Novr. 1789.

My dear sir,

I much regret my inability to meet you in New York during the holidays.

Very engaged at home most of such a nature as prevents any leaving congratulations you from the bottom of my heart upon your re-election, of which I have just heard I had some heart that Stenting might tip you up, to which your glory
The way they can go.

Your truly,
Mr. Smith

To
John S. C. Douglass.
New Orleans Jan'y 1814.

My friend Mr. Douglas,

It affords me my great satisfaction to return your safe arrival in this Port, as we now well aware you must have had a toilsome passage from all of Canada my sea ports. I am in hopes my friend Capt. Griffin did all for your possible to render the voyage as comfortable as circumstances would permit. As for poor little Robert Lofton thought him no smart home student. Left on Christmas day in a storm coming to the Judge I come out of post well enough to see as the old Governor told me, the man lash his window in a most furious style. Our need just then broke some machinery one or four days getting home, the Captains may my kind woman made my passage pleasant. After your departure picked up the Judge spectacally but can nothing of a mild hand he kindly said to how kind to him the Saphora is put coming into Port to shoot eel lean, which I will
In a few weeks shall take pleasure in sending them in a parcel of plans & for other articles, which I forward to Washington.

It was most certainly my intention to have seen you all on the way of your defect from Washington, but by a good deal of kindness on my part, I managed to Miss seeing you at the hostl Haydon & the match! But when you come to determine against which it now will be done as your other judges have made so many kind speeches among us, I shall then take great pleasure in desiring to express such myself.

With kinregards to all the family, come with due regard.

A.M. Coln.
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Most Excellent and Sir,

It may be that your Excellency, with your well-known wisdom, will be astonished at me as a stranger in addressing you. Knowing that your time is continually occupied in the arduous duties and pressing of your State, however, I will not trouble you with but few lines. I want to see your speeches from the time your honor took a stand against the present administration down to the present date; we have quite an excitement here in Northern Wisconsin among the Democrats. There are secondly an administration Democrat in this part of the State, have Iuges Democrales in short number of which I am one. Friend S. A. Douglas you will do me and others a great favor to send us a copy of your public life for the last two years, you will do many of your friends a great favor to send us a copy of your public life for two years past. Direct Jacob H. Brand, Frank Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin, for which I owe you many obligations.
I remain Respectfully,
your most obedient servant.

Jacob H. Brookes.
Jacob H. Brand,
Grand Rapids
J. H. Niesmann
Ask for speeches.
Presque Isle, Aroostook Co., Maine

Jan 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Please excuse me for the liberty I take to write to you, being an Old Soldier of the Army of 1812 and have an important interest in the Old Soldier bill lately passed the House and awaiting the action of the Senate for it to become a law. I enlisted into the Army of the U.S. Army during the War of 1812 about one year before peace took place and obtained an honorable discharge. I am now sixty-four years old, both my own and my wife's health is very poor. It has been many years since I have enjoyed any good health and by sickness and misfortune have become very poor. I have seen better days, and it will be a hard case to have to make application for assistance as I have heard if the Old Soldier bill does not pass the Senate.

Thousands of us desire and pray that the bill would.

The pension is small but would do a vast amount of good to those now suffering. A large majority of those who served in that war is probably dead and in a few years but a few of us will be left suffering by what I have heard of you that you would be friendly to the Old Soldiers Bill as it passed the House. In this trying time of hope I pray with them, and the great influence which...
it is in your power to exert in our behalf has caused me to take the great liberty I have to beg and pray for your assistance which many of us believe would insure the passage of the bill in the Senate and make more sick Castdown invade old soldiers of the town of whom 1815 happy than any bill that has passed Congress for many years. With much respect your obt. Serv.

Charles Church
Hon. A. A. Douglas

I would be grateful for some public documents if it consistent with your dignity a Patent Office Report for 1857 Census Report and any important speeches relative to the principles of popular Sovereignty a Report of the Smithsonian Inst. and I am ready to do all I can to propagate the great principals embodied in your noble Sentiments as much as in me lies.

