Prairie Park, May 9, '58.

Mr.

Dear Sir:

With but half a sheet of paper left, may I so far presume upon what I trust is a reciprocal courtesy and good will, as to ask of you the favor to note the receipt of the Land Committee's Report in the case of Youley & others, with a view to having the correspondence etc., on which it is founded, printed along with it. Such is the usual course I believe, and in this case it will be indispensable to a correct and thorough understanding of the points in issue.

Since I left Washington I understand the Land Committee has been so changed as to bring in a very special friend of the Secretary, and (in that) I somewhat distrust the fairness and sufficiency of the report of the measure of relief asked. Be that as it may, if the correspondence etc., is published along with it, and Senator are allowed time to read and study it, either during the remainder of the session or the recess, it will result in such demonstration of official falsehood (including the President, in complicity with the Secretary & Commissioners) and fraud, as to render manifest the worst imputations which can
have ever indulged in, or ever felt, in respect to his indolence, lovelessness, or even common honesty.

I but add that I would not thus call upon and rely upon you, were I not your friend,

Jame, E. Birch.

Judge Douglass.
L P Corbin
Providence, R.I.

Brown University, Nov. 13, 1865

Honor A. Douglas,
Dear Sir,—

Will you do me the favor to send to my address any copies of receipts which you have made during the present term or shall make or documents of any kind which you may have at your command.

Very respectfully,

L P Corbin
Respected Sir,

Pardon me for taking the liberty to make of you a request. I very much wish the Patent Office reports, will you have the goodness to forward the same to Mr. Addams as above. By so doing you will confer an especial favor on your friend.

G. W. Hawley

Stephen A. Douglas

Washington, D.C.
May 2d, 1858.

Maryville, Tenn.

Hon. J. A. Douglas,

Sirs:

I am, in receipt of your favors via: Certain speeches and reports which I have devoured with great interest and I trust with some degree of improvement. For I must confess that although, they were upon a subject that has shaken our country to the core, I was but posted as I ought to have been; nor had I any proper notion of the true merits of the case. Your have very sincere thanks for the favors already received, and if it is not asking too much, I
shall trouble you still
further for a copy of the
"Explorations of the Pacific
Rail Road" and some doc-
ument favoring the cru-
neration of Cuba and cen-
tral America.
With all due respect I remain
Your obt. servt.
Sol. H. Owen
Confidential.

Columbia, May 9, 1858.

Dear Sir:

Nothing but the absolute necessity itself were more grateful to me than your good opinion of my action with the late controversy—now suspen-
ded—hardly cooled, I fear. You perhaps observed at the begin-
ing, when the "Walker or Spoon- derer" were beginning specu-
lating upon your probable course that I very confidently foreknew
your opposition to the Kansas-pan
Constitution. I had not forgotten
your previous course at Washing-
ton, and before the people—and
I knew you will have what was the
real spirit of the Kansas Bill—its
real principle. The only of
the great claim it had upon
the support of Deans over, the So-
vern Majority of the People and Federal
new intervention, I always respected an effort which would clearly be made to thwart the fair operation of the preceding and long-established principle of your Bill, but I always counted on your ultimate effort for its prosecution in the hour of necessity and danger. I was not disappointed. It is enough. Can it be possible the Southern Democracy will countenance, and will not interfere, like wise, to protect your friends from further assault? It is not enough. The whole picture of the Party, and it must be perfectly understood before 1860. Can we be able to save Mr. Lincoln? I can appreciate the pleasure upon him, and be willing to know he has my hearty support. He is now here, and it must be for him to determine whether he will try the contest. If he concludes to do so, his will of course be nominated. The rest I consider you the means to turn this over to anticipate it well — or, to frame fraudfully allowed hindrance may render the English device more acceptable to our people than I fear I am likely, very speedily to become. Though it is a substantial tribute to the demand, and is a bold enough surrender of the other side, yet we had done here, and I think all over this, because in we all felt two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, because we felt that we asked nothing but the good faith of the country. But for the persecution they inflicted by which a committee was granted after the injustice to achieve was learned, we should have stood in crowd as indefeasible as Siberian. Now we must needs state a little more plain and definite. And how do we do to the satisfaction of the people to re-elect our Congressmen? No answer is for them, and the answer only they ought to remember that defeat in such a question is in most cases, fast recovery, to have been defeated for standing
out as you and all Illinois have done, besides being an improver, as it is in Illinois, taught to log improbably, would have been too a cable in five years at the faintest.

Such is my opinion of your state especially of our district. The Anti-Slavery Democracy was Anti-Slavery Democracy was not to come to have as least for poor come to have as little for the the people who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place in those who voted for the place.
shall you?

