Rockford
December 21[st]/37

Honor[able Stephen A. Do][g][o][s of Washington](Tod) N.C.

Sir,

During the Campaign of 1856, a few of us who remained in the State and when the storm was at its summit, opposed your visitation and speaking at Rockford and not that we did not wish to see and hear you but we believed you would not be permitted to speak. Such was public opinion and there we now listen with astonishment to the oratories delivered upon the Character of the Illinois Senator. What new truths have been revealed? Some of us have not discovered but the great majority that but a few months since we loudly in their protestations of the meanest of the Mars are now foremost in their praise. Their Gens are spiked and the surrender is unconditional. I trouble you with these few lines that you may now reasonably hope to
Can convert the world to the true prin-
ciples of self government.

John Stanley
W. H. Roe

Rockford, Ills
June 1st, 1847
Mr. R. R.
Political
G. W. Newcomer
Elgin Co.
Dec 2 1857
Trustee
17 Specie
Arbitrato
Laws.

100 Dart

Elgin Nov 1857
Here I am to place
between us
if it is possible that
this law copy of your
speech I can use them to
great advantage at this time
it takes much out of these
words and the honestembroth
that left us is all one to get
back.
I remain as to

G. W. Newcomer

50.000

$0 0.000

$0 0.000
R. I. Reynolds

Waterloo, N.P.
Dec. 21, '57.

Want the Speech.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Mr. President,

Having been deeply interested in the Kansas Question, and having read with interest your report, "34th Cong. 1st Sess."
No. 347 a speech of March 20, 1855, and feeling anxious to learn all that I can in regard to it, I beg the indulgence of asking for further information in regard to this deeply interesting subject of National Politics. I would...
at the same time find in my most sincere thanks for past favor from your honor, while I was at Peggiesburg N.B. in 1866.

Yours obliged
Honble L.T.
N.B. Reynolds

Westfield, Albany Co., N.Y.
Decr 21st 1867

Westfield.
Cleveland, Dec 21, 1857

Dear Douglas,

Your late speech upon Kansas affairs has created a good deal of excitement in this vicinity & the position of the Administration seems to astonish every one. I confess I am entirely taken aback at the course pursued by the President & Cabinet & perfectly surprised to learn that a majority of Congress are supposed to be with them. I am aware that the patronage of the Government can do wonders, but I think I can see clearly that if Kansas is admitted with the Lecompton Constitution the North & West are forever gone from the Democracy. To have them can be blind to the fact that until the introduction of the Nebraska Bill we had substantially run scripture North & West, and not when we obtained the last triumph by the slave of our teeth, and are as we should be if they united all over the Union, this pettifogging measure must come up and worse than fool away our hard earned strength. It is too bad.
Yed. Barney, tell my late and friends are boldly out for you, and do not hesitate, so to upon all occasion. In fact, Douglas, all have known, and felt, that you are right. The People are with you. I am always with you. God is with you too. And if Mr. Buchanan thinks that Mr. and
his Cabinet (seven if backed by a majority
in Congress) can ultimately triumph over
you, backed up as you are by the able,
known—gentlemen, he for once is very
much mistaken.

At a proper time (should it be
advisable in your opinion) we will
get up a meeting here of Nebraska
men to speak out upon your course.
We can fill all the Churches in the
City. Stand firm! Hold them still.
We are all well & sorry you are
not able to stop a few days with us
in your tour to Lincoln. Remember all kindly & give you best life & the Boy.

Yours truly,

Abraham Lincoln
Office of Riggs & Co.

Washington, D.C., 21 Dec. 1867

Edmund Rice
St. Paul

M. J.

We have now to

refer the recent pending

transaction, on the basis of

amount of strings due

them, due 16 June 2000.

say with a Aug. 1, 1869. 17.

Exchange P 130.83

P 2000.

We owe you received on sale of

your 10,000 not due 4 lost

2727. 28. 6. Nov.

1904 75 20

1869. 17 21 Dec.

65 01 20. leaving 0
Balance still due of $3,498.80 exclusive of interest due. I should think you ought now to remit sufficient to cover your entire debt or at once without further delay. You have not answered our last communications to you unless I trust our previous hand appeal will have immediate and proper attention on your part.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Edmund Price
St Paul
M. J.
Washington Knap Dec 21 1857

Man A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I should be pleased to have some samples of your late speech on the Kansas question in the present state of affairs here and will do good.

I am yours respectfully

[Signature]

J.P. Hutchinson
S. H. Ritchey
Abingdon
Mar. 24, Ill.
Dec. 21, 57.
Wanted: Freeeer.
Bath, Steuben Co., N.Y.
Dec. 21st, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir: I have seen by the papers, you have had 20,000 of your Kansas Speech published and I suppose you wish to distribute them, and I wish you would send me some for I will give them into the hands of our Democratic friends.