Yours Fraternally, E. C. Cole

Address Nevada po. Stephenson Co. Ill. Farmer
J. E. Cole
Verada P.O.
Stephenville
Jan. 1859
Return due
Washington City, Jan'y, 1859

Hon. Y Dear Sir

I take the liberty to enclose you a copy of a brief memorial presented to the present Congress, pointing out an error committed by the 1st Controller as I think in the construction of a Resolution of Congress passed for my relief. I should be pleased if you would examine the point made on this question. In the hope that your judgment may accord with that of the C. Auditor and that his award may be sustained,

I am very respectfully,

You D of Senate

[Signature]

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Memorial of
Rev. D. Colman
Washington, D.C.
Jan. 1859
MEMORIAL

OF

JOHN D. COLMESNIL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of John D. Colmesnil (President of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail-line Company) respectfully represents, that he petitioned Congress in the year 1850 for compensation for carrying the United States mails, tri-weekly, between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., during the boating seasons of the years 1832 and 1833. That memorial is on the files of your respective Houses, and your honorable bodies are referred to it.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, to whom that petition was referred, reported a joint resolution for the relief of your memorialist, which was passed on the 27th day of February, 1851, in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and adjust the account of John D. Colmesnil, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail Line Company, for transporting the mails of the United States on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, between Louisville and New Orleans, and intermediate points, during the season of steamboat navigation, between the fifteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. And upon ascertaining the amount of service actually rendered by said Company in the transportation of the mails as aforesaid, the said Auditor shall pay to the said John D. Colmesnil, for the use of himself and his associates, out of any funds appropriated for the transportation of the mails, the sum which may be found justly and equitably due to said Company: Provided, That said sum shall not exceed the rate of allowance fixed by the fifth section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and twenty-five."

This resolution contains a provision that the sum to be allowed shall not exceed the rate of allowance fixed by the 5th section of the act of 3d March, 1825. The Post Office Department being governed by this provision, made an allowance of $20,549.
Your memorialist received this sum under protest, and petitioned Congress for further relief, upon the ground, expressly, (among others,) that the act of 3d March, 1825, made no allowance whatever for any other mail matter than letters and papers, excluding any allowance for tons of books, pamphlets, and other free matter, which passed over the route, amounting to seven-sixteenths, or nearly one-half of the whole matter that was carried.

Your memorialist therefore prayed Congress to pass such a joint resolution for his relief, as would authorize a proper allowance for this immense amount of matter that could not be paid for under the act of 3d March, 1825.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads took up the subject, and, after a careful and scrutinizing examination of the whole case, made a full report on the 10th of June, 1854. That report is hereto attached, marked A; and your honorable bodies are respectfully and particularly referred to it, as presenting a clear and concise view of the whole case.

The committee expressly declare that the act of 1825 did not make provision for the payment of a very large amount of matter (seven-sixteenths) that passed over the route, and that provision ought to be made for it—that your petitioner was clearly entitled to it.

The committee, in conformity with these views, framed a joint resolution which was passed by Congress on the 3d March, 1856, in the following words, to wit:

"That the Postmaster General be directed to cause the account of John D. Colmesnili, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Mail Line Company, to be re-examined, for the purpose of determining whether any further compensation is due in law or equity to the said John D. Colmesnili, and to pay him such sum as may be adjudged to be due, for the use of himself and associates, out of any funds in the Treasury appropriated to the transportation of the mails; the decision of the Department being subject, as in all other cases, to the proviso of the 8th section of the act of July 2, 1836, entitled 'An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.'"

Under this resolution the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, by direction of the Postmaster General, proceeded to re-examine the accounts, and after a patient and diligent inquiry, he reported, on the 24th September, 1855, that he found due to your memorialist the sum of $322,844.00.

That report is hereto attached, and your honorable bodies are respectfully referred to it, marked B.

Your memorialist would have been satisfied with this sum, though he conscientiously believes it to be considerably within the amount to which he is justly and legitimately entitled, under the evidence adduced by the department itself, and in conformity with the principle laid down in the resolution.

But the Postmaster General was not satisfied with the report; and, on ascertaining that it was his purpose to appeal from it to the First Comptroller, your memorialist anticipated him by appealing himself.

While the case was in the hands of the Comptroller, and before he made a report, your memorialist was about to visit Kentucky, and being desirous to take out some funds for the benefit of his associates, he called on the Comptroller and stated his wishes. That officer offered him $11,000 on account, stating that there was no doubt more than that due. With this understanding, your memorialist received that sum, and so receipted for it.

