Eaton, Ohio

January 27, 1858

Dear Sir,

 Permit me to trouble you with another letter, not as involving a reply, but for the purpose of keeping you posted from this quarter on public affairs.

I have before me from a reliable correspondent in Kansas, full and detailed accounts of public sentiment there, on the Emancipation question. He speaks of the administration attempts to force upon the people of territory that constitution their will should be law, and in Kansas. They are now making the most active preparations for resistance, and in the struggle, they will at least lose the sympathy of the practical aid of all the Northern States.

In connection with the information, I desire to say to you as a citizen of our common country, that from the position you now occupy in the Senate, the free State men of the nation, earnestly look to you as their most formidable ally. He is approaching, and daily approaches the struggle in earnest. Whether the administration shall pursue the people of Kansas, the Emancipation question, or return to them its hitherto cherished doctrine of self-government. It was

claimed as all sides in the free states, that by the Kansas Nebraska act, the people of the territory may keep free to determine for themselves, not only the question of slavery but all other matters as to their domestic institutions put in evidence with that relation of the states of the United States and with the adoption of the constitution, the present administration, came into power, and without such an avowal, Mr. Buchanan would have lost every Free State in the union.

The controversy now in dispute may be stated to have been based upon the prospect of free versus slave labor. In this light the people are beginning to bring the matter within its instance of fact. The Kansas abolitionists, free statesmen, now are beginning to seriously inquire whether this controversy shall be appropriate for the sake of free or slave labor, whether for the benefit of the white or black race, and in favor of whether the white man shall rule or the black man shall rule through the white man. In both cases as a question of government based on labor, one must no suppose free labor, free in its true sense, no labor, no State or National advantage.

Our ancestors early extended the government for the use of free men and free labor not for the destruction of slaveholding and slave breeding. Slavery was held up by them as a local institution, written in the light of our constitution as a general principle, and its tenure based upon municipal laws of the states for its preservation. And so the 1850 act wasadinistered by them for the final half century, and the idea was recently exploded, clear when the Constitution goes into territory of the United States, it coming well blended as a new doctrine and may not be understood by the democracy that accompanied Mr. Pierce in the Presidency in 1852. The first idea of the kind, whichcame to my observation, was closely reflected in Mr. Pierce, its regional, and it was then considered by many influential democrats. The idea once advanced, the Southern States, abandoned State rights, and pushed it into the Democratic State form, under the guise of giving slave labor a type and achieving more for labor in the progress of the Government. If this point, the Democratic party was unfavourably disposed as it now claims to have been as a national party. The point having been attained, an attack on of American Sovereignty, it is now proposed to advance on its factious and become an equilibrium among the States by destroying between free and slave labor in the admission of new States. This torture means the Rev. a grade slavery.

My objections to States' Sovereignty, as it threatens
as powerfully too. First, it plumes Kansas and slavery
on a back, as if they men the essence in principals.

Second, the basis of Antimispers is now to me, to
the long the best, calculates to engender strife
among the arbiters, and to catch embroiled
outside, as it has done in the case of Kansas, but
if nothing better can be agreed upon for an
amicable adjustment of an unfortunate
intrusion.dissenters, I am willing from this
fable of harmony to adopt and act on it, as a
settled principle provided the Federal Government
will act fairly between the conflicting parties.

But, with the due deference to many of the Government
continues in the lead of the first and present administrations
so far I for one would rather have an act and
out for slavery now for as the matter now stands, in
the case of Kansas, the principle of Senator Southercy
is preserved to be rescued, and the administration falls
back on the disowned doctrine of interfering the dom-
estic affairs of the territory, for the senators'_percent
of slavery having them against an expected
mill of the latter. That a strong convulsion on a
Government called for.