I am truly yours,

R. B. Robie.
Bath Street
27th
Dec 21st 1847
Ronald Rutie
Pittsburgh Dec. 21, 37

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

I recently had occasion to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh train of Chicago & R Co. at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mr. Robert McKee, one of my colleagues in the Board is also a Member of the Senate of Ohio; he is a friend of mine of long standing & feeling at liberty to inquire into his views in relation to Kansas affairs & express them favorably to the position you had taken on that question.

I suggested to him that this subject might afford him an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the Senate of Ohio by presenting his views in a series of resolutions sustaining your position in the Senate of several States which seemed to improve him favorably.

Now my object in taking this liberty of mentioning this matter is merely to suggest to you the propriety of your writing to him a kind letter which I have no doubt will confirm his intention of bringing forward his resolution at an early day of the session of the Ohio Senate.

As you have no knowledge of the fact,
usually I refer you to Governor Walker on that subject.

Col Pompy under the connection that I would not recommend any person to go, that was not prompted by honorable patriotic motives.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Robinson

Mr. McKelvy acccepted a letter from

clergy Logan County Ohio he is a clergyman by profession.
Mr. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favour to send me in the pamphlet form your late speech on the Declaration of Kansas, & oblige your friend,

W. Ross
W. Ralp
Pitfield Ill.
21 Decr 1857
Wash up shoes

[Signature]
Dec 21/57

Dear Mr. Douglas,

How are you? As you have not been a Democratic Member from this District to Congress as a matter of course, they had not remembered us by way of lending a Democrat any of the Statistical Reports in order of that sort. The liberty to discharge some of the duties of the Senate tends to some extent to keep a House and to write off Wend's and Democrat joints with the best respect.

H. Clinton 11/15
Dr. J. Kelmer
Salt Jackson
Dec. 21/59.
Parks Speech
Frankfort, Ky., Dec 21st 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

I have just returned from Kansas having left there on the 10th inst. I wrote to say that I have read your letter in the Senate on that portion of the President's Message relating to Kansas. Of course your position was not known in the Senate when I left, but I can tell you that your course will meet with the hearty support of your almost unanimous support of men of all parties in the Senate. All they ask is that Congress may reject the Sherman Constitution. There is greater unanimity among the people in their opposition to this Constitution than I have ever seen on any question before. The opposition is not confined to a single party, but men of all parties are uncompromising in their hostility to the mode of submission. And declare that neither Senate or Cabinet shall force a Constitution on them in the manner proposed. It is greatly to be regretted that the President has thought fit to disagree with Mr. Walker. Had Mr. Walker's policy been carried, not a single issue of trouble could have disturbed the peace of the Territory. All parties were anxious for quiet, and the best social influence had begun to characterize the dealings of men who once were in deadly array against each other. I do hope you will succeed at an early day in getting your Bill through Congress.

I cannot understand why Members of Congress, 1856.
according to the people themselves to adopt their Constitution. This Kansas question cannot be understood as for Walker with the you only by actual residence in the Territory. The people we have to deal with at this time are the men in office in that Territory that have the budget set up and anything that would injure the success of that body. Now, Mr. Walker, having a State of Kansas if I own by rights of the Majority, but not by mine, but I am requiring. The public mind in the Territory is wrought up to a State of frenzy, and I fear when the homeless for Mr. Walker's candid words the territory that these will be an outcome of violence. The public feel that they have heard on promise of a return of freedom while there is no longer any reliance only on the ruling party. And the President must accomplish himself as he has, there would not have been 20 votes cast on the Constitution. The same tendency has gone up in Arkansas, with the raising of the territory that the President sustained the action of the Congress - and so the Constitution, especially providing for that any inhabitants of the United States should be entitled to vote on the Constitution in any, and Mason says that the people of the territory to vote and intend to vote; they are especially invited to do for the people of the territory although they are not invited to vote as they are especially invited to do for the people of the territory although they are not invited to vote as they cannot vote for the Constitution will be at the different voting places. I see that there is no illegal voting. I wish conversation with the people to try will be doing a bloody one in the territory.

Missouri had given up all intention of making Kansas a Slave State, but the severity of the Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, and the President's policy so nothing with the brake, again being the field for them; I again it will be necessary to appoint another Governor for Kansas. The people barely expect an impartial and honest man to succeed Mr. Walker. If Mr. Walker has been swamped for doing his duty, here is the question of the people. His successor is expected both to carry on and an entirely different time of business. An appointment made by the Constitution and doing the bound of the people of the Territory is calculated, and I fear will be for the construction of great disaster in the Territory. The President's course is calculated to arouse even moderate Toward Congress to stay nothing without a party that feels and believes they have from their settlement in the long been the object of the administration, particular bills and measures. The President has treacherously made very much - the passage of your measure through Congress and the reappraisal of Walker to the Government of Kansas will settle all this whole question at once. Tell your friends that it is not the question of slavery that has produced this result but the manner of submission - there already months too long and we write in great haste because we have not more than 20 days, that I might say - I find that you consider the heavy oppression of the people by so far as I have been able to learn - I saw a ton myself, and I only enter you - Kansas Territory, as I said that of Mr. Walker - I am afraid to hear recognition and I am well to differ with the man who fights for it - With my hearty good wishes.
for the early and complete success of your Measure.

