Mr. S. S. Sandalphn

Dear Sir,

In 1820 I was one of the Democratic Elec tors in Indiana. In examining the writings of Thomas Jefferson (in Lukens’s life of Jefferson) I found in a letter from Jefferson to a friend substantially as follows: I consider our Bank of the United States as deadly hostile to our Political Institutions; why could we not move while we are strong make a beginning to be come Independent, by keeping our own money in our own vaults, our own drafts drawn upon our own money ought to have as good credit as any Bank notes. From we have fore-shadowed not only the Independent Treasury law, but something more. Paper currency that could be used in place of Bank notes? Should this suggestion be followed up by proper Congressional Legislation, I think the public would be much benefited.

I would suggest the following:

That Congress so amend the Independent Treasury law, that the Secretary of the Treasury, have ingrained drafts of the denomination of Ten, Ten thousand, fifty thousand, one million, that the person to whom money is to be paid to have the right to choose the denomination of the drafts and the amount of each that he will receive the sum that God has given him. These money drafts to be drawn on the Revenue Funds in the Principal Cities only and made payable to the person having the claim on God or
for all business purposes be better and more convenient than specie, and that specie would accumulate in the New Enland offices in the City of New York to an amount that would not be safely held by the Bank. This objection would be obviated by increasing the number of offices in the cities, limiting the amount to be received in any one, requiring ample security in the way they might never be as much in any one office as 20,000 frequently was in the office in N.Y. City. These offices would be numbered from one to ten of necessity and each required to make separate reports and the money drafts chargeable on them (designating the No of the office). Objections might be made that such a change of the kind would increase the expense of collecting and disbursing the public business. Perhaps it would have that effect, but as these drafts would form a large portion of our currency, no considerable amount would be destroyed by fire and lost by ship wreck; probably to an amount equal to all the other expense. Should that not be the case the people could well afford to pay the extra expense for the advantages of such a currency, the Public would lose by Bank failures and depreciated paper money a much larger amount than all the extra expense that would be caused by such a law. Might we not hope that when the people had experienced the advantage of such a currency as this for a few years, that they would see that a sufficient amount could be furnished in this way for all business purposes, and that they would
so amend their State Constitutions that no more Banks of Issue would be chartered, Banks already chartered and organised, and that might be hereafter organised prior to such amendments of the State Constitution, would continue to transact their usual Banking business during the existence of their charters, in this way the number of Banks would be gradually lessened as their several charters expired when we would have a currency of specie and Paper based upon specie dollar for dollar such a currency would be the best in the world, and I hold that we would have as much of one as our country required or in other words one proportion of the currency of the commercial world, suppose all the paper money in the U.S. States was to be destroyed to-day and that hereafter we would devise nothing but Specie as currency—the consequences of being done one half of our currency would be to cheapen the price of all kinds of property Property being cheaper here than in other countries with whom we have commercial intercourse. They would come here to purchase and we could not buy of them for the reason that we must pay them more than we could sell here for. Every million of dollars that we received from them for our cheap property would add a million to our Specie and lessen theirs to the same amount and this process would go on until our currency (all specie) keeps increasing price raised with our increased currency to an equality with other countries—this would be the case if it is true. Prices of property increase with a large circulation and become cheaper when money is scarce which all admit to be so. There could be no political power or influence growing out of such a law as these drafts could only be paid out in payment of debts and that the Government must pay whether the creditor be a friend or opponent of the Administration. These drafts could not be given away not paid for any more than a draft could now be made under our present system.

