Plymouth, Ill.

List of names

Plymouth Hancock Co.

Feb: 12, 1858

Dear Friend,

Having not time to send with public documents I send you my address, hoping you will remem-

ber me when it is convenient.

Your friend and Democrat

H.P. Brier

P.S. I send you a list of names now have, but recently turned and came out for you and your friends. These:

Capt. Barnett Brier
Capt. John Springgood
Capt. W.G. Manlove
Henry Springgood
SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.
D. APPLETON & CO., 346 and 348 Broadway, publish the following valuable National Works by subscription, viz.:

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TERMS. Cash on delivery of the vols. as issued.

No books sent on commission. Catalogues of our publications sent on application.

New York, [7th] 12—1858.

H. C. Stephenson & Douglas,

Dear Sir:

In our "New American Cyclopedia," now in course of publication — and which we venture to think has high claims upon your consideration as an important National work — special care is bestowed upon the department of Living Biography, and we shall appreciate a peculiarity favor any assistance...
With which you may see fit to honor us, as to particular sources of information for the article "Stephens & Douglas.

With the highest respect,
Jr. Very Sr. Sents,
J. Appleton Co.
Albuquerque, N. M.
February 12th, 1854.

Dear Sir,

Some time since I took the liberty of giving you a letter on the subject of the organization of the Territory of Arizona and the further division of the Territory of New Mexico, which was not written with the purpose of asking a petition praying for a different boundary from that which I suggested. They have also elected a delegate. While the Legislature of this Territory has passed a resolution praying the boundary and disposition of the Indian lands which I suggested in my former letter. For the proposed Territory lying west of the 90th of Longitude and north of 39° of Latitude, Colonel Miles, of the army, has very satisfactorily suggested the name of Jefferson. In an article which I have sent to the Union for publication, the formation of another Territory out of the western portion of Kansas and a part of New Mexico is also suggested, namely, the name of Pike or Arizona.
Dear Sir,

I am wholly ignorant as to how...my proposal. The administration of New...territory will accord with your own...views and policy. I...submit, however, if the vast...territory...of New Mexico is not too extensive...too important to require...the surrounding...the southern...policy of New Mexico...the...acquisition of new territory...to a distinct...kind of...Col. Miles...letter...I...am...principally...will...additional...Jefferson, Virginia, and...giving...in...the...not...to...certain...the...or...we...will...the...proposals...probably...until...and...organized...and...so...as...we...will...and...in...It is a common...Among the...people...of New Territory when...it...suggests...that...his...status...in...endure...the...draft...of...I...to...draft...that...that...through...the...upon...they...into...the...very...become...of...And...the...of...still...of...of...and...that...they...would...through...the...upon...of...it...out...pursue...now...to...hope...it...Yours...
They have also constituted a new court composed of the probate judge of each county elected by the people and two assessors appointed by the Governor. This court has jurisdiction of all criminal cases not punishable by death and of all civil cases not decided by a justice of the peace. One will thus see that they have almost entirely deprived the district courts of jurisdiction, rendering their offices next thing to dead ones.

The votes thrown in revolution tending and to the U.S. against the Mormons and their supposed allies the Utah Freethinkers. A bill also passed the Council enabling a bank under the Sugar Hill despicable of a deposit, but the Sugar coating was rubbed off when it got into the House. Its internal ingredients won the conmen and understood and the Acton Physic carelessly prepared even under it was cast out of the window. This was commendable — not that these fads suggest forcibly the necessity of circumventing the present state of things to do more honorably, as possible and keeping the surrounding territory to a different hand and purpose.
The Constitution of 1828, the signing of treaties, and the settlement of disputes did not always go smoothly. The President of the United States was often called upon to negotiate treaties and the payment of fines when occupied in territorial disputes.

This results not from a disregard for the interests of the United States, but from necessity and the want of a clear understanding of these institutions. I repeat, do not these facts forcibly suggest the importance of correct and consistent policies? If so, there is no better place than Jefferson, where the attractive traits of those institutions are most likely to be appreciated.

They will thus better comprehend the nature and extent of the Indian tribes and their appeals to the United States. The peaceful relations to New Mexico, who came under her own rule, are likely to make her less liable to the influence of others who entertain other and less progressive views. All of which is unfortunately not the case.

