Richmond, Va. Feb 10th 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir:

Will you do me the favor to send me the "Patent Office Report" for 1857, if you have it. I have applied to the Hon. Commissioner, but the Office have none.

I should be pleased to receive the favor at any time.

I am Sir,

Respectfully your old Ser.

C. Bradley
C. Bradley
Richmond
Feb. 10 - 72

[Handwritten note: Chipoyct. of repub.
2end. Feb. 15]
Boonsboro Washington Co. Md.
Feb 10th, 1859

Mon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

Although I am and have been an indefatigable "American," yet I admire your course for the last few years and will be thankful for anything that you may be kind enough to send me at any time.

Yours with great respect,

Silas Browning
Silas Browning
Browning
Washington Co
Md
Oct. 10.
Ashland


Baltimore, July 10th 59

Mr. R. H. Douglass

I would take it as a great favour if you could send me the patent office report and benedict. Please send them to Annapolis, Maryland.

Your truly,

[Signature]
Jas. Condy
Hancock
Feb. 10 Md
Askship documents
Troy, Feb 10, 1857

To S.C. Douglas

Dear Sir:

As we are collecting the autographs of the noticeable men of our country, will you please oblige me with yours? We remain yours truly,

J. H. Lanier

C.R. Hicks

Denote J. H. Lanier
143 First St.
Troy, N.Y.
J. K. Sanden
O. R. Hicks
Fancy
Feb. 10
N.Y.

Autographs
Sterling Feb 16th 1839

Hon J. A. Douglas

If it is not
presumptuous of me, will you then
send me the 
Pendleton or any other, I see
that Harrison is sending it
to certain ones in this district.
If this is an unreasonable request,
do not send it.

Yours with respect
James Galt

To  Mr. and a Nephew
Hon Hugh Wallace
I would like to have
you obtain some lands there
for me. But do not feel justified
in asking you for I suppose you
have already to much of Pendleton's business.

Mr. Hall
Jan. 18th, 1848

Sr.,

I am at the point of writing a letter to you...

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Lorve, Feb. 10, Mass.

To Mr. Stephen A. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

Being about to collect the autographs of some of the distinguished men of the country it would give me great pleasure to receive yours that I may place it with others which I hope to receive as soon as I may find time to apply for them.

Yours very Respectfully,

Edward J. Hunt

Lorve.

City Bank of Racine,  
Racine, Wisconsin, July 10th, 1859.  

SIR,  

Will you be good enough to send me the documents of the last session. Feeling under many obligations for past favors, I take the liberty to make the request.

Some few of us have been talking about organizing a "Douglas Club" & any documents that you might have would be useful for reference. Reading at the club rooms.

Yours truly.  

Wm. M'Conihe.
Mr. McComick
Racine
Oct. 10
Miss
Hannah Davis
Birdsville, Sarrans County, Texas, February 10th, 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

There is quite a desire for information respecting the condition & resources of Sonora & Chihuahua in Sarrans County and as Chief Justice I am requested by many to try and obtain the best information that has been upon the subject. And though not of your constituency, the subject may be before long that you will take the interest. And believing that if there is any publication or lapse printed for the use of Congress that may obtain them through your kindness.

And at the same time I remain yours respectfully.

[Signature]

Wm. Douglas
Mr. Longo

Riceville
Feb. 28

Ima Chisholm
July 10th, 1857.

Hon. A. H. Douglas, Dear Sir,

Can you, without too much trouble, ascertain the vote cast in each of the different counties of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, for each of the different presidential candidates, at the late election, '56?

If this can be done, and in round numbers, give me the majority, whether Democratic or Republican, of the Southern and Northern halves of each of those States separately, and also of the Southern halves thereof, so that I can have the relative vote of these two different portions of the above named States.

If you can, and will by mail, answer either of the above inquiries, I will consider myself under obligations, therefor, notwithstanding I desire the information much less for a private than a public purpose.

As far as Illinois alone is concerned, I am quite sure you can most readily do it. If you cannot get the other States named, please inform me to such persons as you think best can and will.