Respectfully yours, William J. Peale
Should it be thought important to furnish Post drafts faster and that would be done in the regular payment of debts. The laws might authorize the payment of debts in the Receiver General in a few of the large cities and that upon the depostys presenting the Receiver’s receipt the Treasury department might pay him the amount in drafts of such denominations as he might chose. The same as any other creditor (I thought best charging him a small amount to cover expenses, but I would prefer having nothing to do with private individuals. I would prefer giving these drafts strictly in paying the debts of the only. As the law now is God once A ten thousand dollars gives him a draft on New for the amount (all in one draft) he presents the draft the specie is counted or weighed to him, he counts out five thousand of it to B. B pays the same five thousand to the same office for duties. This specie has been three times counted or weighed and worn by handling. With my proposed system of drafts God orders A ten thousand dollars, gives him five thousand in ten dollar drafts five thousand in one thousand dollar drafts. A pays B the two $1000 drafts B pays these drafts for duties. The specie all the time remaining in the God’s vaults, no one going, counting or even of the specie by handling and this five thousand dollars remains subject to draft as before. Should you not be in favor of some such
change in the Independent Democracy line
will you de me the favor of handing this
communication to your collegue in the senate
I have no acquaintance with him and but
very little with you personally. My first introduc-
tion to you was at the first State fair held at Columbus by
Mr. J. Brown of Indiana and last fall by Col.
Hay in his office and again in Oct at the Premier
house, when I proposed to converse with you
upon this subject— but had no convenient oppor-
tunity, I have resided at Indianapolis & Shilohville for 25 years past, more people in the
always acted with the Democratic party until
the Repeal of the Missouri compromise would
for Fremont. Most approve of your cause in
relation to the Lecompton constitution for Kansas
I have recently returned from Indiana—
The mass of the Democracy who voted for Russell
are with you on that question

Yours Truly
William J. Peacher
Rear Arlington Bureau for Mr.

Hon S. W. Douglas

Sir,

As I am so unfortunate as to live in a district that is represented by the notorious Owen Lovejoy, I thought I would write you as I had been during the last Congress, asking you to place my name on your list of correspondents. I am a farmer was born I lived all my life until within the last three years in Chester County, Pa. In Buchanan's old district always a radical Democrat I never supported of Mr. B. ever since I had a vote, being acquainted with him I regret exceedingly the course he has been put to take in regard to the submission of the Kansas constitution. I subscribe heartily to the course now here taken. I do think now the whole Democracy of the state it has knocked the socks off the boys day of off the Black Republicans. Any day it is in strict accordance with his course all the way through but we did not think he was honest in it until now. But the Rev. Owen, when at home during the recess said in Princeton that when he went back he was going to knock the Rebecca's off of Douglas. Are you acquainted with the Hon. John Hickman of the House, if you are not you ought to be, he is an old friend of mine & a perfect gentleman, I have met with you a few times once at Reading Pa.
again at Washington at Pierce's Inauguration, I will refer you to my friend Hickman for the Orthodoxy of my political character. I should be glad to receive any reports or documents of any kind from you at any time. If you wish me to circulate any thing before you as I have your report on Kansas two years ago I will cheerfully do it, as I said above I am a farmer and take a lively interest in the Political Affairs of the County,

Yours truly,

John F. Philips

Address Arlington Post-office
Bureau County
Illinois
Senator Joint Resolution.

Relative to Kansas Affairs.

No. 1.

Mr. Phelps.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we have entire
2 confidence in the disinterestedness—the integrity and the ability of the pre-
3 sent Chief Magistrate of these United States, and that his administration commands
4 our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That we still adhere to, and re-affirm all the doctrines of the Cincin-
2 nati Platform.

Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit
2 the Constitution framed by them to the bona-fide people of Kansas, as unwise
3 and unfortunate for the peace of that Territory, and we hereby declare it to be our
4 unalterable judgment, that every Constitution of a new State, unless otherwise di-
5 rected by the people themselves, ought to be submitted to the bona-fide electors of
6 such Territory for their approval or rejection.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our represen-
2 tatives are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of Kansas into the
3 Union, under the Lecompton, or any other Constitution that has not proceeded from
4 the people, by a clear delegation of power to the Convention, to form and put in
5 operation such Constitution, without a further sanction of the people; or which
6 has not been submitted to, and approved by, a vote of the people.

Resolved, That the Governor be hereby requested to forward to each of our sena-
2 tors and representatives in Congress, a copy of these resolutions forthwith.

