Mr. Venn 14

Jan 21 56

Dear Sir:

You are a warm friend to me at this time. I am an old Whig and an American, and although we differ in many little things in the main object we agree, to support the present constitutional party at Washington. Buchanan is mistaken. He is not Buchanan of Ohio. Unexpectedly your primary vote in our late election with the Democratic, but it will not be as in 1860. The nomination this spring against you and Lincoln. It will do you no harm. You may be united with any party that is conservative in 1860 to beat the nomination. Lay on without money upon the Union; the enemy must help you. I must speak out.

Respectfully yours,
E. Smith
F. C. Chester City Sept. 22nd 1858

Hon. O. S. Douglas
Sir,

I herewith remit to you a letter sent to me by Mr. Hope requesting me to attend a pratical convention to be held at Stellarle on the 29th and if not in attendance off comes my head or in other word I will be jolately requested to resign.

I feel satisfied that the affectionate gentleman Mr. Hope will find but very few of any men in this city whose relig is in harmony with his upon the present great issues of the present campaign and if his letter is of any use to you note it come what will.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Chetel Sept.
Le Sargentin
Baltos.

Sep. 23.

Inviting you to be present the day at a Masonic celebration.

Baltimore September 23rd 1855

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

The Grand Lodge of Maryland, at its annual meeting, determined a few days since, determined to celebrate St. John's day (27th Dec.) with a sermon by the Grand Chaplain and an oration by some member of the order.

This will be the first Masonic celebration of a public character that has taken place in this city for more than thirty years and it is the intention of the fraternity to have one that will be creditable to themselves and the order at large.

A desire was expressed by a large number of the members of the Grand Lodge to have you for the orator of the day and I was deputed with you on this subject. I hope you may find it convenient to be here.

We expect about 1000 Masons to
be present with the best of our sides that would naturally be attracted by a discourse from you at any time and particularly this future time will furnish you with such an audience as a speaker seldom has.

Be kind enough to let me hear from you by return of post.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Handwritten note]:

[Handwritten note]:
Boston - Office Daily Ledger
Sept. 23rd, 1858

With high regards of
Grs. Canning Hills -
Cia. Daily Ledger

Yrs. Sth. Douglas
BOSTON L EDGER.
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEM-
BER 12TH. 1844.

The Democratic party [to Democrats to the right of the image] must be prepared for the contest which will arise on
the subject of the 1844 Campaign. Their leaders are among the kindest and most leal friends of the party,
and their success depends on the support of their followers. The Democratic party must be prepared for the
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For the Republican.

DOUGLAS AND BRECKINRIDGE.

As an evidence of the earnest desire of prominent Democrats throughout the country to see Judge Douglas elected, although they saw fit to differ from him on the Lecompton question, we learn from a gentleman just from Kentucky that the leaders of the Democracy of that State express themselves as exceedingly anxious that he may triumph over Lincoln and Black Republicanism at the approaching election in Illinois. Among other distinguished Administration Democrats in Kentucky who sympathise with Mr. Douglas in his present contest, we would mention that Vice President Breckinridge, as we understand, not only declares openly that he desires the Judge’s election, but says he is ready to go to Illinois to assist him in his canvass if his services are needed. We predict that before the election takes place, there will not be found a prominent Democrat in the Union who will not admit that the interests of the Union and the Democratic party demand the re-election of Stephen A. Douglas to the Senate.
the civil tribunal of Castelsarrazin, near Toulouse. 
A lady of that town, who was married as far back as 1845, has brought an action against her husband to have her marriage declared null and void on the ground that he is not a man, but a woman. The tribunal, at her request, has charged three physicians of Toulouse, all professors of the faculty of medicine there, to make a personal examination of the husband, and to report the result. The alleged woman is represented by the local journals to be five feet six inches high, and to be apparently of great strength.

An English Duke.—The English papers have been chronicling the decease of a noted character in his way, one H. F. Stevenson, a so-styled Deputy Ranger of Hyde Park, (the principal being some pauper lord, too proud to work, but mean enough to live upon alms forced from the tax-ridden people) This Stevenson was a contraband Howard, being the illegitimate son of the Duke of Norfolk, a descendant of “Jockey of Norfolk.” This Duke of Norfolk was himself a character. He was the subject of the following couplet, written by one of the Laureates:

“What Norfolk has been you may learn from this placard;
He lived like a beast and died like a blackguard.”
That he was fully entitled to this unenviable distinction we may infer from the following character of him: The duke, who was dismissed from the Lord Lieutenancy of the West Riding, in 1700
Louis, Sept 24th, 1858

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I enclose you a little scrap I had put in the New Republican. The great fear I have about your election is among the Dutch. I have a friend, a Dutchman in N.Y., who I got to assist me on East N.Y. election. He is an able man & can control many Dutch. If I can find from or learn where he is, I can wish for him sent over to Ill. I am well aware of a large Dutch vote entitled to vote in Ill. They should be secured in time. You understand these things. I only suggest for Ill.
that nothing must be reflected
the deposition are wide awh-

Very Truly,

J. R. in Batton
St. Louis

Mr.

