"Anti-Leavenworth" Chicago,

Chicago, March 16th, 1858.

Hon. S. P. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

An ardent desire for the defeat of the Leavenworth Measure, and a sincere admiration for your present position before the country, is my only justification in addressing you. While there was a Whig party I was a Whig, and, I did not sympathize with your efforts in the repeal of the Obelisk Compromise. The principle of Popular Sovereignty was plausible, convincing and undeniable—it still is to thousands of others. I thought that slavery was a moral evil that its exclusion from free territory was constitutional, and, therefore, that the repeal was wrong and inexpedient. But the question was settled, and I, therefore, was
In the mean time, the Dead Porto decision has changed the whole aspect of the slavery question, and null of the Massa Proprietor Principals. According to that decision, as I understand it, not only the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, but the people of the Territories have no power or jurisdiction over the question of slavery whatever. They cannot prohibit or even do it. Can I right? If so, then the people of the Territories are not left perfectly free to follow their own domestic institutions. Are the people left free to form a State Constitution to ratify or reject a Constitution which is designed to be their fundamental Law? Mr. Buchanan says they have not, on the ground of seceding.

declare that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union in opposition to the known and legally expressed will of a vast majority of the people. And, is it not the practical result, when brought to the test, of the great Principals of Popular Sovereignty? Such a doctrine is a violation of the fundamental Principles of American Constitutional Freedom, and, in the end, will receive the same denouncing, but just condemnation of the people. That the Declaration of Independence was a fraud and a sham, from beginning to end, not an honest man in America can deny. The arguments (I) in its favor would disgrace the most shallow pedagogue before a scrutiny of the keenest. The attempt to drag Kansas into the Union with such a Constitution is necessarily contrary to the head and heart of
John Calhoun and his adherents, friends and agents, James Buchanan, who never retracted his infamous slander against Henry Clay, and finally crept into the Presidential chair on this Cincinnati platform, which he now is publicly regarded.

Are you contending for a principle more sacred than that found in any party platform? You are struggling to propagate principles for which our fathers bled and died.

They went to war against a tyrannical Liberty is not caste. Preaching of this frown against Kansas and the West will be unsuccessful. You have planted yourself on the fundamental principles of our government, principles from which no statesman, no patriot, can for a moment depart.
Your political adversaries, those who have for years bitterly opposed you, must now acknowledge that you are secure in your professions, and, regardless of all personal consequences, will firmly adhere to your principles. No one can hold you responsible for the Gadsden decision, and I desire for our to testify that you have not intentionally contended for a mere abstraction. I trust that you will not yield in the hour of trial. Let selfish, political demagogues, and aspiring leaders of both parties, send their missiles at your heart and head. Let them threaten and frown. The rebound, the reaction, the day of retribution is sure to come. The people are with you. The people
of all parties, for they know you are right. But also deceived by the pretences of the
return by their sophistries by delusions of the other
Martworth order by delusions
Paradise in the papers as coming
from democratic meetings have
of the light of bow. fees gotten up to illumine the future half
of Peace Book by the successful
mercantile aspiring to become
healing under their, or King
James's, etc. The people will in due
time, such easy people, and
for you vindicated and sustained.
They only now wait to hear you
speak out. At least, all are with
you and as your subtle acts shall
cohereate through the land, we will
feel that the spirit of Henry Clay got
revived, and that the thunder of
Wells-Hunt was forever called away.
Write my kindest regards, allow
me to wish you all you do not.
Curtis B. Compton
Monroe Whittier's Ill
March 16th, 1838

Now Stephen A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Please send documents to: Jno. E. D. Brinton
Ex. Mus. A. Monday. J. S. Jackson
Samuel String, J. H. Gilmore and
oblige

Yours truly

Jno. E. D. Brinton
Mo C. Bennett
Post Master
Morrison, White... Co., Ill.
March 16, 1858.

Sure, Maine, written who
want to document.
Nebraska City 16th March 1858.


Senator of the U.S. Senate.