W.H. Harlan
Morgantown, Berwick, Pa.,

Hon. Douglas [illegible],

Dear Sir,

Being interested in relation to the proceedings in Kansas, I have thought proper to address you, we have been sent several speeches by the Hon. J.G. Jones, which are a one-sided affair and do not meet my views on the subject. We have the most implicit confidence in you and hope of convenient would send me some of the speeches and proceedings on the Kansas and Topeka question. Myself and neighbors wish to go right and hope to hear from your honorable soon.

Your most obedient Jacob Reed, Esq.
In Your Honor - Douglas, Senator Illinois.
Jacob Reuss
Morgantown
Berr Copa
July 1858
Speech
Montgomery, Miss.
Hon. S.T. Douglas, U.S.S.

Sir,

I have no thanks for a copy of your printed speech which came to hand last mail; you will much oblige me if you will send me all such documents as you may have for distribution.

Let me assure you that your position on the Decamp convention is the right one and must prevail. Your course is quite universally approved.

This section of the country, you will please put me upon your memoranda and send me all such documents as may be at your disposal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Wm. Robinson
P. M.

Jan. 1858.
I.M. Johnsm
Minterville, Ind.
Jany/1858.
Would like to
receive more
books as you can
spare—
Mr. Rosebury
Ann Arbor
Jany. 58

 grants

Michigan University
Ann Arbor

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of soliciting a favor in the line of public documents. I do this with some misgivings, not having done you justice in my daily walk & conversation hitherto. Can you pardon me? Enlighten me with specious documents & believe me no firmest your friend forever having been your foe? If you could send me something on Central American affairs you would greatly oblige.

In H. Rosebury
13 Your speech on Kansas if you please.
Post Office
Naverhill Mass

Nov 1858

Hon. H.A. Douglas

Dear Sir: I should be happy to receive your autograph and thus oblige yours with much respect.

Franklin Ross

(Signed)
Franklin Roy.

Honehill.

Mrs.

No date found 1859

UO
Harmony, P.O. Mo. 2nd Jan'y. 1857

Mr. S. A. Douglas:

Sir,

Not having seen, and being anxious to see your great speeches on the Kansas policy of the administration, I should be much obliged if you would forward me a copy addressed "Harmony, Mo.," Missouri.

Most Respectfully,

S. A. Sappington
A. J. Lappington
Harmony
Jan'y 1858, Md
Speech
Dr. Lin

I have heard when the admission of Kansas under the Lucretian Constitution has been printed may I ask you to send me a copy.

With the greatest respect,

C. Leland
Genito, Buckhara
County, Ca.
Caledon

Grants Act

Jan'y 1838

Prants your late

Speech


dent
Toms River, March 12th, 1858

Hon. Sir,

In pursuance to build up a library at this place, believing that our young men, and others will be greatly benefited thereby, you will excuse the boldness of soliciting any of the many valuable documents published by Congress, you may feel disposed to favor us with. A card properly filled up will be handed on your favor, to commemorate the munificence.

Truly yours,
Lewis Steinn

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
United States Senate.

PRESENTED TO THE
TOM’S RIVER
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
By Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
United States Senator from
Toms River, N. J.
March 12th, 1858.

[Signature]

Direct, “Lewis Steinn,
Sec. of T. R. Library
Association,”
Toms River, N. J.
Lewis Shiwers
Sec. T. N. 4.
Toms River, N. J.
Jan. 1858
Wants documents.
Moppy Creek Penn.

Hon. J. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

If you can do so without too much inconvenience, please send me your speeches in opposition to the Kansas bill, or T disruptive constitution.

Very respectfully,

John G. Freese
Moppy Creek

Penn.
Haverhill Mass 1858

Sir,

As I wish to collect a few Autographs, if convenient, please send me yours.

Yours,

C.S. Souther

To Stephen A. Douglas
A CARD.

The undersigned tenders his services to Members of Congress and others, having copying or directing of public documents: he will attend Members at their lodgings to write, if desired: or will call and take their documents to his own residence, where he will insure neatness and dispatch.

Any one desiring his services, will please address him at No. 8, Louisiana Avenue.

WASCHINGTON, January, 1858.

SAM'L STETTNIUS.
F. W. Thwait
January, 1858
Sends 250 copies of German translation of your speech & affirms that you can.

