Richmond
March 25th 1853

Hon. Mr. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I received the copies of your speeches on the slavery question and thank you for them. They will not be overlooked by the conservative and true men of the country.

May I so far tax your attention as to ask you to come me at your earliest convenience (if you have time by you) a copy of your report as Maine men of the Mass., who has the Compromise of 1850? With my views and the contest now going on in
This state and I would be very glad to have you.

As I wrote you in the first packet - you are my first choice of all men for the campaign of 1860, and I believe you will be the nominee.

The voters in my state will knock the assassins into line. Kentucky and S. Carolina and Georgia will have their terms. You stood alone from the North last.

If Oregon does not get the nomination - her assassins will be for you (I think) for the next reason of the South, get the nomination in 1860. New Jersey is gone forever, whereas, if they are bitter with us, you get the nomination and they will have a better chance in 1864.

Your most

Yours truly

G.T. Helm}
Mr. M. Harmon
Mr. M. Carmel
Ives, Illinois
asked Mexican Boundary Survey.

Mr. Carmel, 111.
March 25th, 1859.

Honor. S. A. Douglass,
Washington, D.C.

G. W. Lees.

Permit
me to request that you will send
me the reports of the survey of
the Mexican Boundary, I have nev-
er received any but 20's from
you although I have often
requested them and have fought
the Democratic fight in this and
the counties of White and Edwards
with probably more zeal and to
better effect than any other
person in any of the three
Counties and have advocated
the doctrine as you now ad-
vocate it ever since the question
of Popular Sovereignty was so broached that it became a subject of discussion. In '54, Mr. Bell and I were the only persons in this County who dared adhere to the doctrine you proclaimed—"we believe, adhered to, and fought for them, and now the believers in Popular Sovereignty are enumerated by upon the largely in the assent in this section of country. I do not make this statement for the purpose of claiming that you should favor me with documents, but merely to show that I labor for the principle which you and all true Democrats uphold, and that favor bestowed on me will not be wasted on one who has been inactive in the cause.

Who has shirked responsibility, or who has been backward in promoting the interest of the Democratic Party, hoping that this may meet with a response by any becoming the recipient of the books I desire,

I remain, Respectfully,

[Signature]
Hartford, March 25, 59

Hon. S. H. Douglas,

My Dear Sir,

I read your kind letter just as I was preparing to meet you in N.Y.

I heartily sympathize with you and your family in this sudden affliction, and I can but acknowledge the hope that your eldest son may be spared to contribute to the domestic happiness and felicity of your so recently happy and affectionate family.

I have watched the telegraphic news, and the absence of any positive announcement of your son's decline or of decline strengthening my faith & hope that all will be well with you.

I was very elated that you should make the acquaintance of the Democracy of Gram, and I understand Mr. Burr has written you as Chairman of your State Central Committee soliciting your aid in the Canvass.

Should your son's health justify your leaving, I hope you will respond to the request, so I shall not doubt our welfare would be very effectually promoted thereby, and the propagation of your principles can do you no personal harm in this latitude.

Wheeler & Senator Wilson are holding forth to a large and engaged audience here this evening. Southern Alcavancy is the theme, the argument is principally cash.
Your Honour gave you great credit for your solemnity and uprightness, but qualified by saying that all the rest of us were "doughy and half-witted.

Of the spirit of the God you are fully capable of judging, what I wish is that you Courage before the stern ascendency and speak the words of Truth to stubborn men. I have no doubt that such a proceeding would be of essential service to us.

Do not fail to write me if you can come. With kind regards to Mrs. Douglas and family.

Yours ever Charles.

A. C. Palmer.
Chas. F. Baldwin

Mt. Vernon

June

Mar. 26, 1859

Receipt of my speech

25 c.

Mt. Vernon 6 March 26, 1859

Wm. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I notice by the Cincinnati Enquirer that you have issued a pamphlet entitled "Speech in opposition to the proposition to enact a Slave Code by Congress for the Territories and in defense of the rights of the Territories to legislate on the subject of Slavery for themselves." Would you be so kind as to favor me with a copy, under many obligations for your favor. I would be thankful for that.