In March, 1856, to the astonishment of your memorialist, the Comptroller made a most voluminous report, in which he arrives at the conclusion that $11,000 was all that your memorialist was entitled to under the resolution of 3d March, 1855.

Your memorialist refers your honorable bodies to that report.

Your memorialist deems it entirely unnecessary to follow the Comptroller through his long argument, since he starts out with palpable error, and his conclusions must necessarily be fallacious.

It is only necessary to state the proposition, upon which his argument is based. He says:

"The joint resolution of February 27, 1851, is the basis of the present examination, because the joint resolution of March 3d, 1855, authorized a re-examination of the accounts of John D. Colmesnili, for the purpose of determining if any further compensation is due in law or equity."

This is a most extraordinary assumption, under the circumstances of the case, and the reason which is assigned is, if possible, still more extraordinary, to wit: That the resolution of 1851 is the basis of the examination directed by the resolution of 1855, because the resolution of 1855 was passed to do something that never was contemplated by the resolution of 1851. How could he have written so much upon such a proposition, without perceiving its utter fallacy, it is difficult to conceive.

In the very place of the resolution of 3d March, 1855, he proceeds to admit upon the principle laid down in the act of 1825.

The very object, and the only object, of the resolution of 1855 was to take the case from under the operation of the act of 1825, where the resolution of 1851 had placed it. Under that resolution, and in conformity to the principles of the act of 1825, an adjudication had been made. Your memorialist was paid all that that resolution could authorize, and thereupon it became obsolete—it was exhausted. Then came the resolution of 1855, passed upon the prayer of your memorialist, that the resolution of 1851 did not allow him enough; and because of this, it enjoined an examination to ascertain what further compensation ought to be paid beyond what had been allowed by the first resolution.

If this view is not necessarily inferable from the two resolutions themselves, the Report of the Committee accompanying the Resolution of 1855 renders it absolutely certain.

It expressly declares that an immense amount of matter was carried over the route for which the Act of 3d March, 1825 made no provision whatever, and "for which your memorialist ought to be paid." And upon this ground, and because the Act of 1825 could not allow it, the Committee framed and recommended the passage of a Resolution that would authorize it.
In view of these facts, I repeat that it is inconceivable how the Comptroller could have assumed that the Resolution of 1851 was the basis of the examination under the Resolution of 1855—and is it not clear that the reasoning and conclusion from such premises are entitled to no weight whatever?

In conclusion, your memorialist submits that it is absolutely certain that it was the intention of Congress to direct his accounts to be settled on the quantum, merit principle, and in passing the Resolution of 3d March, 1855, they reasonably thought they were accomplishing that end. No sum could be specified in the Resolution, because that depended upon the facts to be developed by the evidence in the examination of the accounts.

It is quite clear that if the Comptroller be right, the Resolution of 1855 is without meaning, and it was totally unnecessary for Congress to pass it.

Your memorialist has persevered in his efforts to procure a re-consideration of his case by the Comptroller, but in vain, and he now appeals to the justice of your Honorable bodies, praying that you will pass an Act for his relief, requiring the proper officer of the Government to pay over to him the sum of money found due by the Sixth Auditor, and which has so long been unjustly withheld from him.

JOHN D. COLMESNIL.
Sterling
White side, Co. Ills.
[Jan 1859]

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,—

I am engaged in a course of historical study and as Schoolcraft's History of the Indians and their antiquities is invaluable in this matter of which it treats, you would confer a great favor by sending a copy of the work. It was published in 3 volumes by the Department.

Yours very respectfully,

W. W. Davis.
W. W. Davis
Stealing
Early 37 12th
Asks for Schlotterfock
Indians.

Amercled
Jan. 23
Please read the following which relates to a bill in the Senate and to one in the House.

In 1836 Chaffee obtained a patent for the invention of certain machinery consisting of heated rollers for the reduction of India Rubber to a plastic state without the use of solvents. The patent was extended in 1837 and expired in 1839.

In 1839 Nath Hayward obtained a patent for the use of sulphur compounded with India Rubber to assist in curing it and making it dry. Patent expired in 1833, not renewed.

