Boston, Dec. 26th, 1857.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
United States Senate—

Sir:—A sense of duty impels me to trouble you with a few lines in order to bid you “God-speed” in the great work [a labor which you seem more competent to perform than any body else] of shaking the democratic skirts free from the disgusting excre-ces of folly, shortsighted selfishness, and knavery, which at this time seem to disfigure the otherwise glorious garment of the organization. You need not fear to handle it with a rugged hand, for it is a garment with sufficient recuperative power to heal all rents produced in the process of puri-fication.

The doctrine of “State Rights”, and that of “Nonintervention in the Territories”, are twin sisters whose purity must stand or fall together, and whose integrity can only be protected by a shield no lea
indestructible than that of eternal principle. Expediency is too frail! It might
serve as a more convenient alibi in time of tranquility; but when heat and pas-
sion arise, it will of itself shrink aside, and the object of its protection must
fall in corruption, and with them the organisms of which they might otherwise
have proved Guardian Angels.

The distinctive feature of your Kan-
as Nebraska Act—That by which the
people of the Territories were to be more
perfectly secured in their rights of self-
government,—is firmly founded in
one of these doctrines; and it embraces
political truth which—perpetually
addressing itself to free and intel-
ligent minds—will, I believe, prove too
potent to be successfully resisted; and that
therefore who cannot accept its honest
application must rise in victory with
that truth to the defeat and confu-
sion of all opposers. Should it other-
wise turn out, then the enemies of free
government may rejoice in the prospect
of speedy civil war, anarchy, and final
deposition.

Preserve, therefore, with a steadfast
—remaining kind to the President,
but yielding nothing at the expense
of truth or honest administration,—un-
til the people shall be seem'd in the
practical benefit of that truth, and
thus save your party from a violation
of its faith, and your Country from the
inevitable effects due to predominant
folly and selfishness; and whatever
may happen in either respect, the
present Democratic organization must
remain alive with its integrity, or
without it;—in either case, you may
rely upon the approval of the warmest
and most faithful of the hearts of
the people—not all northern hearts,
but warm hearts of the South, as well
as of the North,—only, unfortunately,
our otherwise clear sighted brethren, has
prove to have been so fully bound by
fanatics of the Country as to be un-
able to see anything in the prospec-
t of the glazing and foolish visage
of Abolitionism.

With great respect
Your Obedient Servant

Isaac Adams
Boston, Dec 26/7
Isaac Adams,
Political
Montgomery, Macon County, Georgia.
Dec. 27th 1857.

Will the Hon. Mr. Douglass have the kindness to send me a copy of his latest speech, on the Kansas subject, and other documents, kindred to it, which he may now have, or may be forth-coming, on that an absorbing subject?
A compliance with my request will greatly oblige.

Very Respectfully, Yours,

James W. Armstrong
Mr Armstrong
Montezuma
Dec. 20, 1857.

Write yr speech
everybody calls about it.

W. D. Broderick
New Orleans
Mr. Davis
A. Drury Co.
N.Y.
Dec. 26, 1857

Dr. D.

Please send me a copy of your speech on the Kansas question. This letter is from Mr. S.

Yours truly,

C. A. Smith
Elm Raised
Utica, N.Y.
Dec. 26, '57.

In a speech...
Cincinnati 1st. Oct. 54

Hon. J. H. Douglas,

Sir,

If convenient, rumour political, and personal funds in this city would be pleased to be in possession of a copy of your speech in the hand at question. Referred notably in the small chamber.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't.

J. B. Barry.
Mr. B. Ramey
Cincinnati
Dec. 26/59.
Mark of Speed
Dear Sir,

Washington, Dec. 26th, 1857

I have been an ardent supporter of your measures, and I am writing to you to ask for your assistance in a matter of great importance. I am enclosing a copy of a pamphlet which I believe may be of interest to you.

I hope that you will not find it strange that I am writing to you at this time. I am aware that you have been busy with other matters, but I believe that your help is needed in this particular case.