Sincerely,

J.W. B.
The connection with this subject the report of Col. Sumner may be worthy of a
resumée.
It is a startling fact, none of the deep reports that amount to a population
that can not be for short at this time, 90,000, not even our new laws independent of the
laws in printing can be ascertained. But still more startling and
while more to be reported in the
fact, as by the Census returns of 1850, that out of an approximate population
of 915,745 there are 25,089 adults
who can neither read nor write
(very half). The proportion however
of those who can neither read nor
write is still greater. The General
Government declares in this Territory
annually not less than 4,000,000
coming a ready market for every they
raised and yet at present cost has
to bring from the State a great
portion of the Army assistance.
She pays the salary of the Governor,
The Secretary, the Judges, the Marshal,
The District Attorney, the Clerk, Post-Office
Service, five Indian agents &
are superintendent of the Indian and Reformatory

Judge S. M. Baird
Albuquerque, N.M.
Feb. 12, 1858.

Have written before relative to organization of Arizona, etc. Have sent an article to "Union" about another new Territory, out of western Kansas, & part of New Mexico, to be called "Col. Millet" letter herewith on explanation of policy, in fact, make four Territories - Kansas, Missouri, Pike, Jefferson, Arizona, & Jackson.

Say Millet has 90,000 inhabitants, and to disturb annually one million. Has to bring the army into the States; wants this letter shown to Mr. Stephens, &c.
Fort Fillmore, N.M.
2d Jan'y. 1858

My dear Judge,

If what I have written to you in my letter of the 21st be of consequence, regarding the division of New Mexico into four Territories, it behoves all its people, citizens to be alive and aiding to prevent the boundary of Arizona from encroaching the Rio Grande as the people here about have petitioned.

To make the proposed Territories valuable, Arizona should have the entire Valley of the Gila North as well as South and part as far as the Rio Grande. Jackson should have the Texas line South West and Rio Grande West. The capital of these Territories should be located as near Central as possible and off the Rio Grande. In a hundred seasons, the most important to develop the country, introduce with new people as new set of idias and abandon the dependence on irrigations and the Rio Grande bottom. The eastern Jackson Mountains irrigation will not be required as it will be necessary in the Valley of the Mountains of the Merritt, Mogollon, Bome, Graham, Turley or White Mountains. The capital of Jackson should be at the junction of the Ruidoso and Campes that of Arizona at Dr. Graham, or Northward six miles on the Gila.

The location of these capitals at the above places would place in their neighborhood a thriving...
industrious settlement — Ruidosa the capital to be 150 miles from Congress and the principal town on the great road from the mouth of the river below. It is about the same name on the Mississippi River. Of the Alexanders, When the Texas line departed on the trail was far from I know their names will last long and the appreciation of the country, but only those who have earnest will work for success — the many prospect broken on the Rio Grande would select the capital to be just a

R. S: I have no news cause — no mail.
I heard an yesterday some Americans about
A. Thare had previously author and gave it to the
Apache — killing about 200 — what a terrible and
basically matter — if he could help a terrible moment
of time. All the — it is a good thing to get rid of
their casually Americans and thieves. It is not look,
worked fairly for the Sovereign people of the
glorious United States. About Americans them in
the federal preemption forever.
Remember mine to Judge Benedict
Your truly,
Cyril. 15th
New York Feb 12, 1858

My dear Douglas,

Will you permit me to introduce you to my friend Captain Mansfield de Lowell, late of the United States Army, and Chief of General Sherman's staff. Capt. Lowell is a gentleman.

I hope you may have it in your power to aid him in anything he may request.

Your friend,

S. J. Chase

Ps. Stand firmly to your principles upon the House question. I am on your side.
Peter Aug. Virginia
Feb. 12th 1858