Hon S. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I have the liberty to send you 250 copies of the German translation of your glorious speech, for your own use or distribution to any adepts that you should wish. If not enough please send to me & I will forward more immediately.

I am proud to be in a position & having the opportunity to open the eyes of those who are politically blind or of those who see but on account of office dare not see.

You must prosper because your cause is just, every honest politician must be with you.

Take the assurances of the
humblest that one long all the Germans. Also those who have been strongly opposed to you & your Kansas bill. will turn to your favor because when convinced of the true meaning of the noble act they must I will come in one by one & put their shoulders to the wheel which will be justified forward when it belongs.

You will forgive me for writing not being personally introduced, but I think every man who reads your speech it does not differ with you is introduced. Hoping to receive a few lines as an answer.

I remain your respectfully

J. Stroup
Respectfully, Human Co. Ill.

Dear Mr. Brown:

The position you have taken on the Kansas question, is approved by Dear V. C. P. The desire of every one is that you should come out triumphant. The rightful sovereignty of the people in Territory as well as States is conceded by all, in this part of Illinois.

My object is not so much to write politically, as to request you to favor me with the Report of the Patent Office (Mechanical Department) if agreeable to do so.

Truly Yours,

Ph. Summer
Boscawen, N.H., Jan. 6, 1858.

Hon. S. A. Douglas:—Would you favor me with a few copies of your speech on the Kansas question, for distribution, as we have not had but one copy of it in this place.

I remain,

Your Ob't, 

Wm. Todd

Hon. S. A. Douglas.
Washington Jan'y. 1840

Dear Sir,

I find myself here under the disagreeable necessity of asking some one, acquainted with my husband, or has some knowledge of him, to advance me a little money, to defray a few expenses here, and carry me home. My remittances, for some cause or other, have not arrived and my means is empty. I will give an order on my husband, Mr. Underwood, who will pay it at once, at any part of our State you desire. And if you can cash it for me you will very much oblige me, and my husband (who you may know as the Editor and Publisher of the Democrat Gazette at Decatur, Illinois) will not only pay you, but thank you for the kindness.

If you can thus oblige me, please inform me by a note through the Post Office, and I will
Call on you, and give you the order on my husband
I send you also a number of my husband’s paper
The best one pound of one fifty dollars will
be sufficient.

Respectfully,
Julia A. Washburn
Mrs. Jane Andrew
Washington City
July 1858.

Ask Logan
of 50f.
To the Editor of the Washington Union:

Permit me as one of your subscribers to make a few comments upon your somewhat scathing remarks on the Union of the 25th Ulitmus upon Gov. Walker's letter of resignation to Secretary Caleb. It is to be regretted that sound Democrats who all doubtly have a healthy desire to promote the very best interests of Kansas and the whole country, cannot think, act and act alike and in harmony upon the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" or self-government. This I say is to be truly lamented. In this difference of general and diverse sentiement the right should now yield, the wrong should at once manfully submit and lay down their weapons of suspicion and rebellion. But who is right and who is the wrong. That's the question. Facts and practical logical reasoning must and will be the arbiter. Governor Walker unquestionably had a free right to resign his governorship of Kansas whenever he saw it thought it proper to do so; and he had a no left right to give his reasons whether those reasons were based upon fact or fiction. On the contrary our Chief Magistrate had the right and legal power to remove him at his pleasure. The Editor expresses himself as though the public expected something from the man and son of Walker "Marvelous" touching his attitude and conduct, surprisingly. Why this pedantry?
Why this extraordinary development? Did or does the shoe, fence and aggravate the newly developed corns? The Editor says "the latter is a public disappointment." The question is who are the public. Seven qualify in this section of the paper." Think he always on "self-government," sound, rational, reasonable, manly, honorable, practical and logical. In Egypt however we acknowledge our darkness and enlightened and cheerfully submit to superior intellectually. Walter's letter is not angry neither is it abusive in its expression. On the contrary it is manly and forcible. Talking about the administration during his letter is just about as foolish as a person would be to deny that 2 x 2 = 4. The issue it raises (that is Walter's letter) with the administration is simply and exclusively on the action of the Compton Curator and the Constitution it has flaunted. In this you are radically wrong Mr. Editor. The question is not whether at Compton or at any other point or place in Kansas a Constitution was flaunted and formed for her, but the point at issue is whether any Constitution flaunted at any place even by a legally authority Constitution can and must be the de-facto Constitution of said Territory without the approbation of the legal votes of said Territory. If so, can self-government be defined or what constitutes Popular Sovereignty? Now self-government admits of no circumscribing, other than an allegiance to the Constitutions of the Federal Government and the respective Sovereignties. It fully believes in the self-evident fact that a whole is equal to all its parts.
Strictly speaking it is a matter of no moment whatever whether the President of Dallas thought it right or wrong to declare the Leanhope Constitution to be the legal voters of Kansas. It is their legal and inherent right and being so they have a full right to say so or not only in part but upon the whole. The what is self government but an absolute, unchangeable as the Republicans in these days of intellec-