The Kansas matter, which has been a source of great concern to me, is now at a critical stage. I believe that it is necessary for me to take action, and I am counting on you to lend your support.

I am enclosed a copy of the pamphlet which I believe will provide you with some information on the situation.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

U.S.}

[Signature]
Economy, Wayne County, Indiana December 26th 1857

Mr. Stephen J. Douglas, Dear Sir:

Through the politeness of the Post Master of this place I received a copy of your speech made on the President's message in relation to Kansas. The position taken by you and the views expressed are so truly Democratic and accord so well with my own that I could not refrain from congratulating you on the happy position taken up and of exalting my hopes that these principles will prevail in Congress, that you may be successful in your undertaking.
As well on account of the effect it would have on restoring peace and quiet to the country as on account of their constitutions.

Let these principles become established by an act of Congress and it will put an end to strife & confusion, and prevent the Democratic party from being placed in a high, honorable and impregnable attitude before the country and the world.

But let the result be as it may, it will have a permanent favorable influence on the author.

I should be much pleased to hear from you occasionally in regard to matters in Congress. Our Letter A is formally known as the burnt one.

our representative is a Republican consequently Democrat have but little favour.

I have heretofore been in the habit of receiving the Congressional Globe and appendix but have seen no prospectus for this depair and know not whether it is published.

I wrote to the Editors of the Union for that paper but received no answer, so I am pruiss in regard to Congressional news.

With the best wishes for your success,

I am with sentiments of Respect,

Yours truly,

Henry Carver
Hon. Dr. Sir:

Without the benefit of a personal acquaintance, as a very humble citizen of the U.S., and member of the Democratic party, I make bold to thank you for your manly stand on Kansas affairs. By it, you have saved our party from the ruin to the very verge of which Buchanan's policy brought us, and borne us upon debt for an amount which we can never fully repay.

I have not the slightest sympathy with the false notions of my political opponents:—I care not whether Kansas be free or slave—because I know if slave, it would only decrease the number elsewhere by whatever number would be taken to Kansas—I want only Democracy—I want the people, simple or obscure, to manag their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the laws of the U.S. This I know was the spirit of the Nebraska bill: it was even the letter of it also, and Buchanan's sophistry cannot make any person believe, that "domestic institutions" suffered only to the family relations. I have re-read your reports of last summer, and I see nothing therein, to warrant the cowardly insinuation of Bider, that you ever entertained any other idea than, that the people will should be embodied in their fundamental law.

And now to conclude: let me say to you not to be discouraged. The people are with you, the masses of our party are with you.

The policy, with which your public life has been identified, is now and will ever be a bottom plank of the Democracy.

Even Buchanan says if you will just let Kansas slip without it, he will thereafter stand firmly on it. You can afford to look calmly down at Bicher Bicher Co.

Your fellow citizen,

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Nash. Ill.

And political Adviser said

O. Murray Clark
John Murray Scott
Cynoro Pa.
Dec. 26, 58

Congratulating the people on the 4th of July.
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

June 30, 1856.—Ordered to be printed.

Motion by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to print 10,000 additional copies referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Douglas made the following

REPORT.

[To accompany Bill S. 356.]

The Committee on Territories, to which was recommitted "a bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, when they have the requisite population;" and to which was referred "a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas;" and "a bill supplementary to " an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas; and to provide for the faithful execution of the said act in the Territory of Kansas, according to the true intent and meaning thereof;" and an "amendment proposed by Mr. Seward, to the bill (S. 172,) to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, when they have the requisite population;" and "an amendment" proposed by Mr. Toombs as a substitute for the last named bill, (S. 172,) have examined and considered, expressed a willingness to test and do...
organized in 1854 under the authority of the same act of Congress, with equal rights, privileges, and immunities, and with the same safeguards and guarantees for the quiet enjoyment of their liberties, without molestation by foreign interference or domestic violence.

