Utica, Decr. 29th 1807.

Hon: J. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I was yesterday enabled to buy one of our very best Chautauqua ladies in your autograph. If it is not given me, I shall feel that you are becoming less scholar with the ladies. You will do me the favor to send it. Of course you will not deem me intruding myself or wishing to interfere in your domestic matters, when I say that I have not been but one democrat who does not entirely approve of your course. I keep Christmas in the country.
addresed in one of the bush towns where I was told that very democrat in that town (it is the strongest democratic town in the county) sustained you

with the compliments of the ladies & Mr D. Lyne, yourself, Lamsey

Very truly

J. B. Metcalf
Mr. S. A. Douglass
New York
Dear sir:

Some six weeks or two months ago I sent you such an account of political affairs in Kansas as, with an extensive acquaintance throughout the territory, with favorable facilities for observing, I knew to be correct. In my letter I also informed you of the line of policy that the democracy here, who were inimical to the Leavenworth Constitution, intended to pursue; and, among other matters, informed you that we proposed to call a territorial Convention for the purpose of memorializing Congress to pass an Enabling Act in our favor, under which a valid Constitutional Convention might be convened. Since then we have been more than rejoiced to see that the same expedient, in the present crisis, has occurred to you, so that you have already introduced a bill in the Senate with the same object that we have in view—to harmonize the party and restore tranquility to Kansas, by giving the people the right to frame and decide upon their own form of government. The movement has animated us to more earnest endeavors; and our Convention, which closed its labors on the 26th inst., has been a complete triumph.
you a published copy of its proceedings, together with
a draft of a memorial—the first signed—that we
adopted, which will be circulated throughout the
territory for signatures, forwarded to you, to our
our delegate, Mr. Barrett, for presentation to Con-
gress.

In regard to the Convention, its effect has
exceeded our highest expectations. Its deliberations were
characterized by a harmony, accord, and resolution
that alarmed a portion of the secessionists, and
allured members of the more Conservative from
both the Union organizations into our own ranks.

Fortunately, as happened that the 4th State men,
meeting the Convention about the same time, divided
appellate on the question whether they should vote at
the coming election. The circumstances inclined to our
advantage, and although they reconciled their difference
last night by withdrawing their vote, yet the result,
which is readily working out, will be that the
national democracy, the democracy that recog-
nizes the rights of the Negro, that sustains you,
will be the victorious party in Kansas as a State,
holding off the pro-slavery on the one hand, the
Black Republicans on the other.

The resolutions that we adopted are approved
with but a few adhering exceptions, by our entire Com-
A country that is back in action, that the free State men

in that in them, as in the opening of the memorial, to
have taken the lead completely out of their hands. We
believe that we have; if you of our party in Congress
before our action, we shall consider that we are fully
condemned by our labor.

The resolutions educated lack somewhat of
system in their arrangement, uniformity in their style:
being mainly to the fact that the judges preserved
in them were assigned to different members of the
Committee; among them, that which refers to the
free State movement, having been assigned to Col. Hughes, pro-

nconda in Cincinnati, whom you will remember, to the
the 8th Section, together with the mem-
orial, being equipped to me. They are as a whole
separately, whole, however, as we can work out
effectually with parties in advance the time of those who
sustain the secession Constitution, a party in disarrang-
ing the free State action. These are

We shall work increasingly until the question
that at length be decided.

The memorial book is signed by many
of our most influential citizens, who with them the
report, have reluctantly, nor forwarded it to you. Mr.
Barrett will recognize nearly all as democratic
who have never affiliated with any other party.
Their signatures will be sent to you almost daily,
or larger numbers than are appended to this.
do not expect the violent of the Black Republicans to sign it, as it is a Democratic movement, but the withholding of their names from it may, perhaps, in some degree its influence, by making it more emphatically a memorial of the democracy.

Col. Dennis is warmly with us, as with you.

He will not, however, with the advice of his friends, take an active part in the campaign at present. It is rumored that a petition will be sent to Washington by the Lecompton Clique, asking for his re-

I do not think it can be true, I sincerely hope not, as he is one of the best most popular officers that Kansas has had. It is well, however, to be on guard.