tual and political economical work in a bind as in a handicap. Now whether the Administration or Democrats are willing or not to submit the Kansas Constitution to the popular ratification is a matter of no consequence. Popular Sovereignty or self government gives them a sway, hence they have a free and absolute right to exercise their legal privileges. In the question of accepting the Constitution of Kansas (Leanhope Constitution) or rejecting it depends simply upon this issue. Let the legal voters say whether it shall or shall not be the Constitution. The Editor says "having the President in his infallible position of non-interference" (as to Kansas) I take it. He has been in a bad fix. He has a legal right; he should, he must intervene and fully carry out even to the letter the principle and rightful efficacy of self government.
The Editor of the Union says, walkley, "verses of popular sovereignty stand on a remarkable" Hetty.
I do not wonder at it, because they are sound logical reasoning from cause to effect and vice versa.
They therefore would strike most any intellec as remarkable. Now in his position of his letter a mean price of philosophical. He has some peculiar reasons as many faults and fallacies. He must
in the opinion of the Editor, therefore be a bundle of sense and non-sense, true and uncertain inadvisable theories, must and will put down the bugs and to the exigencies of the Kansas. (pinbrock.) The Editor of the Union to the contrary notwithstanding. Hetties re-citation are fully and well adapted to Kansas, wherein her future best welfare and interests are consigned and handsome or confused. Now let me step over a little and take up the next essentiality. The Editor
in the vision he expresses on the subject of popular sovereignty, in brief as fellows. Sovereignty is exclusively with the people. Sovereignty cannot be delegation. Sovereignty is the only power which can make a constitution, and therefore every constitution to be valid must be accepted by the people at the polls. The Editor seems to have no time or disposition to even try to refute these self-evident facts, but simply quits himself in a
Sub-a, he and wisely says we have not enough time to examine each of these theories in detail.
Let this rest in peace and tranquility. The Editor also says of matters little. As a general proposition I would say a general and practical fact undiscovered. No republican citizen will deny his part in the same, namely, that the people are exclusively sovereign. But as a practical question, it is better by a thousand and all except. I consider the embarrassments he names, no obstacles whatever. No one wishes, no one in the exercise of his good sense claims or advocates that the whole or all the people of the nation can or should vote in Kansas; but it is claimed and rightfully so that every actual male resident of the age of 21 with all other legal qualifications has a right to vote at any and all the times in Kansas. It is further more claimed (not asked) that such persons may and must and shall vote upon the reception or rejection of the Constitution as a whole, not by or in pieces, so to speak. The right to vote upon a part presupposes the right to vote upon the whole. Hence the reasoning of the Editor in our opinion is a mere top of sand. The inhabitants of Kansas are to every one sound men in a practical condition but that, nevertheless, not take away their rights of Sovereignty. Our oldest States sometimes get such a practical, but the ballot box always settles the matter and all things soon become peaceable, friendly. Shake hands with brother, for all that is asked is, let any legally framed Constitution for Kansas be manfully and willingly submitted to the legal votes of Kansas, and all will be done as with the master.
Time, surely, surely
those of the pen. They will order and right come out of
Chaos in confusion, the parent should not be over
with his offspring
exacting, nothing should be claimed by indiscriminate
and constantly dishonest. Nor should either party be
of the Lady, County, will want, why shall order
not should, but work right up to right and right only, right
must—will prevail, using must are will be supported.
The Editor says, “If the inhabitants of a Chaotic County
are Sovereign, why Judge Douglas demand for an
“enabling act” from Congress empowering them to form a
Constitution in the modes I shall prescribe.” Now no
same person can be so senseless and foolish even to
suppose much less believe that because they may
evolve in Kansas some little holds some understandings
and complications that truly she lost her right
to Sovereignty, Husband and Wife have their own
and their little differences but they are nevertheless
mutual and lawfully husband and Wife. If I knock
a man down in the heat of passion I am amenable
to the law, but I do not lose thereby my right of
Citizenship nor as an individual composing an issues
in self government or popular Sovereignty. Now take
matter as they exist in Kansas, Chaotic if you
please the “enabling act” asked for by Douglas
seems to be and is just what is needed for the best
future interests of Kansas, but why? Because there
will then be a legal Constitution drafted and
approved or rejected by the ballot box.
for Kansas.