Very respectfully,

Chas. F. Baldwin
Office of the
Manchester Cotton & Wool Manufacturing Company
Richmond, Va. March 26, 1869

Hon. A. D. Douglas,

My Dear Sir,

Having wrote to several of my personal friends, Members of Congress, and to Commissions, etc., of the Patent Office for a copy of the Patent Office Report, Mechanical, and learning that all the copies at their disposal were exhausted, and that by applying to you, you could probably furnish me a copy, if you can spare me a copy, I shall be greatly obliged to you, and will reciprocate the favour at any time when in my power. Accept my thanks for copy of speech on your intervention which you sent me and which I have shown to several of my friends who approve of the sentiments therein expressed with sentiments of esteem and respect. I remain,

Yours truly,

Wm. Bradley
Wm. Bradley
Richmond


Send Patent Office Report

send
W. S. Hotel
March 26, 1859

Dear Sir,

Hon. A. Shaw of our State has requested me to send him some fifty copies of the speeches recently delivered by you on the "slave code" question.

I have been confined to my room by sickness since the adjournment, and have been unable to do so. Will you please have them sent to his address at home (Savannah) and oblige.

Yours truly,

C. B. Chandler

Hon. S. A. Douglas

I shall leave for home as soon as well enough; but will call before going.
Boston Mass. March 26th, 1839

Dear Sir,

Will you be so kind as to send one of your many friends at the East three of your late speeches in reply to Mr. Burr's, also some of your New Orleans speeches, which I desire to have in the hands of some who as yet, don't perfectly see their way clear, and a minute that Mr. Calhoun's speech will aid him, I make this request.

Yours Respectfully,

H. Clay
162 State St.
Boston
Phil. March 26, 1857

Dear S. A. Douglas,

Washington

Dear Sir,

Much to my disappointment, I failed to see you in New York, and as I have very urgent business in N.Y., I must return there to-day, my intention was to go to Washington, but I shall now be able to do so, will you do me the favor to send as soon as possible the MS in your hands to Mr. Sheahan, or to our house in Chicago, we are very anxious to commence the work at an early day, as it is highly important for all that the book should lie before the people.

I had an interview with Mr. Smith of this City last Eve, he spoke of his desire to issue a volume of your speeches, it is my impression that Mr. Sheahan’s plan is to embrace your most important speeches in his work, and all events we wish to cover the ground.
"As produce just such as shall as well please you, we are not particular about it, would it not be well to issue and leave in two volumes?"

Vol. I. Biography

Vol. II. Speeches

We shall feel very sorry to see Mr. Smith issue a work such as he has suggested, as it would ruin Mr. Shaw's and ours prospects.

Mr. S. has spent a vast deal of labor and labor. He has spent money on his works, and it is only justice that his interests should be protected.

You will, if you please, do me the honor to answer my queries. Canst of Derby, Jackson, New York, I shall leave for home early in the week.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

[Signature]
J. B. Corbe
Chicago
Mar. 26. 86
Biographical
New York, Mar. 26th, 1859

My Dear Sir—

Having spent a

month in New York to

satisfy myself that there

is nothing the least here

to carry out my enterprise,

I am about to go to the

South. Before doing so,

I would be glad to have

a talk with you on

public & political matters,

and more especially if

you will return to
The City soon, I suppose?

You need not be told of my predictions in your favor, believing that you have the power to bear it worse to be at the head of a young progressive nation. You know too, that the current is running pretty fast & strong, I trust not very deep against you just now, as the South. What I want is to hear something of your own view, please, to see if I can eventually see or have do my part to meet & turn this current in your favor. Being sure of being right myself, I am not afraid to brave the current, but it is just such a case as with my taste & temper. / /

When the main point is to see now wherever in the logic of every side of the question is made in the Territorial cancellation are constantly running into paradoxes by trying to carry both of the doctrines of intervention or non-intervention...
water on both shoulders.

Congress has power over Territory in the Territories or it has not. If it has, then we can prohibit or abolish, as well as permit or establish, clearly that want of power that drives us to non-intercourse. That non-intercourse carries the subject to the people of the Territories, of lands as in the dead Sea, in "Equitable Sovereignty." And then, what is "Equitable Sovereignty?"

To-day, when the legislature, power of the Territory is committed for one purpose, it is one thing, while tomorrow, while in power for another thing, i.e. to
from a constitution precedent to admission into the Union.

Is it another thing? Where does it begin and where does it end? These questions puzzle me. I do not see my way clearly through them. I have no idea you are right, but I want to know it. All the debate on this subject came up while I was in Mexico, and cut off by resolution for communication with home.