I am writing to you, I have no desire to impose my statements upon you; but solely to be of service to the cause as you, without a personal or selfish motive. I know and learn many important facts and movements that do not get into print, most of which, perhaps, are never heard of in Washington; if not unacceptable to you, will cheerfully furnish you from time to time, with information not confined to me as secret, which might be of service to you, or might not reach you through another source.

Mr. S. S. Douglas
Washington, D.C.
St. Paul, Minnesota
December 29th, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I see you are again in the midst of an other fight, on the constitution being submitted to the People of Kansas to vote for, or against, as they may choose. I have no doubt you are correct, and will be sustained by the great mass of the People. It is unanimous here so far as I can learn, or at least more so than any great measure has been to my knowledge, and I fear your mind and time will be so much occupied you can't take any time to anything else.

If you can I want you should help Roe Shields & Leavenworth to brall up that fraudulent act of the towns city of Manhattan, I acted on your suggestion that
the great Bird of the Minnesota River
was bound to be a good point, and in 1853
I paid out in cash $1,557 for half shares of
10 shares, and now a company
has jumped it, and has intention will
cheat the old company out of it. You told me
you would assist me, and Bice will put,
you relative to it, and if you write him fail
there is no need in trying, Shiblee and Coveney
will do all they can. Judge spring, has been
attending to it for both and the rest of
us. Please write me as you promised you
would this summer on this paper.

Yours Respectfully

R.G. Murphy

judge Douglas
Washington City
U.S. Senate
D.B.
St. Paul, Minn.,
Dec 29th, 1857.
R. J. Murphy

Political & in relation to the
town-site of
Minneapolis.
Waverly, Morgan Co., Inda
Dec 29th 1857

E. A. Ollman

Wants you to send him the Congressional Globe and append. —

Waverly, Morgan Co., Inda
Dec 29th 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Our turn in fortunes with
I find myself in straining circumstances, with a young family. I have been finding time stating the Congressional Globe of A handout, but this seem feel myself unable to do so. If you will have them sent to me, as soon as I get ability I will pay you back. I am going to move to Illinois in the Spring, but if you choose when it is let it come to my present address and you will very much oblige, your old servant, E. A. Ollman
HERMAN L. PAGE, Sheriff.
ROBERT WASON, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
AVA E. PAGE, "
HENRY HILDRENT, "

Sheriff's Office,
Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 9, 1858.

Now Stephen A. Douglas
U.S. Senator

Dear Sir: The democracy of Milwaukee
have not yet taken occasion to make a public expression
of their sentiments upon the subject now agitating our
County — and yet we feel our friends who are so gallantly
defending the right in Congress, should be made aware of
the earnestness of feeling that prevails among us.
Mr. Buchanan received in this County about four thou-
sand and majority, he will have the united sympathy and
support of that party, so long as he adheres to the policy
and principles upon which we fought the great battle of
1856 but if we are now called upon to ignore these duties
our party have cherished and sustained through good
and bad with until all are now ready to acknowledge
them just — then I know not the first man hereabouts
who is willing cheerfully to surrender.

Allow me to say, that you have always held a
high position in favor of our people — but you have never
to the heart of the democracy of the State as at
this moment — go on
With great respect

Yours Truly

H.L. Page
H. S. Page,
Milwaukee, Wis.,
Dec. 29, 1857.

"Go on—In
county Buchanan
see about 5,000
majority—The first
men now to be
found—you in
the hearts of people,
Hon. S. A. Douglas

My Dear Sir,

I have been a constant reader of your since your Remarks on the emigration of Jackson, & his line. I desire you to join me with your Remarks on Kansas & else where that may suit you.

