J. B. Gretler, Esq.,
U.S. Postmaster,
Greensboro, N.C.

Sir: I wrote you a postal card some time ago but have received no reply. I will write you again as it might have recommenced at Asheville I asked Bob Douglas to give my brother an appointment as Deputy which he at first said he could not do unless I resigned; but after considering the matter he said he would give him a commission for 30 days.
as he (my brother) had bought an outfit. Please see Bob Douglas and get him to send it to him, as he is in expense if he won't give it to me without me resigning. I will resign immediately after my trial, which comes off in July. I haven't been arrested as yet. W. A. Anderson has the warrant. He heard the other day that I came very near being shot, and remarked that he wished the bullet had gone through my head. I was flowing in my garden the other day; and so on. Rays renderers took deliberate aim at me, but he missed me. In his purpose, the bullet just glanced my face. He then claimed it to be accidental, but the general understanding is that he meant him to do the shooting. Ray and Anderson are doing all they can to pull me down; but I think they will make a complete failure of it. I have seen all the witnesses and they say that they won't swear anything against me. Please write to me immediately, as I am anxious to know.
what Col. Douglas intends to do.
Respectfully,
J. C. Pitchard
Deputy U.S. Marshal

P.S. My brother has bought a horse and a complete outfit, and if he fails to get his appointment, please use your influence in his behalf. I can send you an additional endorsement in behalf of Geo. W. Smith.
to Chicago, Ills.
June 13th, 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I am now only waiting for letters to California; and, if convenient, you would greatly oblige me by forwarding to Chicago, the letter of introduction which I am promised in a few days hence.

A letter to Commodore Vanderbilt and the Argusman of N.Y. would also be acceptable.

I am happy that you may find it in your power to grant me this sole and
tender request.

Very truly,

Henry Harrisse
Henry Harris &
Chicago
June 1859

Munts Letters
of Introduction

Attended
July 8th
1859

You in the District.
Respectfully,
Your obedient
servt.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18, 1859.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas
U.S. Senate
Washington City, D.C.

Sir,

I take the liberty to enclose you a copy of an article of yesterday's paper. In it you will find an important letter from the Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, defining the limits of the extent of protection, as adopted citizens may claim, from the United States, under certain circumstances, while in foreign countries. To this letter as also to the comment of Mr. D. S. I respectfully request you particular attention.

It would not be proper in any part to fail to refer you to the question thus summarily disposed of by our able Secretary of State as one of the most important matters to our whole adopted population. It raises the subject with all its dangerous consequences: the one, naturalized Americans, citizens of the United States, enjoying in common with those born to the soil as well the privileges and blessings so beautifully conferred upon this country by its free and liberal institutions as well as the dangers and sacrifices so consequent on the defense and maintenance thereof.
goes from within or without may become the duty of protection — or are we, but
designers and is an act of nature
ligation entitled us to a free
while we remain in the United States
— a protection we do not alone. Since
the State and municipal authorities
are, under our system, entrusted with
the care of life and property of their
their inhabitants. Such protection is
due alike to aliens and citizens.

There are other points involving
more consequences, to which I have
been briefly alluded in my letter of inquiry
to the State Department. It is known
that many thousands of our adopted
Citizens, Germans, French, Irish and
Dutch, have still a common and
intimate, in one form or another, a
property in their native land. In almost
the whole of Continental Europe every
subject born within the jurisdiction of his
sovereign is liable to be called to military
duty from his sixteenth to his eighteenth
year. It is a duty which to render
Martial Service to the Emperor or King
is an existing duty. If the army be
transported to this Country, between the
ages above named, and the penalties
prescribed are, existing penalties as the
period of emanation. Now I know it to
be a fact, that while such persons have been for years citizens of the United States, fully entitled to all the privileges and immunities of that high political distinction, they received an official notification that they are peremptorily demanded to enter the Army of their former Master. They, preferring to live under the benign influence of a free and democratic country, and to contribute all in their power to its progress and growth, of course decline the privilege of carrying arms and risking their lives in the interest of a Monarch. For this refusal they were made to suffer the penalties prescribed in such cases by imprisonment or removal. If they had any title, duty, interest, or otherwise, it was always, either wholly or in part, compensated by that government and the rightful owner, though an American Citizen and entitled to the full protection of that government in and during the actual service and according the right to be furnished his rights abroad. In short, I need not point out the paragraph, and own government, though successive Administrations, looked calmly on to this violation of rights. The Secretary of State, the answer I now respectfully communicate to you, in the hope that you may be inclined to give the matter in
American citizens, the benefit of your weighty and influential opinion upon this subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. Hoge.