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I learn that Andrew Hopkins, Register of the Land Office at this place, Contoocook, has resigned his position. If such is the fact, and a new appointment is made for this office, I beg you, to consider the appointment of my friend Mr. Calvin Torrey, a member of the Cincinnati Convention of June '56, who was an applicant for this office, originally, but not having much promise for success, withdrew his application for it, and applied for the Landship at Frankfort, of which I spoke in my last letter to you. I suppose are this, that appointment has been made and Mr. Torrey's success in it, is only equal'd by his application for the Land Office. One thing is sure, the labor, time and money, which Calvin Torrey has spent in the Democratic cause, from '44, to June 6th '56, does not entitle his petition, (this being his first) to some hearing; there a gentleman's time is but poorly paid, coke for fifteen years has edited a Democratic paper, and brought forth, not even meat, fruit for repentence. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A.L. Collins
A. L. Collins
Nebraska City
March 16, 1858

Solicits aid for appointments of
C. Alvin Torrey,
Registrar of Land Office there.
Boston March 16'54
No 5 Tremont St.

Hon. Stephen P. Douglas.

I am a party of Delegates from Illinois and wish to explain, to you, the views of your constituents on the subject of the Compromise of 50, as far as I understand them. I am aware that the terms of the agreement are considered as fatal to the suggestion of any adjustment on your part, and specially with yourself. Knowing as I well do that part of the delegation are intensely ardent and most earnest in their opinions, it possible you were not have information there to any the least of additions you have made perhaps; remember your friends have given you much attention in 1852 & 53. I expect to leave for Charleston S. C. tomorrow evening and hope to have...
a more or less with you on my return to Washington
With much Coward
Mrs Friley
Bery T Cooke
Dear New Boston,
Henry Co., Tenn.
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:
March 16th, 1858.

I have just read with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction your truly able report on the admission of Kansas into the Union with the bogus Lecompton Constitution; and I must say to you that you are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country for it, and the course you are pursuing, in endeavoring to have justice meted out to Kansas. The people themselves there will have justice any how, even if Congress will not render it to them by refusing to receive the State into the Union, with the Lecompton Constitution, for as soon as they get matters into their own hands they will repudiate this Constitution, in toto, and make one to suit themselves, excluding slavery. I see that the Legislature of the Territory has passed an act for a new Convention to be held the present month, beginning its sessions today, and have made
It is punishable with death to enforce any part of the Lecompton Constitution. This is gone to an extreme, but extreme is beggary, and they have been driven to desperation by the conduct of the Lecompton men in and out of Congress, and the President of the United States. His political star is set—the seal of condemnation is upon him, and upon all those who are for joining Kansas into the Union with this Lecompton Constitution. The people of the Union are getting their eyes open to the stupendous fraud, and they come to look at things calmly and dispassionately, they will reject all those members of Congress who voted for Lecompton, and condemn them to stay at home. It is a stain—a foul blot—upon the character of every such man. I can't for my life see what the President is thinking about to pursue the course he is pursuing in this matter. The desolate, tyrannical course of it is nothing else. He is willing, it seems, to bruise his special message to disfranchise nine-tenths of the people of Kansas, to accomplish his object, and that of the proslavery five-eighths of the South—making Kansas a slave state! And what will be gained by it? I can't see either to the South or the Democratic party.

To mark well what I say, the final result will be disastrous to both. The proslavery party has nothing to gain by it, but all to lose, and so with the Democratic party.

I of the doctrine which Mr. Buchanan teaches in that message, placing the will of the majority above all constitutions—to unmake or make them at pleasure—if this doctrine obtain in our Federal and State governments, then there will do on be an end to all political liberty, and a state of anarchy will be precipitated upon us, as bad as that
of the French Revolution, and which will end in the overthrow of our boasted institutions, and the driving of liberty from her last refuge. But I do hope that there is and will be too much sound common sense among the people for it ever to obtain. Such is the height to which political corruption has attained in Congress, that the benefits of a public measure upon a party seems to be looked at more than justice or right. Party seems to rule the day, and when a measure is imposed the first thing they look at seems to be not justice, equity, public utility, or any thing of that sort, but what effect will it have upon this or the other party. The course of the President seems too to be strangely inconsistent. For the professed advocate of popular sovereignty and the right of the majority to rule, to be willing to force a measure the will of small minority upon that majority, is strangely inconsistent and paradoxical.

I shall be much obliged to you to put my name on your list, and send me any public document. Yours, Jno. W. Hossard
P.S. My address is
Dr. J. R. Howard,
New Boston,
Henry Co., Tenn.