Commanence

Your obedient servant,

S. A. Pearce

Travellers Rest
Coosa Co. Ala
29 Dec 37
S. R. Pearce

Fremont, Kent

Ala

Dec. 29/57

Wells eschuck

Dear Mr. Brown,

I am sorry to hear of your absence.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
W.C. Parks

Chicago, December 29th, 1857

Mr. L. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I shall be very glad to have the favor to read my long and perhaps uninteresting letter. I will endeavor to state the result of my observations and reflections on our currency. Politically I am a Democrat of the Jefferson school, opposed to all Banks of Issue whether State or National. I allude to that property has a price proportion to the currency. But suppose the currency of the commercial world was a thousand millions and with that amount of currency a bushel of wheat were worth a dollar, other property of a price in proportion, suppose the currency should be doubled, in a year, the amount of property remaining the same that with two thousand millions of currency a bushel of wheat would be worth two dollars and other property would increase in price in the same proportion.

If this be so the prices of property becomes high or low as the currency is increased or diminished. Let us for illustration, that one half of the currency of the U.S. is in specie, and the other half the notes of Banks of Issue, and that three is at all times at least three dollars of paper money in circulation to one of specie held by the Banks, that have issued it and often as much be two to one. Banks always put in circulation the largest amount and more in proportion to their specie when it is the least needed as in fact when it is either an injury than a benefit to the public or their custom (customers) to have it. Such specieless issues only occur after several years of trade or commerce so managed that there is but little if any demand for specie for exportation. The Banks having for a long time been freed from any demand for specie (except for change &c.) and having for that time kept a much larger
There has been a great deal of talk and speculation about the state of banking and currency in Europe. Many believe that the Bank of England has been issuing too much paper money, which has led to a decrease in the value of silver and gold. This has caused a great deal of uncertainty and instability in the economy. Some even believe that the Bank of England has been using its authority to manipulate the value of the pound sterling.

In the United States, the situation has been quite different. The government has been careful to maintain a balance between gold and paper money. However, there have been some concerns about the speculative nature of the economy, particularly in the agricultural sector. Some farmers have been reluctant to sell their crops at a time when prices are low, which has led to a glut of produce and a decrease in demand.

The government has been working to address these issues by implementing policies that encourage investment and promote economic growth. In addition, the government has been careful to maintain a stable currency, which has helped to attract investment from around the world. Overall, the situation in the United States remains stable, and there is confidence that the economy will continue to grow in the years to come.
to the amount of many millions every year, increasing the amount borrowed, thus furnishing a capital fund to pay any balance of trade against us. The consequence was that we went on from year to year increasing the number of our Banks and each and all the Banks, being relieved from furnishing paper money being reduced as nearly as possible the balance of trade against us by drafts on small debts contracted by the sale of state bonds, were reduced to a point that kept out a large amount of their currency as such as from five to fifteen of paper to one dollar in the state of Things made Banking very profitable hence the increase of Banks during these years of hard times. I am aware that the advocates of a U.S. Bank claim for it the credit of having caused the State Banks to pay specie and thus furnished a currency at all times convertible into specie. It is true that it did lessen its ratio with specie when demanded and it did most of the State Banks but that was not by reason of any greater safety in that there were other Banks it was because that during all the time of the existence of the United States Bank New York and other States were selling their Bonds to European capitalists in sufficient amounts to pay all balances of trade against this country—so that there was not any demand for specie on the Banks except for change and small amounts for some police purposes had the U.S. Bank never been Chartered it would have suspended with the state Banks in 1837. It will be recollected that about 1836-7 from some cause State Bonds could not be sold. That Indiana Illinois and all other States were compelled to suspend operations and leave their banks in an unfinished condition. For many years prior to that time we had been securing our credit every year in 1836-7 more and more. We could no longer borrow and consequently had no power to draw on the large balance of trade must be paid.
The currency being almost exclusively Bank, it
was presented for payment in specie. Such
this balance of trade could be paid, a general sup-
pression followed. From 1837 to 1842 and
more severe,—Prices of property (Especially produce) low and
the severe for fear or exposing their property
were banking unprofitable. In the mean time
they had arranged one chequeing at home and
abroad Indiana & Illinois arranged matters with
the holders of their Bond also that they furnished
means to complete their bonds, and about this time
they began to sell City, County and Railroad Bonds
to one of our banks; their furnishing a fund to
cheque upon to pay any balance of trade against
March 187 (by drafts on these new cities) contracted
by sale of City, County & Railroad Bonds.) Thus releasing
banks from all demand for specie for payment.
Banking again became profitable—Their surplus
increased. Each increased their circulation his
state of things continued for some time or further
years. Our currency was again inflated. Coming
speculation. Excessive speculations
high priced all kinds of property, tending to lessen
our exports and to destroy the protective effects of
the Tariff. (by increasing the cost of manufacturing)
soon after the commencement of the war as with
England France & Russia were engaged it became
difficult to negotiate the sale of our Bonds (probably
in consequences of the demand created in Europe by
the war) and for the last 12 months but little if any—
sales of bonds to Europeans has been made. Again
we were unable to pay the balance of trade against
by drawing upon new debts contracted, the Banks
have called on to furnish specie to pay the balance
of trade. and again as in 1837 suspended
A serious objection to Banks of issue where they
issue the currency to one of specie, may be illustrated thus—
suppose our currency is Banks holding
one dollar of specie for every four dollars of their paper
and such a proportion is held to be sufficient (and suppose
the are not borrowing from Europeans) the import say two
millions more than our exports and have this two millions to pay
specie, this can only be done by presenting ten millions of our
currency to the Banks who issued it. The specie is insufficient to pay
this balance of trade. The loss of these two millions of our
Currency produces some embarrassment to business, but the loss of this two million of currency is but a small portion of the injury. The Banks are at once compelled to immediately call in in addition to the tax. They require, in order to keep the large proportion of specie redeemable twenty millions more of their circulation.

