosopher's
disposition

Leu.

120
Canandaigua 13th Oct 1857

My Dear Sir,

I have this moment finished the reading of your Speech, on the President's Message - I read it aloud to my wife - I cannot refrain from saying, that, I read it, with great interest and attention and with profound admiration for the strength and boldness of the positions taken and so logically and able maintained.

I am proud of the head I wear, that, under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the owner, could again so fearlessly arrow and sustain, the great and noble cause of Popular Sovereignty.

Whilst I was exceedingly interested in the debate and was proud of the consummate tact and address displayed, by the Chief Debater, I must sincerely regret, that, there seemed to be a necessity, forced upon him, to take issue with the President - I regret also, that, there should "a seeming occasion"
The President is right in saying that Kansas has occupied too much of the public attention.

Allow me to say, that, I do most sincerely hope and pray, that the discussion of the several subjects and the final dissolution thereof, connected as it is, with Northern Political Abolitionism, the great cause of our Party, may not force Stephen A. Douglas, upon whose eyes many are fixed, as the leader of the great National Democratic Party, North & South, East & West, in the year 1860, to assume an antagonistic position, with to that Party.

Excuse me, when I say that, whilst I have high & profound respect for your wisdom, ability, and political honesty and dignity, I shudder, when I look back upon the Political arena, and contemplate the weight of noble hearts and men, among which are young, and very old, Bar & Bench, caused by the waves and tempest, raised by the discussion of the great question of Slavery.

Excuse me, My Dear Sir! When I say that, whilst your Democratic Ancestry, especially at the North, love, honor and respect you more the less, when you so nobly and distinctly attempt the sentiment, so eloquently expressed, that, "I will go as far as you, if you to save the Party," I have a much heart in the great cause, that binds us together as a party or any man living. I will sacrifice any thing, short of principle and honor, for the peace of the Party, but if the Party will not stand by its principles, its faith, its pledge, I will stand there and abide whatever consequences may result from the position. We tremble whilst you make it, in its connection. Do not misunderstand me. I, who for conscience sake have fought all my life politically, with kindness, & personal friends, am the last man, to encourage or justify the selling of promotion, at the expense of faith, & principle.
But, My Dear Sir, Your Friends love you so well, that We are jealous.

of the Utterance of your Word.

I desire to present my kind regards to Mrs. Douglas.

With the most anxious prayers for your continued health and prosperity, in which my Wife joins, remain kindly Your Friend

Thomas W. Howard

Non Scholae, Sed Scholariae

Ps. 119:13 Consider the Elders from the heart, not the head.

J.H. McDowell

Baradique, My.

Concerning

Thelma McDowell
Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dr. Sir: I take the liberty of ad-—

earing you in regard to a subject of great im-
portance to the Pacific. I do so now, because
in the year 1842, I drafted a Bill that enacts
the case precisely. If you concede to the fact
Your Bill provided for the establishment of
Military Posts on the Main Emigrant Trail
by one hundred and miles. The Bill entitled
the Emigrant Solons with liberty to re-

come on the same then families, against land
impositions, for six or seven years, at the expiration of the term, to be en-

titled to a certain amount of land.

What now became of the Bill I do not now
acquaint, but its passage there would not
only have benefited us, but and we have pre-
vented the difficulties we now have to meet
at Salt Lake.

My object in writing to you now is to urge
you to introduce again that Bill, and pass it.

