Hon. S. J. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Since the trial at Beaufort for negro fleeing, some fifteen years since, I have constantly believed and maintained that you were as sound on the constitutional rights of the Southern States, as any man in this Nation. Nothing since has transferred to change my opinion, therefore I hope that I may be permitted among the millions of rejoiced hearts at this time to offer my humble congratulations upon your recent unparalleled triumph, victory of principle over hunting, lying, pandering, and all the other arts of perry politicians of the present day, even down to the slinger on Letter-Side. The Babes of both the English and the French, have been silenced for the present, but may they not rise again around Charleston and make one call, long, and dying, effort to either rule or live, the South have great attractions, and Buchanan pays them out well a liberal hand. Nothing in that you may neither turn to the right hand or the left, but with the Constitution of our colored country, for your guide thereon. March forward proclaiming the true Democratic principle. — The greatest good to the greatest number. Until every negro becomes free, shall be made to see the error of his ways, and Lincoln and Old Father Time brought to the flood of repentance, and if need be to condign punishment.

Yours truly,

C. W. Wise

A few documents, especially on the subject of "Douglas Democracy," would be very acceptable. I now call to rest the right of Illinois to aolecule, all in public favor.
C. Burke
Canton
Lewis County
Missouri
Nov. 27 - 1854

congratulating on your election
"Douglas democracy" etc.
Hon. D. A. Douglas

You will doubtless recall that I wrote you a few words during the last Congress, at the time you took up a position in behalf of state rights, in which I expressed a belief that Mr. Buchanan would ultimately fall in with your ideas of equal rights. This continued hostility to that measure has disappointed many friends of his own party, as well as some belonging to other parties. The influence of Executive patronage brought into requisition in the late election, the campaign in this State against you has united among the men who would otherwise have been his friends. For myself I can truly say that he has disappointed my expectations and I am led to explain that "all is not gold that glitters." I beg leave to congratulate you on your success. This for against such fearful odds as were arrayed against you are doubtless aware that Riley is a Whig town but had then been a direct vote in your behalf. I am induced to believe you would have got a majority here as it was, there was 19 votes polled for the Democratic ticket and yet there are only 10 men in this town who call themselves Democrats. There are many old line Whigs like Mr. Condon in this region, who joined your cause. Why as I am, it makes my heart glad to be held the defeat of factionists in the Republican ranks that post has got filled up with a swarm of negro worshipers who have their political creed on that question alone. They had better read Henry Clay's Speech to the Sanitary of Indiana when they petitioned him to set his seals on. A perusal of that document might have a tendency to neutralize some of their mistaken philanthropy. During the late campaign you was often charged, in my presence, with being in favor of reducing the standard of American industry to that of foreign countries and I as often challenged for the proof even of a tittle of these charges, and of course there was a failure to produce one. Such arguments against you are mere subterfuges brought forward for sinister purposes.
I have some fears that the engine of Executive patronage will be made further use of against you in an next Legislation. But surely the good sense of that body cannot be divorced from the path of rectitude by such an offer of the "bars and fises." Your complete success will give me great pleasure. Having drawn my first breath in Vermont it is nothing strange that the success of its Sons should create some appearance of State pride.

I remain yours truly,

Curtis Goodsell
Centre ville Penn. Jan 29th 1838

Mr. C. A. Longhead

My dear Sir,

Though accustomly strange to you please the celebrated speech by you's in the Congress House of Representatives in favor of expanding the federal repub. in the future. the Jackson I have watched your course and lead your approaches with great interest. I am one of those who never voted any thing backed show that nominated by a democratic candidate. At one who was with you on this
Compromise of 1857. On the Kansas-Nebraska bill. And on that budget of fraud and folly the Compromise Constitution and doubly and more in your late Superhuman & Glorious Tingle. With the enemy of our common race & Country in combination with the traitors from our own Camp! I claim the right to congratulate you on the result. I would make any sacrifice to make you President in 1860. But wish you to remember that as the first solo made the Government I am one whom the people and the women of the Charleston Convention would choose the next.
Votum for yourself.

