Hanka Kee Depot,

July 1858

My dear Mr. Douglas,

I desire to trouble you with a few remarks & suggestions relative to Preemptions on the line of the Ill Central Rail Road. I only put them in for I do not think of the matter & weeks sooner that you might have gotten up a bill for their relief as it would have been one of the most popular measures that could have been made in the State.

Flying along the whole length of the Ill Central Rail Road, within ten miles of said road there are a large number of Prompters whose titles are in jeopardy. There are two classes of these prompters. The first are those who filed their Declaratory Statements and paid up & paid for these lands before the same came into market. Consequently these lands were not offered for sale at the land office. The other class of prompters are situated entirely different, they having filed their Declaratory Statements or prumptions in the same mode as the first, but neglecting to prove up said promptions until said lands had been publicly offered for sale, they were induced to adopt the course for the evasion that they supposed & were induced by the Register & Receiver also the General Land Commissioner that they would have 12 months to make their improvements & prove their promptions & pay for said...
lady, since they did not grow up there until
after the lands had been offered and sold at public
sale, which sale in the Arsenal District took place in
the fall of winter of 1835, 6, the lot was
preempted and was sold for sale in the same mode as lands that
were not preempted. However, the Register & Receiver, by
direction of Gen. Land Commissioner preempted the land
of Premonitors to come in any time within three years
of proven up their claims, and pay for said lands, and this
clerk takes them as a transfer of title, which
is being adjudicated in the federal courts, and I
am inclined to the opinion that it will be decided
against the preemptors, on the ground that none of the
lands lying within six miles of the old Central R. R.
were subject to preemption.

Thus, the first class of preemptors are entitled
duly, in as much as their lands were never sold
at public sale; hence there is no conflict of title.

But the question arises if the US Court
should decide that none of these lands
lying within six miles of said road were
subject to preemption, would this not vacate
their title by preemption, through these lands
be sold upon the market, in which event it
would yield thousands of farmers who have
invested time and labor in making improvements on
these lands since they were entered. If this is yet
time to get a bill through Congress denying
the right to these last claps of Premonitors, it would
be one of the most popular because that could be
made at the same time, meaning to prevent any
clap of persons, as there is not a conflict of title,
as in the other case of cases.

I can hardly conceive any remedy for the
other case of preemptors, as they might be
considered to have vested rights which it might
be prudent not to infringe on, but those that
were in the old county, will be better
Became with this class of Premonitors, and
who the court will refuse to recognize.

I have no interest in either class of
these preemptors. I merely make the suggestion
that you will act as your own best interest of justice requires.

Nothing of solvers to me than
this subject. I am not in receipt of your
book, so for which accept my thanks.

Your humble servant,

J. W. Kinsey

P.S. I learn that you tell the Editor
of the Republican in this day evening.
a P.O., Petion. This is as I expect from the town of his paper the last three weeks. I understand he obtained about 50 names all Dutch & Irish out side of his family Connections. If you can do anything to defeat Bristol you will confer favor on the party, as his defeat will prevent a split in the party in this Co., and we will gain him back again, when he finds he cannot obtain the office, our party is a merit, with one or two exceptions and they are office seekers. Defeat Bristol by all means.

I Glaney Jones & Byler are circulating the House & Senate Report on Temperence through the P.O.'s in this State. It will do no harm in this Co.

There is a man now in the office who says he has seen Bristol's petition the Says there is not a man in it, I have no time to write more. If you can do no better advise the Department to consult the party in this place. Bristol was the Delegate to the State Convention from this County and heartily endorsed our present State nominations at the time. He has been bought up by the Locofoco's. Defeat this Ticket & we will take care of the Balance.

J. Kelley
The Magnetic Telegraph Company,
Morse Line,
Between
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Mobile & New Orleans,
Connecting with the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Morse's Telegraph.

TO THE TELEGRAPHING PUBLIC.