The morning debate you had with a number of Southern Senators just before the adjournment was not satisfying to my mind on either side. There must
be a very out of fashion labyrinth, if your clear "head must be the clue to it; any can I wish to be enlightened, or when I am, satisfactorily to pursue to go home to take off clothes, "that is many one thing at you---The true Democracy of Oregon, Alabama & Mississippi will bear it respect any utterings of as the Bushman has but a spy creept downly own by the most Mannish treatment perfecting all my respect for him as a gentleman as well as confidence in

[Name]
Mr. R. Hamlin

Annexed: Plan 2

R.yl.

Mr. A. Hamlin

Annexed: Plan 2

1411 12th Street

March 26

12 A.M.

[Signature]

March 24

[Signature]
Treasure of N.Y. was a Commission under Pierce to appraise Indian First Looms in Kansas. I have just been elected to the State Senate in my district here and well known by Gen. Cuff, having addressed many public meetings in which with him in 1863 & am a good deal on the stump in this state.

It would please me much to be put upon your list permanently but at all events I hope you will find it convenient to gratify me at this present time.

Very Respectfully
Your most Obedt

Walter Harriman
Hon. S.A. Douglas.

Direct to Wrenn's at Warren.
J. M. Seafield
Hartford
Conn.

Mar. 29

Office of Hartford Daily and Weekly Post,
No. 258 Main Street,
Room 2, Over Bank of Hartford Co.

Hartford, March 26, 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Our campaign is marrying on;—we are in the very heat of the contest. The Republicans are really frightened, and they are scouring the country over for speakers. The greatest slaughters seem to be made in Bishop—your political friends, and the friends of the Administration are alike being hunted down by them. I know personally, of your having friends in the canvass; they have been flattered with the hope that you would visit the State, believing it lay in your power to assist them through the canvass. But your busy
soul was called back to Washington has sent a while to their prospects. The object of my present writing is to ask you, if you can consistently with your own views and feelings, to give me a word — a sentiment, relative to our approaching election, that you will allow me to use publicly. It will greatly enhance our party's prospects. It will help me, and I honestly believe will do you great good. I'm sure it is perhaps ask you more of you than you may feel disposed to grant, in that case I know well any reasonable and pardon the presumption. My paper is known and recognized as being in your interest, and it would be aqualification to any of your feelings, to give the public some substantial evidence that you personally so recognized.
Mar 26th 54

My Dear Son,

I leave this money for Pennsylvania to see my family. Therefore I am obliged to forego the pleasure of dining with you today. I will return here on Thursday morning, if you are at home I will be sure on Tuesday.

Yours Very Truly,

W. E. Vandeventer

To Mr. E. A. Douglas
W. C. Templeton
Washington

Regret not being able to dine with you.
Salem, Mass. Mar 27, 1857

My dear Sir:

I send you with this mail a jacket containing a programme of our Jefferson Celebration. We hoped to have a letter from you in reply to our invitation, but will see that these letters have that good letter. May we not expect one from you.

Respectfully yours,

Anna J. Davis
Washington. G.B. Long
Rural Retreat, Coles Co, Illinois

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Sir,

Desiring a copy of the Patent Office Reports and knowing that you occupy the highest office in Congress from this state, I take the privilege of asking you to send me one and oblige your humble servant.

Dwight W. Avery, March 28, 1859

P.S. Please send me some garden seeds.
Culomna  March 28, 1857

Mr. S. A. Douglass: I must write to you and let you now that I ask you for some land some time ago. The first place to build on and the next to rent but now I want to say so I only found out that you sold the land that you have built on. Mr. Mury said that you and the land so I went to the Reece's fire and asked who paid the tax on that party with they told me that you did so I went to the Army, if the Br. C. & P. of sec. 36, T. 37, R. 14 East of the Michigan Central railroad it contains mostly all soil except about three acres at the most Mr. Mury had his land surveyed but he says that his line was more east than the surveyor said it so that would leave me no land on that party but I shall not leave a foot stand on your land if he puts the fence there Mr. Mury wanted to drive us off of that land but I shall go tell you some
and told me you, it want to buy that party that I mentioned I will pay you cash for it I am not able to buy a big piece of land so I think that will be enough for me you will not profit that piece much any way may not care for the poor he thinks he can live with out assistance but no man now where he is nor how he may prosper but I think that you are no such a man I got it enclosed speech pamphlet and wish I supposed come from you I thought that they on the same few long more in it but write to me soon and tell me no matter you will sell it or not and give me the first chance as I have built a house on it nothing more but wish me letter to find you in good health and remain your an ungrateful friend

Martin Felton

was you write direct to Herculand
Martin Petton
Blue Island
Ill.