As a guaranty for the first the State must be Cancelled next 6th for you.
As soon as we
out of the State.
And contribute as much as the rest of the state.
Could I advise you to favor us with the aid of your un
involved votes on the Steem.
You may regard my suggestions premature,
but I can assure you, I am not unkind.
The Care (not to say mercy)
I caution to be observed in a matter of the kind.
Yours most truly

Amos Harris
Amos Harris
Centreville
Iowa
Nov. 29, 1858

Political and in sore need of Judge D. in securing next election for democratic nominee for Governor of Iowa.
Copy of Consul Helm's letter to Sec'y of State on increase of salary.
Copy

Consulate Sen of the United States
Havana Nov 29th 1858

Sir:

I have the honor to call the attention of the Department, and thru' the Department, I trust, the serious consideration of Congress, to the fact that the compensation to the Consul General at this place is totally insufficient to meet his necessary expenditures, a subject which has been heretofore commented upon by my predecessors, and one in which the efficiency and respectability of this Consulate is seriously involved. Consul General Pytho in his last despatch to the Department, written the day previous to his departure, amongst other things said):

"In conclusion I beg to say, now that no selfish motive can be imputed, the compensation provided for this office, is mean, contemptible, and unworthy of our Government. It is known to you, Sir, that it is no
lincure), that it is full of labor, some of which is of the most responsible character, and the remainder the most unpleasant drudgery. After paying the expenses of the office, the balance of the salary is insufficient to procure food. Did I not know it would go unheeded beyond the Department I would suggest in addition that a certain social status rightfully belongs to the representative of our Government at this place. This he cannot occupy unless he is prepared to do what many are unable, and more unwilling to do-sacrifice not only his constant labor but his private means for his country. It is a "K. Klische." The labor and responsibility of this office is far greater than that of any other American consulates. The number of vessels (American) cleared from the port of London in the year 1850 was 333— from Liverpool in the year 1853 (I have not the returns for 1856) 687. From Havre for two quarters of the year 1856, (I have not the full returns) 140— from
Havana for the year 1856, $500. The tonnage at Liverpool is greater while the number of vessels is less than at Havana. The Consular labor in entering and clearing a large vessel is about 1 1/2 times greater than for a small one, for the reason that Commanders of large vessels are selected for their experience and intelligence, while most of the masters of small vessels are engaged because of the low wages at which they may be employed, and their want of knowledge often causes much additional trouble to the Consul.

Out of the 2,000 inhabitants of Havana there are not one hundred Americans including naturalized citizens, and not over one hundred and fifty English; so that nearly all the business of this office is transacted in a foreign language. Nearly all the communications received at this consulate must of necessity be rendered into English, and the business, unconnected with our vessels, coming to the office in the Spanish language, is truly immense,
owing to a wonderful complication
in the police, passport, and all the
local & colonial regulations & organization
of the Island.

This Island being the rendezvous for all
vessels engaged in the slave trade, much
additional labor is added in efforts to
prevent the abuse of our flag, and to
cause those to be punished who have
violated the law.

The consuls General at this Island, if not
by law, of necessity is in fact, Charge
des Affairs to a great State with all
the mechanism of local authority enjoy-
ing semi-independence under a
Captain General with extraordinary
powers, and the duties assimilating
themselves to those of that officer are,
in truth, greater than are performed
by most of our resident ministers sent
abroad.

The close proximity of this Island
to the United States brings a vast
number of Americans here, every
year, either on business or for
pleasure, nearly every one of whom
brings letters of introduction to the Mayor General, and tho' as a class, liberal intelligent gentlemen must necessarily occupy much of his time, and cause him much additional expense.

The cost of living at Havana, this incomprehensible time, is greater than at any city in Christendom: a comfortable house of very moderate size within two or three miles of the city, cannot be rented for less than from $2000 to $2500, without furniture—a house of equal comfort, size, & of infinitely better appearance could be obtained in the city of New York for $500. All the necessities of life cost here at least double as much as at New York, London, Liverpool, Paris, or Havre. Clerks' wages are of course high in proportion. I have the honor to enclose herewith two communications received from the Consuls General of England and France, which are respectfully referred to and made part of this dispatch: these gentlemen have resided here, the English Consul ten years, and the French Consul—
Several for several years, and from their large experience; their opinions are entitled to much respect.

The business of the office requires constantly three clerks. I have Mr. Savare who has been employed in the office for many years, and the two clerks engaged in the office when I arrived. With this assistance my predecessor, Col. Ripton was unable to perform the labor of the office. The reports and returns required by law to be forwarded to the Department have been neglected for eighteen months—ever the correspondence from the Consulate has not been copied into the letter books for the same period—indeed only two of the record books the "see book," and the "Ship's Daily Journal" have been kept, or rather attempted to be kept for the last (recent) year.