Please write plainly; answer quickly; pre-pay; use no figures except dates—they cost more; give name, street, and number of the party addressed, to insure prompt delivery; also, your own address under your signature; no charge for address and signature.
The above is for your safety as well as our convenience.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK—43 Wall St., Right Hand Entrance to American Museum, Astor House, and Entrance to Burton's Theatre.

Offices in PHILADELPHIA—No. 302 Chestnut Street, above Third, and Girard House.

WILMINGTON............. Telegraph Building, N. E. Corner of Third and Market Sts.
BALTIMORE................. Sun Iron Building, Corner of Baltimore and South Streets.
WASHINGTON............. National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, Corner of Sixth St., U. S. Capitol, near Reporters' Seats, and Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the Treasury Building.
NEW ORLEANS............. Under St. Charles Hotel.

By Telegraph.

DATE: Washington, July 4, 1858

Rec'd, New York, 1858, 3 o'clock, 20 min. AM.

To Mr. J. A. Vandes

Mr. Nicholas G. Vedel

Read Saunders and

Your dispatch just sent.

Keep me advised of your whereabouts.

J. M. Cutts

[Signature]
New York, July 1, 1858.

Dear Sir,

This will be sent you through Judge Douglas. You know the fearful opposition which he and his friends will have to encounter during the present campaign in Illinois and you also know the necessity then exist of uniting all who can spare the time to assist in his gaining the ensuing election. Not less are you aware of the powerful means which have been employed by the Opposition to carry, if they can, the almost united vote of the Germans for the “Republicans” and against any Democrat, even against Douglas. It becomes therefore incumbent upon those Democrats who hope for Judge Douglas in his fearless and honorable course, to give him their aid and assistance to carry his State. Illinois is deficient in good and impressive German speakers, and even if they were any there, none better could be found than yourself. I have therefore mentioned your name to Judge D. and express my belief, that it is possible that you could be induced to assist to spend a few months in Illinois and address the Germans upon the political topics of the day with a view to secure
their vote for the Douglas Democratic ticket. Should you feel inclined to accept the mission—and a mission it is to make proselytes for a cause like that Judge Douglas came—

the balance of a doubt, that your efforts, will be of great influence among the Germans, and that you would suffer no harm by your absence from Dubuque. I hope soon to hear, that you have, with your proverbial patience, met the enterprise as he thought, and if you desired, I believe, you will find time to drop a line for the Republican; giving us a view of the political affairs of Illinois.

Very respectfully yours,

A. U. Hafen

Henry Koch, Esq.

Dubuque, Iowa.
THE CHICAGO
MECHANICAL BAKERY COMPANY,

WILL BE HAPPY TO SEE

Mr. J. A. Douglas

At the opening of their Bakery, corner of Clinton and West Lake Streets, at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 1st July.

E. C. Larned, President.

J. T. Ryerson, Sec'y.

Chicago, June 29, 1858.

STOCKHOLDERS:

J. T. Ryerson, .......... "
Geo. W. Dole, .......... "
Jno. H. Kinzie, .......... "
B. W. Raymond, .......... "
J. S. Rumsey, .......... "
Geo. F. Rumsey, .......... "
Ed. L. Tinkham, .......... "
Henry C. Childs, .......... "
L. W. Childs, .......... Chicago.
S. S. Gereley, .......... "
W. F. Riddle, .......... "
Jno. H. Dunham, .......... "
Wm. Whitney, .......... "
O. E. Hosmer, .......... "
Samuel Johnston, .......... "
R. W. Greene, .......... Providence, R. I.
R. M. Larned, .......... "

Present this as Card of Admission at Door.

S. S. Millar, Job Printer, 123 Lake St., corner Clark.
October 1, 1875

Bakery

Miss [last name]
The Magnetic Telegraph Company,
MORSE LINE,
BETWEEN
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Mobile & New Orleans,
Connecting with the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Morse's Telegraph.