I am

Most Respectfully,

W. A. Settle

P.S. You can tell your Democratic friends in Congress that they will find some hundreds of the Democrats of Kansas as bitterly opposed to the LeCompton Constitution as the worst Black Republicans. The opposition is not confined to any one party but is next to universal.
Samuel S. Shotwell
Ottawa, Ill.
Dec. 21, 57.
Wanted Speech.

Ottawa Dec. 21, 57

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Sir,

You are already aware that your course on the Kansas question is winning golden opinions from the adherents to all parties. You will much oblige us by sending a copy of your recent speech on the Kansas question. (We have not been able to get it here.)

Respectfully yours,

Samuel S. Shotwell
Ottawa Ill.
Chicago Decr 21st 1857

Mr S. A. Douglas

Sir,

Having recently located in Chicago from New York City when from my youth I have acted with the National Democratic party. I wish desire now if your convenience permits to place my name on the list of your constituents in the West, that I may be furnished with such public documents and papers as in my judgment can be made of use by me, do not place of profit or consideration but simply wish to aid in the support of the Democratic Party. If I can be of...
Direct use in this section of Country
I am ready — I refer to Horace I Clark
and Eliza Ward Coys. Members of the
present Congress from New York who have
known me all my life. Also to Mr. Schell
the Collector. Mr. Forbes. Mr. Camden.
Mr. Ely. I am sure that you have
friends and supporters in abundance
in your own State, but to add another
to the number, mine perhaps, I do not mean.
I am your most Respectfully,
Your ob. Servant.
Geo. A. Sherman
Geo. A. Shufeldt
Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 27/57

Want, documents.

Respectfully,
Newport A.  Feb. Dec. 21 87

Hon. S. A. Douglas: Please send me thirty or forty copies of your Speech for distribution, and oblige your friend.

Very truely

Wm. R. S."
Newport, Ky
Dec. 2nd 1957
Thos A. Snyder
Make 30 or 40 copies
of your speech for
distribution.
Williamsburg, Va.
Dec. 25th.

My dear Judge,

Feeling, as I do a deep and abiding interest in your political welfare and prosperity and determined, as I am, to defend the integrity of the Congress, I have reason to suppose to have received proper notice having reference to the celebrated Secesh constitution for the government of Kansas. I have in this connection to request that you will send me a print off of the bill which passed the Senate during the late Congress, and familiarly known to the Country as the "Tooners Bill." Be pleased to give this your early attention and reply.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Signature]
Williamsburg
Pa.
Dec 1st 1847.
A. G. Lincoln

Sent me copy
of last speech.
Chicago, Ill.,
Dec. 21, 1857

Mr. J. G. Langston

I'm afraid our meeting of last
Friday night (19th) was all we could
accomplish. A factional disposition was evi-
dent by thirty, but he could not gain
a hearing. There is but one feeling
here, and the feeling of the country
north, seems to be so modified
I cannot resist urging you
concur in an old Whig in-
fluential paper, the Antiochian.

Mr. Worden, our representative in the 72th
Congress, has been but for God
thrice, around that you are right
and that the right will prevail
as ever before.

G. A. Stoughton
C. H. Southworth
Chicago, Ill.
Dec 31, 1857

The President and Senator Douglas.

The all absorbing topics at present are the President's Message and the speech of Mr. Douglas. Upon the recommendations of the one, to which exceptions are taken in the other, will be founded the nice little quarrel which is now going on in the ranks of the harmonious democracy. The struggle between the administration and one of the most powerful leaders in the party promises to be bitter, determined and uncon- promising. Upon it the hopes of Kansas for freedom seem to depend. Let the position maintained by Douglas be sustained and his proposition carried out and Kansas will be a free state. Let the ideas advanced by Buchanan be maintained and Kansas will be a slave state of the power of the federal government can force slavery upon her. She will be enrolled among the slave states though her citizens spurn the Locom- opotomization from them and resist it with force and arms.

The message of the President we give in full. It is a long document, written in a plain style, and close to what is called plain writing. It is intensely pro-slavery, and as he has already been stated, in favor of forcing the black constitution upon the territory of Kansas. It Maintain the Ordinance of 1854, so long negated, and commits the administration to the policy of the fire-eaters. The present financial troubles are attributed to the free banking system, and a re- commencement in its extermination is in the air. Our foreign relations are touched upon and are generally of a friendly nature, though there is an evident feeling to break peace with Spain. The result is the most peaceful. The document is before our readers, and each can make his own comment.

