Havana, N.Y.
James 1st 1858.
M. T. Jackson

Havana, N.Y.
Jan. 21, 1858
Hon. S. A. Douglas
My Sir,

While I was a member of the 31st Congress, I formed a slight acquaintance with you; I was then as a fair son. Why you in the Senate, a Democrat, we consequently did not form that intimate acquaintance that con

Your present position on the great and highly important question of Popular sovereignty I hold ir right and must be the

During the last Presidential Campaign I was a supporter.
of Mr. Fillmore. While you are
for the present Chief Magistrate,
I wish to have supported Mr.
Fillmore to show you the position
that I occupy politically in our
State, and what my views are
on the issues that now exist on
the question of popular dommig.
I think a large majority in
this State agree with you on that
subject. In order that your
views may be fully understood by
myself and others in this commu-
nity I have thought my ansver
in a sufficient excuse for ask
ning that you would favor me
with such support & documents
as you might feel willing to
favour me with. My object must
be obvious to you. Truly yours
W. F. Jackson
Unison Jan 21st 1858

Mr. Douglas

Sir I should be under obligations to you if you would send me a copy of your speech in Congress on the Kansas question as it is a republican & does not send any documents to the members of the democratic party.

Yours,
Josiah M. Kirby

By any documents you send I should distribute to the friends of the cause.

Yours,
Josiah M. Kirby

Unison, Delaware Co., Ill.
Josiah McKinney
Misinon, Dela.
Co. Ohio,
Jan. 17, 1858.
Ward's Speech.
Hartsville
Bucks Co. Pa.
Jan 27th 1858
C.D.B. McClung

Wants Aveniss

Hartsville
Bucks Co. Pa.
Jan 31st 1838

Dear Sir,

I should be pleased if it comport with your pleasure to receive from you any documents having on the present questions which so deeply agitate the Country. My "American" I heartily CONCUR in your views to recently so ably espoused, and i shall take pleasure in doing all in my power in to advance the cause and its supporter.

I am truly,

[Signature]

Am S.A. Douglas
US Senator
199 Washington St. New York Jan 31, 1847

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

You will greatly oblige me by sending any document which you may have for general distribution, such as Reports of Expeditions, &c.

By doing so you will greatly oblige me.

Your truly,

[Signature]

Please direct to

[Signature]

199 Washington St.
New York City

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Baltimore, January 21, 1858.

My dear Sir:

I beg leave to make you acquainted with Mr. J.C. Baughner, a member of the long established and highly esteemed firm of P. Remanston, importers and wine dealers in legumes of this City. He visits Washington on matters connected with his business, and it gives me pleasure to say, that he is a gentleman in whose word the fullest confidence may be reposed, and whose business transactions may be in all respects relied upon.

Very respectfully yours,

C. L. South.

Mr. Thomas Mason

R. S. B. Douglass

Mrs. Thomas Mason
Frederick, City Jan. 21, 1858

Stephen A. Douglas

Sir,—Being an ardent admirer of your political dogmas, you will oblige me exceedingly by forwarding to me by return mail a copy of your Speech upon "Kansas and the Leominster Constitution," as I wish not only to give it a careful perusal myself, but would like my friends to have it also.

Yours,

James Murdoch

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Herald Office, Frederick, Md.
Jas. Murdock
Frederick City
Md. Jan'y 21/58,
Wants 4 copies speech
Edgartown,

Dear Mr. A. Douglas,

Will you have the goodness to send me a copy of the financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury and oblige your old servant,

Joseph T. Pease
Pleasant Ridge Harrison county
Nov. 21 1858

Dear Sir,—Seeing the position you have taken on the Kansas question this winter meets my views and likewise a great many friends in this country I therefore wish you great success in your undertaking, I will there fore give you a list of a few names of friends at this place, yours with respect,

John T. Price

F. M. Meek
Henry House
James Street
J. W. Meldon
James Price
Eli. Street
Aaron Fair
John Work
Peter Pettit
P. A. Archer
Wesley Price
Will. Price
S. M. Bush

Address Pleasant Ridge Harrison county Mo.
John J. Price
Pleasant Ridge
Harrison Co. Ind.  
May 21, 1858

Dear Mr. Dearcy,

Give name,

[Signature]
Portsmouth Hud Hamp Jan 21st 1858

Dear Sir

I am collecting at the present time the "Autographs" of distinguished men of our Country, and having a desire to place yours among the number, address you at this time.

