Sodus P.O., Wayne Co., N.Y. Jan 14/58

Sir: A. Douglas

Democrats here in Western New York having been rather a scarce article for a few years past in the way of Congressional Representatives I thought I would ask the favour of you to send me occasionally if you can spare time, such public documents as you may think I would like to read. I have been a humble supporter of your political notions since your delivered the Agricultural Address at Rochester.

Yours Truly

E. M. Lawrence
C.W. Lawrence
Copus, NY
Jan. 14, 1858.

Such document as you think he would like is read would be
sincerely yours.

Thankfully, W.
Elgin Kane Co. Illinois Jan 17 1858

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your speech on the President's message delivered in the Senate of the United States Dec 9 1857

I have been a citizen of the State of Ills. for the last fifteen years, I have always felt deeply interested in the progress of measures adopted by the general government for the benefit of our wide spread and ever expanding republic, and it has been my aim to contribute something that might be useful to mankind.

I have obtained Letters Patent of the United States for a useful invention. I have collected some valuable specimens, and placed them in the hands of a friend to be presented part to the Smithsonian Institution and part to a historical society.
I have received from Friends in Congress several public documents but there are others that I am anxious to obtain. The message and accompanying documents. Reports of Pacific R.R. Surveys of Mexican boundary line surveys. Dr. Evans, geological Survey of Oregon U.S. survey for 1856. The agricultural part of the Patent office reports for 1856 of Indian affairs for 1856. and 11th annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution.

If it would be agreeable for you to forward me copies of the above named documents or any others that may come to hand for distribution I shall remain sir respectfully your most obedient servant.

Frederick Lightfoot

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U.S.S.

Washington, D.C.
A. G. Mabry

Of House Repr.
Montgomery, Ala.

January 14, 1858

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the favor to send me your speech delivered recently in the U.S. Senate on the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a state with the Lecompton Constitution.

With due respect I have the honor to be yr.

ob't serv't,

A. G. Mabry
My dear sir,

Your friends in this state are extremely desirous of learning as soon as possible the policy
I intend adopting in relation to the administration
and more particularly in respect to the next
Presidential canvass. It is my intention to
sustain so far as I am able whatever course you
may adopt and I am firmly of opinion she
will be supported by this State. We are not
much of a State in voice or number, but we
are the Pacific. Our Legislature is now
in session, offering us plans are being made
and formed a joint policy in view of the quaker
importance and if you can find the time I
would like to be definitely advised as to what
line the have made out so that we can
may ground accordingly. Your friend

Mr. Wragg
U.S. Senate
Wheelw January 14/58

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir:

Will you be so kind as to send me one or two of your speeches against the Kansas Constitution. Your course on that subject is generally well received in this section. If course some of the old radical abolitionists will sustain the President even if he should hang all the free soil men in Kansas. If he pursue the same course that he has since the Meeting of Congress he will aneate his own popularity so far that he can never again a respectable standing politicially.

I saw in one of my N.Y. papers from a gentleman stating that he called on you at your place at Washington and found your Lady addressing your speeches to send out to your friends appealing your frank.

I would esteem it a great favor if you would grant the request, have Mrs. Douglas put in the subscription your friend. I would then obtain the autograph of yourself & Lady. I now have the signature of many distinguished persons in their own hand writing among which are King Frederick the Great (I am a Prussian).
Gentlemen Washington I was you probably will be
surprised that an old dilapidated humble farmer
should take the liberty to address you. I came on my
farm when all woods nearly fifty years ago have
helped clear it up with my own hands.

Politically I am a Jeffersonian Democrat expect
to die such. If you continue in your present
political course I may have to support you or some
one Indent. My Post Office Address is Whitley
Prairie County, Ky.

Excuse me for taking this liberty.

Respectfully yours

J.H. Marshall
O. F. Marshall
Wheeler
Jan'y 14/58, N.Y.

Want a steep
franked by yourself
and superintend by
Mrs Douglas
R. E. Merrill
Boston, Mass.
Jan. 7, 1858.

Mr. S. W. Douglas
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Democrats, give me speeches or documents from Congress of all our England, members, and of the opposition. Can you not add to your list the name of

John of S.-J. Merrill
Arlington, Hancock Co., Ohio.
Jan. 14 '58.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Washington,
Sir: Please send me a quantity of copies of your speech in the Senate, on the Democratic Convention and Constitution, as I wish to distribute them, also any pub. doc. that you may send will be thankfully received.