I. Much of late, news have come to open up,

1
une unfortunate Controversy based on the property of
advancing few a slave labor, and it was apparent on
living and vital if not in the progress of new government.
Which has either fortunately or unfortunately taken upon
its own a political aspect, and in my judgment, can mean
the devil until the policy of the federal Government is to
be shaped, that either the one or the other controls in
our national legislation and came. The time for compromises
may be fairly close to leave papered, and either the one or
the other must form hence forward mark our national
cosm for the principles involved are in their nature, anti-
gononical, and no legislation or compromises, between
the contending parties, can long hold them together, in equal
compromise. Politicians may scheme and tirelessly work
for a while, in hopes of office and advancement, but a dense
collision between these two antagonistical and contending
elements is inevitable in the distant Shortly ahead.
The signs of this time are open now perspectuous an great
responsible, are thrown prefers men in national ac-
stonomy at the present time.

In the struggle as it has been in all least terms,
so it is now. Freedom is timid and dubious, but slavery
iagupia and built. These twin sisters, however, coming
and moving on the edge of a common stream, are
beginning from the food they eat and from the
intimacy of proximity, to be united towards each other;
and as contending children it seems that an affection
between them can be made that will bind them. One
is clearly legitimate and the other a bastard
of the meanest origin, but still the former is willing
to a fair affection, but the latter in its
Meeks' mant, all. The Contumacy again, one of
the case when a futter of large estate and knowing
its song the one an understanding and fugal mean,
the other a hot bloom and a spent thing, made his will
and dies. The testator appointed his brother, executor
of his will, she was a just man, and above all
things desires to perpetuate harmony and good
feelings between the brothers. Mlkn's will was made
to them before the death of the will, and requested them
to mutually agree upon the disposition of the will and
an equal division of the estate to which the interest
stream and fugal flow at once agreed but the next
were contented for the provisions of the will.
In the dimes of affairs, the testator informed
them that one of them was disinherited by the further
and knew the ground further urges the Compromise
to which the fugal does not object but the short
enemy of a fellow pendulum on his claims and his
mill and difficulty affords that neither was disinherited
but was not time and the testator finding he could
make no arrangement from the hands and pecuion
the mill, when it is ours, shall the fugal does the
milled the whole estate, and the Hot them work off
the mill and mill, and only provides with a beauty
living and that two at the mercy of his brother.
Now it will be mill, political slavery, of the
Castorbeny inerness on to the friends of his labor
until the broils, one broken and the instrument
of union is preserved. Instead of extending onto
the national domain as has proposed the intention
now that time annum, will fall back on at some
inherent mekn, to them in process of time it will
come to exist. Only as now contending, through
an judicial relation, mill remain prospered
and excluding the iusubination, mill all its
dominant bearing at Washington, would preserve
share through its own inherent mekn.
Now be of good cheer in your advocacy of your views in the Senate for the people as all parts are with you. Our friends here, even the Democrats pertain are with you in principle, and the administration except office holders, has not a corporal's guard to Ohio. Your views will either be fully endorsed by the Democracy of this State or the Party will be disorganised.

Yours truly,

A. Daines
Mr. Stephen J. Douglas

I hope so. I would wish for open to
and to this office some of the most interesting political
images that open here in the way. I spoke in
the Senate of Congress and some reports, etc., I should have more
properly, perhaps have lent to the Senator from Wisconsin
State, but for particular sessions I do not, and I prefer
leaving to your own discretion. The speeches that I have
spoken on refer to the previous Constitution. His terms
by which of the matter does not take with people in this
part of the country at all, while some blend into
the hope of the people of both parties, in and about the
place, I trust to have more confidence in landing
its power than I would have in landing to him. From
I want you a few moments who wish you to live
downstairs too and I would like to have thank you for the total
provable date.

J. A. McFarlan
Henry Tappan
E. F. Smith
Thomas Johnson
J. R. White

And lend some to one and I will distribute them among
myself by that moment. Before the time, I saw that
one of the most interesting speeches made in Congress.
the Senate, I say, by doing you some harm which
offends your friends, and yourself some harm.

To remain close

F Chesterfield

And 1st Michael P.

