St. Louis, Nov. 29th, 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir:

Although I could not join with you on the night of the 17th, my heart and soul were with the cause and truth. And now it is time that I am somewhat present-therefore brace the campaign and we may badly beaten. Yet the reflection that you are safe may only as a Senator put up for the presidency alone, unlike one for all other defeats. I did all that my feeble capacities would admit of. I circulated the documents and sent one wherever I spoke as freely as I could. Now the Democrats have proceeded in bidding me off to the support of the head of the Rebels. I am ready to quarrel by sending them election. I should
have felt doubly paid for all my efforts. I should have been delighted to have the pleasure of a personal interview before I am lost in the business; for it is almost as certain that I shall be detained in court during the month of December but in the beginning of January I shall take my departure for Springfield. If I can then render you any assistance in any particular way I shall cheerfully do it; do not hesitate, in that time, to arrest in what capacity I can aid paid for your efforts are always right.

Notwithstanding the difference in my personal views, I have been pleased to learn that you are Metropolitan Ward of a county in Illinois. I have had this letter to lay out among your other duties and the letter from your Col. Davis to the President, I am, your Secretary.
Could you send me the
Chairman of the U.S. Senate
for 1850 and also a list
of the Patent Office Reps
from the beginning to the
present time. Please let me know from

yours most obedient,

William Bright

[Signature]

[Postscript]

[Signature]
Dubuque Ione Nov 22, 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

I take occasion to say that I have watched the late canvass in Illinois with intense interest, mingled with much uneasiness. The cause for fear need not now be enumerated, because they are obscured by the result. That result is one of deep heart felt satisfaction, in which all true uninterested, constitutional democrats rejoice with a joy never before surpassed.

The very first principle which lies at the foundation of our political system, the corner stone, has been vindicated, and set so deeply and firmly, that as it would seem no assaults can uproot it, nor even loosen it. There is true greatness in the principle, and in the achievement, in the democracy who fought the battle, and in the leader who marshalled the hosts and led them.

I am very respectfully your humble servant

Lincoln Clark
Lincoln Clark
Dubuque Iowa
No. 25

Congratulations
Letter from [name] to [name], November 22, 1855.

My dear sir,

I congratulate you most heartily upon your great success. You have stood by the people nobly and they have not shamed you; and I rejoice in your triumph because it has been achieved over the heads of Black Republicans in their strength as well as over a more insurmountable band of traitors from our own party. I have my heartfelt sympathy and felicitations.

On the 9th December, 1855, there is the hour to offer and our duty to help, the first State Convention in the United States, of which I sent you a copy. The sentiment, there announced, our still, and the experience and observations of the last twelve months, have not excited our confidence in their truth. But the judgment is severe, and I need not now stop to argue the case. We must not stop to look back, but follow up the victory achieved in Illinois by a greater one towards the Union. It is deemed necessary that I must write to you for the President in 1860; and my main object, in addressing you at this time, is to learn from you, or what may I say, but learn from you, in that view, and thirty other counties. In all Western Pennsylvania, I speak only of my own section — you have lost of friends at those who were not so before the late election in Illinois, and any quiet now, and I have great hope; then before the meeting of our State Convention of 1860, there was no much sentiment on this subject. But what shall we do now? When what are the plans for the future? Shall we look to the regular organizations of our party and the Congressional Convention? or to the Citizens Can Independents act? The former has many advantages in strength and unity in this State, and I some confidents we will never commit the folly we did at the last State Convention, but with the Adminis-
[Handwritten text on the page, readable content needs to be transcribed.]
Washington, Nov. 22, 1856

J. A. Douglas Esq.,

SIR: At the time you visited Burlington shortly before the election in Illinois I had the pleasure of having an interview with you at the Ward House in Storcktown, you then mentioned that you were sorry that I did not live in your State. It now gives me pleasure to congratulate you in success; your success cannot be more gratifying to you than mortifying to your political opponents.

I mention to you at that time that I wish to obtain the Stewardship and Master of Hospital at Burlington, Iowa, I have sent my papers and recommendations on this secondary theme long ago, you would confer a great favor by using your influence with Mr. Cull Sec. in securing the appointment.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Me and I shall be forever grateful.