The sole object will be accomplished, namely, Popular Sovereignty, not in theory but in practice notwithstanding all the baneful and complicated chimerical and supposed objections of the Editor to the contrary. Popular Sovereignty is not a mere name existing only in theory; it can, if once it will be declared in practice, even in chaotical Kansas. Now the Editor, Sovereignty can be delegated in the humble opinion of your humble servant, but only with restrictions or qualifications. Conventions can be lawfully assembled, they can frame constitutions, alter and amend the same, and in their wisdom do what in their judgment and wisdom would be for the best present and future interest of the Sovereignty they represent and yet the whole matter or all their doing must be submitted to the popular vote for ratification or else. Popular Sovereignty is a mere Chimera. Not so in mere matters of legislation making laws from time for a State after she has a constitution or framing, making altering and amending a Constitution are two things, and they cannot nor should not in my opinion be connected, nor can I believe that any one can either by fair or un theory or sound reasoning sustain that position.
The Editor says Gov. Walker "means on Constitution that has not the full assent of the people." That is just what we in Egypt" believe with this qualification, namely, to conform with the doctrine of nation sovereignty. All newly framed Constitutions must receive the assent of a majority of the legal votes of any State or Territory when said Constitution by Convention was drafted, amended, altered; or not excepted. The Editor reasons that because there may be 99 specificis in a constitution, or as he terms them bundles of propositions to submit them to the ratification of the people would be a little more than a farce. This to say the least is paying the Plebeians a left-handed compliment. Are the people not capable of discerning rights from wrong? Are they not competent to vote upon a whole as well as upon any of its parts? And admitting even that a Constitution has some faults, can it not be amended at some future time? I ask is the Constitution of any sovereignty perfect? If so then the old and truthful saying is untruthful that all human productions have their merits and demerits, its perfection and imperfections.
The Editor in his further commenting that the only way for the people to get a Constitution is to have one framed by a legally called Convention to approximate it towards perfection. This would be sitting out by their sweat and their voted upon. He in one breath says that the question of Slavery is the only thing wrong in the Lecompton Constitution and the only distracting thing can speedily be settled by submitting that to a direct vote. In the next breath he contradicts himself and says there are a hundred other questions in that Constitution (which may at least be questionable). His theory then would be to take up each one separately and apart and let the ballot box decide. This would help the people voting 365 a day like Sundays not except. Now does not candor, good common sense and the very best interests of Kansas, require that even demand under the Popular Sovereignty law that the whole and not its component parts Muscle need should at once be voted upon and thus at once receive or reject it. No Constitution should have a clause in it but that when adopted it might be amended even the very next year for the very good reason that if our feet are dirty they should at once be washed.
The fact is, Mr. Editor, your reasoning about some things is very good, yet it does not agree with the right of self-government. Cannot a people vote upon a bundle of propositions with as much intelligence as upon one distinct isolated point? Now if it is true that the slavery question is the only and substantially the distracting one in the Constitution, what good reason can be urged against voting upon it as a whole and let each voter express upon his ticket, "Slavery or no slavery." Why not submit it to the ballot box in that form. Of what are you afraid? There is certainly intelligence enough in Kansas to discern, discriminate and act accordingly. There seems in some sections, a desire and determination to have the people take and swallow that constitution hide, hair and all. (Slavery excepted) without having the right to express their sentiments through the ballot box. Is not this radically wrong? And can one wrong be righted by the commission of two? The people here, like the Editor cannot sympathize with Gov. Bates, apprehensions of civil war, nor can I express myself in any better if half as good language as the able, worthy, and much respected Editor has.
Now we have no grudges against the present administration and it matters very little whether we have or not. The government is in safe hands and our objections to some particular parts of the administration are mere objections. We cordially approve and willingly endorse the major part of President Buchanan's administration. We believe him to be a sound Democrat, a truly national man. In him there is no North, no South, no East, no West but all North, all South, all East, all West national and truly loyal. We would nevertheless modestly request that he rigidly adhere to the late Cincinnati Democratic platform, and as one of its principles if not the principle itself is it was that of "Popular Sovereignty" we would be pleased to see him and his worthy Cabinet, not only as they have endorsed the principles of that platform but reduce them to practice.