Privately.

June 18, 1857.

Dr. Mr. [signature]

I send you a letter together with a copy of the [letter] printed. The question then in question is agitating the whole country and the judgment of the public, nativity and nationalized Americans, is almost universally that the position of General [name] cannot be sustained. Politically, it works terrible mischiefs, and to the [date], from you on that point, provided it be in accordance with the views of the people and which I endeavors to express would help me mightily. Believing that you will comply with my humble request, made in the interest of our adopted population, I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. A. Hoge.

Mr. J. N. Douglas.
Glasgow Dec. 18th 1837

My dear sir,

The State Convention met yesterday and adopted a platform of principles of the highest honor. I send you a paper containing the proceedings. We had two delegates from every town in the State. The platform contains the great principles of popular sovereignty. Our convention met at last Thursday and we were sent forth to the country on the voice of the Democracy of Iowa. Allow me to add my dear sir that you may count with absolute certainty on the full vote of Iowa in the Charleston Convention. The leaders of the people are perfectly in favor. In your favor, I should be pleased to know what your views of the resolutions are or if you have any suggestions to make as to what should be done as the State convention. I have been in New York last week, with an enthusiasm on a clean delegation. This year we shall not be troubled with any Ramos Convention as we were last year. Please pardon the intrusion and believe me very truly and sincerely your friend.

Yours,

John Mills

How is Sir Dodge as you know his views.
D. M. F.

Dr. Bruner

Iowa City

18, 1869.

Answered,

July 20, 1869.
Side View Montgomery Co.,
Ky. June 15, 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I have attempted to get your last speech in Congress, to which is attached the opinions of southern senators during the struggle of the campaign of 1856, but without success. Yourself and doctrines have many warm champions in Kentucky, and it is only by a misrepresentation of your views upon popular sovereignty, that the secessionists are able to hide their own desertion of the Democratic platform. If you would lend me the above speech which I think the public prints stated fully explained your position upon this point, you would lay me under many obligations. I am sir very respectfully

B. T. Reade.
B. B. Scann
Lithia View,
Montgomery Co., Ill.
June 18, 1869.

Sincerely, Sinc.
Columbus, June 18, 1859.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas:

Dear Sir:

Having written you an earlier but very sincere letter to congratulate you, when the country was applauding your defense of principles, asserts, in highest quarters, I take leave to submit you with a few lines about a matter which I cannot think indifferent to you.

The next election in Ohio, if it end as it should and as it may, will be of great significance. It will determine whether a great State can be preserved by factionism, and become disloyal to the Union at a moment when a perfect loyalty, on its part, may contribute more than any other thing to bring the people back to the position, indicated for them by the Constitution and the Compromises, which the Constitution renders necessary. If it will, I think, determine whether you, in whom the people recognize at present almost the only man prepared and able fully to defend the Constitution and its interests, shall be permitted by the politicians to receive the honors and the trust, which the masses now design to press upon you. If the people of Ohio speak, as rightly moved to speak, they will, in favor...
of the execution of the laws respecting fugitives from
service, and in favor of all constitutional prov-
visions and views anti-slavery fanaticism.
foam against, will not the folly and the frenzy
of the South, as well as those which rage and
rock not at the South, be silenced? Will
not men, disposed to do the duty of the citizen
in preference to the desire of demagogues, find
audience, and be enabled to confer together for
the common weal, if here, in our Ohio, doctrines
which subvert the constitution are condemned?
Does not Ohio stand in such relations to the
questions agitated at the present time, as will
enable her to speak with emphasis, if she
but speak in favor of the right? If she does
and if I do not merely flatter you when I
declare that it is you or whom the people
call at present for deliverance from folly,
foam, and confusion — can you be a mere
spectator of the contest now begun?