May 25
Wants to try prospect

April 7

Am
My dear Douglas: from your letter of February I have notified him before measures. He says you misunderstand him. The allusion to the re-election of the second to the care of the house was a compromise an allusion. It was a question about the conference for your convenience. We are going soon to a meeting, but ship he is off. So

my esteemed dearest, and I barely know what to say. I showed him your note to me, which pleased him.
I never saw one more unfixed. Have and a motion here is very
now I mean among it. But I confess that
the rest occur it is, having many in a moment as I once
have wished. You
must have it wrong.

Your,

J. H.

B.

St. Louis

The Co.

June 23, 1859.
J. B. F. Winney
Phila.

Nov. 28.

Received Nov. 29
Fort Yamhill Oregon
March 28th 1859

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dr Sir,

I have read in late papers received from the East, an account of the proceedings of the Senate in Executive Session on the nomination of Mr. Potter of Ohio to be collector at Toledo, a statement that you had made a general charge involving the integrity of certain appointments in Illinois by the Executive.

A person occupying your distinguished position, would scarcely make a charge so grave as the above without sufficient proof to substantiate it, and for this reason it is quite possible that this note may be altogether superfluous. I desire to add however, my testimony to the
construe of that charge he refuse to me of these appointments at least — the present collector of the Port of Chicago — B. T. Strong

I have seen this man commit acts under my own eyes, which amount to nothing more or less than "Petit Larceny", and under the circumstances in which they were committed place him beneath the level of an ordinary thief.

If other evidence than my own is necessary, it can be found among some of the best and most intelligent gentlemen in Chicago —

Jane Vannattolly

B. D. Forsythe

The S. C. Douglas, 1st Lt. 4th Inf.

U.S. Senate, W.S.A.
New York Mar 28th 1859

My Dear Mr.

In the hurry of my letter to you of 26th Inst. I omitted to give you my New York address - It is early.

Brees & Caldwell No 26 Old Slip

Very truly,

John Wright

Mr. T. S. Douglas

Washington
Washington
March 28th 1859
Mr. J.A. Douglass

Please send lot

Account by me.

Greatly I will repay

Charles Gallagher
Attorney

Come.
Jas. Gallagher
New Haven
Conn.

Mar. 18
Wants speeches
23. Sent
Boston, March 26th, 1857

S. C. Douglas,
My Dear Sir:

I have just received the several speeches you were kind enough to send me, for which please accept my thanks. Your speech in the Senate is really to me. Brown's is especially welcome, as a sort of test-book, for which I have long been desirous of making the daily quotations I happen to meet. I saw but a partial report—the "Chicago Times," and that was bad to some mild tests.

New England politics would be a puzzle—one a small tale—to any one just now, unless he kept his eyes fixed on the direct and unerring operation of certain laws in these matters. They look decidedly as if they were "all in a muddle," as a Scotchman would.
For myself, I am of opinion that
the course of events here in Massachus-
sets especially of color is nearly everything
of a political nature in New England if
A State's of Connecticut be included; that
State is, after all, one of the worst in=
dependent little local sovereignties
we have here. Hence politicians gener-
ally say they can tell better about
what she will do after election. But I
think she is in a fair way of holding
the control of most important points
in the next Congress, provided in the House
of Representatives is for the third time
in our history as a nation, called upon
to execute a measure which the
people might necessarily need to
execute for themselves.

In Massachusetts the elements of
current dominant party are as usual =
gress and patience as the items of
the holy trinity that the witches in Mass-
ehed danced around, singing in chorus
"Double, double Toil and Trouble"
Whatever Banks recommends, there is a party in the House of Representatives all ready to put an immediate end to his plans the quickest way they can, and yet are firm enough to keep silent about their purpose as well as their motives. That very silence is ominous.