TO THE TELEGRAPHING PUBLIC.
Please write plainly; answer quickly; pre-pay; use no figures except dates—they cost more; give name, street, and number of the party addressed, to insure prompt delivery; also, your own address under your signature; no charge for address and signature.
The above is for your safety as well as our convenience.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK—43 Wall St., Right Hand Entrance to American Museum, Astor House, and Entrance to Burton's Theatre.

BY TELEGRAPH.
Dated Washington, July 1, 1858
Rec'd, New York, 1858 10 clock, M.

To Honorable A. Douglas

Regarding your position, you are expected to occupy at home as reported to Dr. Win and myself. Adherence to regular democratic nominations everywhere in State and Federal in Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, Kansas, etc.
left with people of Kansas.

English Bill rejected. Kansas

not to come in without

representative ratio. federal

officials of Illinois to abandon

their organization.

Geo. N. Saunders

National Hotel

Oct.
5th/32
Greensburg, Indiana,
July 1st, 1858.

Dear Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

Some time about seventeen years ago, whilst you were a practicing lawyer in Springfield, Ill. I left in your hands several notes amounting to principal and interest to six hundred and thirty odd dollars, executed by Joseph Wilson, who had died five miles south of Springfield, leaving a solvent estate, (in favor of Van Morgan,) at that time the notes were of some seventeen years standing, and a judge Logan, who was then at Springfield contended that they were barred by the statute of limitations; but you contended that because of the fact that Wilson had fled Lincoln County, Ky. (where the notes were executed) the statute of limitations would not run against them (16 years statute I believe), I employed a Mr. Laughridge; son of John Laughridge ten miles south of Springfield as my agent in the matter, I narrate all these facts that you may perhaps recollect something on the subject I was then living in Montgomery Co., Ky. I
do not know whether suit was brought on the notes (and if brought who was made plaintiff) or whether they were filed against the estate. I know that notwithstanding repeated exertions I have never heard one word from them, nor received one cent of money on them.

My object in writing is this, that during the Summer Canvas when at Springfield you may examine the papers of Wilson's estate and records of the Court and see what was ever done with the notes, and if collected to whom was the money paid? Or refer this to whomsoever you choose that will give the desired answer. By so doing you will oblige an aged man, in need, your friend and friend.

Abe Morgan.
Hadleyfield, O.T., July 11th,

SIR,

I received your very able address upon the State of Western Illinois at the Senate of the U.S., and pledge a strong support to your principles. As a professional man, as a man of property and profession, I am convinced that you are the greatest public man in the country. And I do not believe it is a matter of dispute that you should be reelected. The contest it involves for popular sovereignty, which will be the real climax to the great Presidential campaign. I am therefore, most respectfully remitting the enclosed three dollars for the salary of the Herald of the Republic, that the chief organ will be preserved and you, the publisher thereof, will be enabled to hear from your patrons. May your works be continued to the duration of time, and may me to the spirit and the success of your noble republican principles and of the defense of our noble republic in times of danger be extended to our gallant patriots. May you speedily receive the fullest reward. Respectfully,

[Signature]
Jos S Redman
Waddoufield R. P.
July 1, 1858

Political
Keokuk, Ky., July 1st, 1838

Hon. H. Douglas,

Sir— I enclose you a part of the paper that is published in Kansas City. The Editor is a very pleasant, genuine Eastern Whig, and is very reliable. He is an office-bearer under Buchanan. Or I think he would be Anti-Leompton. I am more and more convinced of the propriety of James' friend of going starting a paper in Kansas City. An out-and-out freesoil paper would be able sustained. Much more as a Douglas paper. Let nothing discourage your friend. There is a revolution going on that will crush our despotism—Leomptonism—Buchananism and the Democratic (Bogue) party. If commenced in Washington & Kansas City it will reach KY. and will roll on until the event will be the Whirlwind of 1840. The trade of Kansas City is increasing rapidly. She is the great cattle market of the West. I am yours,

[Signature]
eighteen hundred were the largest number of gold in any one week. This season had
from seven thousand hundred sold
in one week. The various branches of
business had increased much more
rapidly this season than any friend
of the anticipated. I hear the very
best and most valuable news from
the mines.