In Nebraska the inhabitants have enjoyed all the blessings which it is possible for a law-abiding people to derive from the faithful administration of a wise and just government. Life, liberty, and property have been held sacred, the elective franchise has been preserved inviolate, and all the rights of the citizen have been protected against fraud or violence by laws of his own making. These are the legitimate fruits of the principle, the practical results of fidelity to the provisions of the Nebraska organic act. There was no foreign interference with their domestic affairs; no fraudulent attempt to control the elections by non-resident voters. Emigrant aid societies, with their affiliated associations and enormous capital, did not extend their operations to Nebraska, and hence there were no counter schemes formed to control the elections and force institutions upon the Territory regardless of the rights and wishes of the bona fide inhabitants. The principle of the organic law, the right of the people to manage their internal affairs and control their domestic concerns in obedience to the Federal Constitution, was permitted to have fair play, and work out its natural and legitimate results. Hence peace, security, and progress, in all the elements of prosperity in this Territory, have vindicated the wisdom and policy of the Nebraska act.

Fortunately it has been for the peace and harmony of the republic, and still more fortunate for the unhappy people of Kansas, had they been permitted, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their acknowledged rights, to derive similar blessings from the same organic law. Your committee can perceive no reason why the same causes would not have produced like results in Kansas but for the misguided efforts of non-residents of the Territory, citizens of the different States, resolutions were of a nature which necessarily precluded the co-operation of every man who felt it his duty to yield obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of the Territory under the organic act. Hence it was strictly a partisan movement—a movement of the law-resisting party in opposition to the law-abiding party. It was not a question between those who approved and those who disapproved the laws of the Kansas legislature; for many good citizens preferred obedience to a code of laws, a portion of which they did not approve, so long as they were held to be constitutional by the courts and remained upon the statute book, as a less evil than armed resistance and lawless violence. Thus it was a partisan movement—an organization of the law-resisting party against the law-abiding party; and the most that can be claimed for it is, that it received the sanction of a decided majority of its own party.

The question now arises, whether a constitution, made by a political party, without the authority of law, and under circumstances which afford no safeguards against fraud, and no guarantees of fairness, and raises no presumptions that it embodies the wishes and sentiments of a majority of the inhabitants, shall be forced, by an act of Congress, upon a whole people as their fundamental law, unalterable for nine years.

In the opinion of your committee, whenever a constitution shall be formed in any Territory, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, justice, the genius of our institutions, the whole theory of our republican system, imperatively demands that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and that will be embodied in that fundamental law, without fraud or violence, or intimidation, or any other improper or unlawful influence, and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States.

It is true that each party claimed, at the time the Topeka constitution was formed, and now claims, to have a large majority of the legal voters in Kansas, in opposition to the pretensions of the opposite party. Each party has always produced a willingness to test and de
TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

The election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution is to take place in the month of November next, on the day of the presidential election, and no person is to be permitted to vote whose name does not appear on said corrected lists. Those who are entitled to have their names appear on said lists as legal voters, and who will have the right to vote, are all white male citizens of the United States, (including all persons who shall have taken the preliminary oath to become citizens in compliance with the naturalization laws of the United States,) over twenty-one years of age, and who were bona fide inhabitants of the Territory on the 4th day of July, 1856, and shall have been actual residents of the county three months next preceding the day of election. No other qualifications or tests are required for a voter.

The delegates are to assemble in convention at the seat of government of the Territory on the first day of December, and then to decide, first, whether it be expedient or not for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if deemed expedient, to proceed to form a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in form, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The board of commissioners, it is supposed, will be composed of men of the highest character for integrity and impartiality, and divided as nearly equal as may be between the great political parties of the country, with a view not only of ensuring entire fairness, but also of furnishing satisfactory evidence to the whole country that everything will be fairly and impartially done.

There are many other provisions in the bill, mostly matters of detail, but well devised and adapted to carrying out the main design. Among these is a bill of rights, copied from the Constitution of the United States and the amendments to that instrument, declaring that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust;" that no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people to assemble and to petition government for redress of grievances;" and that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," &c., &c.