I have spoken of the infatuation of the old President (for I can call it nothing else) in this issue of the Whig. (For I can call that by no other name.) Surely the old man is getting in his dotage; and I have heard the same suggested by others. I spoke of his inconsistency in advocating popular sovereignty and the right of the majority to rule. One of the strangest things in this special message is his admitting it and contending for it, and at the same time repudiating it in practice! The arguments he uses for it there, he there uses to repudiate it! Such a course is suicidal, as he will find to his sorrow.
and that of the Democratic party. It is absurd as well as unjust, and all those who are for sustaining him are for committing the same injustice and guilt of the same absurdity.

You have taken the right position, and you will find yourself sustained by nearly the united voice of the people of the Union. Eventually, and before the time shall arrive for the nomination of the next President. Let me make a prediction, and see if it be not fulfilled. I predict that Stephen A. Douglas will be the next President of the United States, if he live, and will permit his name to go before the people.

What avails reading you out of the party, by such infamous, senile sheets as the Washington Union? You need no more regard it than the barking of a fox! I admire the honest thinking among the people admire, the bold independent stand you have taken. "I had rather be right than to be President" said the great Clay. Has it come to this—that because a man dare differ from the President, he is to be read out of the party. What lamentable sensibility. And the President, poor old man, suffers himself to be made the tool of a minority pro-slavery party—a mere fragment of a party!
John R. Howard
Near New Boston, New York Terre
March 16, 1858;
Saudatory,
Political
Cap County, Mo.
March 10th 1858

Mr. S. L. Douglas,
Sir,
I hasten to inform you that the last is a Christmas time in this

Desirable Clarity Clements,spyishly

going out of the course of Baldwin u

taking the Hampton Constitution strange

change as I am for that awhile in the People of

houses in violation of the Oppress call of the State

it's true that the administration, the party had the

majority in our Convent. It is equally true

that they have not the majority in the County. The if

true that to understand how to build J. D. Carnahan

was out of the Party himself amount the all.

Because we would not endure the action of the

administration. Strange as it may seem to your

these here on this Brother there will no doubt be a

majority in the rural affairs to the administration in

that question and any object in writing this letter is

to obtain from you all the facts and documents

according to check the course you have been going

to pursue in regard to the Kansas affairs as I

intend to thank this County at the ensuing congress

election for good. In the Grant yet the administration

party compromise the City's ago. If shown letter

you speak the P. S. D. Carnahan and Tibbits.
out of the union at all by some means make the question then it will determine your issue more rapidly than all the other great political acts of your life. Your prospects are brightening the more so and the only fear of your great talent failing so that you will be unable to correspond with the administration that do it if you do the law in this border will the same, because I have a shrewd eye particularly of the moment and of this state of your speech and devoted love and look to get so many of them to write to me at Norristown the Wax Coding Missouri.

In conclusion permit me to say I heard you make much of the first Edition which says your own name in your intellectual life from this day to this I came to you and through supporter and have had the pleasure of a personal introduction to say in short that was raised structure to please your ear not to alter any thing to me whatsoever.

Yours sincerely

Thomas Washington
James Hudson
Cape Co. Mo.
March 16, 1868,

'Political t
Uncle Sam's
Law for causin'
Marion, Mar 16th 1838

Dear Sir:

Will you permit me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the noble stand you have taken in the fight in accordance to the Constitution of the United States? And you may rest assured that I am not alone in my county in feeling grateful to you for cause you have pursued. But the whole democracy with you, but one in two, and they are nothing but a true friend to the better end and we are with you. And to remain yours Respectfully,

Wm. Jackson
Dotion S. A. Danels
Wm. M. Jackson
Union
McHenry Co.

Mar. 16th, 1851

Political
50 copies sent.
Post Office
West Waterville
May 16, 1858

Mr. L. A. Douglas, A. M.

The will will you please let us know in time the distribution of the Officers and I believe we have been found among the few that have stood by us in this state in the days that tried our souls. Newbury is rapidly increasing which I resign to you.