L + c.p. /
My Dear Judge:

The Cabinet & Congress have all of the measured feeling springing up all over the country. The best men have been nominated. It has attracted little attention to the State. It has made interest for your speeches which have been read generally. It has been to say sympathy and active support in Nearly, there were coldness and indifference. It has done more. It has made the nucleus - the rallying point of all the heartburning elements - of the democratic body at the present instance of things as well as the centre for all those who had a contempt for the present executive.

Binders as I always told you. The feeling of the South was still large. Today I am one as popular in his limits as ever. They were and command among them. Throwing them from disrespect them even.
The letter under the circumstances. He desired me to find him as fast as I could.

If there is any thing I can do, I will be glad to do it and I am at your disposal. I will, at once, copy the letter & bring it here, as it would be impossible to come up to the mouth of the Mississippi to keep you back if the Providence mentioned.

I would like to pay attention now in the

I hope all well with you. I am writing this letter because I have just received a letter from the

I have been in Washington. I will try to get a letter to you.

The letter from the President, I suppose, I have

I have been in Washington. I will try to get a letter to you.

The letter from the President, I suppose, I have

I have been in Washington. I will try to get a letter to you.
My dear Sir

25th Sept. 1855

My object in preparing "Candor" was two-fold, viz: to reach the popular prejudice by a plain statement of the facts and to expose the tactics of Buchanan & Co., who are warring against you. I found the Republican folk very tender-footed & weak in the back in regard to the officials. Sturgis & co. has a footing there that a straight forward Demo can never have. In the first draft I made some pretty hard & pointed hits on Mr. Sturgis & co. but the Republican folk declined publishing because they said I was too severe on them. I admitted there was nothing personal in it. I was therefore obliged to modify & mollify until I got the thing in the shape you now see it, which is not at all satisfactory to me & do not accomplish...
All that I intended—

Strangely in every side

of the position he finds

himself placed in

I have no resource liberal

seek for time of Co-mischiefs

workers & I shall continue

Somehow to get a hand

at him & not withstanding

he has the ear of the rebel

clique—Mr. supposed

(not without some ground)

that he may so stand

in a very near position

to Passavant's family that

Monckey in the nearness

she is Kind to Care for

in that great—

Strangely best bated for

Help from Frank Blair & Co.

If you can possibly

find the time write & let me

Know how things progress

Very truly yours

Mrs. Ada Lang

Housa Daughter
John the Prime sends article.
Memphis Tenn Sept 25th 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
My Dear Sir

Meeting with you last June, to hear and express with you freely as to the merits of the contest now pending between the Lincoln Administration of The Buchanan party one side and yourself on the other, I suggest that I should assure you of the hearty sympathy of a majority of the people of the Southern District who call upon you in this struggle. I am now on my way to Washington, and if you allow it, and it is possible for me to do so, I will return home through Illinois and afford you all the aid in my power in the behalf you can use waging against such great odds. I have just arrived and have in a few minutes for Washington. A reply addressed me at Washington will find me there.

With sincere wishes for your success, which I shall in common with a large majority of the people of my State I am Very Truly

[Signature]
At Home near St. Louis, Sept 26

My old friend,

I have been confined at home for nearly three months with chronic ailments of long standing. During the Fair I heard nothing that you were in the City. I very much regretted my inability to go to see you. Since then circumstances have occurred which make me still more regret not having seen you at that time, because not hearing from you my horse inferred that I am one of those who disregard the obligations of common gratitude.

If I knew myself I would not for all the world contain guilt to acknowledgment, to appreciate, and to be profoundly gratified for especial kindness extended to me. To yourself and Genl. Atchison I owe more than to any one else living. After having suffered for long years under diseases and calamities almost overwhelming, and after being nearly reduced to extreme poverty, I was induced by the leading friends of the Democratic Party in this State to apply to President Pierce for the station I now hold. In the then condition of parties, I did not apprehend, on account of course, for the good will of old Benton was at it. Left Genl. Atchison and yourself standing by me, As at the time informed one of your decided efforts in my behalf. Without the aid of both of you I should have failed. If knowing all this, I could
be capable of improving. I should deem myself
the desert and meanest of men, and I am not
one of those who can reason himself out of a
vow of
such obligations. If I think I am not, in the contem-
but I have always been of my obligations, to this end,
in, I think I ought to have done, and I do hope
the circumstances will enable me to do something
less the discharge of a debt to be

I now turn to the political questions of the day. My
opinions differ considerably from yours. I think the
Constitution which framed the Leecington Constitution
was fairly called in pursuance of law. I know that
large numbers of people refused to vote for Delegates.
These people in my judgment acted in violation of a
plan only and of the committee a majority to disfranchise
the people in their own faults and fall. On it
in one way affected the legality of the proceeding. I
did not approve of the elaboration of the Constitution
of the Slavery clause always for satisfaction for the
people, because the convention was sent to Leecington
to frame a constitution and not to propose one
to this Constitution. The Constitution in my opinion
ought to have went into immediate operation. If
this had been done those who had refused to vote could
have been brought to their sense at once. The question
as far as it concerns Delegates would have been
settled at once, and the people of Leecington could have
modified the instrument to suit themselves, at any
time. The demand was not done. The slavery clause
was inserted alone. Again in the contingency I thought
it best to take the question be submitted and then
adopt the Constitution with or without the clause as
the people want. Hence I therefore approved the
position of the President in favor of the Leecington
Constitution and rejected your opposition to it. I feel
right.