Your committee will not weary the Senate with a summary of all the provisions and details of the proposition of the senator from Georgia in its revised form. It is believed to be well adapted to the object, and, if it becomes the law of the land, that it will insure a fair and impartial decision of the questions at issue in Kansas, in accordance with the wishes of the bona fide inhabitants of the Territory, without fraud, violence, or any other improper or unlawful influence.

The point upon which your committee have entertained the most serious and grave doubts in regard to the propriety of endorsing this proposition relates to the fact that, in the absence of any census of the inhabitants, there is reason to apprehend that the Territory does not contain sufficient population to entitle them to demand admission under the treaty with France, if we take the ratio of representation for a member of Congress as the rule. If, however, we are to regard this as the competing or antagonizing measure to the proposition of the senator from New York, (and we are inclined to the opinion that such is the view of the Senate,) your committee can have no hesitation in recommending its adoption. Nearly a whole year has elapsed since the initiatory steps were taken for the election of delegates and the holding the convention for the formation of the Topeka constitution. Nearly a year's emigration has since poured into that Territory, an emigration unparalleled in extent
Private
Portland Dec. 26th 1857

Dear Sir,

My friend, Mr. McDonald, has just returned from Washington and informed me of your magnanimous course in respect to any nomination. Accept my warmest thanks and allow me to say that I shall be ready to reciprocate the favor whenever an opportunity may occur. I am the more obliged, inasmuch as we are without any representation in the Senate, except such as I hate one for a life's fidelity to sound national principles. There are but few men left in the North, of
my years, who have never faltered in the support of the principles of the Democratic party, and those few are necessarily exposed to the severest assaults of the opposition generally, as well as, to the extreme malice of those who have deserted from our ranks. Hence the opposition you have witnessed to me in the Senate.

Pardon me for saying that man knows that what he had said is false and he knows also that, if confirmed, I will prove it so, in less time than a year.

The delay has done me some injury, nothing however which I cannot overcome in a brief time by diligence and fidelity.

It cannot be that our friends will sit quiet and see me slaughtered when they know, if they know me at all, that the attack is for wicked purposes, and unjust in itself.

Any assistance you may render one in this emergency will be gratefuly remembered. There has been delay enough, let it be disposed of when the Senate meets.

I am not disappointed at the subtle "first praise" of my opponents in New England, nor even at their open attacks, for it is their vocation, but I confess I do feel hurt to learn that Democratic Senators should allow such opposition to influence their judgement.
in the matter. Such opposition is a matter of course in New England, and the more bitter as the individual assailed is the more worthy of Democratic support. Such is my experience and such must be yours.

Give my kind regards to Mrs. Douglass, and also to Mr. Atkins, her father.

Very respectfully,
your obt. Servt.

Nathan Clifford

To Hon. S. A. Douglass

&c. &c. &c.
Sterling Ill
Dec. 26, 1852

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

or sir,
The undersigned

wishes to thank you for a copy of your late speech on the President's message, and other documents, which you may from time to time have occasion to distribute.

Yours very truly,

B. A. Obert

Wm. M'Clure

M. A. Burns
B. C. Coblenz

Mr. McCune

M. A. Burn

Stirling, Ill.

Dec. 20, 57.

Want freed.
Philadelphia, December 26, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas.
U.S. Senate.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of sending enclosed, the editorial views, in publishing your recent great speech on the secession constitution, of one of the very oldest and ablest conducted Democratic papers of this state—"the American Republican"—published at West Chester, Chester Co. Penn. It will doubtless be peculiarly acceptable as endorsing fully your position and sentiments on this very important subject, while it but expresses the views of at least nine-tenths of the Democracy of Penn. Painsful as it must be for you to disagree with the President, I trust that you will continue in defense of the rights of the people of States, that they shall have the right to fashion and frame all their institutions in their own way, and that they shall not be gagged on nine questions, with permission to speak uncertainly only on the tenth.