Dear S. D. Douglas,

I have just the pleasure of writing to you. Before this, the subject of the Seco mining stock. As I said in my former letter, I was opposed to the Kavanagh bill because it attempted, according to the popular apprehension of its provisions, to get rid of intercession by camouflage, to an impracticable effect. I thought, it is true, that it was necessary to appealing to the 'Carapid' compromise, because (to say no more) the legislative appeal would subject (and not only) the South to the ascertainment of bad faith and worse. I thought the legislative appeal unnecessary, as the Supreme Court, the constitutional appraocher of the law, would one day (as it has since) decided the question — But all this,
now this paper into the historic page and is not on the carpet. The
matter now is, shall the people of Kansas have the benefit of the
great principle of popular sovereignty? That is the actual question.
It is not to be decided by the Kansas Bill. In this relation, I write to make a
suggestion which is the purpose of this letter, which I am opposed
will be acceptable to a patriot who considers the subject with a
true and sincere desire to arrive at right conclusions. Why inquire into the
foundations behind the Kansas Constitution? Is there not enough of
an honest canitilence printed on the face of this instrument to constitute
it! Is it at all likely that anyone, in or out of Congress, will can-
not the cancitilence any the sooner or more strongly, if the elec-
tion friends are printed! Is it not
and more than enough. Enough! The instrument itself, on its face, in Tenor pre-
by to submit the whole con-
stitution for ratification or rejuc-
ion. By the schedule, which is
a part of the work as whole, when
taken as a whole, it denies an
canitilence vote of the people,
in the subject of slavery. to the President of the U. States
still says, ought to have been sub-
mited! even worse than they ever
before challenged voters, before
voting for the Constitution with slavery
or for the Constitution without slavery.
Is there an aright to support the Con-
stitution, if adopted? Is there to
to say that there is no other instance in
the world where the history of the slave
state, in which the voter has been
repair to support a constitution in
pair, before the proposed instrument had
the canitilence sanction of either. The
Sovereign people or even of their delegates in convention; for it is undisputed in the case in hand, that the constitutional convention of Kansas, forming their revised constitution, was not in all their proceedings that this work was to be considered as having incident a constitutional sanction. The pleading evidence of governmental vitality until it was put upon the people. In this aspect of the affair, the question which they must have so much sternly but soundly to its depth, that is, the question whether it is consistent with the republican doctrine for a constitutional convention to frame and give full effect to this work without first referring it to the people, does not arise and is in no way implicated. The Kansas convention did not propose to put this work into operation, without referring it to the people—it they had done that openly. The question which is so much muddled might have come in for its share of the animadversion of
every genuine republican. I am the word in its time-honored signification. The fact is, 1 say, that the Constitution did not propose to put the Constitution to work without being submitted to the people, and therefore the question of the Constitution, power to have done that thing was not come up yet for discussion. Suppose it did come up, our position would be by modern precedents and by the Minnesota rule, the approval of which by Mr. Buchanan you have rested with admirable propriety, i. e., that all though in the earlier instances the Constitution, to make state constitutions did put them to their governmental work without being referred to the people to give them vitality, yet such was the condition, if ever here the course of things in the later and more enlightened (if not precise) generations of the self-governing people of this Union of States. And I have to say that in most of the instances, in the earlier period,
of our history in which the convention, gave effect to their work without referring it to the people, it would turn out on the examination made that the people had clothed their delegates with the power which by the states under their delegates were elected to the convention. In the oldest instance, I venture to say that there was but one of the old 13 states which made their organic acts through the instrumentality of constitutional conventions, that is, by delegates appointed for that role specific purpose of framing a constitution. Virginia has been cited as one of the states which have made a constitution by a convention without facing the work of that convention submitted for popular ratification. It is no such thing. The last constitution was submitted to the people. The amended constitution of 1830 was submitted, and the question in the convention was not whether the submission should be, but to whom whether to the old voters alone, or to them and the newly enfranchised - Mr. Randolph...
(whom Mr. Horace Greeley contended that
the old master who called the convention
should alone vote to ratify or reject,
but, against his will, The American War
was the first time to enjoy the right of suffrage, and whom
the blank line filled, it was necessary to propose
should be clothed with the elective right,
should vote for or against the instruc-
tions. This was (as other to me) in excess
of the demand of the true republican doc-
time that the organic law shall be the
act of the people, not by construction which
would be pure and simple democracy, but
by notification which alone can satisfy.

The principle of representative democracy
wherein the sovereign power resides in the
people. It is not with the organic act as
the acts of ordinary legislation. That the
people must ratify, that these need not to be referred back to the people. Because by
the organic act the people surrender to
this legislative agents (court by executive
acts) the power to make it part in force.
These acts of ordinary legislation — a sum
of these must, however, not only in many
instances, clothed by the executive, but yet
more in which to frequently recurring elections, and further by the great popular right of instruction.