Consider me for troubling you at present, and allow me the honor of receiving what I so much desire, your Autograph.

Respectfully

Wm. H. Davis

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, M. C.

E. S.

Your recent course in reference to Kansas, matters has won my lasting respect. I wish to express my gratitude to the State of New Hampshire and its sons. Gladly thank you for your great speech in behalf of right.
Johns. Rand
Portsmouth
W. N.
Mark's Autograph
Trustman, Ind.
Jan'y 21'78 1838.

Dear Judge,

I have not written you because I knew that you were already overwhelmed with letters that you had no time to read, much less to answer. I knew too that you could manage your own affairs in your own way, and when I read your speech, speech in principle, speech in its clear logical exposition of truths, speech in its possible argument, I felt that one universal outburst of approval from the North, the East, and the West women sustain you in your position, are that mental man could wish.

Such universal approval ought surely to satisfy your highest ambition. It was a triumph in which your friends feel proud. I have never seen
such universal approbation given
to any speech as to this of yours.

The Commons may feel that you are
the defender of their rights; that the principles
you advocate is that which is dearest to them.
It is plain and easily understood.

You are perhaps more familiar with Indian
domestic than I am; in the main, at the ear-
tune no man can understand how others
the deception. Every one looks to everybody
here unless he into mischief among the people.

As you as I can, I could endeavor
to throw some light upon the State
Convention of the 8th which you may
not well understand.

First thing you make before that Convention
was held, Bright had his emissaries treading
the State and preaching the County Convention.
Almost every man was promised an office
who asked it or was thought worth asking
and then they already having office
and then was quite a formidable array
of working men; working as they thought
by hand. It made no difference what
resolutions of instructions were
passed at the County Convention, they
managed to get men to go as delegates
to the State Convention, who would vote
for them. Of all that passed in the ensuing
of the 7th theDavis can inform you.

It was conceded by all that the friends
of the popular sovereignty doctrine had greatly
the advantage that evening.

When the time came to organize a
vote the Bright faction came into
the hall, branded and pale. At the very
beginning they were superior and so continued
to the White. They put in nomination
for President of the Convention the Governor
and many of the Convention which passed
him elected against any other man, vote
for the Governor. But any man of them
humbled at their vote when they saw
the County after County arrayed against
them. The Governor unfair for he
did not rely on single man after
resolutions who was a Douglas man—It was the most excited popular assembly I have ever seen. Bright made a failure, a battle in an attempt to speak just before the introduction of the resolutions. He was pale and trembling and had no language and no ideas, and his friends seeing the failure had the Committee on Resolutions to walk in and of course he stopped.

After the resolutions were passed a few voices cried out for Bright, but the majority yelled no, no, and hissed and yelled for Wallace and turn off the gas. It was far from a perfect bill.

The Wallace resolution was passed at night. This house does not satisfy the party for the reasons that Coupling it with the other it forms a platform that no man in the State of Indiana can stand upon and ask for any office. Upon that no Constable or Magistrate could be elected. A Candidate for the lowest office in the gift of the people would have
to sit upon a better platform.

With every altar resolution struck
out, we can carry the State of Indiana
largely by an overwhelming majority
on the Wallace resolution.

We intend under these circumstances
to hold County Conventions in every county
in the State and form an out-and-out
popular sovereignty platform and then
have a mass Convention on the
22nd of July at Indianapolis
where a similar one will be formed
for the State. In no other way can
this State be saved. This will give the
State into the hands of the Douglas
men and the anti-Segregation parties
they are bought after they reach
Indianapolis, will new Seed Bright-
and Ouch to the Senate.