Yours, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

Thomas J. Rice
Hambrook village, Me.
Mrs. J. Rice
Hamleyville
Feb. 15th
[signature]
Confidential.

Boston, Feb. 10, 1859.

My dear Judge,

I hear almost every day, encouraging news from New Hampshire. I trust, ere this reaches you, that you have written a letter for reasonable circulation throughout the state. Altho’ I am opposed to any individual as I am, to the writing of letters to political bodies by such prominent men as yourself, yet in this case, when New Hampshire is so near political redemption, I think it would have a most salutary effect. Write, I beg of you, at once, if you have not already done so, for whatever gain the Democrats may make there will be attributed to your letter.

Your friends in Massachusetts, will, undoubtedly, give you her entire vote in the Charleston convention, all things being now equal. For God’s sake! Take care of yourself and don’t lose, by any action of yours, one jot of the opportunity which you now enjoy in the hearts of the People. Reserve yourself for the great...
Event, in which you are destined to take political part. All the conservative republicans are with you now, and will never leave you, so long as you stand upon the same platform of principles which you now occupy.

We have commenced the work to secure your re-election to the Senate. May let me hear from you as often as your public duties will allow. Heaven bless you. Best respects to your amiable lady.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Edward Riddle

[Address]
Ed. Riddle
Boston
Feb. 10, 1859
Potter
Answered
Feb. 14
Kensington, Feb 10th 1859

Sir:—Having no acquaintance in Washington of whom I would willingly ask a favor, I am at the present time being represented by the blackest kind of Black Republican—men with the exception of one decentiate who misrepresents the public sentiments of the state in a manner more reprehensible than even the Republican themselves. I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in thus addressing you, after knowing you what I hope may be considered a good cause. I wish to obtain a copy of Douglass Bill of Rights, if it can be had without involving to much trouble, & if you will have the kindness to send it to my address I will place me under great obligation. Respectfully yours, J.W. Sharp
A. M. Sharp
Kingsfield
Wayne Co
Feb. 10

Wants a copy of
Dann's bill
Answered
Mar. 27
Row of Me. Febr 10 1854
Hand of Douglas
Dear Sir

Allow me if your please
one of the many thousands
of your Illinois admirers
supporters, to address you
this familiarly. A few months
since, I had the distinguished
honor of feeling the first and
only yourself in this city, devoted
to the candidate to your support.

I allude to the Democrat Thurlow,
whose copy of which, I hereby
maligns to your attention. I
simply desire to express to
you, if consistent with
your views, to forward any
whatever public document
you may find of your
impartial.
"Dear Sirs & Gentlemen,

Please refer to my proposal which was of much value to me during the time of the American War of Independence. I hope you will be pleased to comply with this request. I am enclosing the papers for your information.

At Oswego,

Your's truly,

A. Springsteen,

Late Capt. John Flennor"
Washington, Feb 10th, 1859

Sir,

In further reply to the implication against me in regard to the sale of the half township of land referred to in the papers enclosed by you, I beg leave to add and to declare that the sale was made by the Governor & Council with a sole view to the benefit of the State of Maine; and that I, as one of that Council, was neither directly or indirectly interested in said sale, nor did I ever expect or did ever receive any advantage, compensation or interest either in the land or the receipts therefor, or in any other manner whatsoever; and that all statements, to the contrary, I indignantly pronounce to be untrue.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name] Riggin.
Benjamin
Washington
Feb. 10, 1856
In relation to
Charges
1859
h0
Sir: I have the honor to send a copy of my paper the "St. Albans Democrat" herewith. I respectfully invite your attention to a marked article from a friend E. M. Strodeley Esq. of this town, who had a sick interview with a certain "giant" out West somewhere. I wish I had been in his place & shaken the giant's hand.

In calling your attention to this funny article I ought to ask your forgiveness for your time is greatly occupied just now at Head Quarters; but you can hand it to Mrs. Douglas to read if you have no time to smile.