The two wings of the party — the Democrat and Republican — are almost evenly at swords points. As near as the question of the Bill in the Senate has been referred here, Boston's secession is quite as likely to become a matter of fact as it is to take another turn. Besides, this question must be settled to communities where deeply there is the new Declaration of Independence for the 'better security of freedom' — a phrase in the beginning of the legislation. The press is beginning to divide already, 'the Journal and Advertiser' opposing it, and the Free and other American...
Republican presses advocating it. The
Whigs insist on every member's
expressing his hand upon this matter, as
the thing must be done. This very ear-
ly publicity instead will work a world of
good, for it forces radical men the hands
and thinks: all who are assured that the
men who conclude they cannot deliberate
by steps off a peace like this, are
the wrong ones who, when the first pair
comes, can the right issue is presented,
will rally upon the side of the Union.
Then there is still a third point of trou-
bles, in the amendment to the Constitu-
tion, which has already passed the
legislature cannot be subjected
to the people, requiring our foreign-born
citizens to reside two years in the Com-
monwealth after naturalization before
enjoying the elective franchise. And when
this time, the needs of the Party are
divided, but so divided as in connection
with the two preceding questions its form
a most complete and heartening thought; and the knot will in good time be
so hard, that there will be no doing anything with it but by cutting it out, that is the way success which elsewhere
in fact, of course destroys at a blow its present principal influence in at least two of the six New England States.
I think I never saw more indubitable complications than are about to be seen in the affairs of the dominant party in Massachusetts. The scenes that oppose the "Personal Liberty" Bible favor the Know-Nothing side better than the Catholic agitation; and so it seems that the plan of keeping our foreign-born citizens two years longer in the polls on the pretense of their arriving at the almost perfect privileges of citizenship is to favor the "Personal Liberty" Bible (that is the leading ones like the Worcester Day) against the American side of the Catholic question, insisting on an establishment in the public schools for the consciences of all Catholic children, or (What? Say again) against the plan of helping our foreign-born citizens two years needlessly for the polls. Senatorial representations seem to have pretty nearly crystallized in that form. The St. John's edition strikes the keynote, and western papers, like the Chicago News and columns, sound out in response. The Republicans profess to attend to nothing but the "Nullification" affair department, resolved to ride over the whole organization and control it by means of this issue alone, in which advantage tends to bring forward the popular delusion of a "right to the soil" principle still more prominent. The Americans, on their side, are a little more wary of the Negro on the Nullification, or some of them are ready to openly oppose it, while in re-

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The document appears to be a handwritten letter discussing political matters, specifically its concern with the "Personal Liberty" Bible, the Know-Nothing party, the Catholic question, and the nullification affair. It reflects the author's thoughts on the political landscape of the time, with clear references to specific events and publications, such as the Chicago News and the St. John's edition.
also that it proceeds on the basis that take their
positions on these questions do with
a great deal of earnestness, already
producing a rather intense heat, and it is plain that events are doing their
own work for the party, or doing it
well.

I conclude with my prayer, the broadest
opened on all these matters; that a man
shall have to live the only man in
Boston that openly and unflinchingly
advocates toleration—my public schools.
That battle I expect, so far as the facts
are given, to fight for a long time single
handedly, but I shall see it through.

The Bible question is destined to work
a vast and a possibly a sudden change
in our local and state politics; with
the growth of the American Republican
party in Massachusetts upon that as
with the naturalization laws, our is going
to take with decided effect upon the
foreign population of the entire line of
The Middle and Western States. Evidently, the leaders are getting confused, having pursued nothing but a shiftless, no-change policy. The leading newspapers are now writing because they are being quoted by the prejudices of race, nation, and having still further ridden several horses at once, they find their parties rest only on treacherous quicksands, and when wheels are yet touched a rock-bottom at all. No leader could reconcile such phenomena, nor they must fall out as suddenly as they fell in.