We expect them to be turned out
and we doubt indeed they shall
get back again.
For the first time Mr. Bright's right to rule this state was questioned. He was accused and scoffed at, and in language which he could not misunderstand he was informed that his power and influence were gone. The people, who are mightier than Presidents and Senators and against him and he trusted as he stood before them —

His brother Miles, on the morning of the 8th told Judge Huntington that it could not be disguised that 49 out of 50 of the inhabitants of Indiana were against the Constitution, but that the administration must be sustained in other words, his brother slept —

Just before Congress met Mr. Bright was here on writing and Sheldon and myself called to see him. Judge Borden was with him and the Judge asked Sheldon how the people of their part of Illinois felt in regard to the Kansas question — Sheldon said that they were unanimously in favor of submitting any sentence void and the Constitution to the people for their rejection or approval.

The Judge remarked, I am glad to hear you speak in this way Mr. Head — that is unjustifiably the only time Justice — Mr. Bright said yes the whole Constitution ought to be submitted to the people — This was the main language used — Both of these gentlemen seem to suffer different kinds of pain — I give you these just as I receive them from which you can judge of the acts of our insane poet here.

Can you come to Indianapolis at the Mass Convention on the 22nd of July? I would give an impulse to the mighty men of the state by speaking early Monday morning if you could. If it could be known that you would be present and speak, then would be a demonstration that would make the party of the state hide themselves in shame.
The Evening Commercial of today says:

"The Douglas Democracy of Indiana are not satisfied with the position in which they were placed by Bright—Cazenave of Postmaster the other day. A mass Democratic meeting is to be held.

The best thing that Bright can do about this, is to let it alone.

I am sorry to trouble you at a time when my moment is so valuable to you, but as you hear the President and part of Congress in your pockets and you feet in the balance of the wrangles, I hope you can be spared long enough to look upon your public affairs just to glance on what I have written.

Yours, very faithfully,

Eva Read

Mr. S. A. Douglas
W. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.
Stephen A. Douglas
honian Sir,

My wish to preserve the autograph and sentiment of the man who I believe is truly great, its apology which I present for the liberty used by me in addressing these few words to you. If you will pardon and favor me with a reply indicating the true road to greatness, it will ever be preserved and cherished by your humble servant and admirer,

Cyrus B. Smith,
Northampton, Mass.

Jan. 31st, 1858.
I have just received your letter and was delighted to hear from you. I am glad to hear that you are doing well. I have not heard from you in a long time and was beginning to worry. I hope this letter finds you in good health and spirits.

My own health is good, thank you. I have been busy with my work, as you know. I have a lot on my plate at the moment, but I am managing okay. I have been thinking a lot about our past and the times we have shared together. I still remember those days with great fondness. I hope you do too.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. Please take care of yourself and stay in touch.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Philada. Jan'y. 21st 1858

Hon. L. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I would esteem it a great favor if you would furnish me with a copy of your speech of the 17th ult. in defense of the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, with the greatest respect,

I remain yr. tr.

Wm. Smith

34 Spruce St.
Chicago Jan. 21, 1858
A. R. Spencer
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington

Dear Sir,

Have the good

help to lend copy of the Patent Office report
from 1857. From which

from Att. Sec. &c.

A. R. Spencer
Central High School, Philadelphia,

Jan. 21st 1858

My Dear Sir,

Would you allow me to forward to you any trouble in consequence to yourself by sending you a copy of the report of Capt. M'Cullum et al. on the subject of their visit to the Crimea recently published by the Senate, together with any matter relative to the Kansas question.

Remain very respectfully,

Your Friend,

Nephi D. Bingham

[Signature]
Danvers Port Massachusetts.
Jan 21st 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir

Will you oblige me by sending one of your speeches, which you have delivered in Congress.

Yours truly

Joseph E. Waldron

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Mr. Weeks

Lowell

map. Jan'y 24th 1858.

Wants cheek.