Grant me to mould a scene, born from
the mind of this city, which may serve to indi-
cate the temper of our people at the present
time.

Some friends of yours have indicated their
desire to have your aid — your moral aid — in
the great contest into which the democratic
party is about to plunge its forces. You must be
the judge of what is best in this particular. But
having often spoken to the people of Ohio, only
I must think I am not ill acquainted with their temper. I desire to say, that I believe your presence here would be of advantage, not to us alone, but to the people of the Union. Quite determined to return to the defence of principles, wherever principles require defence, many men among us would give audience to you, who would not easily be won by other voices. I am certain, that I might assume to speak for many, in submitting to you such a statement. I do not assume, however, to speak for any save myself, and for another, who has thought it proper that I should address you in this manner. We believe, that if you come among us, you will serve your country, doing no disservice to yourself. We have so often heard the wish expressed, that you may come among us, that we venture to describe the wish as general. That it will find expression far more formal and authentic than the present, we doubt not; but we believe, that such expressions as the present are not therefore useless. Will you take the matter into your consideration?

Yours, with great respect,

R. B. Warden.
Robert B. Harless
Columbus, Ohio
June 18, 1859

Answered
Sept. 9, 1859.

[Handwritten text]
Windsor, March 21st, 1839

Dr. P. Watts Esq.

My friend:

I expect to leave for England in a few days which I shall be detained at business till September. I wish to get a letter from Senator Douglas to your Secretary or Captain Randel or Liverpool or to any other of his American friends in this Island. Perhaps I may not have occasion to trouble them, but such a letter might be of infinite service to us.

It is so long since I last met our great Chief that I fear he has forgotten me. I trust you will endeavour to bring before stating them who I am and what I want.

If you think proper you can forward
this to him under your own hand.

I remain your humble
Most obedient,

O. L. Clarkes
STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF
SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD G. LAY, THIRD INFANTRY,
NOW BEFORE THE SENATE ON NOMINATION.

More than two years ago Richard G. Lay was promised by his Excellency, the President, an appointment to the very first vacancy which should occur in the Army. The first which occurred bore date the 1st of April, 1858, and was due to the voluntary resignation of Second Lieutenant Thos. F. Smith, Eighth Infantry, who had been appointed from civil life June 30, 1855. The President nominated Mr. Lay, as Second Lieutenant, to fill this vacancy, on the 8th June, 1858; but the nomination was thrown over by the Senate, not because of any personal objection to Mr. Lay, but in order to secure the vacancy for a Cadet of the graduating class of 1858. The graduates of 1858 were then attached to the Army. A year after, and when they had all been promoted, there occurred another vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of a Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry, June 20, 1859. To this Mr. Lay was at once appointed, and a few days afterwards set out to join his regiment in New Mexico; where he is still serving. He was put to considerable expense in providing himself with the necessary outfit, and in repairing to the post where he was first ordered to report for duty. He will have to return from New Mexico at his own expense, should he be again rejected by the Senate. Yet the former would be esteemed by him a trifling hardship, in comparison with the odium attaching to the latter. For, explain it as he might, he could never convince the world that, after having been lawfully appointed by the President, and after having served in the Army nine months, he would have been again rejected by the Senate, except on strong personal grounds—for incompetence on his part, or something worse. To reject him might, therefore, be to blast his character forever.

Having been appointed by the President, moreover, during a recess of the Senate, he is now the lawful incumbent of his office—entitled to hold it, under the Constitution, until the close of the present session of the Senate. His claim is a year older, too, and it now reposes on the Constitution.

Under these circumstances, will the Senate again throw him over—this time, to make room for a class which entered the Army after him? In other words, is the President of the United States to be denied the exercise of a power which the Constitution gives him, and which no law has yet curtailed? For the only law, as yet passed by Congress, limiting the President's rights in this respect, is that which says: "That when any Cadet shall receive a regular degree from the Academical Staff, after going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the candidates for a commission," &c. (See sec. 4, of the act approved April 29, 1812.) Which is, evidently, very different from saying, "that before a Cadet shall have received a regular degree, &c., and before he shall have gone through all his classes, he shall be considered—not a candidate, indeed—but the rightful heir to any vacancy which may have occurred since the promotion of the last class of Cadets, and this to the exclusion of all civilians whatsoever.