Your friend & Respectfully,

Myron F. Wilson
Newport, Lake Co., Ill.
February the 11th A.D. 1859
Hon. L. A. Douglas
Sir: last week I received a letter from the Clerk of our Legislature congratulating me on being a Douglas Democrat, he marked his letter, “Confidential.” So you may understand me, I was much surprised at his communication, tho’ very thankful it being from an entire stranger to a strangely in advance not being. He must he of an extremity, generous, disinterested, nature.
to seek a "mobocracy" in Lake County. However, there are good
reasons for leaving here, and quite a "sprinkling" of the true
truth. The encouragement that there is and we hope by apportioning
it to bring all, or at least a majority, to rejoice in the truth.
One more such campaign as the last will open the eyes of the major-
ity of the first Congressional District. Friend Hooker does
a "Land offices" business, last fall in Lake, and I think he will
not "wear in" till doing.
Yours truly, I. A. Moore.
Helen M. T. Ayres
Penn Yan
Feb. 9.

Asking autograph
sent Feb. 11

How I. P. Douglas,
My dear Sir,

Will you favor a 'sister Democrat' with your autograph?

With reverence
Helen M. T. Ayres
Feb. 1857
Penn Yan
Yale Co.
R. V.
Yardley, July 11, 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
My Dear Sir,

A number of our political friends have asked me to send the questions on the other side to you, asking even (if not inconsiderably) if you would be so kind as to give us your opinions upon them. We differ as to what each side means, as they have been mutually expressed in each branch. It is done for no other purpose than to settle a difference of opinion among ourselves, as to whom we should in any case be inclined to support. I hope that you will not consider me too obstinate.

Yours,

Luther C. Carter
Feb. 11, 1859

1. Does the decision of the U.S. Court make the Constitution establish slavery in the territories, or public domain?

2. Will common law protect it there?

3. Can Congress make any special enactments for its protection, subject from which as would be necessary for the protection of any kind of property?

4. Can the people while under territorial government make any laws binding upon the public domain, which shall either establish, or abolish, slavery?

5. Can the people of a territory all the sovereign powers of the people of a state, until they are authorized by Congress to organize a state government?

6. If the Constitution establishes slavery in the territories, can Congress or the people of a territory abolish it so long as such territory is under territorial government?
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Pleeville, 11 July 1859

Dear Stephen A. Douglas,

Mary & Mrs.

Having recently been informed by various means, the relationship existing between us, I write this letter as an appeal to your charity. I am suffering under reversals of fortune. My husband having died a few years since and leaving a large family of children. And my health being inferior and susceptible of every description, attending me, I write to you for such a sum of money as your superior judgment may think proper to send me. This is my last chance. Will you see a few moments, think of suffering children.
with a widowed mother whose
heart almost bleeds to hear the
eyes for bread and there is
none. If your heart is not
angered may God appoint it
patial to the eye of a Suffering
widow, ope is the prayer of
my poor wishes. May the blessing
of heaven rest on you and your
and earth. And when done with
time, may your find a resting
place with God. Till you please
let me hear from you. Yours Truly
Clary Claypoole

P.S.

My Address is

Perrinville Pittsgrove
County, N.J., I then give you
many reform if you wish.
Belleville, February 11th, 1859.

Dear Sir:

Last year, when you were present here, we had conversation about starting a genuine Democratic News-Paper, which we need very much to give us a Democratic majority in our County.

I found some good editors who will undertake to start a good Democratic Newspaper, but he wishes to have a capital on hand of $500 for two years—without paying interest. I am willing to sign $100 at this capital, you promise to me by above opinion to do some part of your self by starting of such a Newspaper, and wish now you would answer me if and what your subscription will be in this case.