I am yours,
Most obliged,

F. W. Reed

All right.

J. H. Reed
July 1, 1858
Philadelphia.
106 Beacon St.
July 1.

Dear Sir,

Major A. Hamil

said you would see me in
relation to a man of negro
who I think - I expect to hear
from to-morrow morning to be
absent until after the 9th.

Therefore I can be of no
service in the matter I know

like to know it to-day.

Very truly,

Yours truly,

J. L. | W. S. A. D. 

New A. D. 

[Signature]
Jas E. Woodward,
New York.

about boat.
July 2
J. C. Cutting
M. Y.

My dear Sir,

I have found in the quarters to which I have applied, the constant objection that the prospect in Chicago was not satisfactory. In one of these, I was informed that if you would include the Washington residence in your application, your prospect was more favorable. I Hope that my absence at the present will not inconvenience you. I have been in the city of Washington. I regret that my absence at the moment you called yesterday, prevented my seeing you. If you shall deem it advisable to
I am going to add real estate
in person, I will be there
winter, again, — a letter
addressed to me, Nale was
through Atlanta.

With respect to your
long, and personal depend
within — —
Your friend ever,

F. B. Cutting

Mrs. A. Dunslop.
Abbeville, Miss., July 2, 1858

S. & J. Douglass & Co.

Dear Sir,

For your information, I have been an admirer of your faith as a true and loyal citizen of the United States. I have always defended your course on the Kansas question. I am a Southerner by birth and education, but not one of those who would abandon the old democratic doctrine of State Rights. I consider your equity for sectional papers. I do not believe that Congress ought to sanction any constitution which is contrary to the well-known...
and expressed views of a large majority of the citizens of a county.
You will confer a favor on me by Sunday me all of your official
Renew letter to such documents as you may deem expedient to send
up.
You will also send to an old friend of yours
from North Carolina who resides in the midst.
Wyatt may all documents that you may deem
necessary to post him up.
Yours Res.
Oliver Jones
Mr. S. A. Douglas, Linden, Ohio.

My dear,

I know you are too much engaged to write, but I presume you will not object to receiving a letter. Occasionally, and for some months, you have not been able to send the Engr. You will see to that, and how we are doing, and what the other thing is. Stood the Council a little too long in the House; 10 and 15 am, and 10 am. I think it is the best. I am glad to have the Council in its turn, but the State.

J. F.

Sent to the Secretary, a Confidential Service Of the President (R. P. of Philo) - the object of which shall be to send the Order Of Chained Slaves. Yourself and your tenants furnished, if they deal well. Your best wishes towards them - He understood the.
the Emancipation Act B 1862 1863 he done


You need the money, don't think that


the emancipation


"Bound by influence


"Constrained by force"


If you can get time take a long run


plantation of your own I will be in the


If they change and determine to you


Yours truly


John Walker
Mr. Geo. A. Parker
Answered

W
New York July 21st

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Permit an humble Democrat to profess to you sincere sympathy in the cause in which you are so nobly engaged. I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of some valuable documents under your hand during the last session of Congress, for which please allow me to express my thanks. I feel an interest in your success in your noble Democratic State, and hope your efforts may be crowned as you desire. I have an anticipation that a campaign in Illinois will tend to unite the Democratic party, bringing into the spirit of the Concordate platform as indicated in your late address.
I am now about anticipating your speech on your return to your home (Chicago) in an effort to secure in this a full expression of course you will join in that the coming campaign. And if you are as kind as to write, I would be pleased to receive a copy of your remarks at Chicago as so consistent for reading myself and distribution amongst our friends.