With great respect and esteem, I am, your old friend,

Wm. Cofphinger.
Mr. Coppenus
Phil.
Dec 20th/57.

Enclose an Editorials
from the American Republican
all for you. also a list of the
Officers of the Ren. Coloni Soc.
OFFICERS OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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THE SPEECH OF SENATE DOUGLASS.

So great and wide spread has been the instant excitement in the speech of Senator Douglas recent in the debate where he reviewed the failure of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention in Kansas to put a government in the state that can appeal to the people of Kansas to the people of that territory, that we give it a minor role in our list of to-day. Now after reading these words of Senator Douglas, the Senator from the Border State of Virginia, when he erroneously asserts in his place to correct what he thought to be a fallacy in the positions of the party in opposition, he is in a position to make a correction that will enable him to sustain his position in that language. The speech makes it apparent to me that what the party is the same in its general course as the fact that it has been a very extensive and powerful party, and is sustained in its position. Apparent in the speech, the speech is a very powerful influence in the support of the party in opposition to the party that is now in the minority of the party in the Senate. The speech makes it apparent to me that what the party in opposition is the same in its general course as the fact that it has been a very extensive and powerful party, and is sustained in its position. Apparent in the speech, the speech is a very powerful influence in the support of the party in opposition to the party that is now in the minority of the party in the Senate.
Window Shaders & Fixtures—The subscriber will call attention to the shade fruitful in variety of designs and materials which have been placed in his new display of PICTURES, SHADES, and other decorations, of which a number will be exhibited. The shades are of plain and figured silk, artistic and practical shades, and can be had in all shades of color, to suit all styles of furniture. They are very useful and a pleasant adoption in the home as well as the apartment. They are made to order in a great variety of materials and are also furnished in all sizes.

Vases and Urns—The subscriber has a large and choice collection of vases and urns of all kinds, in clay, porcelain, and stone, and is prepared to supply any style or size. Vases and urns are used in the decoration of parlor and hall, and are adapted to all kinds of interior decoration. They are of various materials, including terra cotta, porcelain, and stone, and are available in all sizes and shapes to suit the taste of the consumer. They are not only functional but also decorative, enhancing the aesthetic appeal of any space.

Glass Ewers and Squinches—The subscriber offers for sale at his own high street, a complete line of glass ewers and squinches, in various sizes and shapes. These glass vessels are essential in the decor of any parlor or hall, providing both functionality and elegance. They are made of high-quality glass, ensuring durability and beauty. The design of these ewers and squinches is elegant and varied, ranging from simple and modern to intricate and ornate, to cater to diverse tastes and preferences.

Bread, Biscuits, and Cake—The subscriber offers a wide variety of bread, biscuits, and cakes suitable for all occasions. These baked goods are prepared with the finest ingredients, ensuring quality and taste. They are available in different shapes, sizes, and flavors, to cater to various preferences and needs. Whether for breakfast, tea, or dessert, these baked goods are a delightful addition to any meal, satisfying both the palate and the desire for comfort.

Arrive Today: The subscriber offers a range of fresh produce and vegetables, carefully selected and sourced from reputable suppliers. This includes a variety of fruits, vegetables, and other fresh items, all delivered to ensure freshness and quality. These fresh produce items are essential for a healthy diet and provide a range of nutrients and flavors. They are available in different varieties, ensuring a wide selection to suit diverse tastes and needs.

Linear Preparations: The subscriber offers a range of linear preparations, including linoleum and parquet, suitable for various applications. These linear preparations are designed to provide durability, beauty, and functionality in the decoration of any space. They are available in different colors and designs, ensuring a wide range of options to cater to diverse preferences and requirements.
Am

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

Will you oblige me so much as to send me your autograph? I am not yet got over too much trouble.