Your care I know, and will in doing so, en-
duer such essential service to us on this
coast, as only always makes us feel
that on directly one you come they, while on admit your great services nationally. In connection with your bill to be
satisfied. But, the Post, you should also provide for a Telegraph, which can be easily kept in order with stations only the hundred miles distant. So one
of this preparation, not of the Government, can look to pay one
hundred thousand dollars for Lincoln,
Is the way I do this under a
late to say, there is help there in
devour full operation, and I join the
full at thirty to two days return in the
promise o' descend, with any amount
of amount the Government being required
for raise performance of any bill.
The telegraph station at the Post Office
depot is being run. No long distance
handled that route, and some two miles
the Oakland train is, for as far as I know it,
engaged, has been put in services, unless established as the stations on the main
handled long distance; as the
has been from thousand dollars paid
by the Department for that service,
so much. There are away. If that once
which is handled by emigrants has been
patched, and stations established which
are immense engines, for which, the laws
maken donates, I know, on which have
been granted, been petitioned; but as the other
stands are so bad. If as ever, the
want something that will facilitate
a movement to make the emigrant route
also.
But, the Post, will do it, and
we want them on a route that will
furnish gas. The last route
for those purposes, is pointed out by
the major 57 handle, from this
Miracle - up the Platte - Kansas to
East Water - Kansas to the Repub. -
Kansas by Hong Lakes to the Sacramento.
Here, is the route now handled by
new benefits of the emigrants', and 57 the
route which ought to be selected for the
Military Post, and ought to be<br>
also for the Government, and ought to be
facilitated to much revenue.
The one, the Oakland train is put with a
lead of, without its location on that trail.
No objection to furnish its security, and
protection for immigrants, all papers, and
letters. Nothing but the locomotive can give
so new corner than the Steamers, or this
My idea on this subject I submit to you fully & frankly, I without reserve. They treated high up in the mountains, I can see things as they present themselves in their true light, & I hope you will take only suggestions as they are intended. I give them such consideration as you may think them worth.

You have one way from it, in the state, & I wish you to consider in one of them.

Respectfully,

Wm. M. Castle

P.S. & Private, I wish you tocultivate our Senator Edward. He is an amiable man, if you can try to become friends with him to the contrary notwithstanding.
To  

S. A. Douglas

My Dearest Sir:

I cannot longer resist the inclination that impels me to acknowledge to you my thanks for your prompt attention to the Kansas difficulty. I have read with deep interest your intention to introduce, at an early day, a form for a constitution for the state government of Kansas that will prepare a probable way for their admission into the Union. I hope you will not delay. I know no man that has labored perseveringly or with moral zeal, ability and honorable devotion to that perplexed question than Mr. Ho— and I trust our country will reward him so that we may have wise, learned men of eminent talent. I am so greatly impressed by enlightened mind. I desire if it be possible I am one of those old and never any thing else but a friend. God wills a know ledge shall now to show honour is due, although I am a stranger to you— you are not attiont to me. The short history of your life abounds with passages of great eloquence and statesmanlike views and lofty democratic principles. I think our much respected Senator Mr. Owen my friend will not soon forsake Kansas with you again especially when the roads have not been traveled. He was a little off the train but yet him back kindly offer a family discord.
If possible try and do Your best to fabricate a bill for a Kansas Constitution that will meet the approval of Congress and set aside the conditions of those two other parties that will carry over to the other. The free state party takes a stand, they have all along been doing wrong, and they have caused a lot of trouble. They need to see a plan to rule or ruin well, we must help them in the wrong, but we will not do so by endorsing the actions of the delegate that found the Kansas Constitution. Their refusal to give the people a fair approval or rejection is not according to what we have both been brought up in. I often fear and almost shudder for the state of our country. We try to believe and often say that our form of government is no longer an experiment but I really am not so sure. I could not have better hope if this abominable free soil or abolition party was nailed to the wall and even then it is very true if it had been tried it would have Union lost as it has. Since we never could have framed a Constitution; the abolition party are very active and extremely wicked, they appear to be composed by a single idea and are for nothing else they would injure this government except to absolute ruin rather than having the least amount of the administration rules. You cannot comprehend them, by being just to the truth and lying up to the letter and spirit of that Constitution that our forefathers established before we were born.

My anxiety for the prompt action in this serious difficulty, and my wish in your ability you must accept as a different analogy for this instance. And may the Father of all mankind enable you to do something that will conciliate the states in Kansas and let that distraction that tends to away man against man, state against state and one section against another for our cause.

Yrs. Very Respectfully,

Francis V. Bell

Fayette County

P.S. I take this liberty of writing to your Representative Mr. Montgomery in the other house to give you his natural aid.