I write to Mr. Rawson some
wishes and suggestions for quiet con-
cert by the American chiefs at an early day. If we are to act by
concert and be justified against an
effective assault, it can be only
prepared for by a perfect undertak-
ing. Has he named the matter
to you? I feel for one that we shall
not be put aside into wrong conclu-
sion, and that the other side of any
odyssey must endure destruction. There
we suffered a little to much personally for doing a plain duty in defense of
obstinate right of honor is becoming patiently. The tone of generous indulgence
visibly manifested in the Memoirs if
not in other quarters. We can
beem the task, where we come to
people by making a common
effort. Besides, it is not necessary for
the future that we let the American
men understand how confident
are of the people. I am entirely
ready for an honorable peace, but not to purchase one by taking the attitude of a penitent.

You will find enclosed an article appearing in some paper by the Chicago Times. It is
the second or third in the same strain, and somewhat of the same act you suggest. It will be pre-
gnantly followed with particulars actually, until we see a complete cessation of hostilities from the
other side. Most certainly the administration can only induce an interpretation of the facts. Why
that was not done before is a fact, or to me perfectly amazing. If this invasion does not cease,
to be a federal officer. Otherwise will be the subject of any man's

I shall be very happy to hear from you. When you have leisure, can you not assist this before you

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
J. Haddock Smith
Columbus
May 9, 58, Ohio
(Political)
Sound and Practical Truth.

In the course of our present, we find an article addressed to the "President and the Southern Democracy" which contains much that is highly important. We repute from it that portion which deals with matters in Illinois, and most earnestly ask the Democracy of other States to consider the truths so admirably stated by the Sharswood. We appeal to the Democracy of Pennsylvania and Indiana particularly to see whether they can or will justify the efforts of men holding high positions as representatives of those States, lending their aid and abetting their official party to complicate and defeat the Democracy of Illinois. Think of Glidden Jones and Rigdon, and Brights and Fisher, urging the formation of a hostile organization outside the Democratic party in Illinois. Think of such men as these telling the Democratic party of Illinois that it shall not be represented at Charleston in 1860, but that the Cocks, Counters and Liibs, shall be the sole delegates to the Charleston Convention. These men of Indiana and Pennsylvania may think Liib and Cook fit associates for them, but the Democracy of Illinois spurn the company of all Bigotaries. We commend to the Democracy of other States, the following remarks of the Ohio Statement.

"We propose to direct the attention of the President and the Southern Democracy to the inception of a new policy, if it is intended to so far, which involves the destruction of the democratic party. We allude to the proceedings of the gentlemen of the National Convention of Illinois, who, it is said, have nominated the President. This is said in behalf of the Honorable Mr. Lincoln, who, it is said, has failed to win the Democratic nomination, and to get into the regular political convention, and it was written before that convention met. The Administration and the Democracy of the South should see the true character of this movement, not to destroy the Democratic party, but to undermine it, and to make it with the party. Insignificant as it is, the effects of this policy will not be in the long run, but in the short run. The party, that one can presently see, will be suspended over the necks of those who must be bills, the national party, and killed by the justice of the laws."

Can it be thought that a few men in Louisiana the States with importance, or who represent a defeated party, and who could be all in one race, will not, run, but their aims should be condemned? They are the "dark and stormy" of the world. The President will not calmly watch the government of these men, who have left us as enemies, to organize a new party. "The days of our national independence! Are we not to be被骗, and after our freedom, and after the public?" This is a question that must be asked. The days of the government are large, but it will, nevertheless, be a question to which we must answer, if it can be answered at all, that the government is suffering by the trusts to lay the national heads labor over the manufacturers and laboring men. The effect of these proceedings upon the public service, too, will be of the utmost importance. The Administration or the measure that all the departments should be administered likewise, the public will be well, but for the details that must be done, and the subordinates to be brought into the government, can be said as much for the benefit and public and to theirrasiness.

State the law of the land, by which men are tolerated by their own, to prosperity. By the aid of the National Convention, how long shall it be, and for what use, that they extend their operation, and practice upon the public money, upon their own account? We think not long. To send a man to a court, in order to show the necessity for your own benefit. Since the necessity for the benefit of the man who is here, and not for him, it is our opinion that the man who is suffering to some extent, shall be for the greatest crop. If every member of the national government, including the men of Mr. Buchanan, that has ever been seen, and that in 1860, the outcome of the National Convention will be between all the Northern States and four or five Southern States. This is a question to which the entertainment, in which the President and the Democracy of the South are essentially and directly, that the government, for the public they are not to be permitted to use the government, to which the public is not to be permitted to use the government, to the benefit of the public and of Illinois, we cannot do; and shall not do it. We shall do it.

"Is it just? Is it possible between them and the Democracy? True it is, that the latter, following their political convictions of his talent and integrity, and animated solely by a desire to preserve the Union, and ultimately the triumph of the party, dedicated to acquiescence in the compromise placed upon them, are they to be dislodged from our party? Shall the sword, and they shall lose the safety of the Whigs who, desiring of an office or reward, for their efforts to make the peace and good government, have been the bitterest of the principles that have been set aside. On the contrary, if those whose mercenary instincts attach them to the peace of the country, that they are, the "vague King of the middle class" is the aspirant of the class or "cabinet". The men of the United States of America have been prevented from the maintenance of Democratic National principles, and they are not, if the party, and not the government, have any principles at all in common, but the party, and not the government, has any principles at all in common, but the party, and not the government, have any principles at all in common, but the party, and not the government, have any principles at all in common, but the party, and not the government, have any principles at all in common, butt...
favourably to the Christian demands. 