Kaneva I. Co.
John L. Hill & Others

H. Cones
Hancock co

Jan. 7th 1858, Ohio

Want interesting

Politics etc. approve

Your course.
Tallahassee Jan’ 27’ 1853

Dear Sir,

I desire to obtain some information in regard to the prospects of law in Chicago as a place for the practice of law. I desire to remove from this country to one situated in northern latitude; and any information you can give me will be gratefully acknowledged.

Though personally unknown to you, I feel that I know you well for your whole public course has been such as to command my admiration as well as my entire and cordial approbation. On this account I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I have taken of addressing in relation to a matter of personal interest to myself.

Very Respectfully,

D. R. Hoague
Tallahassee,
January 27, 1838

Dr. P. Hope.

Wishes information as to the advantage of a location in Chicago for the practice of the law.
Richmond, Va. Jan. 31st 1862

Mr. Stephen J. A. Sprague

Dear Sir,

I see from the telegraphic reports that action has or will be soon taken on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, providing for an increase of the Army by several additional regiments.

My application I presume still remains on file in the War Dept. Uncle Robert Kocher informed me you would attend to my case without wishing to encroach upon your valuable time; please inform me at your earliest convenience of the action likely to be taken upon the Secretary's Report, and my chances for Commission. You have many warm and ardent admirers in this section of the Country who heartily endorse your action in the Kansas affair, any documents you may send will be highly appreciated by them, and it would afford me much pleasure to distribute them.

Very Respectfully,

E. A. Hollway

Mrs. Stephen J. A. Sprague
Richmond.
Mr. Janiz 27/34
E. F. Holloway.

Relative to his application for a position in the Army.
Ashley 12th Jan. 1867

My dear Sir Douglas,

Dr. J. A. having always belonged to the Opposition I for the first time, about the coming up of the Kansas Question, but this is not my object in asking your attention for a moment. I am attempting the raising of many different trees, from seed from all quarters of the globe, also seasoning plants of all kinds, will you do me the favor of sending me from the Patent Office such seeds as Government are distributing,

Hoping to have the pleasure of hearing that you have thought of I remain Respectfully,

John M. Kenton
Mr. M. Ashley Hunter
Ashley
July 27, 58, Ills.
Wants deeds from Patent office

Dead Santo
April 21, 58
"Maronie Mirror & Keystone Office"
310 Chestnut St. Philad. Jan'y 27th 78.

S. A. Douglas Esq.

Dear Sir & Mother,

The fact of your being a former subscriber and of being one of our "mystic brotherhood" emboldens me to write to you. We wish a copy of the Boundary Commission Report if it is possible to procure it outside of the book store. Believing that many very many copies are destined for the paper mill, or still enumber the rooms of the Capitol, we will not be asking much of a favor of you in making this request. We have use for the work, but the publisher's "profit" do not allow him to run to the bookseller to procure that which should be his of right.

I also send you a copy of our publication, and should you desire it will be happy to mail it to you, during your stay at the Capitol, or at your residence.

Your compliance with the above will be gratefully acknowledged, and if possible gladly reciprocated.

Ever fraternally yours,

Ph. L. Herwarth
M. E. Hypman
Jan'y 27/58
Wants copy of
Boundary Commis Report & Resolves
Masonic Circular.
THE ORIGIN OF FREE-MASONRY.

A History of the Time when, the Place where, and the Persons with whom, the Institution originated, and the occasion and necessity for the establishment of the Mystic Brotherhood, including the cause for the introduction, and the true explanations of the symbols of Freemasonry.

The above, the most important Masonic Book ever published, a copy of which should be in the hands of every Freemason, is offered at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, a sum which each Brother can readily spare.

DEAR BROTHER:—

This Circular is sent to you, believing that you will, for the purpose of promoting the cause of Freemasonry, devote a portion of your time in soliciting the Members of your Lodge to subscribe for a copy of the above Work, receive for us the money and remit it to our address. The Book will be forwarded by return of mail, POST PAID.