Samuel Gregg

P.S. In case of my decease, may I trouble you for a few lines in regard to it.

Samuel Gregg
Burlington, Iowa

Nov 20th, 1868

Relate to his heir
John, attorn at the
Habitation, Burlington
State of Iowa.
Plain River, Post Office, March 22, 1858

Dear S. A. Douglas,

I congratulate you upon the close of the election and hope for my official benefit in the campaign of '59 with which I doubt will be before you, and from all your speeches which have been delivered in this state since the campaign.

I shall (should fortune favor) take an active stand as I have done in the last struggle against that sectional party or faction which have come our state, and affected our common country with its licentious views and its hurracane policy.

By complying with this request you will command a favor, upon your return.

Yours truly,

A. S. Douglas

Chicago, Ill.
R. B. Jenkins
Plum River Ile
Mar. 28.
Aship speech
Milwaukee Nov 22, 54

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I have just written a letter to Mr. Senator Hammond, of which the enclosed is a copy, which I send to you for the purpose of showing on what ground we stand, teaching the great questions of the day. I think I am correct in assuming that the grounds presented by me to Mr. N. is that accepted by the entire party of this State, with but few individual exceptions. You will see that I have taken the liberty of sending Mr. N. to you for information as to whom I am. Not having had the pleasure of personally meeting you, I could hardly claim you as acquaintance, and yet your name has so long been as household words, that I feel as if I am an old acquaintance. I presume that I am not entirely unknown to you, and that you would take the said liberty, I am personally acquainted with Mr. Thurlow, and regret that he is likely to be deprived of another. You will please consider the copy of my letter to Mr. N. or Confidential.

Very Respectfully and
Your Truly,

Allyn Kilborn
B. Kilborn
Milwaukee
Nov. 22
Ms.

Political. Enclaves
Copy of letter he wrote
Senator Hammond.
Private Confidential

Milwaukee Wis. Nov 21. 58

Hon. James N. Hammond

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to ask you to accept the assurance of my high respect. I have been in receipt of your favor of the 29th instant with very great pleasure, and thank you for it in an indication that an event of the same importance is about to be inaugurated. You will probably think it offensive, that being entirely unknown to you, I should take the liberty of writing to you any comments, or offering any suggestions upon the topic of your notice. The position which you occupy, as one of our leading Statesmen, and the subject being of a nature affecting the general welfare, entitling me to crave your indulgence. It is but proper however, that I should state to you whom I am, that would they impress on your attention.

Helping you then to Senators Douglas and Shields for further information, I will only state that I have been long identified with all those public measures tending to improve the condition of our state, being one of its oldest inhabitants, and at the time of Mr. Douglas election to the Senate, was his Democratic opponent, having received the nomination of my party in the legislature, which however, unfortunately was a minority.

I conceive the object of your speech to be, at least in some measure, to show how the country may be benefited by a better understanding between the North South, and by the subsidence of the fierce speculations of the slavery question, which has been so much more about enemies by the Kansas element, but which you seem to think is now about "dying out for want of fuel." Your personal qualities and official position, eminently entitle you to take a prominent part in instituting such measures as may bring the country out of the perilous position in which it has been placed by too much heat on both the great sections, in the discussion of that delicate and exciting subject. The whole matter now rests with the South, and if its public men will surrender the whole subject, and adopt a wise and conciliatory course, their friends throughout the world, will be able to make a successful rally, and preserve the government in the hands of the only conservative party, which, under the Constitution, can and will do equal justice to every section of the Union.

You announce a very true and just proposition when you state that it would be "destrucing the brutal and justice of our own cause, or calumniating human nature, to allow that there are in the free states, thousands of genial thinking, true hearted and gallant men, who converse essentially in our veins, and are ready to work..."
hope that such a condition is not in reason for us. I hope that the Union will not fail to come into the hands of its enemies, and adopt a policy destructive of its principles. If we do not fight for the Union, we will lose it, and the state will lose a democratic advisor to Mr. Buchanan.