And this twenty millions must be paid by their custumers at a time most inconvenient to them by reason of scarcity of money caused by the withdrawal of the two millions of currency to preserve specie to pay this balance of trade. The consequence then of paying a balance of trade of two millions (with our system of Banking) is that our currency is reduced thirty millions. There is escape from this if the Banks keep in their vaults one dollar of specie to three of their circulation.

Was our currency specie exclusively or paper based upon specie dollar for dollar. The effects of paying a balance of trade is the amount of two million would be to reduce our currency two millions only in stead of thirty -- or in the event of our Banks having a sum of paper to one of specie (which they frequently do) the payment of two millions would result in the reduction of our currency fifty millions.

I hold that our system of Banking (Banks of Issue) to be injurious to our manufacturing interest, that it is impossible to give them steady and permanent protection by a Tariff with specie currency. The object of a Tariff is to lessen the amount of importation of Foreign Goods and to increase the price in our country, thus enabling our Manufacturers to sell a larger sum of their goods and at a better price than they could do without duties upon the Importing article. We suppose a Tariff to fix the duties upon imported goods at fifty percent. The first effects of which would be to check future importation. The balance of trade for a time would be in one favor, thus releasing the Banks from all demand for specie. Banking becomes profitable Banks increase all moneyed men instead of earning their money first invest it in Black Stock and loan them to five times the amount in their promise to pay money becomes plenty -- the manufacturer is selling his goods some fifty percent higher than he could without duties, is making large profits, extends the business Banks discount freely. In a few years our currency is so much expanded that the cost of manufacturing American fifty percent. Now what our manufactures is it that the foreign Article being purchased fifty percent cheaper than once can they be sold in our market (after pay 50 percent duties) with the same profit to the manufacturer. Our inflated currency means more having produced goods and general glutting. Under the system we have of balance of trade against Banks it would in specie.
Chicago Ills
Dec 29th 1857

Dear Sir,

I have this day ordered

printers in German, three thousand

of your late book in the Senate

intend to distribute them in the city

and county. I have no doubt that it

will make half of the above number of

printers to be the Democratic party.

if I think it would be for the interest

of the Senate to have several thousand

more of them struck off for a

general distribution through the

Northern portion of the State, if you

will let me know what you serve

me by return mail. I will lay the

matter before the executive committee

at once and have them ordered as

many as you think would be necessary.

The Simmons held a meeting on Saturday

the 26th, endorsing your resolution.
The Senate by unanimous vote of a large majority, and with enthusiasm, have passed a resolution asking that the Kansas question be considered. Upon this question, the House is giving general satisfaction throughout the State. The question of the emancipation of the slaves is open. There are a few exceptions in our city. Mr. Booth and family are well.