Address LEON HYNEMAN,
Office "Masonic Mirror and Keystone."

P. S. See that every brother within the reach of your CABLE-TOW possesses himself of a copy of this valuable book. On hearing from you, a copy will be forwarded to your address, which please accept.

L. H.
THE ORIGIN OF TRUE MASONRY.
White Creek Jan 27 1838

H V S C Douglas, Sir

The Institute of Democratic
representative at the seat of arms
will your Neighbors assist
friend and Democrat with some
of the proceeds on the Clinton
subject of Annapol

Yours Truly

Andrew Jackson

White Creek
Adams Co
Wis
Andrew Jackson
White Creek
Adams Co.
Jan'ry 17, 1818
Wisd
Want to come in
Red Oak, Ill.
January 27, 1868.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Mr. A. Hoy, of this county (an Irishman) - and a long
and dear of this (House Panic) wishes
to get a Cadet appointment for his
son at West Point.
Mr. Hoy is a man of high respectability
in his neighborhood, and his son an
intelligent and capable boy.
We therefore bespeak the favor in his
behalf.

Respectfully,

W. C. Drennan
Red Bud, Ills
Jan 27, 58
Mr. E. Fleming

Wants a Caddle-
ship at Mudbank
for an Hary
Post Office Chester Ills
Jan 27 38

Dear Sir,

I am requested by Dr. Dunn D.M. to delavate from you the favour of a copy of the following reports viz.

To Dr. Dunn D.M. in copy of the Congressional debates & a paper on the

To S.P. Adams one copy of the report

all of which is respectfully

Then beg to be yours

John H. Thomas

Washington D.C.
Chester Ill,
January 27, 1858.
W. A. and J. C. Congressional
Closes for any Gunn

Patent office reports
Inman Institute
Mr. P. Adams
Monticello, Jan. 27 / 59.

Dear Sir Langstaff,

I have heard (and with delight) of your travel through Pennsylvania, and the reception you met with. Which is thrilling to me and all your friends. It is also a matter of gratulation that the principle for which you laboured is so universally sanctioned by the people. But why should I attempt to contribute a laurel to your brow, as it already did so with the reading of the American, lessors.

I would just say to you that I have a care pending in Congress, that I wish to procure your services you will consult with Mr. Hamilton who knows all about the matter. Please keep me informed of the matter as well as your acting in Congress, & objects. Respectfully

R. Langstaff
Longnecker
Monticello
Jan. 27, Ill.
Send speech
Newark, 27th June 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

Being about to collect the autographs of the distinguished men of our country, I have taken the liberty of writing to ask of you the favor of allowing me to place yours among them, hoping that this will meet with your approval. I remain most respectfully yours,

O. T. McFarland
Rev. Jacob Matthews
Henry
March 25, 1838
Dear a Patent of

Henry, Marshall Co. Ill.

How L. A. Douglas
Sir Please send
me Patent Office Report on Agriculture
and oblige your servant,
Rev. Jacob Matthews
Henry
Marshall Co.
Illinois
Chas L. Pepper
Chicopee, Mass.
Jan 27, 1858,
R. R.
Survey.

Mrs. Chicopee Jan 27, 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir,

Knowing the pleasure it gives us to confer a favor upon any one, I take this liberty to solicit a set of maps on the Pacific Survey,

With pleasure I subscribe myself Your Humble Servant

Charles L. Pepper
Rockford, Ill. January 27, 1855

SIR:

I trust you will not consider me unkindly in addressing you. My object is not congratulatory on account of your political success nor to ask favor from your hands on account of being defeated as a Douglas candidate for the legislature. But simply to ask of you another favor which I have no doubt you will take pleasure in conferring. I have spent a good deal of money and time in collecting a fine private library but I have not been so fortunate as yet as to receive a single volume of the various public documents printed by authority of Congress. There are some of these publications that I would like and know not how to get them except through you. For instance "Patent Office Reports" "Consular Reports" "Commercial Relations" etc.