In June 1844 Charles Goodyear obtained a patent for subjecting India Rubber goods when manufactured to turn intense heat and thus vulcanizing them so that the goods remained pliable in any temperature. This was a great invention.

Goodyear immediately (in 1844) purchased the inventions of Chaffee and of Hayward. Chaffee's patent, Goodyear had renewed as stated and the renewal expired in 1837. Hayward's patent, Goodyear did not have renewed. Goodyear when he gave a license to use his invention always gave one to use Chaffee & Hayward's; and in N.Y., N.J., and N.J. Jersey millions of dollars have on these licenses been invested.
Chaffee now seeks by his bill (No. 348) which is about to be presented in the House, to obtain a monopoly in the use of his invention, and thus deprive the licensees of the benefit of the license and of their immense capital invested or permit them to use the invention on such arbitrary terms as he may dictate. Such a law would be most unjust and as imposing contracts, unjust.

Hayward also has a bill reported last year in the Senate (No. 336) on the general order (No. 494) by which he seeks to have the Congress of Patents authorized to receive his application for a renewal, which application, with this sanction from Congress would be equivalent to a renewal and is therefore equally objectionable to the Chaffee bill.

Those interested in the Rubber business with the exception of the few who are interested in these laws are universally opposed to these bills.

No arrangement exists as to the tariff with Chaffee & Hayward. Should either law pass they no longer have control of their business. It is decided by the men in the Rubber business that these two bills are consolidated in interest the passage of one being as bad as that of both. The bills should not pass in any form certainly.

...not without an amendment that Goodyear's representatives past present and future licensees, grantees, assigns, and all claiming or attempting to claim by from or under him or them shall be in no manner restrained or in the use or in any manner subject to pay any tax or tariff for the use of the said invention or any improvement thereon or in the use thereof. There is a deceptive phrase in the Hayward bill which exempts those who have commanded the business since the expiration of the patent (1833) but it applies to none or to only a very few of those who are in the business.

Fred D. Frelinghuysen
by 3d ALexander
January, 1859,

Chaffee, Hayward
L. Lodge

Petition before
Congress
Lodi Station, Kane Co., Ill Jan 59

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

Please send me Patent Office Report for 1857 (Mechanics) and of like Respectfully Yours

Andrew Getlach
A. P. Glazier
Haverhill Centre
Ira, N. H.
asked for 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear sir: It is needless to inform you that our delegation is all Black and Democrats asks no favors of them and we are having a very spirited canvass pending our election which comes off in March. We should like to keep posted on political matters, any favor, address to me be used to the best advantage.

Haverhill, Centre, N. H.
Respectfully yours,
A. P. Glazier.
The Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

I have wrote, this is the third time, as you refer to, which I presume is, because of your absence from Washington, but as by this time, of course, you will have returned to the Capitol, I must renew these my regrets; if it is not asking too much of you, I have any documents or books of some character, to present to the Debating Club of which I am Secretary, I would consider it a special favor, and remember it as such, and if not send me such documents as will be of interest to such a meeting, and that will be greatly favor, for instance, if you can send us the Treasurer's report of all monies, revenue into the treasury, and all monies paid out, and what for, for the years 1857, 1858, or even of preceding years better 1856, it will be of special good taste.
and one that will be remembered as such and you as a benefactor. we are for a society, and ever little good helps no greatly, Mrs. E. B. Washburn has already sent us the Patent Office report for 1857 and we thank him kindly, although, he affords some of us in politer, and no in our belaive.

Yours most Humble Servant

A. A. Jenkins

Secretary of the Yankee

Hollin Lyceum

P.S. I must to A. Jenkins Grocer

Pleas River P. O. Ve Terig county

Illinois
Dr. Sir,

You will greatly oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this as soon as I can obtain your autograph.

Yours truly,

Horace A. Rankin
No. 1800, Chestnut St.

Phila.
Norace L. Nuthans
Jan. 37 Phila
asking autograph

Andwhat?
Blue Point R. R., Wogan & Co.  
Hon. S. B. Douglas,  

Hon. A. Ashley for the introduction of public funds, as he worked hard to elect fully for Logan, and Sec. (1853) is your admirer.