P.S. I will write and advise.
Hudson, Dec. 12th, 1857

S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

If I am not conforming to the usual custom in addressing one Rep from another State, it is to a heightened admiration of yours with a new and freshened feeling incited by your last great speech. Without troubling you with more of my own views, may I deduce through you, Young, during this Present Congress?

Yours Respt.

To Hon. S. A. Douglas

P. E. Kirk, M.D.
L. E. Kirk M.D.
Johnston, N.Y.
Breins Spechote.
Dec. 12th
1867
American youth in moral literature will secure a favorable reception. We remain your most obedient servant,
W. T. Pitts

ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE,
Somerset, Perry County, Ohio.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dec. 18th 1857
Dear Sir,

Knowing you to be a friend and zealous promoter of learning, I desire to inform you of the Philodemic Society of St. Joseph College, near Somerset, Ohio. I desire to extend to you the invitation to become a member of the society. I have the honor to be, etc.

[Handwritten notes on the left side of the page]
It is sufficient to mention our benediction, the duty, and indeed make
able statement. Gen. Osgood has it one of our principal aims, to supply
sponsoring us not only by becoming and the deficiency, as we have there is no
honorary member, but also by our other object which dictates we would
cable contributions to our library; had it been true, for we look upon
The object of the Philodemics, our Library, with pride when we
Society is the improvement of the mind that with the money, which
members, by reading and debating, therenever would have been spent whole
more philosophical, political, and scientific knowledge.

Our library, composed of standards, preserve our names, "hark" in our
and works, is a much intrinsic. Alma Mater,

police, though it can not be said
of a great number of volumes.

It consists of upwards of six hundred
and is yearly being increased.

And concerning one might seem to be sufficiently, however, we deem it proper to do
large for our purpose but we find extremely difficult, to obtain a vision of the difficulty of the

many parts of Boston, hence to

and reliable information concerning College,

Trotting that your desire

and difficulty, we consider for the advancement of the
Mr. congratulating.

[Signature]

Bath, Me., Dec. 13, 1857

Dear Sir,

Perhaps I ought to believe that praise from republican lips will only tend to create a doubt in your mind of the correctness of your course, and prove myself accordingly. However that may be, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that I read your late speech with perfect admiration. Whether I look to the soundness of the doctrines, or the admirable conviction with which they are stated and urged; the feeling I have is that there is nothing to be lopped off; nothing to be
That such views must commend themselves to sensible and candid men the world over, that they will ultimately prevail, is as certain as that reason still bears sway among men. But will they prevail now?

As you may not recognize me by my signature, I take the liberty to remind you of one who occupied for a few weeks last centur, a seat in the U. S. Senate.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

A. B. Tozer

Hon. A. Douglas,
U. S. Senate
South Royalston
Mass. Dec 13/7

Mr. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

Will you be so kind as to forward to my address, several copies of your speech in reply to the President's message on the admission of Kansas, for distribution? It was wise & rich for the occasion and is well liked at home as the north. And you will receive the thanks of all the lovers of the true principles of popular sovereignty.

Yours,

A. W. Sherwin
Circa Clifton Co. N.Y.
December 13th 1837.

Cousin Daniel,

Accept me affectionately a stranger in your home, and writing to add my vote in the great question that now prevails among all the people of the county. The right of the people to govern themselves, in other words, the right to elect their representatives to the National Constitution, one by one, and to act in accordance with their beliefs. Perhaps, it will not be deemed unwise to express my case to you, that I am taking an active part in the politics of the county for the last twenty years and have been deemed worthy by the Constituency of this County to represent them in the Legislatures of the State, and in the late Congress, time to say, that I was a member of a party that was generally in opposition to your views upon National Questions, but when old parties were broken up and old bonds were removed for a new year, have found myself at sea, and in looking about for a political chart, I embraced the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the exposition of the free soil as laid down in the Cincinnati Platform, and have been zealously advocating the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and shown in the act and expounded in the subsequent exposition of the Democratic Party, which doctrine I believe to be the true theory of our Government and the only basis, upon which a National Party, could stand.
And in the only safe solution of the disturbing questions which are to be, the only safe solution of the danger which is to be, the only safety which is given, the only hope which we can have is to work peacefully and quietly, quietly, quietly, quietly. I am not my opinion is in harmony with your views when I say that there is no possibility of a renewal of the past, no possibility of a renewal of the past, no possibility of a renewal of the past. We are to believe that we are united for the good of the people, the good of the people, the good of the people.