Very respectfully,

[- Signature -]

[Address]

S. R. Douglas
Washington, D.C.
Chicago
Dec' 29 57
he has 3000 fr Frd
perhaps German coffee
visits from his parents
Write soon to answer
with thanks

Speech sent.

W
Jas Remington
Green Island
Albany Co. N.Y.
Decr 29 1857.

Dear Sir,

I have always been opposed to you in politics, having formerly been a Whig & more recently a Democrat. I have always admired your talents as a statesman, and now say to you that your present position on the Kansas question meets my entire approbation, and my object in writing to you now, is to assure you of my support, and that you may be assured of the support of the whole American party on this subject. Keep straight & we will place you in the White House & no mistake.

Yours truly, James Remington

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington City

My Dear Sir: I beg to ask the favor of you to place my name on your list who are to enjoy your Congressional favors during the present session of Congress. At the same time, it may not be amiss to observe, that the position taken by you in the Kansas embroilment is highly approved by the Democracy of this section, as it is by the officers generally. I am at a loss to understand, notwithstanding the vulgarities of the Reubenese “teach” ejected by my old schoolmate P. P. Pryor, and the Charlesto Mercury, how it can have been possible for you to have sanctioned the action of the Tecumseh and Topeka Committee.

In my poor opinion they were at war with theusage of our Party.
...once its organization, violations of the
letter of the amendment platform, and
in deadly antagonism with the
great principle of popular sovereignty
pretexts to be peculiarly manifested,
and桑gly denied in every party prac-

tical.

With great regard,
17th Oct, 1851

MHAudie Robertson.
Windsor Rottezen
Balti.[?]. Harling[?].
Dec. 29 1857

Political

no
Mandana City, K. T., Dec 29th, 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

It is with pleasure, such as I cannot express, that the friends of justice know your present position in defence of the right of the people to govern themselves and you must excuse me for saying that in my opinion, and in the opinion of the great majority of the people of Kansas, and I speaking of the entire North, you have but to follow to a successful issue the position you have now taken to place yourself in 1860 in the...
in the presidential chair, but the purpose of this letter is not to gloat, but to roast you with references to some facts, which I believe may throw a little light on what is going on not only in Kansas but in Washington. As I view it, some of the most telling arguments used by our friends have been based upon the fact that the people there would never allow the Lecompton Constitution to be forced upon them. This is true to the letter, there is not an honest Free State man but what is determined to meet the issue of need be with his blood, since the 2nd of Dec Convention died at Lawrence, there has been a great effort made to get these people to go into the elections of the 21st of Dec and the 2nd of Jan. The 2nd of Jan., and that year free State men noticed it. But within the last week Russian and earth do & speak have been turned, to entrap the Free State Party in their Convention at Lawrence & decide to go into the election of State officers and members of the Legislature of the 2nd of Jan. every Artifice has been used, and the "trick" came succeeding but the Convention decided firmly & adhere to its former position and let the Constitution alone. After this was done, a little clique consisting of 17 men met in a cellar and put in
Nominating a State ticket composed of free State men mostly. Hoping by this to make the party go into the election and thus endorse Callanwals work, but the secret is out, and the whole thing will prove a farce. It seems that the active movers in this matter were abdy proslavery men, but it is under dark movements they intrapaged very many honest men into their schemes and came near selling us. I send you a copy of the Lawrence Republican extra, in which you will see the doings of the Convention. I have marked the two pro-slavery men who were the tools to carry out instructions sent from Washington. You will at once detect the force of the trick. I shall be & less from you and serve you in any way I can or should.
Lafayette Dec 29 1837

Hon. A. Douglas

You will confer a great favor on me if you will deign me a favor to inspect your speech yesterday. What a great honor to have an American Legend in our midst.

A Democrat in

Yours,

[Signature]

[Note: The signature is not clearly legible.]
To B. Roper,
Lafayette,
N.Y.
Dec 29/57.
Wants me to do.
Colt Stock Dec 29th 1857

Hem Stephen Duglap

Dear Sir

Please send me 50 to 75 copies of your speech on President's Message your remarks in our Democratic bible here.