Rum has been celebrated at Naples by the liber- 

ation of a certain number of condemned crim- 

inals, by the grace of the Pope, and the same 

measure has been adopted by the previous govern- 

court, and, of eight prisoners, it is said that 

have never been tried at all.

The learned traveler, Burton was Ambassador, of 

States, in France, who intended to make a 

interference in the French wars. He was ac- 

mulated in the case of the Pope, and did 

of March.

The Lord Chancellor has given judgments in 

affair of the Propers, accused of a libel on the 

late Pope, Napoleon III. The trial has been 

allowed to two months' imprisonment, a fine of 500,000 

don. 

The imports and exports of Nardia show this 

one of 10,000,000, and little to 

The Neapolitan fleet is composed of ten sailing 

and twenty nine steam vessels, mounting 746 guns 

The Neapolitan fleet is composed of ten sailing 

and twelve steam vessels, mounting 1,416 guns. 

The Christian Neapolitan, is also a great success 

in England as a musical composer, has just died at 

age 90 years. He was the son of the famous La 

tion of Honor and of several learned societies. 

Mr. Hodge has addressed a letter to Count 

Engaging his gratitude for his conduct and excellent 

He has met with the approval of the 

Government.

Nearly 200 British subjects are calculated to 

be lost at the same moment, and as many more 

Russians, French and Americans.

The command of the naval squadron, which has 

been unsanctioned by order of the King of Naples, 

been given to the Count of Aquila, the King's 

sister.

A newspaper, in the English language, is about 

be published in Havana. It will be called the 

Echo Messenger.

It is announced that the Saraband officers on 

leave of absence in foreign countries have been 

called home by their Government.

WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE - A WEAVER IN VENICE. 

in the nature, recently published, it is believed 

costs the greater part of our Swiss or Bavarian 

decay in the shade. He was a weaver by trade, a 

boy, an affluent husband, and known as the 

King of the cloth. He was a simple soul, a 

man, and chance to exclure one thing and be 

to have executed without fear. One day while 

weaver was sitting in the bar-room of a 

a room of those characters, he was 

him and commenced haranguing him upon 

accuracy of skill. At first he treated him 

as a mere joker, but their pertinacity at length 

him, and in a towering passion he 

for home, determined to give a great 

of his superiority, as "proposing the strong." 

A suit of clothes, weighing 12 pounds, 

had been offered him that he had 

"a cheese-and-bread hill," he 

the news of his coming had spread 

order, that the boy should be 

upon his head, and some 

long while he shot it off. The child, fully 

the superior intellect of the master, he 

he had not, he hesitated to obey the 

and the master, and stripping the 

from the Weaver, and leaving it 

Overpowered at the prospect of the 

the master, the child returned to 

and the child, the boy made him 

he could not be considered as a 

which he held, took them in 

and recalling the boy, made him 

as before. Again the master 

position, not a moment the 

of the boy, held the 

father's face and the 

his own father's face and the 

A signal time the 

to him the notion 

young man. His friends 

spreading the news, but the 

the matter, caused the 

to be arrested and 

the child's 

him for the heartless deed, and declared, if he 

renewed the experiment, they would 

in a condition. He described his feelings during 

the second essay as exciting and exciting in 

ghastly, and two white men, were 

at the risk of killing his child. (Echo Overture.)

LEGISLATION A NEW IDEA.-The bill that 

has passed Congress, making provision for the ad-

mission of Kansas, ought to be considered an 

bill for an act to make Stephen A. Douglas the 

next President of the United States.

The vote for any such purpose, his effort will as 

surely be made as that people of Kansas do not 

the Constitution. Not long since, a 

Mr. Clay introduced the "Gallus" into the legisla-

tive body, and a bill for an act to prohibit recog- 

nize petitions from being introduced to congress, 

had the expression of members of the Democratic party twenty years old.

We suggest that congress does not feel disposed to 

ago, by the late President.

imagine anything abort of the sort of measures 

will prevent it. There are not enough black Popes 

be true—"This is a country where the Congress 

be prevented and the Democratic masses of the 

country would pursue it if they could. So, claim 

the, "independence," "equality."

Horrible.-We understand, says the Mont- 

gomery, (Ala.) Dail, that the Governor (who is 

located to be a lineaire, living near Marion, in this 

State, took up and whipped to death two of his 

Negroes 8 or 9 days ago. He has been arrested 

and held for trial.

384 A letter in the Vicksburg Des says that on 

Sunday evening last, twenty negroes belonging to 

Judge Rankin, and two white men, were 

while attempting to stop a breach in the levee on 

Judge R. Nott's plantation the bridge of the river giving 

passage to the city.