If you can favor me in this way I shall be much obliged.

 Yours truly,

Sally Berg.
Sally Perry
Rockford, Ill.
Jan. 27
Asking documents
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1858

To J. A. Dougan

Dear Sir,

I shall esteem it a favor if you will forward me a copy of your late speech on Kansas affairs.

Any public document you may have to give away during the present session I hope will be grateful for.

Yours obediently,

John C. Frémont

R. H. Rand
W. L. Rand
Chicago

Feb'y 27th 1858,

Wants receipt for any other documents you may have to send away.
Philadelphia Dec 27th 1854

To the Hon. A. A. Douglas

Sir,

Will you be so kind as to forward me a copy of your speech and address by so doing you will oblige your friend and admirer both in former political life.

Please direct to
Charles Rutter
Care of M. B. Hallam

Your alter parent,

Charles Rutter
Phila.
Chris Rutter,
Pail - Jan 12 1958
Hand speech addr.
Democratic Mass Meeting.

After consultation with many Democrats throughout the State, the Committee of Arrangements, to accommodate those living at a distance from the Capital who cannot, conveniently, attend upon Monday, have determined to change the time of holding the Democratic Mass Meeting to Tuesday, the 23d day of February, 1858.

Speakers, distinguished for their ability and Democracy, have been invited and are expected. Arrangements are being made with the different railroads centering at Indianapolis to bring all who may wish to attend, at reduced fares.

The meeting will be held!

Letters received from all parts of the State assure the Committee that the attendance will be large. Let the people come!

Jas. P. Drake,
Chas. Coulon,
Austin H. Brown,
Francis King,
J. B. Ryan,
Com. of Arrangements.

All newspapers in the State are requested to give publicity to the above.
Mr. EASTERLY’S IODINE and SARSAPARILLA is a
vereign and speedy cure for Female Complaints, such
incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea or
ites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence
Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, produced by
her irregularity or accident. Nothing can be more sur-
ising than its invigorating effects on the human frame.
A female should neglect to take it who is approaching
that critical period of life—the cessation of the menses. In
such cases it cannot be too highly recommended.
LADIES who admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and a
roucheek, should abandon the use of cosmetics, paints,
washes and coloring materials of every kind, and
Dr. Easterly’s Iodine and Sarsapa-
illa. Paints and washes of every kind only injure the
kin. The Iodine and Sarsaparilla is the best cosmetic
own. It beautifies the skin by removing every particle
of morbid and diseased matter from the blood, making it
ure and healthy, and giving activity to every minute ves-
el, and by changing the secretions of the body, giving the
ellow dark countenance the bloom and freshness of youth.
A word to the wise is sufficient,” and a hint is enough
or the ladies.
Dr. Easterly’s Iodine and Sarsapa-
illa is the only safe and sure remedy now offered to the
ublic, which will eradicate mercury from the system. It
ill cure the worst mercurial disease, no matter how deeply
nto the frame and vital organs.
Indianapolis, Jan. 27th, 1838.

Dear Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

I have up to this time denied myself the pleasure of addressing you, doubting whether our limited acquaintance will justify me in doing so; but principally because of my conviction that your time & attention are sufficiently occupied by the laborious duties which necessarily devolve upon you as the acknowledged representative and advocate of the interests of the people of the North West. This, like any other to address public men for frivolous or at least, slight reasons; and nothing but the fact that there are certain gentlemen, (if it may be permitted to use the expression, from Indiana, Kentucky, &c.) who will unquestionably devote the whole of their valuable time to drinking bad liquors and gross & wilful misrepresentative of the real sentiments of our people, induces me to address you as the true & faithful reflex of those sentiments; in order that the information upon which you may base your action, shall not come exclusively from the doubtful and suspicious channel of lying and unprincipled mendicants for Royal patronage.

Be this writing true, at this time, Senator Douglas, let me say that, much as I esteem you...
of those men of whom I shall have to speak. I shall yet endeavor to give my Candor honor in their sagacity, as free from personal bias and animosity as possible.