By a prudent course, we can secure our intentions for 1860 and 1866, but if we fail, and the result which you predict is confirmed, I shall be the first to say, 'If the abolitionists cannot unite the two parties as a party and the party in the presidency of 1860, and pave the way in 1866, shall we have more of them or less of them? I think that the former is the only way of success at these important points.'

You have performed the question which leads to the solution of the problem—'What will anyone state the practical question of me, do we have a two-party or two-party policy, or do we want to rely on the Congress of the state?'

I ask anyone to tell me what measure the abolitionists of the country will again use more than the legislature as they did in 1856? I have a different view. I think we will see more of them, and the only one upon which they have the least chance of a hope. Let Mr. Buchanan yield the ground, or it will be held by the South, and the Union will be lost, and the Union will be lost, and there will be no Confederacy of the South, and there will be no hope for the Union.
states, to do "fair play" in the admission of new states, that will not involve a discrimination in favor of one species of domestic institutions, or any other which the people thereof may be proper to adopt.

Except for the bold stand taken by Mr. Douglass at the last session, in the face of fear, and against terrific odds, the democratic party would have been swept from the northern states, as with a broom of destruction, and not a vestige of the whole would have been left, except a few frightened office holders. To his intrepidity on that occasion, and indomitable energy in the late campaign, are we mainly indebted for the preservation of the party, at the north; and we feel an abiding confidence, that if the South will cordially adopt the measures urged by him, the can preserve the party, and secure peace and bountiful an inviolate destiny. The democracy of the North cannot abandon Mr. Douglass without self immaculation, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the South will join hands with us in sustaining him.

Paying that just and wise counsel, may prevail.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

Byron Kellogg
W. T. Morris
Chicago
Rm. 22.
Ill.
Inviting you to celebration of St. Andrew's Society.

Chicago Nov. 22, 1858

Mr. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

I enclose a letter which was meant to reach you before leaving the City, but I learned today from Mr. Drake that you had gone to New Orleans.

As it is Mr. Harris's earnest desire to hear from you before our Anniversary, I have taken the liberty of forwarding it to St. O., hoping you will be pleased to give us a reply at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to

W. T. Morris
Dundee Yates & Co.
Nov 22, 1858

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir,

Should you wish any assistance in distributing the Bibles or use in this Co. should be happy to assist you by furnishing names or covering senders.

Respectfully,

L. C. Murdoch
Late P.M.
New Orleans, La
22 Nov. 58.

Dear Judge,

I send you another extract from the True Delta by which you will see, the ball is kept a rolling on.

We have a report here that you are coming down here about the latter end of this month. I hope it is so, and that we (that is all the Douglas men) will have an opportunity of hearing from your own lips your position on the points on which your opinions have been controverted in the South. I think you can be set rectus in curia and that you yourself can best do it. All my folks are well.

Yours faithfully,

John F. Reid

Humb. of Douglas
Jno. J. Reid,
A.O.
22-9-58.
H. O. positus

[Signature]
Chalce, Jan. 12, 1855
Wm T. A. Douglas Esq.

Sir,

I wish to obtain one of your speeches made in Congress in '56 in which you were a member of being as great a Slaveholder as there was in any of the Slave States or some thing to that effect yourself. Your answer was I think that the House was split so that it was true that the father of your wife had sold him for the heir of his house a certain number of Slaves. The reason of my wanting to obtain this speech or something of the kind for I have had to meet this state in debate with the abolitionists & Republicans, they charging you with being as great a Slaveholder as there is in any of the Slave holding States and are even now since Election making such charges against you. Supposing you probable will be a candidate for the Senate in '58 I am to meet this charge against you as being a Slaveholder in a few miles from now and as I have lost the document in which they refer to that you were not a Slaveholder. You will very much oblige me for any information you can give me on such subject.
either by Documents or otherwise as I always hate to get hurt in debate. Should you lay it to receive any hitch written as well assist a Democrat in debate.

Very Respectfully Yours

Yours truly,

Man of 1st Day, last

[Signature]

[Signature]
My dear Sir,

As I see by the paper, that you will not be in Washington till the 13th of Dec, I cannot defer dropping you a line to congratulate you on the result of the recent struggle in Illinois.