D. (Signature)
J. S. Y. Niell
Dr. J. N. Ashley
Blue Point
Myra Co.
Ill.

Love
Hon. L. A. Douglas

Please send the Patent Office Report on Agriculture for 1857 to
John Ross
Ottawa

And Very Much of His
Constituent, J. R.
Post Office
Haverhill
 Essex Co
 Mass

Hon. J.A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I should be pleased to receive your autograph and by sending you this continue a great favor.

Truly yours

W. A. Ross, D.D.
DD stands for Douglas. Demerit good

Kindly very truly yours

W. A. Ross
Boscawen N. H.

Hon I. A. Douglas

Sir,

Will you favor me with some Congressional speeches on the "Pacific Railroad Bill" and oblige

Yours etc.

W. Jones.
W. Todd
Brearley
Jan. 5th, N. Y.
Akin speeches
New York, N.Y., Jan 1869

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

Would you condescend to favor me with any speech or public document which you shall cause to be printed at the present session of the Senate in which the honor will be clearly represented should an opportunity present itself? I remain your ob't serv.

D. L. Reckwith

[Stated of Chicago, Ill.]
Henry Clay Dean

Postmarked
"Mount Pleasant"
Iowa.

Jan. 1, 1857.

Send manuscript of his speech for revision & advice as to publishing.

Also, enclosed two letters to him from God. Henry A. Wise.

Confidential.

Retained.

App. 12
Baltimore, January 1, 1859.

DEAR SIR:

As one of the claimants, I respectfully call your attention to the Bill now pending in each House of Congress, for the relief of the sufferers from French Spoliations—whose claims to indemnity were bartered to France for public use by our Government in the Convention with France of 1800. The justice of these claims has been acknowledged by many of the most eminent American statesmen, of that number was Mr. Madison, Secretary of State to President Jefferson, after the entire negotiation with France was concluded and all the details of the bargain consummated and fully understood, in 1804, thus lucidly and officially set forth the facts in the case, viz: 1st. "The claims from which France was released were admitted by France, and the release was for a valuable consideration in a corresponding release of the United States from certain claims on them."

All which is further confirmed by the Reports of thirty-seven committees of Congress, by the Resolutions of fourteen State Legislatures, and by the Official Report of President John Q. Adams, and his Secretary of State, Henry Clay.

The justice of these claims has not only been admitted by the eminent men of the Country, and founded in truth—but France admitted the justice of them, and they would long since have been paid by that nation if the Government of the United States had not released it therefrom by the terms of the treaty of 1800.

The United States deprived these claimants of their remedy against France, and that too without any compensation therefor, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which expressly provides "that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation."

Relying upon the justice of these claims, I respectfully invoke your aid, and confidently hope that you will give the Bill now before Congress your cordial and earnest support.

Very respectfully,

Your most obed’nt serv’t,

BEVERLY DIGGS.

Washington, D.C.
Beverly Figge
Balts.
Jan 1, 37
French Carlations
(Private)

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U.S. Senator

My dear Sir,

I have at the request of many Demo

crats written out in a hand

manner. The speech which I deli

vered in Dunleith Illinois.

As it very materially and per

sonally concerns you and your

political career I am unwilling

that it should go to press

without your careful examination

It is asking a great deal at

your hands, but it would be doing

yourself an injustice not to do

submit. If after your criti

cal review of it you think it

best to publish it you will

please send it to John B. Henry

Plainview Town Editor of

The Express & Herald
If however you think anything had better be left out you may have it exchanged. But if after an examination you think I had better not publish I will then be equally obliged that you have it returned to me. Theprinter’s scraps were written by me before delivery. I am negotiating for the Democratic Press in Nebraska. If done it or edited I am of course to make it tell for the Democracy. Therein I enclose a letter from my dear friend Gov. Henry Wise which although it is not marked private I most sincerely keep from all eyes except your own. The Gov. is your friend.

You will please return the letter to me. If a Southern man should be the next President your wise is my choice. If the North & the North I prefer you are the only man in the North who can receive a consideration. I was sorry to hear that you would publish a letter declining the nomination. I trust you will not be silent as your right. Your nomination is a matter beyond your control, and your friends have the power in the Whig Party our people are sorry and the Democrat ashamed.
that you have written his letter in such a spirit. All men mistake
the temper of the country who suppose that personal
malice can be gratified at the expense of the Demo-
Cratic Party.

Please answer me when convenient. I shall never trouble
you except when I think it demanded for your good.