Yours,

G. S. Mosher.
G. S. Mosher
Arlington
Hancock Co.
Ohio, Jan 14/58

Nels Abends speech
for distribution
also due
Holmes County Farmer Office
Millsburg, O. Jan. 14th 1855

Mr. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Having a little leisure, were I not to improve it in giving you a true account of the position the Democracy has occupied on the Kansas question, I should prove false to myself and to both of us as well as our principles. Since my return from Washington, I have conversed with a very large number of Democrats in this part of the State, and find them almost unanimous in support of your position. True, I occasionally find a man who goes for the admission of Kansas under the LeCompton Constitution, but they are persons either holding a position under the Administration or seeking one, and even agree many of these are backing out and going with the popular bill on this subject. In my own County I know of but one Democrat who tries to sustain the action of the LeCompton Constitution, and he is an applicant for Mr. J. Marshall for the Northern District of Ohio, and is no doubt actuated by policy. Major Hopland, of Member of Congress from this District who was Slaughtered in 1850 for his vote on the Compromise bill of that year, is very firm and right on this question. The Plain Dealer is, I perceive, getting out of the fog. It never should have been there.

I congratulate you on the action of the Ohio Legislature sustaining your position. Their action makes good the assertion I made in your house the day after you delivered
in the Senate your speech, that "at least one hundred and fifty thousand Democrats of Ohio would sustain you in the cause you had taken?"

I can safely say, the Ohio Democracy is all unit on this question.

If I can be of service to the party to promote its principles, or the interest of those who stand by them on principles, I shall embrace any and every opportunity when once my power to do so,

I am very respectfully yours,

A. N. Newton.

To Hon. J.A. Bangs
Washington, D.C.
Middletown, O.
Janury 14th 158
S. F. Newton.
Political
June 2, 1869

[Handwritten text on the right side, possibly an address or location.]

[Handwritten text on the left side, possibly a date or a person's name.]

[Handwritten text in the center, possibly a letter or a note.]
Poughkeepsie, January 17, 1858

To The Honorable J. H. Eaton,

Dear Sir,

Having learned from various sources of the union that you are willing to send copies of your speeches to individuals wishing the same and as I am much pleased to have the opportunity of perusing some of the aforenamed you will confer a great favor by sending a few copies to this address. Yours with respect,

Thomas H. Osborn.
This P. Osborn
Por. Keepsie
W. J. Jan/19/58.
Want a few copies of his speech.
Syracuse Jan 14, 1838.

Hon S. A. Douglas

in Cin

In accordance with the request of a committee of the "Syracuse Citizen's Corps", I have the honor to enclose their communication inviting you to deliver an Oration on the 12th of February 1838, together with a copy of the Resolution adopted by the said Corps for the governance of their Committee.

Justice requires that I should say that this Corps ranks with the best Soldiers of the Empire State, in point of equipment, drill and discipline. Composed of real bone and sinew, it is always ready for service at home or abroad. In addition to its manifold duties it yearly observes the Birthday of the Father of his Country, in a spirit of true patriotism. Our citizens are justly proud of this Corps, and evince the liveliest interest in its welfare.

The Resolution of the "Citizen's Corps,"
In my judgment, reflect faithfully the sentiments of our people. Your acceptance will ensure a cordial reception.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
Your most obedient

John, TEC
John Peck
Syracuse, N.Y.
Aug 14/58

Enclose Resolutions
For your information

Sinc'ly yours,
S. L. L. Amory
Departrary, Departrary, Departrary
May 13, 1858


In compliance with the accompanying resolution, we extend to you our invitation, to deliver an Oration, on the occasion of the Annual Re-Union of the "Departrary Citizens' Caps." If you can accept the above, please inform, soon as possible, and your terms.

Yours,

A. W. Brown

R. H. Booth, Lieut. R. Wood

S. Doran, A. H. Fields

S. P. Dewey, Capt. R. M. Beecher

Committee
L.P. L. Army
Syracuse July 11, 58
Resolved, that a committee be appointed to invite the Hon. Robert A. Douglass to deliver an oration before the "Syracuse Bicentennial Corps" on the 20th day of February 1858, being the day we celebrate.

R. M. Beecher
J. M. Brown
Chair
Jan. 14, 1858

Hun,

Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir: You must please me by sending a copy of your great speech on Kansas. I understand some copies have been sent to this office, but I have not seen them. I write to you now to report that the Kansas settlement is to be made by the act of the party you have the warmest feelings of the country for your noble course in regard to that Lecompton fraud.

Big Heads Jan. 14, 1858

From our best friends,

J. W. Read & Co.

Evening 6 p.m.
Big Flats
Chemung Co.
N.Y.
July 1958
J. W. Read M.D.

Speech
Worcester Jan 14th 1858

Dear Sir,

You will favor me very much if you will be kind enough to enclose me your autograph, written on each of the two sheets of paper herin. I shall return them as a most valuable addition to my collection.

I am most Respectfully,

Your Ob’l Servt

Wm E. Rice
Son. Stephen A Douglas
Washington D.C.
C. J. Rowle
W. Concord
Jan'y 14, 58
W. H.