At all the issues in paper. The issues have been disputed by the the people of Kansas and
they are none of the category of slave states. It
worked in getting Barnet by getting them, but we
could not have succeeded any other way. I do not
see reason for treating Kansas down from your minds of the party
but one feared that this programme will endanger
our success in 1860.

It little unique how to scandle you will
come to strength. I know very well how it originate
and form white objects. One of the parties is anxious
to maintain Kansas to the Republicans who he
thinks will receive the nomination at Charleston.
The other chief care is only to promote his Black
Republican programme. One is not always has been
a slavering and unreliable Democrat and the other
has the pretense of a year to demonstrate, and to
Great Bee, which of their brave capacity
or character to injure you.

That you may succeed in attaining out the
Abolitionists in my daily prayer. When the destiny of this country cease to be controlled by the Democratic party, we may look for the destruction of the Constitution, the dissolution of the Union, the man and jealously of hostile sections, the extinguishment of rational liberty and the domination of the sword. It is no time for breaking and strifes among ourselves. It is unceasingly a time for sacrifices of sectional and personal ambition and a united and united and determined effort to maintain the cause of the country.

If you have not time to write, be good enough to ask some friend to drop me a line to let me know that you have received this. I am unhappy whenever it is possible to imagine that my position to any friend may be misapprehended.

Sincerely and truly,

Your friend,

[Signature]
Bloomington I1L. Sept. 26th 1858

Hon. S.A. Douglas

My D. Sir,

I would most respectfully call your attention to two very material points thus far having passed unnoticed.

My D. Sir, It is entirely useless for me to say to you that the whole drift of Mr. Lincoln's argument and the entire black press is to brand the Democratic party and you as their ever faithful leader with the attempt to extend slavery while they hold that they on the contrary are and ever have been for the restrictions thereof: to show them up on this point.

I wish to call your attention to the Dunn bill for which every black republican in the House voted except Seitz of Ohio. This bill you will find on page 1815 first Sec. 34 Con. of 1855-6. And the next is a pamphlet from which Lincoln reads a good deal. And which pamphlet is Horace Greeley's report now being widely circulated.

Please let me know if you get my letter.

Yours Ever Truly,

John Jay Mackinnon

P.S. You will recollect that Seitz in a letter addressed to his constituents said. Single handed and alone did he oppose the Dunn bill. -ye-

I.S. M.N.
Elk River, Sept 27th 1858

How are you, Mr. Douglass?

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find an invitation to visit and address the Democracy of this section of Iowa. You will also see by the bill enclosed that we used your name as one of the speakers which we earnestly hope will address the largest assemblage ever convened in Iowa.

The Democracy of this district and state have one of the hardest battles to fight that a silly and powerful enemy can make. We have a large majority to overcome and need such assistance as you can give. The people are aroused and will do their duty if properly spoken to.

It may also be inferred that the result in this state will have its reach and influence on your state elections. That you may be well spent with us for one day. The Baraboo will be built 10 miles from Young. You can address our citizens and return to Salisbury on the 7th.

Come if you possibly can.

Wishing you great success.

Direct to me at Elk River, Iowa.
M. J. Dunn
Clinton
Iowa
Sept 27 1883

given in writing to make a speech then,


My dear Sir,

I learn from my friend, Mr. John B. Jones (former editor of the Madisonian) that he has written to you several times letters which he has reason to believe have been withheld by joint agents. That this game has been played in all places, especially in eastern Virginia, I am pretty well convinced.

Mr. Jones is now editor of the "Southern Monitor," a weekly newspaper, published in Philadelphia. He has renewed most of his capital in this enterprise, has been an anti-Democrat man from the start, & especially active and able in the vindication of your own cause. Any encouragement or assistance which you can afford Mr. Jones will certainly prove beneficial to the common cause in which we are engaged.

With very high respect,

Your truly,

C. Tarpley Wise

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 27th, 1858.
New Orleans Sept 27/58

If you chance to meet with Mr. Douglas, tell him there is one Democrat in Louisiana that will vote for him for the Presidency in 1860, and by that period there will be enough of us of the same mind to carry the State for him by an overwhelming vote.

N. J. Regan
W. J. Pernam
New Orleans
Sept 29, 1858
Vote late for Judge D.