I am very truly yours,

Henry Clay Dean.

If you think this check worth
of service to you, you can have it subjected
in pamphlet form. If so, do you think it...
Hamilton, Jan. 1st, 1837

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sirs,

Permit me to congratulate you on your recent brilliant and successful election to the Senate of the United States, and express a hope that you may achieve a conquest in 1836 over all parties and prejudices in the United States. All have grown, and infinitely more important to all concerns.

It would just be that your View is consummating our Union. God bless your project. The enemy is growing brighter and more terrible each day, and the end of the South is turning towards you as the last stand of their hopes to save the Union from the grasp of Northern fanatics and Southern secessionists. I hope and believe they will not lead us into The wisdom of your course in the frame of

constitution, has been demonstrated by the action of the people of Mexico, and much credit is due you for your sagacity and goodness. The people of the South, under the leadership of the magnanimous Estados, I concluded, permit me to thank you for your good and to hope they may be continued. With sincere assurance of friendship and esteem, I remain, your sincerely,

P. W. Griffin.
J.W. Grimes
Hamilton Co.
Jan. 1, Tenn.
Political
Mr.:

There is a Bill before the Committee on Public Lands to allow the City of Omaha to enter
on Trust over two hundred acres of
land on Trust so I am from Illinois
after June 1812 people open new Illinois
and Nebraska for settlement. I do to all
in the month of November. And with many
kinds, I suspect to my hopes with my
my family left Iowa, Iowa, for Maine.
I found the land that I was trying
development. I was determined to decide to
my family. The people you did some
the actual settlers I file on 160 acres of
land near the 3rd upon which the city
by Omaha Indians. But being a poor
man, they have kept one as yet and 31.
I have written a long letter to Mr. Stewart Chairman of the Committee on Public Land which I request you to ask him to present you to read.

I shall simply copy it & support you in Kanawha County which is the Swan's Belly when Co-Lovejoy crowd Members of Congress who claim the District. I am now suffering you in the Territory and doubts the gold diggers. Bill the means of making a State. I think the majority of us in the Territory will endorse your principles. 

Can pass your respecting the city of Frankfort & I have to do it. Been a Dem. in Kentucky which as we are at the East House to return.

I wish you to examine the Bills before the Vote on it.

Your Ht Sf

P Wildey Hankey
Isaac Harper
Omaha City
Jan. 1, 1862

In reference to a bill allowing Omaha to enter a tract of
1072 acres.
Isaac Harper to Douglas.
2 pp. and endorsement.

Writer was an early settler in Kansas after
Kansas was opened to settlers.
Ask D. to examine the Bill of Congress allowing Omaha to enter a tract of 1000 acres. Tells of land sharks in the new Territory. Expresses desire of people to enter the Union as a state.

Stuart, Mr., Chairman, Committee on Public Lands. Lovejoy, Mr., Member of Congress. Gov. Richardson [of the Terr. of Kansas?]

Gold diggers
Joseph Holt,
Wash, D.C.
Inviting you to attend
Convocation of
Agriculturists.

U.S. PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, January 10th, 1859.

To

Hon. S. A. Douglas, U.S. S.
for Illinois

A convocation of Agriculturists from various parts of the Union will be held at this office on Monday 3d inst., following day at 10 o'clock, A.M.

You are respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH HOLT,
Commissioner.
The Magnetic Telegraph Company,
Morse Lines,
North, South, East and West,
Connecting with the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Morse's Telegraph.

TO THE TELEGRAPHING PUBLIC.
The Magnetic Telegraph Company assumes no responsibility for errors or delay in transmitting messages by Lines over which they have no control, nor will they be responsible for errors committed by their own employees, unless messages are repeated back to the sender, for which 50 per cent. of their regular charges will be made. Due diligence and good faith are guaranteed.

CENTRAL OFFICE—No. 43 Wall Street.
BRANCH OFFICES—Astor House, (within the Hotel),
Right Hand Entrance to American Museum.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dated Phila, Jan. 1, 1858,

Rec'd, New York, 1858, 12 o'clock, 13 min. M.

To Mr. Stephen A. Douglas.