The bill that has lately been transmitted to Congress, is Mr. Douglas attacks its provisions in relation to Kansas and the Locomotiv constitution. In a masterly argument he showed that every sentiment of honor, justice and common sense as well as the present positions of the party, required that the "people" should be allowed to make their own laws and decide in relation to their domestic institutions. The great cry was made in a profound sensation but its positions were in- provable, as Mr. Bigler, who acted as the mouth-piece of the President, ascended when he attempted to reply.

What will be the result of this action of Douglas may be, it is impossible to tell. The 'Little Giant' is too much of a man to be read out of the party. He is not even to be removed from his position at the head of the Democrats on Territory. To any man, of less caliber such a position would have been a death blow; but the democracy cannot afford to lose its champion and the result will be that Douglas will in the end prevail. He represents the northern sentiment of the democratic party to a great extent, and also that of the more conservative of the southern party in the party. To what extent this difference is now looking lately. On one side is arrayed the president with all the patronage of government in his hands, and the tyranny of party as his back; upon the other stands a man of more ability, of greater courage—contending for the true principles of a free government, and sustained by the moral sentiment of the free soil party. As a moral question, the present may have no consequence. It may not divide and break up our opponents, and thus bring about the ascendancy of republican, as many predict, but if it does not, it will result in good, for it will teach more politicians that they cannot trifle with the will of the people, and show all parties that honor, honesty, and principle are not yet obsolete words even in the political vocabulary.
N. MASS., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19,

The proposition was, of course rejected. After this, the American commissioners addressed a note to the Mexican Government, informing them of their resolution to continue the war until the occupation of New Orleans, and that they would not accept any proposition which would leave the United States in any way inferior. The Mexican Government then proposed a mediation, which was refused by the American commissioners, and the war continued.

The question of the boundary between the United States and Mexico was also discussed. The American commissioners insisted on the line of the Rio Grande, while the Mexican Government insisted on the line of the Sabine River. This difference led to further negotiations, which were unsuccessful.

The Mexican Government then proposed a mediation, which was refused by the American commissioners, and the war continued.

In the meantime, the American forces had made considerable progress in the campaign against Mexico. The city of Mexico was taken by assault in January, 1847, and the American forces proceeded to capture other important cities.

The American Government was then faced with the question of the compensation for the property destroyed during the war. The Mexican Government offered to pay the American Government a large sum of money, but the American Government insisted on a much higher sum.

The war continued for several years, and it was not until 1848 that a peace treaty was signed. The treaty provided for the cession of certain territory to the United States, including the region of California, New Mexico, and parts of Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. The United States also paid the Mexican Government a large sum of money as compensation for the property destroyed during the war.

The treaty was signed in December, 1848, and it was ratified by the Senate of the United States in January, 1849.

The war between the United States and Mexico was a major event in American history, and it had a significant impact on the development of the country. It brought about the acquisition of new territory, which significantly expanded the boundaries of the United States, and it also led to the growth of the American economy.

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Hon. A. J. Douglas:

Dr. Sir: I take the liberty of addressing you upon a subject which vitally concerns me: (pecuniarily) I am Editor of the Plain Dealer, a democratic paper published in this city, and need the assistance which the appointment of a Mr. would give me. For four years, since 1857, I was engaged in editing and publishing the Litchfield Republican, a paper which was right on the Nebraska question, where many others were "on the fence". For the past two years I have edited the Plain Dealer, and of the earnestness with which that paper has contended in the democratic causes for our...
principles I will not speak, but will leave it to others to say.

Of my personal and political qualifications when in Congress I can refer to Hon. G. P. Beers, Ex-Gov. W. K. Seymore, Hon. W. F. Seymour, et al., and in Iowa, I can refer to Hon. Judge

Mason, A. Hall, J. G. Hall, J. W. McVey (late Sec. of State) and many others,

I have not written to Hon. W. Jones, because I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but of his fitness for the position, I can convince you by testimonial from nearly all of the names above mentioned.

Being an ardent friend of the principles enunciated by yourself and endorsed by the party I have taken the liberty of addressing you, and requesting your assistance in this matter, if not a matter of too much in consequence.

The statements concerning our titles are true in every particular, and can be verified by others if necessary, by returning to, I hope
to-day also addressed a few lines to Hon. J. G. Faucey, in relation to this matter, but hope it practicable, and if you can attend to it without in commence you will do so, and oblige

Yours Sincerely

With Great Respect,

Albert Stoddard

Please regard this as confidential. Because if I should fail in any application, I would not like it to be known.