Respectfully,

E. T. Van Alston
Canneltus, Putnam County, Indiana

Hon. S. T. Douglas

I assure you your course on the Kansas questions meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of this Congressional District.

Respectfully,

W. McLendon
W. R. "Doughnut"

Gloucester

January 1855

Your cause meets loud approbation.
R. W. Borden

Jan 1858

Traverse des Sioux
Nicollet County
Minn. Jsy.

Hor. S. A. Douglas
Or. Soi

I take the liberty of asking the favour of a copy of your speech on Kansas affairs as delivered in the Senate. Altho' a Southern man in all my feelings I believe the principle upon which you contend is the true one, relying as it does at the foundation of all our institutions. For the capacity of the people for self government, Democrat as I am and ever have been, there are hundreds in this county of the same
politically exact who agree with you in your present position.
May I trouble you by requesting my best respects to Hon. E. G. Hatchett, of Va., as also to Hon. Mason B. Hunter.
Yours respectfully,
E. W. Vardon.
R. G. Verona
Randolph Mass.
May 1858
Monte speaches 50
in Mo.

Sent 25-

Randolph Marshall
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Send me fifty
of your speech on
live democracy in
Kansas.

Respectfully
R. G. Verona
Elgin, Ills.
R. L. Wheeler
Jan'y, 1858.

Frank at Pat. Off.
Repairs for 1857.
also Invoice +
Accom-[declar-]

[Handwritten text in the margin:]
Elgin, Ills.
R. L. Wheeler
Jan'y, 1858.

[Handwritten text on the page, partially legible:]
Non. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,
I would like to obtain a full set of the Patent Office Report for 1856, also the Message and accompanying Documents.
I never have had anything of the kind, and for once I should like to get them, and if you see fit to favor me in my request, perhaps the time may come when I can return the compliment.

Hoping you will comply with my request, I remain your most
Humble servant,
R. L. Wheeler
Elgin House Co.

[Handwritten text on the page, partially legible:]
Elgin, Ills.
Oro City Col Jan 1858

Dear Sir,

I am under many obligations to you for your timely and able speech against the action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention. You were the only man that could successfully resist the injustice of its submission Party drill may carry it through but it will be like Samson who accomplished his own destruction in his effort to destroy his enemies. Every free State of this Union will harmonize with your views. I have just returned from the District Court at Auburn and I ascertained that even in this pro-slavery County the supporters of your position were as two to one. I am assured that in our Legislature composed mostly of Democrats the great majority favor your views. We are happy to see that Mr. Bedelick has nobly responded to the demands of honor and justice and openly sided with you. I am much interested in the action of the present Congress and would be pleased to receive any publications that you may be disposed to send.

Respectfully,

George White

P.M. Oro City
George White
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Oro City, Califo
July 1858
Approbatory.
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