Respectfully yours,

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington

[Signature]
BUTLER, P.A.,

Mr. Buchanan states it against him to say

Dear Sir:

Permit me to congratulate you upon the firm, proud, positive you have taken, with regard to Kansas affairs. You are impregnable, and the country feels it. No man north and south, and must acknowledge it, sooner or later, for "truth is mighty and will prevail." I live in Western Pennsylvania notwithstanding the confidence we have in the integrity and sound judgment of the Chief Magistrate—withstanding our love for our own "favorite son," we are forced to condemn the policy of the Administration that would use its power, to force the ignorant, despotic Constitution upon the people of Kansas, contrary to their known wishes, acknowledged by the friends of that measure.
The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania are with you, almost as a matter, and have full confidence in your ability and energy to sustain yourself — and the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," against the power of the Administration and the South combined. And much as we would deplore a division in the Democratic Party, consisting of the principles, which have exalted us to our present proud position, demand that we should attend to the citizens of the Territories the same privilege we claim for ourselves, for the consequences be what they will.

My object in writing these few hasty lines is to let you know that in Mr. Buchanan's administration, he cannot carry but a single member of the party with him. The hearts of the Democracy are with you, and with the exceptions of executive officials and aspirants, their voices are with you too. We watch with interest and anxiety the events at

Washington, and sincerely trust that the principles you enunciate may be firmly established, without a disruption of the Democratic Party.

I have the honor to be, very truly,

Your obedient servant,

J. F. Cummings
This Louden, Missouri, Dec. 26th

If you will please pardon the presumption of an entire stranger in addressing you at so long a distance, you will not feel like congratulating you on the support which you are everywhere receiving from the honest citizens of our state. I may safely say that a large majority are with you in the great question of popular sovereignty. The Democratic and Benton parties being free from party shackles combine the Kansas Nebraska act in the same manner as the author let the people adopt their own constitution whether it be the Compromise or Wythe plan. The people of the Empire State of the West, I am sure guide, guard, and deliver you is the prayer of your humble servant,

Enville

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Enville
Milwaukee.

New London, Wis.

Dec. 27th 1857

E. Wells

Congratulations
Mankum, Dec 26th

Hon S A Douglas,

Sir,

Will you be kind as to send me a copy of your Kansas speech and all others during the session. It would be thankfully received.

Hon S A Douglas
Washington City

Address

Mankum
Richmond County
S.C.
O. H. Dockery
Manquin
Richmond Co.
Nov 22, 1857.

Wants speech
2 speeches
3rd the de...
St. Augustine, Pennsylvania
December 26th 1836
Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Sirs,

In perusing some of the most
publications of our Country as well as some of
the more influential journals, I find your course
in the Senate on the Kansas difficulties com-
mented on in some thing of a dispersive manner
which induces me to humbly and obscure
individual to take the liberty of addressing you at
present.

It is a deplorable circumstance in the administra-
tion of our government that any thing should
come to cause a necessity for any portion of our
representatives to stand forth in open opposition to
the ruling authorities, in order to assert the glaring
violation of existing enactments of our national
Congress and to check the insidious advance of
sectional bigotry and assumption—a tyranny
pampered into insolent presumption by the bullied
submissiveness of those who have been deluded by a
national suffrage to guard alike in equity and justice
the interests of all portions of our People and all
sections of our Country.

But necessity forces us to deal with circumstances as
we find them and when those invested with power prove
cannot to duly we must the more respect the
integrity of those who boldly stand forth for justice and
right regardless of interest or the patronage of those
who have thus forfeited their trust through clothed with
temporary authority.

The time severing petitions who conduct the greater
portion of the political journals of our Country are
prepared to bend with every whims of ruling dynasties.
regardless alike of honor or justice so that they can ingratiate themselves into favor and procure some temporary advantage or preference; and it is to be deemed that on many occasions public opinion is thus guided by influences which lead to disastrous results. But on momentous occasions like the present when a vital truth is arrayed at the fundamental principles of our government and the most sacred principles of liberty and republicanism are sought to be trampled with impunity to satisfy the insatiable requirements of some sectional interest the people cannot be blinded and popular opinion rises above the influence of prof and corrupt politicians in time to give a authoritative voice to the distant who can be so purchased. To let his trust in this county and the hallowed principles of liberty itself.