Yours Truly,

Luci Scott

Colt Stock

Monmouth Co.
Levi Lebey
Coltnock
N
Dec 29, 1857

card}
Buffalo Dec 29, 1839

How S. A. Douglas

Sir: I am well aware you have no time to read long letters and therefore curtail: I believe you are in the right position both for yourself and the country as well as the party—And with the exception of a few little parties looking for the lobsters and fishes, your Course meets the Commendation of hard shelled Soft shelled

I begin to believe (what I thought was impossible) that Hon. Howell Cobb thought he could & would knock out your underpinning, and as you fell, he would rise. If the Administration have no stronger men who have special means of knowing their being, than those already put forward, they better give it up. —

Very Truly Yours,

P. H. Sherman
B. F. Sherman
Buffalo, N.Y.
Dec. 29/57.
Approbatory.
Michigan City Indiana
Dec 29th 1867

Capt. A. B. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Honored Sir,

We write to you for perhaps a seemingly trifling purpose. Yet for those who have a taste for such things it is a great privilege to receive such favors as we ask. Being your earnest friends, may we ask them. Dear Sir, for your Autograph twice written for our son, which we as young men are proud of. Wash with the name of A. B. Douglas.

We remain honored Sir,
Your Humble & Obedient Servts

John Q. Simpson

Joseph A. Woodson
Michigan City, Ind.
Dec. 29th 1857.
Mrs. J. Simpson &
Jos. A. Woodson.

Ann?
Salem, Iowa Dec 29

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Will you please send me a copy of your speech recently delivered in the Senate. In that portion of the President's Message which relates to Kansas affairs, I will be under many obligations.

Very truly yours,

A. Sleyter
Salem, Iowa, Dec 29 th 1857.
A. Slyte.

Mack's copy of 50 sheets.
Hamilton O. Dec 29. 1857

Mr. S. A. Douglass,

Sir, Please enclose to my address your speech on the Kansas question. Over people sustain your view on this subject, notwithstanding one county. London papers appear to vote another way. Other papers and the Cincinnati Enquirer appear to hitch home, at the same block and they will be glad to unroll themselves therefrom, before the idea of March. or I am no prophet—

I am very Resg.

C. K. Smith
C. H. Smith
Hamilton, Ohio
Decr 29, 1857,

My People,

Are you

Wants Appears.
Will Senator Douglas be kind enough
to send me a couple of copies of
his admirable speech on Kansas which
has set the western prairie on fire?
The people here are all in favor of
the position he has taken, and recognize
in his course entire consistency, and
a faithful adherence to the principles
of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Vep proeli Vep Lei

Harry R. Smith

Cincinnati Dec 29 th 1857
Harry P. Smith
Cincinnati, Ohio
Dec 29/57
Want Specks
...
Cincinnati Dec 29th 1857

To the Hon S.A. Douglas, Senator U.S.

Respectfully Sir.

If you can make it convenient I should like to have a copy of your speech, as I have not had an opportunity of reading it. Receipt my best wishes for a happy New Year and believe me,

Your Ob't Servt

A. C. Stevens

Bot. 221 P.O.
See the 20th 1857

Friend Douglass, being pleased to hear of your arrival at our capital to defend our party, to watch over that party that considers themselves so popular & so numerous, especially in this part of Illinois. Lee & Co. you are somewhat acquainted with them but I presume about as Black a part as in this State. As my location has changed our communication I yearly invite to address the important Business of Arnold in County Illinois, giving you a party. Success in confirming Democracy & a joyfull success over your great opponent.

Yours,

Fraternity A. Stewart
A. Stewart
Amboy Loco
Dec 24th, 1861

Congratulatory

Sent
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

My Dear Sir,

I ought not to trespass upon your time, but from a long, warm personal admirer, I am constrained to offer you my hearty, genuine acknowledgments for your recent composition in the U.S. Senate, at this time.

In all Jacksonville, there is, I believe, but one real anti-Douglas man; at least I mean and know of none except Col. Halstead. Than nothing. The right will win. And Heaven will protect the bold pilot in the storm.