In the first place, there were, Messrs. Bright, 

Watson and Montgomery are your bitter and relentless enemies, and the few who better understand the principles of your Grand National Congress may indubitably say of a different character are your secret and impotent friends. Statements to the contrary are to the advantage of the Whirlwind people are for you, they are friends against your friends. The people, from principle or passion, are against you. They pretend to be for you.

Then, during the last few years, the elections of popular passion. Apartyism some backsliding, some backsliding, professions were shown, being pretended, and often it was discovered that great might lightly be sullied with the most literal profession of friendly declarations. But the declarations of politics are more formal prostituted are not to be trusted. And hence, when one had fully indited, our course, and the storm of opposition backslid, those forces once at one charged storm, at your owner tide they would. When the hour of truth and at hand, and united, at every point was known, it truth you. The 82 Indiana was for you, but Bright, Allen. You menaced the delegation at Baltimore, and left them there.

The 82 again, they were for you. At the close of the session of 1854, continued to tell against you. But as public sentiment began to change in your favor,
Resolved, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and that by a practical application of that doctrine, the people of a State or of a Territory are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot-box, any Constitution that may be formed for their government.

Contains nothing but the plain and simple assertion of the fundamental principle of free government embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that "all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed," and that in regard to the second branch of the resolution, Fig: =its literal and proper construction, includes the application of Kansas, as well as that of any other Territory, here they name all the Territories.

The printed Resolution which I send you is taken from one of the fifteen papers with Le Compton & anti-Le Compton which published with the words "now and" before the "thereafter." This is the genuine resolution passed in Convention, not which was ventilated by Mr. Le Compton & Co. owned. I have accordingly, as you will observe, struck out the words referred to, and give you the one upon which the 5th of May have written their letter.
Find Paul preparing upon your attention, and yet have said but a little of what I had snapped out for the public already consumed. I must keep endeavor to condense. The determined feeling of you truly may better be more fully conveyed by the following copy from the Journal than by anything I could say myself.

Contrary to something about the origin am, but of the last note, the readings of our friends, I send you an article which Fortune with some

That is pretty plain, direct and manly, and if that is the way the "popular sovereignty" can mean on the read test of his yet.
But this aside. The ignominious expulsion of
Bright & Gitch would be secured by a majority
of the democracy of the State with threats of its
restitution, more specifically, now that they have
betrayed their constituents. Off expelled, the
Great Bogs are done for effectually and
permanently. As Sam Beck will declare, that's a
fact. Willard knows it well, and so is trying
hard to carry water on both shoulders, which part
he can do, manfully as he carries it no where
else. He will be said he opposed your concilia-
tion in the Bright Caucuses, just indeed as if
the hardest excursion in the Conventions would
have bared to bring forward such an infamous
silly proposition. His miserable life would not
hold even with a dime in any insurance office in
the speed. The idea is amusing when it is borne in mind.
To the great Farmer himself (35) was regularly driven from
the Conventions Hall of the Conventions. If he also said
that he placed an equal number of your friends on the
Board of Reg., but I know right well that you had borne
out of the 22nd. and he was sent with a great appointment
for that. A.D. will have to treat a while before he gets to the
anterior V.S.

Dear lad and your love decided not come
here on the 23d. But that is my present judgment. It
thought different at first. But do send it for Walker,
if you can. This Bleacht urge upon you too strongly.
Walker or Stanton, but better both. There will be a large
meeting of your friends in Deseretone on the 30th and
I have been invited and will attend if I can.

Remain your friend
R.J. Ryan
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857.

A Blue Fux.

Once as a time, in the village of B——, in the State of Massachusetts, lived a handsome and accomplished gentleman, whose name was George Fux. He was one of the most noted and successful business men in the place, and was universally respected. His goods were always of the finest quality, and he was careful to see that they were sold at a fair price. He was a man of great knowledge, and was always ready to give his advice to anyone who asked for it.