Your reception here will be most brilliant—a large Committee will leave here Sunday night and await upon you Monday morning at ten o'clock. It is proposed that you leave New York at two o'clock, Monday afternoon and arrive in Philadelphia at seven in the evening when you will be received with salutes and fireworks on Tuesday. You will be welcomed at Independence Hall by the Mayor of the City and afterwards introduced to
your political friends, this programme will be advertised in the press weekly. If this arrangement is satisfactory, reply—

W. E. Lehman
Chairman
Eugene Ahern
C. E. Kamekly
J. W. Forney

100/205
San Francisco Cal
Jan" 1, 1859

Now Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

Allow me on this New Year day, and from this far off land, to congratulate you that at last accounts you were enjoying your usual health and surrounded by those circumstances of success and prosperity which contribute so largely to the happiness you enjoy. Nor does it seem to me out of place once to allude to the struggles you have so recently passed through and which have culminated in a triumph so signal. That your course may be onwards is the sincere wish of your friend and

O. W. U. R. [Signature]

P. S. Please present my compliments to
Mrs Douglas with my best wishes for her health and happiness. G.H.R.
Ger. N. Ringgold
U.S.A.
San Francisco
Cal.

Congratulations

Dixons
Illinois, Champaign Co.,

Pontiac, Jan. 1st, 1839.

Hon. J. W. Burroughs,

Dr. Sir,

Your goodness will permit me to say to you that I think I have a just claim upon Congress for remuneration for my own services as Surgeon of a Battalion of Militia in the War of 1812. I was at the Battle of Oswego, N.Y., assisted Col. Mitchell, Surgeon in Dressing the wounded soldiers who were wounded in that Battle & in the retreat when the British made a landing & took from us the fort at that place. I was ordered out three times & spent in all about 15 days. I also attended our poor wounded Militia at home & also sick and wounded soldiers drest on the road. I do not know of one officer living of that Brigade & the soldiers are dead or gone I know not where. Besides all this, my father who volunteered in most all the Battles of the north, Bankers Hill, the taking of Burgoyne &c. left for his children one thousand dollars Continental Money which he deposited in the archives of a Masonic Lodge in Scituate, Massachusetts. To this deposit I am the only rightful owner being the last of the Wicks family of my father family.
My own affidavit & my Commission in all 
the matter I mean of evidence which I 
know that I can offer in support of my claim on the 
Government, I may be that the 1500 Continental Money is yet in safe keeping. 
Now I think it no more than justice that 
Congress allow me a portion. I offer a lot of 
money to help me through life's journey 
with much confidence I trust will hold 
true to this my claim, and show this to our Senator Douglas who don't understand 
me in perfecting my claim.

Yours truly, 

Jonathan Swell, 

aged 72, 

I will send out my commission 
do you if called for, 

Please write 
to me and let me know what 
my chance it is to obtain any thing.

Thcore with the won me 
leaves long his case.
Hon. J. M. Barrows
Member Congress
City Washington
Memphis, Jan. 1, 1859.

Dear Judge:

I am induced to drop your a line, after reading the card of Jones of Iowa & the letter of Middletown. Their purpose is manifestly to make you do something imprudent. Will you please keep a control upon yourself & do nothing in passion, simply to resent an apparent indignity, which is the only possible way they now have to destroy you. I write this upon impulse; but I feel a conviction that I am right and think I understand the deliberate purpose of your enemies.

Consult Arnold Harris. He is your friend, you can now afford to be deliberate & take advantage of
The disappointments & temper of your enemies - keep cool and on purpose disappoint your enemies by your conduct. The man that is specially after you has not yet appeared. You know who I mean. The North West cannot have two great men in the democratic party at the same time. If he gives you proper public cause, do as you please - until then wait. My own deliberate opinion is that you should pay no attention to the call of honor. I write in haste, would be glad to hear from you.

Your friend,

[Signature]

We beg leave to inform you that Mr. George W. Ward today becomes a partner in our house, and that he and our R. P. Hunt, will reside permanently in the city and give constant attention to business. Our R. J. Ward will always be here from October to June.

Our aim will be to do a safe, prudent business, and you may rely on our giving strict attention to your interest: all cotton consigned to us is insured unless otherwise ordered by the owner.

Respectfully,

WARD, HUNT & CO.

ROBERT J. WARD..........................GEO. W. WARD..........................ROBERT P. HUNT.