St. Louis,
March 12th,

[Signature]

Michael Stoddard
Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I was especially pleased with your speech on the question of the Leominster Constitution, and I think that it was generally considered a conclusive argument. It is certain, the consistent and popular side of the question I do think some of the quiet correspondents of the administration, assume to treat you as a deline, and it is proudly announced that the doctrine of the administration is, short of that. This means I suppose that everyone who does not agree entirely with Mr. Buchanan in all points of his policy are the dead out of the party. This may be very well for some of office holders, but I do not know that you occupy that position. I should be very sorry if the time had come that a senator of the United States, and occupying your position in the party and before the country and especially, in connexion with this question, was to be denied all these, of counsel and of independent opinion. Whatever mercenary place holders and dependants may threaten, I do not think it will be deemed prudent, or censure, to send you out of the party. It seems to me that the democratic party would place itself in a very awkward position, even of its antecedents, by refusing to submit a constitution to a popular vote. We have heard nothing as yet of the opinions of the Territorial legislature, but it is evident here that the Republicans will vote. Whether the free state democrats will be a majority of those
Wh to vote is doubtfull. Possibly the Legislature may have carried out
Stanton's recommendation. It then a sole amendment will that be
voted laid by the President of the Convention, but if then be one or more
instructed to the same will determine. It is certain of surprise that the nothing has been
done towards increasing the army, or calling out volunteers.

St Louis Dec 21. 1857

Yours very truly,

P. D. Strong
H. Strong
L'Ense
Dec 21/57

Express of Cons. gives his opinion he is surprised that the Army is not increased.

Yours,

[Signature]

100
Peoria, November 30th, 1857

Mr. G. T. Douglas,

My dear Sir,

Your plans in this part of Illinois are highly pleasing to me. Your late speech in the Senate, and before you the House and Senate in their already high estimation, you have no good Democrat in Illinois, and although you were met with considerable opposition in Congress, your magnificent measure is bound to pass by an overwhelming majority, and it is the wish of the people of Illinois, Democracy, and by every good Democrat, that you and your colleagues fought the fight of our people to govern themselves, and many of the best men in the State, and those who are not yet arrived there, shall be great to the cause of Democracy.

May your life be long, and may your days be happy. With your precious time our nation thrives. The popular opinion is never wrong, always right.
Who finally have to acknowledge the error of their
views and actions. I got your letter at our last
City Election, to "Mayor," Civil Sector, Bills, etc.
the Democrats in office act not only our city but
appear, nor to take heed. The was elected, the
people act not like the progress of the party
of our Past City Council and the Democracy
themselves. Dear Mr. Moore, and all your friends.
The nomination of someone was pressed much
not such, yet as no step that the Party are
weak no sell, they are thinner than ever
before. Many of "Union" and a whole Iowa
work hard for our party, day and night to
reserve much praise, and every confidence
of our friends, but our County is not known
need be entertained on that score.

I trust you will take good care of your Health,
you have much yet to do in this great land.

Floroda Union, in future years, and the people
of the Union has already selected their
President, get Kansas papers lately as soon
as possible, and act as right, morally and
as I have on my opinion, and your wish
that I am not mistaken.

I shall send you this Union now other
The manuscript is a Rabidly Black Republicans
Papa & Ever of, now and then give a word of
truth but poisonous ones. I hope you send your
Enjoy soon. Remember that I am happy to see
you again. I am happy to see
you in Washington, and remain, yours, ever.
Mr. Taylor
C. Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N.Y.
Dec. 21, 1857

To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Dear Sir,

You will remember me when I tell you that I roomed with Ira Adams, George Simmons, Samuel Mills, and Nathaniel Hills in Can. Academy at the time you were there. Hills and Adams are no more, but Simmons' dissipation makes him as bad as no more hell is a fine man. Nothing could please us better than to see one of our little number fill the chair of State—though in my opinion, can never again be reached by the South. We all agree that your face is in the right direction and that you have truth and justice on your side. The heart and mouth of the North are full of the praises of your last speech. I was in Ill. and Ohio on its reception and it was the only topic of conversation. I am no politician but I believe you are in the right. I was a Van Jackson and Silas Wright man in politics but I believe I have voted but twice in twenty years. I have seen you but once.
in 25 years, and that was in Bar, with Henry Clay's last
remains. I fearing I may not see you again, is my apology
for trespassing upon your attention at this time. I
beseech you not to yield ground an inch. Yours
sail for 1860—

Yours Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

John B. Taylor
John W. Taylor
E Bloomfield
My
21 Dec 1541
was your classmate, and
if your course is not work
congratulate you.

W
Dec 21st 1857

Rome, New York

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Although I am not a "Democrat", still I have always admired your speeches, in general, and particularly your last one on the Lecompton Constitution. I therefore write to request you to send me a few copies of that speech by mail. If you have any spare ones in hand, as I wish them for circulation. I think I can safely say that a large portion of the people of this country are with you in sentiment in your opposition to this Lecompton Constitution. Stick to your course.

Yours very truly,

C. Fratcher
C. [Handwritten name]
Pine Pa.
Dec. 31.

Wrote a few lines of your speech for A. hind:

This is a majority of his speech: letter you under your letter to "stick to your team."