I found the archives of the office in a most tolerably dirty, filthy part of the city, in two old dilapidated rooms with doors and windows rotten and broken, altogether unfit for the American Cons
Sulate, in which rent has been paid 600$ per annum—With much difficulty I have found a suitable place to which I shall move on the first of December, the rent however being nearly double the amount allowed by the Government, but as low as it was possible to obtain a respectable office.

Mr. Savage has been receiving 2000$ per annum—the other two clerks much less—Clark hire, excess of office rent over and above the amount allowed by law, other incidental office expenses not paid by the Government, will amount to at least 4000$—Added to this, all the office furniture (except one plain chest allowed by law) of which there was not a single article, belonging either to the Consulate or former Consul, to be found, must be furnished by the present incumbent—there being about 300 volumes of books in the Consular library, and archives accumulating for nearly half a century—we cannot well do without 400$ or 500$ worth of furniture at Havana prices.

Therefore respectfully, urgently, request
that this subject be brought to the notice of Congress at your earliest convenience, and that you recommend that the salary be increased to at least the amount given at London and Liverpool (500$) at 2250$ or at least 2200$. Be appropriated for salary to assistant, or so much of the amount as may be actually expended and 400$. or 500$. for the purchase of furniture. This addition to the pay will scarcely meet the expenses absolutely necessary. Yet, by constant labor in person, I will endeavor to perform all the duties of the office properly, and sustain the dignity and respectability of the position.

I have the honor to be

with profound respect

Your Ob. Serv.

(Signed) Ch. S. Helm.

Mrs. Lewis Bell

Secretary of State

Washington City

D. C.

The English found, Pursued, lived in this city, and the cost of living here, with the hired money at from 900$ to 1000$.
Muscatine, Iowa
November 30th, 1858

Mr. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I write to ask your influence with Scudder Press in the Richmond Enquirer. In some other paper of which the proprietor would be interested in obtaining the place of a correspondent from Mexico. I intend going to that country to seek my fortune in view of the momentous events in prospect there. I would like to partly pay my way for a while by such a correspondence with some newspaper to whom it would be of value.

To inform them as to myself, I can refer you to Mr. Wilson Reilly, M.E., from Penna. If not immediately the matter upon your table, some assistance from you in obtaining such a place would be very gratefully received.

Respectfully yours,
Hugh J. Campbell
Hugh J. Campbell
Iowa City, Iowa

Ask you influence with Turner's Press or Inquirer to get place of correspondent from Mexico.
Chicago.

Nov. 20th, 1857.


My dear Sir,

Since you left I have received several letters from prominent politicians in Maryland asking that I should explain to you fully the condition of politics in Maryland. I urge upon you to accept a public dinner at the sign for use by the citizens of that State on your arrival in Baltimore. These gentlemen express with calculation upon the subject of this opinion I wish are entitled to the most favorable consideration.

They represent that such a move will swing back to the Democratic party on this front.

The Hon. – the Hon. – the Hon.
Who now left it, I do deorganize a
migrating their party at a little while & declared hence. Nothing
have stated already. Another 3 prices in
are paid of the State except Bolton,
I can appreciate this leave &
retain them to be come - I could.
I hope I think cannot satisfy you
that it could be wise & expedient
at anytime in this writer.

Let me ask that you will not.
unless your mind is firmly made
up upon the subject - for an
unfavorable opinion. We limitation
until you return to this ci.

My kindest regards To Mrs Douglas
I Anthis on the day
with great respect.
July 4th 1800 A.D.
Mr. Attence &
R. J. Merrick
Chicago
Nov. 30. '61
In relation to the Maryland State Dinner.

\[\]
Mount Carroll, Nov. 30, 1855

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir:

I am collecting facts and information in reference to the cultivation and manufacture of the Chinese Sugar Cane, or "Togho Sweet," which at the present time is agitating the public mind to such an extent in our "Tuckah State."

I have a large Steam Establishment there, which in consequence of the frustration of the General business throughout the County, is idle, comparatively. So as many of my friends and neighbors have spoken to me of wishing me to convert it into a Sugar Molasses establishment. I wish therefore before I consent to do it, to get all the information on the subject I can.