Speech

Mr. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

Will you please
send me a copy of your
speech upon the Prezident's
message — and thereby greatly
oblige —

Your most humble
and O. T. Service
Ed. J. Rowle
Cheney, Jan. 14, 1838

Dear Judge,

I write you concerning a matter which may prove troublesome or may not according to the actual facts which may appear. Dr. Brainard is a proud man. He feels that he was slighted in his removal, and hence he feels no extraordinary love for any of the appointees to office. He is a candidate for mayor and I will trust be nominated, because I think he can carry the city. As far as I can possibly do so I urge his nomination.

But Brainard and Dyer have for some reason or another a mortal hatred of Stachweather of the post-office, and demand his removal on the charge of dishonesty under former postmasters. You know all about it; these charges. Brainard himself informs me that all these matters have been taken up anew, and that everything possible to allege against him has been put in writing. I proceeded to Washington as cause for the removal of Price. The allegation is that Price knows Stachweather to be dishonest and retains him in office, I thus they look upon
with whatever charge Stickney may. These things
this effort is made by Cook, Wynkoop & others not
for the removal of Stickney but of Price. Carpenters
join in this matter so far as the removal of Price,
but of course makes the office for himself.

Mr. Stickney is with his weight important to the
department. He has aided Price not only
in making the Chicago office as regular in its
operations as Chicago, but has got the whole
northwest in good order as far as the trans-
mission of mails is concerned. The office
in the office has been systematized; despatchable
despatchable, despatchable, despatchable. The employees have
been removed to the place some who perform
their duties. Still, to avoid all trouble, he will
resign his despatches Price, I leave the
department without any cause of complaints
on that score. His intention was to leave the
office on the 1st of April, but in peace will
resign at once. He leaves is now absent in
Massachusetts, but his resignation is prepared.
I thought it best to advise you of these things
so that you may understand the matter
in case the department should call your

You attention to it. Much Stickney may
write in a less peremptory manner, but still hopes
it is better to avoid trouble by having him resign.

Bainard tells me that an old man named Kelly
formerly a laborer in the office, whom Price
was compelled to discharge for want of
 Stickney, has gone back on to make
all the necessary affidavits for Price's removal.

Will you ask Chandler to send me a
fate with all debts in which you
take part. Price will not exchange
with no. One is at a loss for the debts. I would
like to publish your remarks as the better
arrive.

Pickman profiting by your experience
in the newspaper business, has invested some
four thousand in the Chicago Tribune.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

J. C. M. Sheahan
Chicago, Ill.
January 14th 1858

 Jas. W. Sheahan

Relative to P.O. affairs at Chicago,

Very truly your's,

[Signature]

[Address]
Montpelier Jan. 14, 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Yr. having been a democrat for more than 30 years, I ask the privilege, although a stranger of addressing you, promising that I am neither an officer holder, nor an office seeker. The principal reason of my adopting this mode of communication is that all but one of the editors of Democratic papers in this state hold some kind of an office such as Post Master &c. and I am sorry to say, do not seem to have the courage to speak out the sentiments of the people. Permit me to say that I regard your recent speech in the Senate as next second in importance even to the Declaration of Independence, and I believe this is the sentiment of a very large majority of the people of this state and I assure you that we would rather to own such men as Elias Wight and yourself as sons of Vermont, the land of Ethan Allen.

At the time the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the states owning unoccupied territory ceded the same to the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 settled the question of slavery in that territory, and the framers of the Constitution subordinated that every sound of discord among the states was settled. After the Louisiana Purchase, a difficulty arose in relation to the institution of slavery, and subsequently the country became very much excited on that subject, and the statesmen of that day sought to restore peace and harmony by dividing the territory which led to the adoption of what has been called the Missouri compromise line.
After the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California, the public mind became more and more excited, and a portion of the citizens of the free States as well as of the slave States were becoming dispirited, and threats of secession were daily made, and becoming familiar in different parts of the country, and it seemed no device of force to force the change of collision and discussion as no very distant day until the wise men of the nation could devise some way to avoid the same. The implications that slavery would exist south of the Missouri Compromise line, had a strong tendency to promote the idea of immigration from the free States and foreign countries from flowing south of that line. The subject resembled an additional importance from the fact that all future acquisitions of territory must be on our southern frontiers. Such acquisitions would serve to increase the spirit of arrogance of the South, and also the jealousy of the North, all of which they would consider the growing power of the South, and it is vain to say that the patriot and statesmen would not have gloom for feeling.

It must be apparent to a statesman that the clauses could only permanently averted by a repeal of the law establishing the Missouri Compromise line, thereby doing away with all implications as to the character of the institutions in the new States formed south of that line, and opening our whole domain to the benefits of free emigration, under the guaranty of the general government that the bona fide citizens of each new territory a state should be free to adopt such institutions as they chose, subject only to the limitations contained in the Constitution. On this basis the principle being, that the people are the owners of all power and authority, no one could deny its corollaries without assuming that the citizens of the old States had a right to possess to the citizens of the new territories and states what institutions they might have, a proposition which none but visionary aspirants would dare assume.