I am respectfully,

Your's obedient servant,

Honorable A. A. Douglas

T. ERVIN

Washington, D.C.
Serin Emma
Belleville
Oct. 11
Ill
A German paper
Delivered Y
Mr. Farlin
Chicago
Feb. 10, 59

The Bankruptcy Law
and speech

Senator Douglas,

Sir,

I notice by a recent telegraph, that the Bankruptcy Law is about being brought up for consideration, being deeply interested in its success (not on my own account) but of several very near friends, who are not through their own fault, but in consequence of the recent pressure greatly in need of such e
...Any steps you may take to forward the... Matter will be fully appreciated, and should be ever in my heart, to reciprocate. Shall certainly do so.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. Fales
Salem Station, Richland County, Ohio, May 11, 1859

To Honble. J. Douglas

Dear Sir after my Respects to J. W. that I am a warm friend of yours. I formerly lived in Illinois, where I am again to live at Bridgewater P. Office Williams Co. Ohio. Will you be so kind and send me the proceeding of Congress to the P. Office as I am going in the North for Douglas please Remind me when the names I will Remind your Direct year papers to Michael Jenkins.

Bridgewater P. Office
Williams Co.
Ohio
Charles Lokes
Bridgfortu
Feb. 11
Speech
Saint Louis Mo
Feb 11th 1857

To A. A. Longley

Sir,

Will you do me the favor to send me the
Patent Office Reports for the past year. I am not acquainted
with any Member from this State. I shall be on hand
for Assistant when you require it in this State.

Yours very

Respectfully,

A. H. Ketchem
Centu Village Feb. 11 1839

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Will you have the kindness to send me a copy of the U.S. Patent Office Report also the report of the Expedition to Japan — and very much obliged,

Yours Truly,

E. H. Newbold

Centu Village

Boorne
E. P. Northrop
Centre Village
Feb. 15
Ashleigh's
Best respects
Middletown, N.Y.
Oct. 11th 1859

Hon. A. Douglas.

My dear Sir,

I am collecting the autographs of the most distinguished statesmen of our country, and if applicable to your views or such matters as I should be pleased to add yours to the number.

Accepting this note with your approval,

I remain your respectfully,

John (Signature)

Postman
John J. Ring
Middleton
N. Y.

Feb 12.

askipanograph

Arrived July 12th 1889

4 30

Liverpool
Sirs,

I have heard this note as you observe because I am yet on the Bench and deem it improper to have my name mixed up in politics while holding that position. And again because from accidental relations heretofore, of which, believe, you may have been aware, I was among those who were disposed to give you a favorable consideration.

nor am I yet prepared to do so, although the partition between us now is very narrow and may be wholly obliterated, or widened as you may show during us from my own views of which I deem those on which the Democratic party must finally granate, if they will have hereafter any centre of unity.

I have great admiration for your battle and victory of last fall—the greatest in the battles of party and poltical warfare. I then you can have in sympathy with those men who would ostracize you—that is the word—

from the Democratic Party. We have tolerated wider differences of opinion in other eminent men without enforcing any law against them. I doubt how the President could stand the measure of any
Democratic test. And in my judgment you or the Democratic Party are essential to each other. There is a seemingly
realistic disintegration of the party going on at this time.
Many of our men in their blind zeal for favorites or for abstract conceptions are hastening the dissolution
of the old elements, and none of them, not only have
any national popularity or power for reconstruction.
None of them have that personal national favor which can
now hold all the shades of opinion together in unity of
the common purpose. As an example:
On the subject of the Tariff Mr. Buchanan must
lose the South + not gain the West or North; on
the Pacific railroad he can only hold sections +
there he can only hold from the occasion; on
the subject of slavery, he must lose the entire
north as an electing party. But as it now
stands is a will o' the wisp.

How in such a state of disintegration what
is it can the bond of union? The old con-
servative element of the Democratic Party, that
which brought so many old line Whigs to
vote for Mr. Buchanan, in the belief that the
constitutions of the Union was in danger and the convi-
tion that the first construction of the organic law
was as essential to save both against the latitudinarian
view of the aristocratic sentiment as formerly. The democratic
party believed that it was necessary to save the
country against the corruptions incident to monopo-
ly and the tendencies thereto believed to exist which
would lead us back to the oligarchies of Egypt.
Here is my judgment in the safety of the country.
THE man who can most boldly & clearly
place himself on that prominent position
in, must be prepared, the man of the hour
for the demagogue party to sustain & support.
You have the aspiring ability to do so, if you
see your way clearly of your head is
in it. What is now involved in it?