I am watching with interest every move on this board affecting the party by blaming yourself and other Democrats how to take the Kansas question and support that this just cause can be sustained without materially affecting the unity of the party as well. While I must condemn the course of the administration in the Kansas Secompston matter.

[Signature]
New York
Portsmouth, Amida County, S. Y.
July 3, 1857

Mr. Lamplough,

Sir: Your speech of last month was duly read. It was unexpected and revealed a state of facts very discernible to me and startling to the public. I had read and heard it state again that the Democratic State Convention of the Southern states, condemn the general policy pursued by you in the Senate last winter and the present constitution. I felt it to be but an alien to the rights and principles of the Southern people. The principles of state government as established here and in the States, A State's rights does not stand like a mighty rock in the ocean to which currents do not come. The whole system works to undermine the power that once stood in the ocean. The ocean would stand without的帮助, but with the force of the ocean, it would stand without. The ocean's force is in the power that once stood in the ocean. The ocean's force is in the power of the ocean. So it will be with the principle of the ocean, and the power of the ocean to maintain it.

I will say here that I view the power that once stood in the ocean and the power of the ocean to maintain it. But how do I view the power of the ocean and the power of the ocean to maintain it? How do I view the power of the ocean and the power of the ocean to maintain it? How do I view the power of the ocean and the power of the ocean to maintain it? How do I view the power of the ocean and the power of the ocean to maintain it? How do I view the power of the ocean and the power of the ocean to maintain it?

Yours truly,

[Signature]
that the People are to have fair play in the inauguration of their Government, before they can be admitted as a Nation. And the President settled this question fairly. In my Party under whom War and Peace had any just existence, it would have caused the Country a vast amount of dishonourable agitation and unnecessary fire and brimstone. And everything in relation to the admission of the State... wants seem to have been settled in all coming time.

All Parties acknowledge the principle that the发布了 debates growing out of it have sufficiently enlightened the People. There can be no war. Missouri has no appeal line. Establishing No Party would settle it. A Blank. But a blank in their State at National Platforms, abolishing and limiting the rights of the people in the Territories as States. And has the two Parties in the Democratic and Republican Platforms been reversed? The one of Self Government and Nonintervention of the United States by the World and God Almighty. Is there a President who can carry out the principles as laid down in a Democratic Platform.

That is said in his Annual Message. A long reason to believe that the People of Kansas have not had fair play in establishing their Government. Unless I can be satisfied this account constitutes is founded upon the fair representation of the People of Kansas. I shall have the Constitution book for them to be passed upon by the People. I shall see to it that they have a vote without fraud or defiance in establishing their own Institutions in time and way. They bring more interest in the matter than any people outside of the Territory. Had the President done just what the Kansas Nebraska Act and the Democratic Convention which nominated him. Convention that there would have been no difficulty in the admission of the State here after. The People would have been settled. The People of the Territory would have been well unless we were able to satisfy the President of the United States. At the two Houses of Congress that the people have not fair play. There will be no use in our mentioning at the close of the General Government for admission. The book is already extant.
tending changes. Our form of government, as well as our institutions, have brought new ideas to life. To the Knowledge of Man, the political and social conditions are as the Stipends of the Future. The doctrine that the frame of the government must be maintained. If an Act to make a strong Government be passed, the State must be divided by the deposit of the funds of the Government in State Banks. And many other experiments have all gone down to their graves without a monument to mark them. But the 18th century, which gave birth to the country, will do more. The Experiment of self-government will live and stand. The Rock in the power as those districts and no independent state can ever be destroyed. Yet a total triumph for the whole world can create a new era. I aim to write a book that will be the ruin of the 18th century.

The following pages I wish to prepare for the following reason: I have a manuscript in a book with an interest for the purpose of publishing it.

1. The 18th century was the period of the American Revolution. The American Revolution was a period of turmoil and unrest. The period was characterized by a desire for independence and a rejection of the authority of the British Crown. The American Revolution was a period of great conflict and division, with the colonies ultimately declaring independence from Great Britain.