I am so much of a Whig that I sympathise with every man who is in hopes that the despotism of enough to brave at the same moment the despotism of the Executive, and the despotism of the President — you have done what no man has ever done before — made a triumph what so many had ever done before — made a triumph, being driven from its ranks. From such a triumph cannot hold my admiration.

With regard to the future — what is to come? I hope it will fall. Events indicate that the year is ripe for it. But do not suffer in patience from time is at hand. My friends think he is in the Opposition. The honor of the President is his support. As against any other candidate I shall be a volunteer with your candidate. One of the boys told me the other day in Con

Dear Sir,

I remain by your most obedient servant,

John C. Sergeant

Hon. A. Douglas,
Chicago
John O. Sargent
No. 22, N.Y.
Political

\checkmark
I should have been glad to have had an interview with you before I returned to N.Y. I thank you for your letter of January 11th. I was at that time filling an engagement which caused me to leave the city on New Year's Day, 1858.

Mormont, N.J. N22

Dear Sir: I thought that a few lines to show you from a trusted friend to the cause of Democracy would not be uninteresting if they were written from this place. At 7 in the winter of 1858 I had the pleasure of meeting you at Washington in company with my honored friend, Mr. Fillmore and at that time a representative from this 4th district, Mr. Allen of Jacksonville, Ill. My half-brother in law, Mr. Allen, who is now in Ohio, then had the pleasure of meeting you once, and I have been in Chicago engaged in the wholesale business at 121 Clark St., with my brother and my half-brother Mr. McElhiney, they still continue the business and I have returned to this place again to commence my business here and will continue to purchase for them in St. Louis. McElhiney and Breckinridge are both in your friends and will purchase for you from time to time, that may need from time to time. The Whistlebear market and much as matters are now being settled in Florence, Matthews, men born at Springfield, your friend, will be in soon purchasing a piece of McElhiney stock if you would have them to be placed in the orders of two hundred or more. The McElhiney stock is filling it at five dollars per share. It was a pleasure to meet you and for many years judge I have been looking forward to the day that I could do a little something helping you along toward a footing as high as any thousand of your friends could.
In the midst of the New Year, my thoughts turned to the future. The political landscape was changing, and I found myself in the heart of the nation's capital. The Republican Party, under the leadership of Mr. Lincoln, was gaining strength, and I knew that the coming years would be crucial for its success.

I sat down to write a letter to a friend, detailing my impressions of the current political situation. I expressed my hope that the Republican Party would continue to grow and that its leaders would be able to lead the country forward. I also mentioned the importance of unity among the party members, and I urged them to work together for the common good.

In the letter, I also discussed my plans for the upcoming year. I had decided to stay in Washington, D.C., to be closer to the action and to be able to influence the political process. I knew that the new administration would be facing many challenges, and I wanted to be part of the solution.

I ended the letter with a note of optimism. I believed that the Republican Party would continue to grow and that its leaders would be able to lead the country forward. I also expressed my hope that the new administration would be successful in its efforts to build a stronger nation.
all may not be as you although there shall be some occasion you will please see Mr. Clark in your city and speak to him about me. I should also be glad to have you call and see my half brother Mr. Melick at 45 Centre St. They are both engaged in the Moral Pursuance and would be glad to see you and obtain your influence and use you in what you can. When you should you need any money write or any presents Mr. Melick will be pleased to send you to the bearer before you leave Washington and from there you will learn what becomes of him in N. Y. On you please let me hear from your Judge. I shall wish to know your plans or so that they may be carried out to the limits of our friends here. A letter to you will and we want to receive the services of our Count to be one and a few lines from you will be a little comfort to aid us. Please excuse me for tarrying the letter I have to write to you confidentially with our little personal acquaintance at present. I hope to be better acquainted with you before we join through with the campaign of 1860. I hope to reach Washington in the winter of 1859-60. I think I will visit you in the month of Oct. 1860 since you have succeeded so well in all. I find many desired to think you have the best chance for the office of 1860 and those opposed to you means to elect one are not desired to come in and all it needs is to keep the feeling growing strong and all will be fraught when the time comes.