Sew

[Handwritten signature]
Ripley Dec 21, 1857

Dear Sir,

I am glad that you take the high ground that the Constitution should be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection without the interference of other States. That is what you intended for at the Conventions at the last Presidential Election. That the Kansas and Illinois bill gave to the inhabitants the right to regulate their own domestic institutions for themselves. The people are deprived of the privilege of voting for or against the Constitution latter drafted by the delegates elected for that purpose (with the exception of one section). That Constitution for the admission of Kansas into the Union will be before Congress in a few days. For their acceptance or rejection. I hope you will favor the latter. I think that if you should introduce a bill to instruct assembly lately elected in Kansas to order an election
of delegates to draft a constitution and submit the same to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection. That cause will be more likely to meet the approbation of your friends in Illinois.

Yours with respect,

To S. A. Douglas
Blindy Hayes
Pliny Thayer
Ripley, Ills
Dec. 21/57.
Sent to:
Maturatory.
Phænada Dec 21, 1837

Judge Douglas

Dear Sir,

I have noticed that the Argus and other papers have been Reading you out of the Democratic Party, and I have read and reread your recent Speech on Kansas affairs, and I cannot find any new doctrine or new Principle laid down. If I understand what Democratic principles are it is this that the People have a right to make Their own Laws. That was the talk of every Democrat that I trumped this State and every other State so far as I was a witness and the Democracy have always advocated this doctrine as far back as my memory goes.

As regards Kansas the President says she has already too long occupied the Public attention (or to that effect) that has that to do in regard to the Rights of all her Citizens. I say if Congress does not protect them in all their Rights I for one would like
to see it agitated and kept before the public until the day of judgement. Your views and
convictions of the present issues and there I hope you will stand and it is where I stand and
so far as the great mass of the
Democratic party is concerned. I am
satisfied they are with you. I have
seen many Democrats since you
delivered your speech on Kansas affairs
and they all say Douglas is right
and I have to do further is if you
have any of your speeches that you
can spare I should like to have
done to distribute to the Dutch
Farmers of this State and come
to tend to my friends in the W. E.
States.

With best regards

Respectfully yours

Bailey Thomas
La Porte Ind a Dec 21

Dear Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

I am sure you have read your favor on the President's message, and not possessing it I am induced to solicit a copy from you. Please favor me and accept the assurance of my respect.

Mr. N. H. Males

La Porte, Indiana
La porte, Indá
Dec 21st 1857
M. H. Wyles.
Hand a copy of
your speech.
Columbus, Dec. 21, 1857.


Dear Sir:

Until I had read and pondered your late speech, I was not other than your most determined opponent. In good faith, and with fervid outspokenness, I had denounced you as an enemy of the constitution as framed by the fathers, and a disturber of the public peace. I held you responsible for all that went amiss in Kansas, for the Dred Scott decision, for the open expression of contempt for the people and the institutions of the North, which had become common at the South. But I now heartily join in the congratulations, which I doubt not are pouring in upon you. The part you play is noble, nobly played. Whether, then, I mistaken your motives in a critical moment of your history, and that of the public, or whether you have since been corrected of the error into which the high ambition and mighty temptations of political greatness may have betrayed you, I am not disposed nicely to examine. I will not alunce the God-speed which rises from my heart to my lips, because I cannot settle whether your past motives were such as I supposed...
then, or whether my past judgment of your conduct was erroneous. Enough that you are right, and bravely right, at present— that you may teach the South how worthy of its respect, how truly loyal to the Union, how earnest in its devotion to human liberty, how free from mere fanaticism, is that North, which Southern politicians so contumely left the Democratic party when the South, though judicial oracle, sounded, as I thought, the death of the Constitution, and when the Democratic party hastened to ratify the sentence. Of course, my motives were misrepresented, and my character subjected to reproach; but if ever you receive the express aim of good motives, in behalf of the country from a heart more truly loyal than mine, I do not know myself! So much I think it necessary to say to show that I do not congradulate you in the interest of an unpatriotic fanaticism, with which, helike, I have as little sympathy as any.

Yours with great respect,

R. B. Warden.
Columbus, Ohio
Dec. 21st 1857
R. B. Warden,
Appearance Complainant Cap'n J. Speck.
Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 21, 1857


Sir,

You have heard Abe

Lincoln tell the story of himself. Now, when in his

youthful days, at the Plank's House in St. Louis, he

jerked the bell pull at the moment when the re-

vant sounded the gong for dinner, and thought he had

destroyed all the crockery in the house. Ne, in Kansas

are filled with the chime at the capitol, we have

produced in this country. The saw is, that great

results proceed from little causes. The present Kansas

controversy proves it. You have now heard the secret

of our present differences. They all grew out of one

little incident of the Chicago Times. If you can get

hold of one of those papers of date about 15th Oct.

last you will find an article pointing out in terms

to us the present plan of subversion of our Constitution

of the Democratic party, and that its

imposture was only by the embattled spirits of the

Democrats, who said, by men who are guided by it. These are the facts. Col-

lone, write you a letter relative to the action of the

Convention. He waited long but received no reply. One

Sunday—I remember he met me in the street and the

two, he pulled out the Chicago Times, told me...
he had written you - that you had not an - 
remove him by letter - but that he considered that 
article an answer to his letter. He said to me - go 
to your local agents and ask your friends if they 
would not join you in this proposition. They 
were more or less astonished than when they 
found you opposed to it. It was regarded by some of 
your friends as the triumph of your policy. And 
if we are to pass that article - Baltimore must have been 
cut out and our submarine - and with him must have 
been a majority of the convention. The Chicago Times 
may therefore claim to itself the glory of all the 
present reform. Let's get out of it - and let me say 
that the deepest anxiety I feel here to see the 
thing as we return to your benefit as well as that of 
the country.