The people of the North could not rightfully complain of the consequences which must necessarily result from a measure directly calculated to open our whole domain to the benefits of free emigration, since their surplus population, wise and capable, settle all questions in favor of freedom, nor could the misfortunes from the southern States rightfully complain, since they would have the full benefit of their numerical strength in forming the character of the institutions in their newly acquired territory or state. By such measure all danger of conflict and discord must necessarily be averted permanently, and a benefit conferred on our country as lasting as that arising from the Declaration of Independence and that I trust that the name of the author, we'll be handed down to posterity with Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, as a benefactor to this country and to freedom.

I do not know that I have given a correct construction to your acts, but since it is a legal presumption that a man intends that which is the natural and necessary consequence of his acts, I shall consider myself correct with circumstances forced one to a different conclusion. I am aware, however, that you have not heretofore had the credit of such a glorious position in the Senate, and that the sovereignty of the people in the States was just beginning to make way, and when you ask; why not yourself into the breach, it caused a oblivion throughout the land, and though editors, holding offices, dare not indicate your conduct, the people will do you justice.
I have contemplated writing a series of articles for publication in vindication of your course, but have thought it policy to delay till I should democratic editors of the north declare the necessary consequences of your measures it might deprive you of aid from the south in fully inaugurating the great doctrine of the sovereignty of the People in relation to Kansas. When that is established I shall anticipate a glorious future. I hope and trust that the members from the south will not be so deficient in common sense and justice as not to aid you in your great work. The letter of Gov. Wise, though not fully in favor of your doctrine, I consider valuable and the speech of Mr. Peabody only half raises the veil, but he is dull in his oratorical faculties who cannot perceive the glorious future as well as its founder.

Please to pardon what may appear to you extravagant expressions, though I trust they will be soon fully justified, and believe me Very Respectfully yours

Orrin P. Smith
Richmond Va.
Jan'y 14th 1858.

My dear sir,

I take this moment to reply to your favor of the 12th, rec'd this morning. I am glad that your concurrence in the executive points will, I hope, prove a conspiracy, to drive the Southern Democracy from the Administration on the Kansas, and the Southern from on the filibustering Walker affair. I have not yet seen you or observe, looked on in be behind the Veil. The Veil of the Schedule is in fact a part of the thing itself before Congress. It shows on its face that inability to the people to pass for rejection as well.
at ratification and yet when we come to the yes mode — it was all pro & no con the people might all stay away who were opposed to the constitution for their vote won to count as nothing. If they went to the polls they were not to be counted. Well might they stay away from the polls. I would have branded away from such polls. If I had been for the adoption of the constitution. The schedule then shows on its face that it was impossible for thers to be a negative as well as an affirmative poll. Again, the schedule allowed the people to prohibit slavery property if they chose to be so. None other. Now this dem. cremination was uncalled for. But to adopt the schedule is to go farther and do worse still. Suppose the proslavery party had been in a majority — not by hocus pocus a few male minors. but by frauds excluded 19 out of 34 counties from the convention — that they had adopted a constitution with a clause prohibiting slavery — that they had submitted the whole constitution to the people except that clause prohibiting slavery and had not allowed a majority of proslavers to vote it down! Look at this case, this
One what the South
would have said? Would
they contend in
that case a Convention
is absolute?—Wanted
not look at the claims
of that fact. If not be
hind or?—Wanted
they can now commit
themselves to the Moulton
principle that Congress
after promising the people
the guarantees of governing
themselves, shall not
look to the fact within
the Constitution but
method in the act of
dead of the people?

For whom is it to suit as
the邦格伊 if not for the
people?—Now shall it be
said to be their act? Did
it was impossible to be so.
You much decide upon
No conclusion from the act of
our Levi Carter. My own friend
have done what you said of
say me the town close to appeal
is to the people—Which shall do at
My dearest Jesus, I have two enemies of the administration in their own half, and I desire to have Democracy & slave property both from being lifted from the bosoms of popular Sovereignty.

I am going to be your not restraining this attempt to debating Paulding & not countenancing Walker. He is here dining to-day. I don't attend. At the same time I don't interpret a neutrality act into an alien sedition law of the Elder Adams. They may read me out. I will be in the war at least. I reckon that Mr. B. will find me at last his best friend. I will try to save his adm't. both South.
But I defy the tormentors. I will not be driven from my stand but will advance over the halfway mark to meet the enemy. I was gay banzai, but I trust you feel that I am no fool. My hand don't tremble with the helm. Very truly yours, 

Hon. J. A. Douglas
To Mr. Henry A. Wise
Richmond, Va.
Jan. 14, 1858

Special Attention