To recur so far Virginia Constitution,

now referred to as not by the people, but as to the first of 1776, which was the form in the era which is cited as a precedent. How was it to this? It will not avail as a precedent against the people of its own Constitution. The conventions for making Constitution. The conventions were held more as an ordinary legislature, for it, ordinariness, embraced all subjects touching the Three recent people in a state of colonial population. It was held during what was called the interregnum. With the democratic statutes at large, Vol 9+ 8 Vol. She had there so well defined system of republican government. The old regine was just reproduced. The first "commission" of delegates, as it was called, (not from colonial legislature or legislative assembly) assembled in the City of Williamsburg, August 1774, and the rest in Richmond, July 1775. Afterwards one ordinance declaring that "the unhappy difficulties between Great Britain and this colony" (as care of such a character or to make it
"necessary to adopt some other mode of providing for the general safety," was paper to regulate the election of delegates, which did not act in June 1776 and unanimously adopt the new Constitution of Virginia, and by the last clause of that instrument it was determined in order to introduce this government that the committee should proceed forthwith to choose a governor, president council and other officers necessary to be immediately appointed. There were revolutionary movements, not the regular working of an established system, and they cannot be rightly judged by precedents; to justify or sustain departures from the true and obvious principles of our established system of popular sovereignty.

Wishing success in your noble work,

[Signature: R. R. Collier]
Petersburgh, Va
Feb 12 1558
R. R. Collier
Political

60
Nebraska City 14th February 1858

Dear Sir,

I addressed you about two weeks since, but as a matter of importance has presented itself, I will again present the matter, and if the matter presented, is in your mind of importance, I hope to learn of some legislation on the point.

Under the act of the 11th September 1841, the Register and Receiver were empowered with the right to hear and determine the rights of contesting pre-emptors, but the law does not empower them with the right to bring witnesses before them, so also with the Act of the 3rd March 1843 for alleged frauds under the Act of 1841, appointing a Commissioner for those frauds he too, had the right to hear, and determine, subject to an appeal to the Society of the Treasury, but lacked the power in many instances, of bringing the witness to prove the fraud. These laws require additional legislation, giving the R & R that power, and in case of the witness obeying their Command, they should be subject to fine &c.

Respectfully yours,

Obedient Servant,

A. L. Collins

P.S. The Patent Office report desired for my friend S. J. Preston was 1856 and not 1857.
Nebraska City, Mo.
12 Feb'y 58
A. C. Bollin

Trust legislation
in regard to
pre-emption laws.

[Signature]
Cedar Grove Ind, Feb 12 1855

Hon Mr Stephen A Douglas

Senator of Illinois

Sir,

You will confer a favor on me by sending the one of the
Union office reports of other public documents if you deem your petitioner
worthy of your notice.

Yours respectfully and

Cordially,

William Coxen
Wm. Cooper
Cedar Grove
Ind.
Feb'y 12. 1858
Want Opel
Guis. Name
Millsburgh, February 12, 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to present to you, as a testimonial of our esteem, a large Hickory Chair—principally the emblem of the doctrine of that great principle, which has animated the Democracy to noble efforts, and given results in this democratic country; where every man has a voice in establishing the institutions by which he is to be governed. The Chair is formed, as is the doctrine of popular Sovereignty universal. The Chair has a solid heart, it has the principle you support. Though rough, yet staunch, is the history of our great leader Jackson. The veto of the United States plank Bill, the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850, the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the able and elegant attack of yours upon the attempt of a very influential party to destroy the principles of popular Sovereignty, on the insignificant plea of expediency, emboldening the Democracy in deep contradiction, all unite harmoniously.

As a token of our respect, accept our
MILLERSBURG, O.
February 12, 1878

Dr. Hutchins: etc., etc.
PERSONS COMMANDED
Hickory chair
Presented.
Please inform Gen. Brum of the receipt of the chair and the gentlemen who subscribe the articles.
Gentleman,

You are informed of the receipt of
the Chair & the
Gentlemen who
subscribe the
letter.
Newark, Feb 12th, 1858.

S. H. Dalrymple

I invite you to deliver a lecture before a literary society there.

Dear Sir,

The citizens of this city being curious of hearing you lecture during the present season have been instructed, as Corresponding Secretary, of the Newark Athenaeum Literary Society, to invite you asking you to deliver a lecture before said society at any time during the present season on any subject you prefer. You can rely upon having a full house.

Please answer soon stating your terms - do not wait to make preparation.

Respectfully,

S. H. Dalrymple

Stephen A. Douglas Exp H 21 Union St
Washington 18, C.

To /

Newark
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Mr. Davidson Esq.
Sewanee
Fulton Co. Tenn.

Passed by Mrs.
Douglas.