Lowell, Jan. 21st 1858

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Will you please send to my address a copy of your late speech on that part of the President's Message relating to Kansas, and oblige

Yours truly

Augustus W. Weeks.
Saylors Reiver Vt. Jan. 21, 1858.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

My son has for years been one of your warm admirers, and has labored very perseveringly & quite successfully to bring me over to the democratic cause. He wrote and obtained from you copies of your speeches and other productions which were read with great interest in my family. Your recent speech on the Lecompton Constitution we have also read with pleasure and with entire approbation.

For these reasons although I have never seen you I seem to be acquainted with you. I am a legislator, not one of the 3050— but I do not mention this fact from an injurious suspicion that you harbor any resentful feelings towards that worthy body—and therefore take a liberty which might not be proper in a man belonging to another profession. I address you, Sir, as a profound statesman, and as unequalled in Congregational debate and political foresight, but you will pardon me in saying that I cannot avoid the apprehension that you may not be a Christian, and it is for this (strange?) reason that I write you. I look forward to the end of all earthly honor and fame and see you grappling with the king of terrors and fear that you will not find the blessed Savior there as a friend to support and comfort you.
A Christian in my apprehension is one who takes Jesus Christ as his Master, as well as Saviour — who under a deep sense of the love of God to man sees the blessings of creation and providence, but especially in the gift of his Son to die for our sins, gives himself — his talents, affections, professions, influence, all — to the service of God. A Christian is one who holds daily communion with God and obtains from him light and strength to perform the duties and endure the trials of life. A Christian is one who has seen himself lost by his sins and has accepted salvation as a free gift of God through Christ, to the guilty — one who has had a spotless felicity in heaven beyond our power to conceive, and whose main desire in life is to fit himself for that felicity.

If you are a Christian in this sense, my dear sir, I hope God for it — if not, may he in his infinite mercy lead you to become such. They are indeed few, as Jesus said, who would be — so fully developed are the elements of this character in many where they really exist — as to leave it doubtful whether they are truly disciples of Christ or not.

Most of our great men are evidently not such as may desert him. They never go to the republic — except on detached statements respecting his character, but they live and die without the hopes and contributions of the good. They show respect to Christianity, but do not exhibit its spirit nor attain the character which it requires.

In reviewing the history of our country, few among our illustrious statesmen and warriors have been declared Christians, and few of them have passed suddenly away from the scene of their struggles and their triumphs without leaving behind them evidence that they were gone to join in more elevated society and engage in other employments. Believe me, when I say, that stranger and less inclined am I to you, I have felt solicitous on your account that you should add to the number of those and others and your person of probation in dangers and distress. I am so certain that you may not be enabled by ambition and the glory of earth, but may you go to the crown of glory, which awaits every faithful friend and follower of Christ, and especially such as stand in high places, and yet acknowledge in words and actions that they are only servants of the Crucified One.

Distinguished men occupy a position of difficulty and danger. They are engaged with beings, perhaps by numerous claims on all sides and have little leisure to attend to their own moral wants. Many approach them to seek their favor and their homage, few to tell them of their dangers, and the only way of escape. You will, sir, dear sir, excuse the liberty I have taken to address you, and shun my apologies, for speech, which I have used, I have no earthly motive in making. My sole encouragement is the hope and joy, — if it pleased, friend? — of doing good and the
desire I feel to stand acquitted before my Master in Heaven as a faithful servant, and I shall make myself happy if my words may have some little influence in leading you to think more highly of Christ and His salvation, and in persuading you to employ your great powers of mind to promote his precious cause.

Yours very respectfully

J. H. Willmarsh

P. S. Will you have the kindness to acknowledge the receipt of this by forwarding me a copy of your late Speech on Kansas Affairs.

Special

Mansfield

J. H. Willmarsh

Clerk's Office 4th Feb 1874

Hon. A. Douglas
Sub-Chancellor

Dr. B. Burt

of Chicago, writes me to signed I now if you read this letter in ref
— ver to a personal, or the extension of this cause

Long Time Friends

[Address]

[Signature]

[Date: 21/18]