As you are much of your time in Washington, the most central part of our County, where the necessary information can most likely be had, I therefore wish, particularly, to request that you will do me the favor of putting me in possession of all such facts as you can most readily obtain.
I wish to subscribe for a share in the stock of the Bank of the United States.

At the time the Bank was first organized, I was in a position to assist in the establishment of the Bank and I am now in a position to assist in its growth. I propose to lend to the Bank a sum of money on a term of 10 years.

In the last few years I have had as my principal and special correspondent [illegible] and [illegible] is my principal. I have employed him in various capacities and he has been most valuable to me. I am sure that this mode of proceeding will enable me to serve you in the future as I have in the past.

I am yours truly,

John Bennett

P.S. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. [illegible] and introduced my friend [illegible] to Mr. [illegible]. I also wish you to know that I am [illegible] to the President of the Bank, Mr. [illegible], who is your valuable opponent.
In 1860 put down Carroll County
1000 majority for the "Little Joint"
This will be a fact, if you keep
on the track you are on now.
J.R.
Chas. H. Whipple
Ch. and Sec. Committee
Mechanic Apprentices Library
Association
Boston
Nov. 29th 1859
Invitation to lecture,

Boston Nov. 29th 1859.

Dear Sir,

At the request of many friends of the Mechanic Apprentices Library Association of this city, the lecture committee would respectfully make application to you to deliver one of the lectures of the course now being given under the auspices of the Association, at such a time during the winter as will most conveniently suit you.

There being a great desire to hear you in Boston, and wishing to do all we can for the gratification of the community, tender you this invitation, trusting that it will be received favorably. 

Yours respectfully,

Chas. H. Whipple

Hon. A. Douglas, Chairman.
Columbus, Miss. Nov. 29, 1858

Rev. Mr. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Allow me to congratulate you upon your success in the recent campaign in Illinois. I knew you would have a hard battle to fight, but I was confident you would succeed in the contest. I am not disappointed.

I am now comfortably settled in this place. My Church is a wealthy and influential body. The aggregate wealth of the members of the Church is estimated at two millions of dollars. They give me $3000 salary per annum, besides a great many presents. So you see I am very well settled here.

I have also made a great many acquaintances in this
State 4 in Alabama in place where I have been laboring in meetings; and I have taken special pains in my private interview with prominent men to let you right with them. It is difficult to make the Southern Judge believe that it is the administration that has changed, it not yourself. This is, however, a great reaction now taking place; and I think that in a year or so all will be right again.

John Pierce Eby of Pickensville, Ala. is a warm friend of yours. Please send him your speeches, & other documents. Send also to Dr. Meriwether of Starkville, Miss. to Dr. Benj. L. Battle, & Dr. Richard Meriwether of Aberdeen, Miss. and Dr. Dupree, and Daniel Suppy of Macon, Miss.

Send also tellers Harrison and Whitfield, Messrs. Harrison towns and Maj. T. S. Alrewitt of this place; and do not forget your humble servant.

I spoke to Chandler to get one several works, such as Owen's The Post, 'Lillie's Hopes,' and the Japan Expedition. Will you be kind enough to get my friend Judge McBooke to send me all those works, & any others that you know will be of any interest to me. Wishing you all success & prosperity,

I remain,

Your True Friend,

Wm. A. Sealsall
Alton, Nov. 30, 1858

To. H. A. Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We beg leave to trouble you with this letter. We are publishing a German Democratic paper at this place since two years. We printed during the last campaign 12,000 pamphlets, circulars and other campaign documents, but we got not the half paid for the same. Proof that we done more good during the last election for the Democratic ticket than any German office in the state, and we lost money by it. Our opinion was always that the Democratic candidates, if elected, would remember us, but now, the Don't think on us any more. A German Democratic paper is necessary at this place, but if we don't get a little help, we can't keep it up any longer and must give the field to our opposition. We ask you, highly respected Southerner, if you could do some thing for us. Our paper done a good service during the campaign, and we think it is necessary to keep it up for the present. We hope you will remember us.

Respectfully yours truly,

Reis & Heigler,

Publishers of Illinois Beobachter, Alton.
Reis & Weigle & Co.

Nov. 30.

200

Aid for the German paper needed.