Levanta Feb. 12, 1855

Dear Sir--

The Messers (Laume) has been up to the dissect in the observation recently manifested in our meeting here, as you can by our report, there is not one left to tell the story of "extreme confidence" in this administration. Old Bill now stands over and will give 750 a.m. in the event for a contest for State, He needs a compelling letter from Maj. Harris. The Maj. I see is doing his able duty. I envy the travelers in the high back chair which once was our Judge Douglas. The carvings of his own design are
Harrisonville 6th Capps County  Mo.  Feb 17th 1858

Dear Sir it may seem rather strange for a person that is at a distance to you to trouble you with letters but you will perhaps think that thousands of persons that you could not have corresponding are acquainted with you occupying the exalted position that you do and being the standard bearer of the democracy of the nation you will of course receive communications from all parts of the republic endearing your course though for my own part I have had the pleasure of hearing you speak several times and the honor of shaking your hand the last time that is when you were at our bar court last fall at Pithy field hall for i am an citizen of Milton Pike County and when at home though is have seen main in the south west part of Missouri tike about the first of August next when I expect to return to Pike and partici- 

ate in the new ember election.
I have now acted the part of
the party in this part of the state
of Illinois, in opposition to the
and in all parts of this territory between this
and the largest election and if it
was my desire to evade anything,
I would be out of my power to do
it. But I am more advantage in all
the county having lived in
this country twenty-five years
and you are aware that it round
the first and that is one from
your lines and on that will not be
left off by the American, who is of your
action of the other party but to
on a severe political aspect and
on my life in the year of 1858
as the grand political campaign of
the nation and as I am unwilling to
enter the stream and battle for
the cause of human rights I wish to be
purchased with the democratic
army. There is more need for
you to send me the necessary
documents.

And I will state to you that you
could not read them to suffer heavy.
I am aware that it would be
improper to you to read me to speak to you
of your future positions in this
public but they are of political
history proper if you will agree.

Other principles of the
democratic party must be broad
and national and must be maintained
by self-govern and logical and not
by bribery and fraud.

Any documents that you may
get to send to me, I will put
them in the care of Mr. Cassady
and my request to have
documents to prove with the political
cause of your self and your opponents.

For there is mass of your political
opponents coming along with the
point that you have changed your
political which is not expected
will tend to inform you beforehand
that you have not a warmer friend than
myself, J. A. Cassady.
John Wesley Davis
Harrisonville
Cape Co. Mo.
Feb'y 12/58

Wants Speeder,
Daunt Feb 12th 1858

Stephenson Co. seat.

To Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir

At a meeting of the Rock River Farming Democratic Club last evening the following resolution was passed by a vote of ninety-three to thirty (which is a fair expression of the Democratic party here).

Resolved

That we will sustain the Hon. S. A. Douglas in the position that he has taken on the Leavenworth Constitution that it is in accordance with the letter and spirit of our institutions.

Resolved

That the Hon. S. A. Douglas be requested to furnish this club with all the proceedings of Congress in relation to the Kansas question and any other documents he may think would interest the farming Democratic club.
Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Hon. A. Douglas.

J. Davis
Secretary of the Rock River Democratic Club

P.S. If the Congressional Globe and Hering's published for the last session are not all available we would like a copy for the use of this Club.

Wm. H. Wells
J. J. Davis
Davis, Stephen
Co. Ills
Feb. 12 1858
S. J. Davis
Secty Po

Romeu Glen Club

Want Speeches,
Sec.
R. C. Govey
No. 57 South Street
New York.
Feb. 12, 1858.

Sent two books
of autographs
containing President
as for Judge Dr.
- given - letter
book returned
under my hand.
Feb. 27, 1858.

as it came,
through mark
Melo

57 South Street
N.Y. Feb. 12th

B. D. Hengsten
Dear Sir:
The collection
of autographs of distinguished
men has long been to
me a source of pleasure,
appearance to which I
diarly hope you will
contribute - the character
and respectability of
them whose names are
contained in the book,
which, anticipating
your concern, I have
taken the liberty to forward you will, I hope be sufficiently assurance of character of those hereafter related. With the assurance of my distinguished consideration. I am

Vig. R. Trott

R. C. Gwyer
To the Hon. S. F. Douglas

Sir,

Weston Lewis County, N. C.

I have read of your speech on admitting Kansas under the Leominster Constitution, but have never seen it. I hope you will send me one for the gratification of myself and a few of your admirers in this section and oblige.