The vote today was through small on the 
abstract - twice as large as expected. It has been a bad 
thing - and trouble disappeared - the Constitution 
will have lost many votes by it. The Shawnee - the only 
County - yet heard from - the vote is said to come up to 
the usual democratic strength. I heard not to sur-
prise it to learn that in those Counties where the Ho-
ton has been organized - the vote is said that 
Jullin for Ranson - which I believe is the Demi-
crats would amount to - 20,000 who - a majority 
for slavery. But other causes - they bad weather 
and I fear make a small vote. In part of town.
and money—some County will not be examined
for many—while the disturbances in the South
and order many from burning out—of these you will
hear through the press—Bar. has again commenced.
A fight has occurred which few few having been
Rushed—excluding a deputy. Marshall—armed
men are hastening. to the scene of action. I'll re-
member that near 100 men are now under arms.
Traps. have left the land to guard the disturbances
who, no doubt will succeed. I'm sure can have
peace. So long as Lane is at large—what to amel-
iorate would make matter worse. Be an praying for
Cupid to call out a regiment of musicians from Ros-
er—so what—will take away in bold blight.
You will have heard that the Legislature by an
act has submitted the Constitution to let me-
Jan. be an endeavoring to get a large vote for it.
On the chance it succeed—I hope you will be pleased.
I have surmised as a means. Fervice business will not
with time pass—then just before the election a clean
up candidate—Marshall off the track for seven
by giving him a land office appointment—and let
Champion go over the course without opposition. The
only obstacle is the ultra pro-slavery men. He is to
play the strongest man in Kansas. He wishes to be
Governor - The New State men are coming in to state their views - the President is in his instruction to Senate. Any of the steps under the Delegation Act - Statedly, certainly could consistently recommend. Just to note fact. The Constitution - It can then be carried before the people. The Delegation would be secured. Of this plan under be carried out would not you be satisfied with the Constitution? But let me talk to you. What is the appearance. One the others in the ultra-fer mil for me. Catlin can lead them - a hand from your council just here at it. As it is, he is afraid of injuring their position with them. As I told Catlin, the effect of it would be to make him a Senator.

The Senator. Under some such plan is adopted they may not harm the Constitution. And I doubt that a Black Republican State ticket.

You dealt with Bixler reached here to night. I have created the desired sensation. We are as much conspicuous as the Party abroad. In the midst of it - I am at a loss to receive any answer before us. That may prove in return the counterpoise abroad. Save the above.

Ben, Denver has been with Clay - The fear of his appointment near receives with great gravity. He believes him one of the foremost prominent colleagues. His capacity to address a large audience giving satisfaction to the opposition was
of the military, and I think custom end. They are now to remain in various parts of the Territory.

There is an argument in favor of this continuance which we are in--of the Board--that its purpose by Congress with such a stipulation, and of itself constitute an enabling act. That is, if it enables the first legislature to convene, for the call of a new convention, to act in whatever way it should choose the State to be a Republican--there is not a Democrat in Kansas, I can not how he is attached to the Constitution, but what will arise to the legislature.

The case, respect you as conservers, with the Board. We are good friends, but allow me to add that the Board was one time taken in a state, uncleared with its life, the board of may have run some bitterness of feeling.

I write again such you at the first step. Am, of any thing else--

Geo. Lewis.
Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1851

Honor. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

The undersigned have been requested to invite you to deliver one of a course of lectures in this city during next month for a charitable object. If you can accede to our invitation, please let us know at your earliest convenience, stating terms, subject and what evening would suit you.

Yours very Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Address 1995]

Post Office
Pekin, Illinois, Dec 21 1847

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

My disappointment and chagrin at the ill-advised course of the Administration in regard to the much urged Kansas question (ostensibly if not virtually and willfully) realigning the worst of Black Republican prophecies, are to a great extent compensated by the bold and worthy style in which our dear Senator stood for the defense of the Cincinatti Platform, in its fullest and simplest sense.

This assured me that not only your own State, but the County will stand by you. The old State Leader has been abroad too long in our favored land, to permit a Party, however great
and sincerely fixed in the confidence and affections of the people, highly to trust in most solemn promises and ratify its most sacred pledges. But your must not the encouragement of a personal stranger although one old admirer.

If you have any documents you may wish to distribute, I will be happy to obey your commands.