Your Old Servant
M. Macartney P.M.
March 10th 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
My Dear Sir,

Since I left the land settled in No. Davie's County, recently, I have written a number of letters but up to this time received no response. The impression on my mind at present is that you do not receive my letters. I cannot think that you would pay such a disrespect to an old friend. My object has been in former communications to get your views on the Kansas question. I see that the opposition do not desire them to circulate your views personally. Politically your friend,

Martin Scott

P.S. My address: M. Scott, Cretenden Davie's County, Missouri.
Martin Scott
Crittenden, Kansas City
March 16, 1858

("old friend")
Want Speech
Sterling City, Whiteside Co., Ill., March 16th, 1868

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Respected Sir: I am interested in Patent Rights, and should be pleased to get the report of the Patent office in the mechanical department. If you find it convenient please forward me one, and I shall remember your kindness with gratitude. Accept our indorsement of your course in the Lecompton Swindle.

Respectfully your friend,

John W. Sheaffer
Jno W Sheaffer
Sterling,
Whiteside Co., Ill.

Want. Pat: Off,

[ลอร์ด ทัน]
Vol. 1, 2, 3
Mechanical Receipt
March 26, 1858
National Hotel, March 16, 58

Dear Sir,

In a month past, I have been on business in the State of New York, and have had ample opportunity to ascertain the tone of public sentiment in respect to the Tammany question.

I intended to call upon you, but have abstained lest I might retard your recovery. So I write a word or two to say that a large majority of the people of the Empire State are with you in this fight, including a very large share of the Democracy.

While I was at Albany, the Assembly, after a protracted struggle, passed resolutions of instruction against the Tammany Constitution, by a vote of about two to one. They will
Hail the Senate as soon as they can be reached, it will then be formed here.
The recent town elections in the State have gone heavily against the Administration.
Even many supposed Buchanan men have said to me in a quiet way, &c. &c.,
"Douglas is right."

By this, I should have added, that the "Americans" in the Assembly all voted against Sumter, thinking we all right to do so. The Americans in the Senate will vote the same way.

Hoping soon to hear you cheering Vice in the Senate (amongst other Americans),
Yours as ever,
N. P. Huntington
Hartford, March 16, 1863

Seth W. Flower

In this day of trial, when old friends are estranged, and those whom you have benefited in past days are returning from with importunity; it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the services you are rendering to your country and those political principles that we have each in part time labored to sustain.

We have been associates in other days and under different circumstances. I well remember the intent I felt when some twenty years ago, you were first a candidate for Congress from northern Illinois, and now I thought fairly elected. The party then you were was temporary, and we can the injustice you are now experiencing be lasting. I have felt pains in the ultimate rights of citizens of this country on the great question now in issue.

The contest between Centralism and State RIGHTS, which pertains parties in this country, has not yet been as yet but one temporary. It can have but one while our system endures, for when Consolidation is established, our federal character will have been lost. Thus our constantly rising and questions in politics, generating new phases of parties, but the primary cause of division has been, and always must be the same.

The great struggle commencing during the
Administration of Washington, one eventuating in the election of Jefferson as a contrast between the opposing elements of Constitution and state rights. The federal government arrogates to itself prepotent powers, and actions to overwhelm the jurisdiction as personal right of the state, to the alien and sedition laws and other questions. They are similar by the State Constitution as finally ascertained that the contest was long and drawn.

The future as Republican party was then organized, and the extraordinary condition of the European war. During the close of Jefferson, due to the continuance of participation to. Our committee a foreign relation were affected by the act of the legislature to the Federalist, as a party, sympathetic with the Alien and the Republican and Peace. The continuance of Jefferson as the peace of the world terminated the party strife in our own country. There were new attempts for a union to keep up the party organization, but these were no principle, to which to base obtaining. In the states, notably, there was parties to the North or the Federal system of Kentucky, which side of the Constitution to Kentucky. The condition of Kentucky is that by whom the Constitution is that by which the Constitution is to be amended. And so the same theme, whether the Constitution is amended, the Constitution of Kentucky, but the principle is always the jurisdiction.