Your Humble Servant,

John Kansas, Esq.
John Kinans
Weston
Lewis Co. Oreg.
Feb 12/58

Wants Speech,
I need you note in regard to the Washington State and State act accordingly. We much need one a paper here for, at present we have no paper here which advocates such views or stands by the principles of the old R. A. One, The Democratic Union. J. K. F. has been bought up and new papers Buchanan with his pet Lecompton Constitution and we have now no paper at all. The Republicans of Chicago have bought up the Transcript and now have a strong organ, ready opposite to you, with Mr. Bee, formerly of the Manahan Gazette as editor, and he is uniting the Republicans in this section into a strong party. I say the Republicans of Chicago for the purchase and transfer of the Transcript was all done at Chicago and then was nothing known here about it until Mr. Bee came on to take possession of the paper. The Bulletin, of which McDonald was editor, has been discontinued through the treachery of ( ), and he had not the means to carry on a paper on his own resources and is now unemployed, and there was a general unwillingness to support two papers on the part of the Democracy in this county. This being the situation of affairs Mr. Rury thought he could sell the Democratic party out to the Lecompton for a little government patronage and the Post Office for which he is an applicant, or compel the Douglas men to buy him out or submit to his dictation for want of an organ. Under these circumstances Mr. McDonald and myself became convinced that a meeting should be held in this city and principal upon the whole community to call one.
This met with opposition from the few Democrats, and Mr. Whitman, who took upon himself to fight this opposition in the streets, and myself took a bold stand in favor of the meeting, and those who were upon my friends, but he was rather given to speaking freely, as well as us and the meeting or Convention met on Tuesday evening last. About the full Pangs could not last, but the action of the gentlemen who spoke up of the meeting as black Republicans, I suppose, at that meeting and undertook to present an exposition by showing an agreement and in the way of your harmony of action, which failed. The meeting was large and many from the country were in attendance and after a full and free discussion on both sides, the repetition of the opposition at the Independence Celebration and the emancipation justified your course even then, and I adopt, with but 50 or 100 votes against them, you may feel assured that the democracy of this county will sustain you, and that you have the support of the substantial democrats, such as you have long known as the backbone of the democracy in this county. Mr. P. H. Davis, Mr. W. D. Scott, Mr. W. G. Rusk, and you will all be going when the advance of the Republicans comes. At least there. We are not to be driven to the support of police or coercion at the hands of respectable means did not come up to the mark as I expected, and he would have, although a friend of yours, he was for preventing our enjoyment, and was found for whitewashing Buchanan. The meeting was implicitly refused to do. We need, now, a good Organ here and I hope that you and your friends will look to this matter. The Republicans of Chicago have taken care of their elected men by the establishment of a rival paper, the Republican organ in the city and we now need a good Democratic paper to meet them. Many have proved themselves free and correct and we are now left to fight against the Harper's Free without an organ. Mr. Arnold is not in the way to steal you or your friends’ work to establish a paper here. Many no doubt would be glad to tell us as he found himself in the case. Upon your arrival will do better with a purchase or establish a paper here than any one from this city or county, and the whole party would rally around a stranger better than they would around a paper from our midst. This has been the case with Republicans and I think also be so with the democrats. A strange turning amount of would be free from any local animosity which might attack any one from this locality. You can not be far from this statement and then must judge equally as to your position and necessities and the democrats would appear to see a paper established in this city where it patron and the democrats of this region demand. If it should be of any use to those who write, and to the blackman, do the himself as your friends, and from this cause for you will address him to be just with.
I will send you the proceedings of the meeting which as far as we are concerned are greatly mutilated and misrepresented and very unfairly reported. The main opposition consists of E. McRae, A. D. Bona, Horatio S. and 4 or 5 others not known outside of their own ward or district. The country as far as I have heard from since our meeting sustain our course. The German Democrats of this city held a meeting on the night after ours and outvote our position and make the resolution which passed our meeting without a dissenting voice.

All we want is a "Douglas paper," and then we can carry defence to our enemies.

You will much oblige me by keeping me posted in regard to the signs of the times and you will confer a favor by sending me all the public documents you can which may be of use to me.

Wishing you will be able to resist successfully the advances of Kansas unde that Lecompton Fraud. I am sincerely and long your friend and well wisher in haste,

Wellington Souche

Mr. S. A. Wrights
Washington, D.C.

P.S. Ballis.

Wellington Souche

Specials attention

Wellington Souche