Yours Truly

[Signature]
Dear Sir,

I hope you will not think it amiss that I have taken the liberty to address you. I am happy to notice the result of the Illinois election, that from the indication of the Kentucky papers, the election has been terminated that you will be again returned from that State to the United States Senate, and I flatter myself that you will be the next President of these United States. I do not believe that the Democratic party can select any other man but yourself, that can obtain the votes of the states with Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, united with the southern states. The election for the Democratic party can be decided, and I flatter myself that you are the only man that can make the race; because the whole North, if united, the South would be overpowered. Thence the presidency would be lost. I have noticed your movements in Congress, and I am free to say that I fully approve your acts, and with abiding
The U.S. Court of Claims, and I understand the court decided that no law existed to authorize the payment of the money, & recommended him to Congress; and my Congressman M.C. Hart in Ellwood got the bill up upon the eve of the session and passed it by near a quorum majority in the House. The bill was taken to the Senate and referred to the appropriate committee, the bill was reported. They refused to report the bill, on account of the pay reaching back to a little previous, when the Government was the sole cause of Mr. Miller being disabled from the wounds he received while in the service of his country, he was a very poor man, and is unable to work, he has a young wife and some young children, the least of whom is more than 7 years old, looking to him for some support, we petition here to help him, and the pension is insufficient for his support, Mr. Miller is a good citizen a worthy old man and deserves man assistance from the Government. He went into the service when he was not more than 15 or 16 years old, being a poor boy before he entered the service and the pension to which he was entitled be greatly reduced, this places him, that the man of war joined the army and made a faithful soldier in the service of
of his country, as the whole proceeding will soon now before Congress. This claim ought to be paid. I have rendered a great deal of service for Col. Henry Miller in this case, and have not receive one cent. No! This as I ever expect one cent. My service, is entirely gratuitous. My great desire is for him to obtain his back pay. That I know he so justly deserves. Unless something more is due for him, he is hono to suffer. I would be ever grateful to you if you would examine the claim, and if you think as I do I will take a hand for this poor old man. I will be a ever lasting obligation to you, you will find the Bill passed by the House filed no doubt before the committee on invalids pension in the Senate, that committee refuses to report the bill, I am informed, but I am advised there is a way to get up such things even after the committee refuses to report the bill, if a vote can be held on it a majority of the Senate will pass the bill. I hope the Senate will pass this bill, same as it went through the House. So it will not have to be returned to the House. I have written lengthy plague pardon me for you are reply to Miss Ella. With love from who knows you will. I would like to receive a line from you.

Alfred Smith
Nov. 22, 1858

S. A. Douglas

I hear of no member so well calculated to carry Mr. Miller through the Senate as yourself. He has requested me to write to you for assistance, the session being a short one unless his claims can be gotten up early in the session it will be impossible to get it through. and closely urged, there being some widows in this county of Revolutionary pensioners, drawing a pension on 24th Sec. act of Congress passed 3rd Feb. 1853. In more look to the Senate to carry the bill through that part the House is there favourable for 5 years back pay, lacking 3 months. at the winds up of the last session I will be up in the senate about the first business I attend to the widows claims in this county free of charge I have no doubt they are entitled to the back pay under the law. I state this myself the Senate will pass the same bill notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Lamb, teller Clay and Mr. Doug.

Yours etc.

[Signature]
Alfred Smith
Mr. Vernon
Rockcastle Co.
Kentucky
Nov 22 1868
Political railroad aid

to get this the Senate

a House bill for the

relief of Henry Miller,

a Soldier of 1812.
Susan E. Mill
Mankato
Minnesota
Nov. 20, 1858
Congratulatory xx.