2. The American Revolution was a period of great opportunity and advancement. The United States was born out of a revolution that was fought for the principles of liberty and democracy. The American Revolution was a period of great change and transformation, with the colonies ultimately becoming a free and independent nation.

3. The American Revolution was a period of great sacrifice and suffering. The revolution was fought with great courage and determination, with many thousands of men dying in the struggle for freedom. The revolution was a period of great hardship and struggle, with the colonies ultimately emerging as a free and independent nation.

4. The American Revolution was a period of great inspiration and hope. The revolution was fought for the principles of liberty and democracy, and it was a period of great inspiration and hope for the future. The revolution was a period of great change and transformation, with the colonies ultimately emerging as a free and independent nation.

The American Revolution was a period of great change and transformation, with the colonies ultimately emerging as a free and independent nation.
July 3, 1857

I carry with me almost daily the proceedings of the three Parties in 54 and when some statement or other begins to lie on the table, I call for the document and turn them to put their fingers on the place and show me if they can that you are not right. Then they say, "You are right in principle and right in the construction of the Democratic Party, but it was not expedient to adopt these views after the Administration. I ask what shall become of it. Is it better that the President shall take it in his head to sit a side as misconduct the doctrine of the head of the Democratic Party as it is now in national conventions or shall the party stand upon its own platform of principle? Those principles have been published to the world and cannot be recanted. To depart from them, that question is well settled, the national conventions are to lay down principles upon which shall be the established rules and action of the party under the administration of their candidate of election. The States are conventions all drawn to this..."
shall the President put his hand to the
idea of men's lives upon an empty faith
political effort upon the laws of the
party. I think the president and the whole
plan as established by a National
Convention is so wrong as the safety of a
convention as the rights of the states as
nefarious and established and agreed
upon by the delegates from the different
states with their different interests
as the opinion are for they more
enlightened upon than the combined talent
of the delegates from all the states
each delegate must represent his sovereign
as to ability supreme Court of Appeals
we have & inability can evince when this
& opinions weighed together balanced
and cannot be moved weighty than the
opinion of Cotton Claussen Thomas Jones
government rest upon this same
and alone. I am for insuring the existence
of the rights of the states in which powers
and the executive of the states who
meet in convention to the example of all conventions who
must be drawn up and establish Governments
State or National I am for the people's
estimate such a body and now act
But it seems to me the President has fined
and arraigned who have self with purpose
and ends to accomplish they were return
to make you back down. I show you
my inconstant in your part acts
and sayings as make you stand as an
opponent of the Administration that you
prefer to embrace the Administration
but let the facts all come out and
let the public's mind have free play
and it seems to me the final decision
will be right. The five states are lost
of the people in the territories present
the states are known. The preservation
of the rights of the states & territories are
right in principle if there any subtraction
and the salvation of the General
the opinion of Cotton Claussen Thomas Jones
government rest upon this same
principle of the General Government
shall not disregard the Rights of the States
and Territory and long end that Government
stood which exists only by the consent of
the people of the different states

R.A. Randall

amendment adopted as I thought

extreme independence of I have wrote without
R. H. Chandler,  
Forestport, N.Y.  
July 3, 1858.  

Political

No
Dear Sir,

The voice of Revolution is always an age of profound change. Here is no ...

encorements from our former friends in looking upon our own measures of liberty and the right of the British Government to govern its own people, and of the American character, is a step toward the establishment of a republic.

The late war had a tendency to make the British people more reconciled to the Union, and the British government more inclined to consider the Union as a necessity for preserving the peace of Europe. In my opinion, the Union should be the basis of all our political proceedings.

The writer of the former letter, Mr. Calhoun, is a true friend to the Union.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

[Date: July 31st, 1858]
Henry F. Kelling
Bargega Strong
July 3, 1885.

Crazy Letter