in Reduction of the expenses of the government
to its lowest actual necessities. For reduce
them to their standard and their constant
pressure on the legislation will soon again release
them to an enormous bulk: and there should be
no half way in the reform—else it will be
practically ineffectual, and will produce no
Influence on the public mind in consequence of
and protection and insignificant results.
2. A tariff modified to conform to this end
therefore may be incidentally protective.
Yet there is danger here that in adopting a measure
for protection may be sacrificed, there is a principle
in incidental protection. The reasoning seems valid,
that these 10 per cent duties, such as the 20 per cent duties
are, are nearly like us - in some articles the inclusion of the article - in others it may not be the
price of the article. It may not be the most conduc-
tive to revenue. Whether the article would be
paid. This is the first principle of incidental pro-
tected by the machinery of the government, for revenue. The machinery
for protection, which primarily involves a principle as
incident to revenue, is the free list, and this should
be strictly limited to articles not produced in
the country.
3. Some may define principle for limiting the powers of
the state on the subject of Prof. Bright. Here you are
supposed to be last-dimension. I could go the
construction of the Pacific R R outside of the States.

4. Slavery. I maintain that neither Congress, a territorial legislature, have authority over the subject in a territory. I can convey my idea best by illustration: so here I have done. The Union, the Constitution recognizes the State, if you will permit this political solecism, for the States create the Union and the Constitution recognizes them in their legal and constitutional rights and capacities. The Federal Government is bound to protect these. The citizen of the ship's his slaves at Norfolk for 800 dollars at sea he is under the protection of the flag he and his peculiar property. Here the government is bound to protect, because he is on the floating territory. The jurisdiction in transitus wherever it may be of the U.S. His right of property is and must be recognized by the said government has no authority to discriminate except upon war relations. Hence clearly the said government not only has no
capacity to discriminate, but under protest, I trust, because the citizen is within its jurisdiction with his right of property as fixed by his statutes as a citizen of Begin. But he goes into a territory - a territory of the U.S. Then the Federal government can no more make discriminations than it could on the floating territory. Thus the right of property becomes a federal constitutional (quasi) right of property in the citizen. Until the right is perfected by some constitutionally recognized measure it is the right of the citizen. You can have that on a boat. And, even on the territory, he is not thrown upon his common law right of property, but upon his state right of property as recognized by the constitution of the state and the territorial action of the Federal government.

It follows as a corollary from this, that a natural law organization on shore lends nor in a territory can deprive one of my right of property. There can be no legislation in a territory, where there is no constitution, where there can be no constitutional authority to legislate which can interfere with this constitutional right of property. It is constitutional, although not expressly recognized by that instrument.
because in the constitutional action of the government there are rights which it is bound to recognize and protect.

I intended to have called on you personally after having been at your reception or party of Messrs these occur to me, but my business at the shortness of my stay at Washington prevented.

With Respect to

gro[10] Thompson
Whitrig Va
feb 11 1854

Hon. S. L. Douglass.

The unbridled power of the F.M. just should be limited.

The preaching privilege should be abolished as the least means of abolishing or correcting the abuses of the public printing.
Gen. A. Thompson
Wheeling
Feb. 11 74
Political
Feb. 11, 1857
Ashing Interview

Washington, D.C.

Mr. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I addressed a note to you a few days since, not receiving a reply up to this time. Let me think it may have miscarried, or perhaps the forwarding of the note may have caused it to remain aside.

Here I must accomplish what I desire which is a private interview. The interview would be of no service to either if caused not receive your confidence. To do this I would say that I wish to be with the letter of introduction from Hon. S. C. Siddle, N. Y.

Hon. W. H. S. Judah, N. Y.

Hon. J. C. Allen, Clerk of House.

My business is your own and that if your friend A writes to me up to 10 o'clock he will be received at
Room 20 South Wing of Capitol

Reply Geo B. Friday