Mankato
Mon 22d 1858
(Minnesota)

Hon. S. A. Douglas.
Sir,

I now seize this pleasure and opportuni-
ty of congratulating you on your having been the continu-
eous and ever increasing efforts of your enemies against you in your adopted State as well as in this Senate. That I have watched and used my efforts to defeat your enemies is not to say that I have not done so, but the principles of your Democracy are now the most active and powerful in the United States, and I trust that they will continue to be so. I have often thought during the past few weeks in this State that if I had not been favored with the support of the people of this State, I should have been defeated, and it is now time to ask you to consider your old friends (as I Judge you and your friends) favorably. It has been my object to have you and your friends favorably considered, and I trust that you will continue to give me the support of your friends and of the people of this State.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]
husband Charles Cutts Esq formerly of N.Y City as was a friend
and as such a Democrat as Mr. Dodge says although not
personally known to you if he had not been in the business of his
line with one long age he have been obligate to Mr. Cutts Tho was
not opposed of any efforts on any part for his connection for the work
was already done when he was a boy and at the Mansion House to the
same extent that to Wm. western Mr. Cutts wished his son
be present you his congratulations with the assurance that
he will be (as he always has been) your warmest friend
To pray my dear Mrs. you will come to New York in advancing
his interests of your country and that your appreciation with our
account to you remembering always to give God the glory of
your success in the heart and soul of your friend.

Respectfully yours,

Susan E. Cutts.
Indianapolis: Nov. 23, 1858

Sir,

I wrote on 20. ult. to the Editor of the Times, requesting him to send you this letter to keep you on my notice. I then did not know your whereabouts, being misled by the newspaper, and thinking that you are yet at home, I wrote to repeat what I wrote to the Editor— that our Douglas proclamation was a bad affair, that Lincoln took advantage of the occasion to say what was known the votes of the Republicans from H. R. as Chief Clerk—that Democrats made a low treacherous speech, no better example of Wright & the Ritchie— that I spoke a letter, in hopes to put a bullet on matters, and for my honor got my reply exposed by the Times in declaring myself "One and ready for reorganization," while in truth I held the very reverse. I did not wish to add to those items, some other corrections, for your information (if you have not preceded, or inferred the same for yourself).

Wright has two ideas, try to get enough of the Southern faction to vote with him, in case of other factions for that credulity to have an object. And to know the nomination of a Southern President, where Vice-President will be, or who will place him as the Candidate or at least, whether the Blackman knows the contrast of faction age in 1844, as pleased with a voice to his position as a member at the close of his term. Williams,Agent 11 to go in the battle with letters to Pages, Letters.
against it, most imprudently, and the right was
content to deplore the consequences of being connected
by the same bond, and its connection accredited to
as many others. In the way
they yielded, despite the loss of several other parts of
the Constitution, this state of things was not as
the restoration of the Constitution would have had them at
the selection of candidates. To the Charleston Conven-
tion, and to a comfortor of the designations of Neeley & Davis, and the course of
these three counties to pursue to their designs. I
believe the likely result will be as their desire.
In myself, I have made up my mind to attend
the meeting in Charleston, says right, and I am of no
intention to support me, but let every go and fight, and
defend new position—all in a few words—and
Thames in the beam from the wind will not prevent the
vessel being coming. I saw that we had young
of any opinion, and can any Douglas be mine.
Yesterday, at the G. Davis town, it was decided by
the in a way that you were forced to prevent the S. W. line to
make you a candidate. I subjected you up to the delegation,
but left it to you to do. An advance decision to the
affair in 1850 which I antedated. It was fortunate
for the reason that subject them as a way pump, to deign to
break 850 when our condition is better, we would be
across to the other side of the 24th. tone and not mind. I
shall be here than this other, but the 24th. tone and not mind. I shall be
here to write letters.
Note. I believe I wrote you before that Bright had contributed much, indirectly, so as to leave no doubt as to why he was a member of the legislature Republican. This is designed to secure the election of members of the Republican party, as possible to Southern Democrats. He has succeeded, and I regret it exceedingly. He will know that a new in the legislature, brings him to urge, according to his church at Columbus, Ind., and that a third would an Anti Democratic man would become him. In this, he thought himself secure of a majority, it expected to result it will prove certain by a show of magnanimity.

Note again. If ever there was a case of justifiable disregard, there are local and individual cases that are to that of Jan. 4. Allevi was one. He has some strange feeling as to the Dred Scott decision, which I do not appreciate, but he is a right Alumni fellow, and, in his own way, a good friend.
Washington, Nov. 23 and 1858.