I have received and read your speech in the (fine) newspaper type. Please send it to me in pamphlet form, as I wish to bind it preserved.

I have penned the above lines thinking that an occasional expression of approbation brief, as I am forced to indicate this, from a private individual, would be as pleasantly as cordially received by you, as those often proceeding from public bodies or distinguished gentlemen.

Rev. P. Cantwright joins me in tendering to you sentiments of highest esteem.

Most Respectfully yours,

W.D. B., Trotter

P.S. Beside the speech, any public documents will be thankfully received.
W. D. H. Potter
Jacksonville, Ill
Dec 24, 57
Warmly approves your recent course, wish you luck.
Sir:

You are invited to attend the Annual Supper of the Excelsior Society of the City of Keokuk, Iowa, composed of the Sons of New York, to be given on the

Evening of the 29th of December, 1857.

V. P. Van Antwerp, President.
H. B. Ten Eyck, Vice Pres'y.
J. J. Tillinghast, Sec'y & Treas.
Chas. Q. Wilson, Manager.
W. W. Belknap, Manager.

An early answer is requested.
Pomeroy, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1837.

Hon. S. T. Douglas,-

If convenience I would like to have you send me a copy or more of your speech on the Kansas question.

Very truly yours,

John L. Vance
Nov. J. A. Douglas,  
Washington City,  
D.C.
65 Clark St.  
Chicago, Dec. 29, 1857.  

Hon. S. N. Douglas  

Dear Sir:

As a member of the Republican party of this City, I have watched your political course, at the present session of Congress, with unqualified pleasure and admiration. I do not sympathize with those who refuse to give you credit for your present acts, because your past course here before did not meet their approbation, and because they still differ from you widely on some points of political doctrine. Holding these views, it has always seemed to me, that the views you have expressed to the people of this State, are those of the large majority of the Republican party of this City. 

I am aware that the violent abuse which you have received at the hands of our party, cannot leave you in a state of mind well calculated favorable to any community of thought or action in political matters; but at the same time it is equally obvious that your present position in your own party, will inevitably throw you upon the great body of the people for your ultimate justification. When that day comes you will find that the
a large portion of the Republican party, will gladly
avoid themselves of the oppor-
tunity to do honor to the
first man in all our
nation's history, who has
met on the Senate floor the
giant efforts which Slavery
is making for dominion in
this country, and has shown
himself fully equal to the
occasion.

Perhaps I ought to omit
the effort of Senator Sumner.
But this speech, though a great
one, was perhaps too classical
for the occasion, and lacked
in those elements of power,
directness, and force, which
are so often exhibited by
Southern speakers, but which
our Republican leaders must
always lack, or fail to ex-
hibit. I am, with respect,

C. B. Waite

("Republican")

Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 29, 1857.

Sincerely,

CORNELL, WAITE & JAMESON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

65 Clark Street, Corner of Randolph,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PAUL CORNELL.
CHARLES B. WAITE.
JOHN A. JAMESON.

REFERENCES:
PARK BANK, New York.
CRANE, BROS. & CO., "
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, "
DAVID L. WHITE, "
BOYD, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
Hos. J. M. Krum, St. Louis.
BENJ. F. STICKNEY, "
GILMORE & BROTHERTON, Cincinnati.
S. J. JOHN, Boro., "
HOPKINS & HOO, Baltimore.
L. M. CLARK, Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN, "
HALL & KEMP, New Orleans.
L. H. BURCH & CO., Chicago.
MARINE BANK, "

1857—Particular attention will be paid to collecting and securing claims through-
out the Western States; also to the law of Real Estate, and the trial of Actions
of Ejectment in the Courts of this State and of the United States.

We are also prepared to make safe and profitable investments for capitalists,
either in the way of loans or otherwise.