‘We therefore pray a blessing to attend your every effort in behalf of popular sovereignty in Kansas. Let no effort be spared to thwart the ungodly purpose of foisting a constitution on this people without their unequivocal sanction and above all the constitution whose advocates can only urge its acceptance without such sanction on the ground that if wholly submitted it would be rejected by the people.’

You have the sympathies of the people of our State and you cannot fail to have the sympathy of the patriots of all sections of our county.

If you are to be read out of the democratic party for your just course you will carry the democratic band with you and the bucolic deacons will be left without a shadow or support.

Please send me a copy of the Lecompton constitution if it is in your power.

While I remain your frank sent

Cornelius Durnbaugh
St. Louis, Decr 26, 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Washington City,

Sen,

As in the

eminent position you occupy before the country, a word of encouragement from a private citizen can have any value to you at a time when you are struggling to sustain great principles, I would freely and spontaneously offer you mine; though we have not met for more than twenty or thirty years, and when we parted we were not friends. But let the dead years bury their dead animosities.

It is my duty to say—whether it will be of any value to you or not—that the position you have taken in the Senate in relation to Kansas, is not only brave in spirit and morally grand, but, far better, it is right. It has not
yet been successfully asailed, and cannot be. Adverse influences may prevent the accomplishment of your views, but the Nation, wise in its judgment sustains you in your honorable effort to uphold the right.

You have the best wishes for your success in this great movement.

Yours Obi Servt

Chas. D. Drake
Charles Drake
St. Louis, Mo.
Dec 26/59

Secretary
Galesburg, Ill. Dec. 26, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

In the month of October 1855 I presented my claim (No. 219,094) for Bounty land under the act of March 3d, 1855, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged by the proper officer in his official circular dated Oct. 18, 1855, with the request that the applicant wait a reasonable time before making further application. No. As more than 2 years have elapsed since I presented my claim, and as my claim for Bounty land under the act of 28th September 1850 was duly acknowledged and granted within the year I have been unwilling to fear that it may have been overlooked or lost, perhaps granted and lost on the way, and would esteem it a lasting favor, if it does not infringe too much on your valuable time, if you would enquire after the fate of the aforesaid claim, and if proper to do so, to request a revision of the list of applicants.

As I have recently relinquished other occupations in a distant state to engage in Agricultural pursuits here I would esteem it a great additional favor if you could at any time send me any thing in the shape of Report or Document, calculated to throw light on my efforts to develop some of the rich resources of this Beautiful State.

With Great Respect
I am Your Obedient Servant

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Michael Duffy
I am privileged to have privilege to refer you to one of my nearest friends in this community and personal friend and neighbor Peter Thans esp. for my descendants at present position as a citizen.

M. Duffer
Mitho Sufer
Dec. 26, 1857
Zalbsburg
21st Oct. Ill
By Rana Ah
Enquiry about his
Abstact for land
under 250

Send to Land Office

And to James Bynum
until Douglas.
M.H.

Papers to be returned

Ex 100
Attended to and
Prepared for use
14th 1858
Fort Madison, Iowa,
Decem. 26th, 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
My Dear Sir:

I now hear that a list of Democratic papers published in this State, and the majority of them are supporting your position on the Kansas question, and I hope to tell them, that supporting the position you have taken, is the only feasible one for any Democrats to assume, if he wishes to be right and be sustained by the people.

The only paper in the State which takes open ground against you is the “Truth Bred,” published at Sabugue, the home of Gen. Jones, and his only organ. The editor lect. Truth is now in Washington City writing letters home to his paper, for the purpose of building up the hold-down fortunes of his friends, and making all the head-way he can against you, or the doctrines of Ignatius Sanzigny.