Dear Lady,

The Sec'y of the Interior has recently removed from his office Wm. D. Phillips of Minnesota, whom you know to be a devoted friend of yours, and who has ability to serve his friend. He desires work in the city during the Winter, and from his general qualifications and business capacity would make an excellent Clerk to a Committee. If the Clerkship to your Committee in the Senate is Vacant, (as I understand it is) I know of no one who could better discharge the duties of that position, and it would be gratifying to this friend generally and to myself, particularly to see him provided for. I am satisfied that his devotion to you was the Chief Cause of his removal from office.

With my best wishes for your health and Safe Arrival in the City of New York. Your truly,

T. C. Allen
J. G. Allen
Washington
Nov. 23

Asks you to appoint
On Dr. Phillips' Office.
Pittsburgh, November 23, 1862

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir: Perhaps I should offer an apology for thus in ceremoniously addressing you at a time when you have not recovered from the immense fatigue following the great political contest through which you have so triumphantly emerged, and such an apology I would make were it not that a sincere devotion to the great principle with which your whole life’s action has been identified, suggests to me that you will not disregard even the humblest of your democratic followers.

But flattery is not the object of my present writing. I desire a favor. Being a young, and I trust I will not be considered vain in saying, a somewhat enthusiastic democrat of the popular sovereignty persuasion, I have promised myself to play a pretty active part in the campaign of ’60, and as the distinctive pegs of the limbs closely indicate who the democratic candidate for President will be, I make bold to request you to furnish me from time to time such congressional documents as will be pertinent to the contest. I do
not know whether I ask a favor which you will consider impertinent, or not. My goal in the cause agrees with me. Allegheny County, as you are generally aware, is one of the enemy of principal long-holds in this State, and where the battle is ever warmly contested by our own party. Still we have never performed our whole duty, personal preferences and local questions are too frequently permitted to distract us. The remedy, his me this a change of leadership, and such a change in my opinion will be perfected before the approaching contest, when, I trust, a better report will be heard of us. The young men of our city and county have organized a Democratic Club, which if it continues as well as it promises will be a potent agent in '60. I dare not repeat my request.

Remain yours respectfully,

[Signature]
November 23rd, 1864

My dear Sir,

Please accept our thanks for the two speeches that we have read. We have noticed the currents in our party just past, with some concern, hoping for the best.

Many Republican friends have heard news which they must believe would gain the victory for Mr. Lincoln on November 8th.

I am enclosing a newspaper clipping to our Republican friends. So you know whirlpools and breaks in flowing enough strength are most keenly felt. Groups of friends in press explored the past twelve months, and we even good Republican friends think so much of you. The President last year letters out of the Washington papers mentions Morgan's Perserverance in the world by the side of his past. So that he can rely on in the morning, without getting up and seeing people like myself, I see is a very good one. It looks very much like yours.
only were look at little more through then your next to whom we bounded to get them at hkeepers at jacksonville
when we use to leave the tracker pl
these present days some more paid to pay of liver & soil with us and with some of liver & soil of course we intent on make you stay good luck of office and domestic
gentlemen you ought to be one of the MEPPIST men in the world should you live to be nominated for the highest office in that the world I we shalot line also to see that you me expect to have the honor to help you by giving you own selfable support

wishing my car and your much health and you happy many long life we brok you good by

James Griffin C R Peters

To Mrs J M Douglas
J. R. Clark
Lawrence
Nov. 23, Mass.

Political
My dear sir, I send an article that will be published in the Times tomorrow. We are all sound here — perhaps you to any other man for 1866 — but don’t want to begin the fight for the next 18 months.

Grond

J. N. Parmalee
New Orleans
23rd Nov '33

Dear Siselle,

I send you another extract from the New Orleans Bee in relation to your picture course in Congress about which I sent you an extract from the True Delta a few days ago. The Bee is the old line Whig organ here and throughout your canvass was your friend and apologist. I am glad to see by the extract from the Times quoted which I suppose is by authority that the idea entertained by your friends here chronic so constantly with your own. Truth and right and justice are bound to vindicate themselves in the long run.

Yours faithfully,
John T. Reid.