Chicago, May 1, 1857.
Olemdo, Alabama
Dec. 29th, 1857

Admirable, Stephen A. Douglas,

My Dear Sir,

Since I have

been grown (now some five years) I have

observed your career as a public man with

an admiration that knew no bounds, to

feel a solicitude for your fame Common

rate with my love of Country; for I looked

to you as the hope of this Republic. Let me say

that the history of no age or country furnish

an example of senatorial conduct more splendid

than your own during the discussion of the Kansas, Nebraska Bill; then you lifted the

Constitution of your country from the dust, wiped

out an almost fatal stain, restored it to its

original purity & vitality.

As one of the numerous friends in the South

who watched eagerly the opportunity to serve

you, only awaited the fullness of time to

elevate you to the presidency, I desire to know
If these hopes are to be disappointed? 
Do you think that the present political 
Condition of the Country is such as to forbid 
your acting longer with the democratic party? 
I have read your recent speech in the Press 
on the President's message; I think it is an 
argument is unanswerable, still it has fallen 
me with allusion. 
You will doubtly think that my writing 
to you is peculiar. I admit it is a fault, 
while I hope the hope that you will reply to 
me. A letter from you would give me un- 
bounded pleasure.

Very Respectfully, & sincerely, 
Your Friend, Edwin Wallace.
Bellefonte, Ala
Dec 29th 1857
Edwin Wallace
Political

 Cassandra
May 8th 92

[Signature]
Dec. 29, 1837

Fostetl Post Offic, Fort Duna
County Wisconsin

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Will you be kind enough to forward me one hundred copies of your speech on the President's Message. The Democratic Party of our State has no representative in either branch of the present Congress. And I would feel very grateful to you if you would comply with the above request. And must add my

Your obedient servant

Aaron Walters
Fox Lake, P.O.
Fox du-Cac Co., Wis.
Aaron Wattis
Dec. 29/57
Hauts 100 f. your speeches
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington City

I sent upon April 5, 1857, from Washington a letter from the late Hon. Thos. J. Rusk to me to ask the favor of your assistance in obtaining an appointment.

I did not hear from you in reference to this matter. I would feel grateful to you for any aid you would be pleased to give me. If you have the letter in your possession I would be obliged to you for a return of same as I would be glad to show to Hon. Patrick Henderson of Texas.

Your ever yours,

Lewis D. Kelly

Pottawatomie P.O.
Dec 29, 1857
Lewis S. Wells
Pittston, Pa.
Dec. 29/57.
Went as prompt.
A letter: Tuesday.
Speech means.
Liberty, Bedford County Vt. Dec 29 1837
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

You will I trust have the kindness to excuse the intrusion of a stranger who feels a deep interest in the affairs of our common country.

I have perused with great interest and satisfaction your recent speech in the Senate, upon the affairs of Kansas as reported in newspapers of the day. Deeming it my duty to avail myself of every means of information upon that subject, I am induced to solicit the favor of your kind assistance in procuring from you or your agents any other documents you may have offering light upon that subject, and any other favor you may confer upon me to assure that I shall be highly appreciated and truly acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

Wm. W. White
Editor Bedford Sentinel
Liberty
Bedford Co. Nov-
Dec 29th 1857.
Mrs. Davis White
[Ed.] Bedford Sentinel

Transcribed speech
and other documents
on the Kansas question

Do, Sir.

I beg to acknowledge the honor done me by the favor of a copy of your late speech in the Senate, upon the President's Message. I much read it, and all that you have since written upon that subject with the greatest pleasure and that Mr. Cleveland's speech, had agreement with your views and arguments. Educated in a different school of political views, I recognize in you an identity of political doctrine with that taught by Webster, and Clay while they lived. While from such in former times an adherent or supporter of my views, I am forced in my present political conviction respecting this great question, to say you are and correct me—I do most cordially respect to them—I do most...
Hear my support ever. And I know that multitude, notwithstanding of your just and compelling reasons, the strength of prejudice and fear, supine to do the same in common with them, and at all times, until united in all the country, who have the Union of these states, and also regard that Union and the safety of their liberties, as one. And who arise to and together. I watch as you tread with great respect, sympathy, interest, and admiration.

Begging you will forgive this intrusion upon you. Yrs. O.B. Grover.

Arthur P. Widest.

Chicago, Dec. 29, 1877.