I know, my dear, that I have already expressed a great deal on many topics, but there is another matter of which I hear sundry individuals say much at this time, and express themselves so emphatically, that I beg you to pardon me if I trespass still more farther, even to the point of the limit of your personal friendship. There are insidious and impatient men in this
locality, of the democratic faith c格力, who are as big as a woman with children with an idea that if they could only get up a demonstration at this time, under cover of a name like that one, they could make headway for the future. They would profit from such a decline, and be in a primary meeting between political lines, and as an accessories between you and some suitable assistants in the Senate at the last petition, not yet imagine that some strange miracles might seem to be unearthed to them; or could make a personal demonstration through your time, or if their strength of numbers, I cannot myself but regard such plans, and all possible respect for those who would set them on foot, as decidedly independent at this time, as unnecessary, at least, as in a certain degree mischievous. To be sure, I confess that I view matters in relation to yourself, here were outside of party, than from within it; as yet it is quite possible my perceptions may be as clear as yours. I believe that boldness and courage consists not in doing the right thing at the wrong time but always at the right time.; and as while the work of disintegration is still going on so beautifully on the other side, and corresponding with the administration at Washington is dying down so steadily and quietly in the heart of the democratic party, this highest policy as a rule here is to let events have their own way; by introducing another element into this mixture, for one side might tighten again the new-relapsing bands of their chief organization, while on the other side (at disintegration) would certainly show a disunion which cannot be said was practically to exist. Of course, the office-holders must show vigorous activity - defense of the administration, etc., on behalf of personal friends and bitter, and your friends and in favor of the party would naturally feel...
a more intense desire to set themselves
right, to appear to defend their
orthodoxy, whether they really do so or
not.

Now if the various elements of the
other party (the American - Republican)
were already as far detached and separated
as to be ready to seriously think of
rallying around the popular sovereignty
standard, whereas it might be openly
put up by an organized party, I think
the plan of some enthusiastic and imposing
demonstrations in that direction would
be far sighted policy. On would likewise
have true courage; but they are not
yet ready for such a movement either
on this one side or the other. Each side
ought to be left still longer to the ap-
cetization of those silent adverse processes
that, always - Nature precedes the
work of regeneration or renewal. I
feel every day better satisfied with
wishing we had popular sovereignty principles
Jr. C. Hill  
Boston  
Mar. 28. Mass  
Political

(Douglas Robinson)  3-28-1849

has an immediate object. His seat in the only seat in my mind to settle is, which,
the seat of the New England shall be struck by an or,
organize a party and what way it shall
be struck, so as to make it most effective.

And it arrives at a conclusion. For this,
there is another matter. If the movement
gets a good start in Pennsylvania, and
any other great State and at New England;
it will be a thousand times more
likely to be successful here in Massa-
chusetts afterwards; a high work there
will readily assent as all here. The
masses must be made at a point
outside of us; we cannot fail to come
into the arrangement here afterwards.

And for the following things will have their
due influence in Massachusetts. After
the Massachusetts election on Monday,
the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention
on the 12th of April, to the Virginia election
of the best of men. Each will have its due influence here (both ways) for reasons confusing the democratic party. I am at the really right-minded element now in the ranks of the dominant organization. No pleasure would be more heartfelt in my view if I were joining with the great body of Northerners in doing you what is commonly called "friendly favors," if you were to cause among us to call forth the demonstration designed by your friends; yet I cannot but think that those who plan this measure are slightly premature for this particular latitude, and would do well if they would pause to study the male of the field aspect. As the matter has arisen so much prominence, I could not refraining from this occasion to express to you my own views upon it. Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Office-Daily Ledger

G. F. Manning, M.D.
Defiance, March 29, 1859


Please send me a pamphlet containing your speech on the proposed slave code for the Territory, and in defence of popular sovereignty together with any other matters which may be useful to me for reference. I shall probably be in the Charleston Convention.

I am your devoted political friend.

E. H. Leland.
Office of the Circuit Clerk and Recorder

OF DEWITT COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Clinton, March 28th 1859

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce to you the bearer Mr. Lewis Roberts, who wishes me to introduce him to your notice. He is a gentleman of high character and I am sure you will feel disposed to favor him in any manner that you may think proper. Your favor will be acknowledged by your friend,

Robert Lewis

Hon. S. H. Douglas.
Robert Lewis
Clinton, N.Y.
March 28/39.

Introducing
Lewis Roberts

Washington, D.C.
E. B. West
Nashville, M. H.
Mar. 18.
Wants copy of
23. sent

[Handwritten note on right side]

Washington, March 28/39

My dear sir,

Will you have the kindness to send me a copy of your speech on Non-Intervent* and Popular Sovereignty - of the 28th of February last? I gather my name upon your list of applicants for your views as they may be uttered in the Senate & House upon these great questions you will be enabled to obtain from Mr. Sumner.

E. B. West