His wife, Mary Fux, was also a fine woman, and was noted for her kindness and charities. She was always ready to help anyone who was in trouble, and was respected by all who knew her. She was a woman of great beauty, and was always dressed in the finest clothes. She was a great beauty, and was always the most admired woman in the village.

George Fux was a man of great wisdom, and was always ready to give his advice to anyone who asked for it. He was a man of great knowledge, and was always ready to help anyone who was in trouble. He was a great beauty, and was always the most admired man in the village.

The family of Fux was a fine one, and was always ready to help anyone who was in trouble. They were always ready to give their advice to anyone who asked for it. They were a fine family, and were always respected by all who knew them.

In conclusion, we wish to say that the family of Fux was a fine one, and was always ready to help anyone who was in trouble. They were always ready to give their advice to anyone who asked for it. They were a fine family, and were always respected by all who knew them.
Phila: Jan'y 27th 1858

To The Honorable Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

The Democratic Reading Room Association of the 16th Ward Philadelphia would be very thankful for any speeches, books or documents which you or your friends would be pleased to send us, as we have about One Hundred members and are in want of some reading matter.

Yours most respectfully,

Geo. W. Simpson

Secretary

No. 16 Ward S.P. R. Dec.

No. The Democracy of the 16th Ward nearly to a man admires you for the bold stand you have taken in favor of the rights of the people of Kansas and hope to see the day when those that now oppose you will be your warmest friends.

If you should be pleased to send us anything you will please address Geo. W. Simpson No. 961 Randolph St. Phila.
Geo W. Simpson
Mr. W.
Randolph 16
Philada. Pa

Wants - Speeches
- books - doc -
for Reading Room.

See Mr. W. Davis so many of his best
mend are with
you to a mean,
Dear Sir,

As one of your political admirers, and as a former constituent of yours, permit me to be so bold as to request you to send me a copy of your great speech made in the Senate Dec. 9th, and also a copy of your speech in reply to Senator Green of Missouri upon the same subject. I want them for the purpose of correcting misrepresentations in reference to your position on the Kansas Question.

By sending them you will oblige your friend and fellow Democrat.

Jesse Stick... M.D.
Jesse H. T. Nick Deerfield Randolph co
January 27, 1859
Wants speech on Secompion Constitution also in reply to Mr. Truc
Dear Sir,

January 27, 1858

Edmund Thomas

Conrad B. Douglass

W. S. Senator

Dr. Sir,

Let me assure you I feel an interest in the Democratic Party having for 15 years, in Noyes Co. Befitted for the cause, and been honored therein. New Cerequisite, more in the Kansas Nebraska act (state sovereignty) has commanded my attachment, and man. Late effort in the Kansas matter, has, in my humble opinion, been the crowning gem of your political career. Man, Sir, (and nobly in high places) have expressed fraud, sustained the secrecy of the Bulletin Boy — and entitled
A spirit that says to Sunday expression, "Thus far—no farther."

Let me, in behalf of my Democratic brothers of the County, congratulate you, may your future be appreciated and rewarded by a true grateful Countyman, and may you ever and that "accomplished & beautiful Mary Lee" be the recipients of untold blessings and the highest honors American Freeman can bestow.

I am situated in the Shrine from of the County—here intercome written to some exile of friends, should be thankful for any Pub. Doc. You may deem of interest to send "I Kelp them on file for friends to examine. Sending You Friend Edward Thomas."
Sidney M. Jan. 21st 1848

Hon. S. G. Douglas Dear Sir

The Democrats of this County and I believe this portion of the State is well pleased with your course in the Senate in the Kansas affairs. The Republicans at this time is almost persuaded (like Felix) to come out in favor of the laws principles of the K. K. Bill. Mr. Douglas I wish if you please you would lend me the patent office report in April also such other documents as you can for which I will will gladly return the favor should opportunity occur.

Yours Resct.

M. P. Wright C. P. M.