It is now important that you speak should find its way into every farm house and be read by the voters more than any yards. As you know, your speeches in the U. S. Senate, I know you will distribute all you possibly can from Washington to your friends in the State and they will in turn distribute to the people. Your friends in Iowa will try and have your speeches on the Kansas question published in the one dem. -cratic papers, but you know a speech published in pamphlet form, will have
A much better conclusion of the whole matter than if only published in a more rapid press. Would it not be well for your friends in the different States to get up a movement in behalf of Popular rights, so that the people might be made to see the truth of the whole matter, and truly show that you occupy the same position today you did the day the Monroe Doctrine was adopted? I think your Speech should be published in the German language, and if you should have any of them published in Vermont, it could be used to advantage in the State of New York, particularly in the New Country. Probably you and others can get the different Legislatures which meet soon, and are already in Session, to pass Resolutions, in favor of popular government. What think you? This is going to be a deeproot of the effect used to put you down if possible, and your friends must work. You must direct them what to do and they must do it. If we stand still this will be an effort made to force state public opinion, and they are must not permit by inactivity. Let us keep within the broad wheel of democracy and fight for our principles, and we will yet, by evoking to you an all the views of one of your suceeding friends, as you will know, and a humble member of this grand democratic party.

Yours Very Respectfully,

[Signature]
October 26th

Sgt. D Cool

Fort Marion

Sgt. D Cool

Tally Head on the

Eider
Washington City, D.C.,
26th Dec., 1857.

H. S. T. Douglas:

Dear Sir,

I learned last evening, from Mr. Milton, that you had left for New York, and your absence until the 25th Jan. is my apology for writing you there. I have placed myself, and my abilities, entirely at your disposal, and I am assured that it will lie in my power to render your expected service, whether in Illinois or in any other point westward which you may designate. As I told you at our late interview, then had experience as a writer and speaker, I have acquaintance with influential Democrats in
Chicago, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

I am confident that I can well sustain the responsibility of any position you may be able to find me, and I have not fail, wherever it may be, to conduct you with the utmost heartfelt.

I understand this evening from Mr. Wilson that the gentlemen who was applied to to take the chair at the charge of the Springfield Register cannot possibly do so. I can loan her at a day's notice. Your endorsement and recommendation is all I ask.

Very truly and respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
Char Henry Foster
Washington City
Dec 26, 1853

Offers his services as Editor. Etc.
Amherst College, Dec. 26, 1857

Hon. Sir,

Please, if convenient, to mail a copy of your late speech to my address. Yours with respect,

P.M. Fullerton

Amherst.

Bill Fullerton
Amherst College
Mass.
Dec 26, 1857.
Want address
Clarkson, N.Y., Dec. 26th, 1857

Dear Sir,

Please send me your late speech on the President's Message relating to Kansas.

God bless you for the noble stand you have taken on the "Decompromised" Constitution. Although a Democrat "dyed in the wool," I can not look upon this act of injustice contemplated towards the people of Kansas as coming in the least of democracy; and the fact of its being sustained and sanctioned by a Democratic Administration, and by the Southern wing of the Democratic party, can not to any mind invest it with taint of injustice or wrong. Let me assure you that the democracy of the North are with you almost to a man! they will sustain you in the stand which you have taken--this strong arms shall shield you from the groundless assaults of those ambitious demagogues who would crush you as a dangerous rival.

Follow the course which you have commenced and press the principles which you have laid down and all will be well. The position which you now hold in the Democratic part of the North is justly your own, better than two months ago. This was placed in your hands, you will continue to hold so long as you maintain your present position. While there Northern Democrats do sustain this, the Southern outrages will seek before the overwhelming storm of indignation which will overtake
severe terms and entreated to
constituency,
get out threats, intimidate me
promises and threats to force you into
compliance with this iniquitous
measure of the Administration.
I am very Respectfully a
Douglas Democrat,
A.D. Ferrers

To J.A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

P.S. Enclose papers as you may have
in the shape of Congressional
documents Reports &c. &c. and I will be
thankful if you could send to me

A.D.F.

R.A. Ferrers
Address Clarkson New York

Clarkson. Mass., Aug. 3rd, 1857.}

[signature]