And in the only safe solution of the disturbing questions which are to be, the only safe solution of the danger which is to be, the only safety which is given, the only hope which we can have is to work peacefully and quietly, quietly, quietly, quietly. I am not my opinion is in harmony with your views when I say that there is no possibility of a renewal of the past, no possibility of a renewal of the past, no possibility of a renewal of the past. We are to believe that we are united for the good of the people, the good of the people, the good of the people.

And in the only safe solution of the disturbing questions which are to be, the only safe solution of the danger which is to be, the only safety which is given, the only hope which we can have is to work peacefully and quietly, quietly, quietly, quietly. I am not my opinion is in harmony with your views when I say that there is no possibility of a renewal of the past, no possibility of a renewal of the past, no possibility of a renewal of the past. We are to believe that we are united for the good of the people, the good of the people, the good of the people.
in the local paper and that it will be of course published in full, I would ask you to forward me a copy, and I will see that faithful and proper distribution. In process of time and in the pursuance of events, I may deem it proper to trouble you again with some of my views on this interesting subject. But for the present, I will close this hasty despatch by expressing my respects,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

If you wish to trouble me further, please direct Dr. Andrew S. to

Dr. Andrew S.
Birney Pike, Ill., Jan. 13, 1837
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
R. Spalding

Please send me the South Carolina contribution to knowledge and any other public with you have for distribution that will be advantageous to the cause of education and science.

Yours respectfully,

Samuel A. Stiles Jr.
Amanda.

Barry.

P.R.C.O.

G.C.


Dec. 13th

2007
Winechatle, Ill.
Dec 13 et 1871
Dr. J. Thorn

Winechatle, Dec 13/71
Hon. S. A. Douglas
Sir,

Will you be so kind as to place me on your document list. I have charge of our County paper which has become Democratic since I took it. I get a public document of any kind by conferring the above favor you will thus.

Your truly

[Signature]

Address

[Signature] J. Thorn
Winechatle
Buffalo Dec. 13, 1857

Mr. S. G. Drayton,

Dear Sir:—I have just received from a personal note from the White House. I must say that it does not seem satisfactory just to submit it to the people for approval or rejection.

It is not the way I understood it. In my state.

The Constitution of Virginia made in 1821, was submitted directly to the people in whole. It is in my humble judgment, the only true democratic doctrine. We have never had an amendment to it, without submitting it directly to the people.

But I have no fear of republic.

Yours truly,

D. Fillington.
Buffalo
Dec 13th 1857
H. Tillinghast
Political
The hard work men are to lead is not usually associated with great ambition. Such men work hard.

It is a question just now whether the thorough study of a statesman.

The President, who was expected to be Jacksonian in his tone, has failed to meet the popular sentiment. The government can by a special tax on stamps, raise utterly out of existence paper money. Any measure, however mild, against the Banks, will mean their scrutiny. Such extreme measures will do no more than rally an enthusiastic party in the people.

Very, very truly,

[Signature]

From [Name]

At the Hague, Orange Co.

December 15, 1857

Sir,

I take a liberty of being unknown to you, but I mean no disrespect.

Your just, dignified, and impartial speech in the Senate, matter has placed you most prominently before the people.

There is another question, which the people feel most acutely, namely, on just now, and on which sentiment among the masses is pretty uniform

[Signature]
S. J. Van Pelt
Newburgh
Orang Co.
Dec 13, 1857.

After this Comer 1st Washington rogues go to take the lead in war against both free blacks etc.

[Signature]

In thorough thorough reform, in this question the people want a leader — such a leader as Gen. Jackson who can take extreme ground, because extreme ground is right. The country is full of honest hard-working men, farmers, merchants, mechanics, laborers who feel that every one to them by paper-money and look for a leader in a war for its utter extinction. Gen. Jackson himself had no such gallant army of followers but his war against the old Bank, an army that would now be to war on all Bank-paper.