Compromise an an open attempt rather than the political. The election of Jackson as the Bank was brought about a new organization of parties. It formed a new American, the bank form, the most particularly personal, but the principle, in 1832, the panic. Although the quitter was new, the panic was not. They related to the personal struggle to the federal government as the party present to the state. Instead of District 1 Republican, as in the days of Jefferson, they form under Jackson Whig & Democrats. Then there great change, so far as inducing more Compro, toll, laws. President and our national Union of Republicans, riding with the Constitution, under the terms of Jefferson, as the chairman, Louis, the men and many Federalist acting with the state rights have been under the terms of Jefferson. The terms of Jefferson as the chairman, Louis, the men and many Federalist acting with the state rights have been under the terms of Jefferson. With that terminates the element to the principle, as in relation to the management of the finance. Other organization, formation on the part, as the association, laws, projecting which they hast aggregated state legislature, but the principle is always the jurisdiction. From 1816 to 1818 the process of disintegration and dissolution...
have been going on. Democrats are becoming alienated from
Democrats, Whigs from Whigs, old opponents, are associating,
new quintains, with Communist as pansy. Jefferson, no
pensioned as under Jackson, as before us. We, present
Actors must take our part in them, or other side on them
that are adjusted. But, though the questions are new
the principle involved in the same. We, to decide upon
them on their merits, not from Central, governmental influence
run by the conventional regulations of obsolete parties.

Taking this standpoint, those of us who oppose
the policy of the Administration occupy an impregnable
position. It is that of the Republicans, as of the Democrats
in their best days, in resisting Central aggression. If
they propose
parties are not faithful to the principles they do not deserve
support. And it is the tendency of every party in power
to Centralize. Then an emergency, when they administering
the government finds it convenient to go to the extreme very,
can turn to, under the plea of state necessity, the
apology for any unauthorized act to our step considered
limit limitations. Then assumptions ban ban and
must be checked by the jealousy and constant vigilance
of the advocates of State right. Fortunately, man is
do constitute as to bow his resistibility around against
the invasion of his rights. It is in a modern civilization
with us, by the discipline and organization of poetry in person,
which constantly puts to be its policy known among
and aggrandize income and adopt by its followers.

This is now the policy of the administration
in regard to the mass, which are more centralizing
more arbitrary, and more dangerous, than any
are suggested by the Federal in their day, or by the Whigs
at a later period. I do not propose to consider that
policy with you, and my allusion to that event has
been necessarily brief. My object is to say, that in the
new phase of parties that is opening, we have new
questions to be sure, but essentially the same underlying
principles as in 1830 and 1834. Central assumptions
on the one hand about construction and state rights on
the other. To a great extent, the South has pursued
their practices, and so have the North. The large planters
in the South, and subsequently in manufacture, but their
interest which are chiefly at the North, to seek extra-local
federal protection, and at every step they were opposed
by the South as demanding too much from the Central
authorities. So in regard to internal improvements, and
the South. But notwithstanding a great monetary intent
involved, the power of the Central government is invited
to internal forts and extend by, by means wholly
unconceived. This is the spirit of the Constitution
given to the several occupations in Kansas.
The Benevolent without desiring the rights of
the people or of the State to believe that by leaning
privily to the conscience of the South, which has been
generally successful in the past, that he should
make harmony and the Administration accomplish.
He has not condoned that the questions were suspen-
se by changing the principles of the State of Florida.
He as his principal was to control, supporting
the conduct of the President and of the United States.
It is how the Administration at the moment
and has a horticultural which is peculiar to the
principles of our people and their frame for civil truly
The burden of the country demands it. I have put a doubt
there is to be a revolution. You must go forward on
this work, and have the book to build, as to being
a new candidate, at the men trying the content to
yourself personally, the greatest aid to you accord-\nI invite you as an old Southern Democrat.
It is mere sentiment an Thirty years, but I remain
the Union for Southern, and I had the honor of bringing
out the true principles in his favor in the earliest
I was then young, but I feel the same order in the
Cause, and to earn a conversion of it, believing that
my blood is going to be the story of my opponents.
It is important that the elements, differing as they
in the first place to concentrate and brought into
the present position. You are the man to do this, and
and I am confident not only from the first of
for the Union. The sympathy, the value, the connection, the
opinion of the great majority of your Constituents
are united you. It is the cause of the country itself.

The American question has power to declare
the principles by public men are practical. To man who
supports Northern policy is an earnest attempt of public
morality, self-government, the rights of a people to make
out their own course to self-government or maintenance for the state
around people. This must not be. The Central govern-
ment must not dictate to any state, nor be conformed with
and in politics the people of the Southern Constitutions
My letters is too long, yet, none of the interesting
point, as regards them as things, which I had in view
when I operated on which I have not touched. But
that change you, we are united in the frame, for the Southern
I am truly yours,

Robert Miller

Nov. 24th, 1861

Maine
Gideon Mills
Rochford
March 16/55
(Initialed)