With the most profound respect again truly.

[Signature]

Postal Williams
Richard Williams
Keeomont Ill
Dec 21/57
Abernoury canoe
Mans Dept.
C. Williams
Morni Ile

Want Mech. Report
of Patent Office

Sent

Morris Grundy Co Ile
Dec 21 1857

Dear Sir,

Will you please to have the kindness to send to me the last Mechanical Patent Office Report (Mr. Edison our Postmaster said by writing to you that I could get it) and you will greatly oblige your sc.

E. S. Williams
Philadelphia, Dec 21, 1857
Brined William

Wm. G. Grant

To Hon. J. A. Douglas,
Senate Chamber,
Washington.

Dear Sir,

I will consider it an especial favor if you will be so good as to send me a copy of your speech in the Senate, on behalf of Popular Sovereignty, & the Will of the Majority.

I have not yet seen a complete report and am anxious to obtain it. I might also...
I have a no. of copies since much inquiry has been made after it.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Brainerd Williamson
Sir,

Washington Dec 21st 19

The undersigned not having the honor of acquaintance, beg leave to refer to Mr. Cutts— The object is to ask the favor of Judge Douglas to send under his frank a copy of his Kansas Speech to each of the following gentlemen, residents of North Western Virginia. It is a document well suited to that meridian, to wit:

Mssrs. Martin & Dunninton
Doctor W. S. Williamson, Sistersville, Tyler Co.

Schuylar, Ritchie Co.

H. Hitchcock
Maj. Kimball of Tyler Co.

Postmaster
Doctor— Jones

The writer desires Judge D. to send to those names, and he will try and supply some hundred other names himself. With high regard to

R. H. Williamson

466 South St.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Senate
Washington Dec 21st 1861

R H Williamson

Transferred to

Sent to

Enclosed

Address

Documents

Sent
Janesville Dec. 21, 1837

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Sir:

Enclosed please find a circular in reply to a mass meeting which was held by the Democrats of this city on the 20th inst. The democracy of this State will rally as the man to the support of the principles of the party as they have been so nobly announced and sustained by yourself. In anticipation of the largest political gatherings ever held in the State, and we would earnestly invite you to honor the occasion with your presence assuring you of a most cordial and enthusiastic reception.

Altho T. Grey
A. B. Alt Smith
J. McDougal
S. S. Strunk

N.P. Give us a letter in reply early of you cannot come. Pay no of the committee will be here.

SIR—A Mass Meeting of the Democrats of the State of Wisconsin has been called in this city, to be held on the 30th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising Congress, or taking some other action against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, unless that Constitution shall be first ratified by the popular will of that territory. Believing that you, in common with every Democrat in this State, feel a deep interest in this question, we, a committee appointed by the Democrats of this city, under whose auspices this meeting has been called, would earnestly urge your attendance at that time, and would request you to use your influence in procuring as large a delegation of Democrats as possible from your section.

A. HYATT SMITH,
STEPHEN G. WILLIAMS,
ALEX. T. GRAY.
H. RICHARDSON,
I. WOODLE,
S. A. STINSON, Committee.
Lebanon, Pa.
Dec. 21st 1857.
Robt Wright.

Wants a copy of the Patent Office Report for current year.

Lebanon, Pa, Oct. 21-1857

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of writing to you, to ask the favor of a copy of the current Patent Office Report, both March 4, & April 4. This congressional district is represented by the Hon. Mr. C. Kemble, and being a Democrat, unless not at least any favors from him, I am well aware that you have a large constituency of your own, to provide for, in your own State. My apology for trespassing on you is, I was for a long time an inhabitant of your State, and ever since have been your political friend. May I have to be the recipient of a copy, with great respect,

I am your ob. Ser.

Now Stebbins & Douglass
Wright
Machinist
December 21st 1857
State of Illinois Edan Co.

Mr. Douglas Dear Sir,

My object in writing to you is to let you know that I am and that I live in the field of the camp of the Negro Warhoop - and enemies of Senator Douglas and of the Constitution and of the union of the States and in opposition to the right of people to govern themselves as I am surrounded by a set of men as something men who are in favor of Negro equality with the whites as rather in favor of the Black race intermarrying with the first class of White till the color becomes one in all alike or in other words promoting the decay and degradation the White.

Now Sir I am a Senator and am a man that loves my country and my fellow citizens. The war is favor of White men you will please send me of all documents that were for distribution from congress.

If there is some of importance that you wish to the cost and I will transmit the money to you or the proper person to assume it.
I live at the town of Vermilion, Edgar County, Ill. And would be glad to distribute all documents that you or Mr. Shaw may be so good as to lend me as I live in the 7th congressional district and being a constituent of your battle and a friend of the Democracy, every Where generally.

Address
N. H. McFarlin
Vermilion Station, Edgar Co.

McFarlin
Vermilion, Ill.
Mar. 21, 57

[Signature]