Therefore the class of 1859 has no rights—at least none derived from law—as against Lieutenant Lay; and it is respectfully submitted, that the public interests would hardly be advanced by the passage of any law, that would vest such rights in the Cadets of our Military School. 1st, because the effect of such a law, would be to keep vacancies open in the Army for an unnecessary, and sometimes inconvenient length of time; 2d, because it would certainly injure the popularity, and might eventually lead even to the suppression, of that admirable institution, the United States Military Academy.
Statement urging the
confirmation of the
senate of
Capt. S. Lay
3rd Infantry,
civil app't made by
the Pres't. to fill vacancy.
Mishawaka, Indiana, June 29th

Gentleman:

I have received several favor letters from your hand, which place me under renewed obligations to you. I will be happy to receive any thing you may send, which will aid me in collecting political information. I would be pleased to have the speech of Brown of Miss. either in reply to, or and attack on Mr. Seward of New York delivered some two years or perhaps less, e.g.

Gentleman,

W. T. Peffer

Mishawaka

Indiana
Mr. Peffer
Mishawaka
Ind.
June 20, 1837
Wants Speeches
Speaker: Henry
New Orleans,
20 June '59.

Dear Judge,

I wrote you a few days ago including a newspaper extract containing some speculations as to the future course of events, and now send you another. You may depend upon it that there is a substratum of sound sense in the Southern public mind, and that it can be reached. Let me therefore again urge to take some early opportunity to give a warning voice as to the danger the violent advocates are hurrying the South into. If it is needed, well—well if not, you will
have done your duty as a true lover of your country and the Union.

The Bee as I suppose you are aware was the leading paper of the old Whig party.

I was glad to see your safe arrival in Chicago and hope you will spend a pleasant summer. Take it for granted you will remain there thereabout until the meeting of Congress, and if anything occurs that which I think will be of interest to you I will address you there.

All my folks are well. Mrs. D. and children left here for New Haven last Saturday, and Mr. Reid and Mrs. Reid and her children go the beginning of next month.
Rev. E. Soule
To the Dame,
and to Judge
20, 1859.

To answer receipt.

P.S.

Notre Dame and
June 20th 1859.

Ann S. A. Whipple
Dear Sir,

Our fiftieth
Annual Commencement will
take place on the 24th Inst.
at 10 o'clock A.M.

We would consider ourselves
highly honored and very much
obliged by your presence on
that occasion.

Feverly yours,

E. Soule

Rec'd.
S. D. LeRue

Chicago,
June 20, 1857.

Attended to
July 12, 1857.

Chicago, June 21, 1857

Hon. S. H. Douglas,

Dear Sir:

Owing to procuring a situation of the City Chair and Co. as Conductor, I respectfully request you to endorse this by a few lines to Messrs. Gage, Sigel and Fuller, or to either, as you may deem proper. This I have no doubt will secure me a position, and for which kindness I will remain your debtor. Your earliest attention will be very gratifying.

Yours truly,

S. D. LeRue
June the 9th 1859

Will you please to lend me a volume of your mechanistic reports if you will please to do so you will be very much obliged in doing so please direct it to Knoxville Kentucky.

Yours very respectfully,

W. D. Stubbs
S.D. Ridley
Knoxville, Ills.
June 21, 1859.

Want, March. Report

Ento
New York, 21st June 39.

Dear Sir,

The opportunity of forming your acquaintance has been politely afforded me by letters of two of your friends, who are zealous for your cause, by their letters introductory, which I have the honor to enclose you herewith, and which will shew that I trust to preclude any idea of intruding upon that address to you upon public or private matters of interest to you, and likewise in no sense to degree to my humble self. Mr. Cook’s letter had been minds laid, and failing its recovery until after obtaining the one from your Lady, I shall thought it due to Mr. Cook to transmit you this also.

I must first promise for your letter of knowledge of my antecedents, and to enable you to know the word of me before revealing the object I have in view through this medium, that I have always belonged to the Whig party of Maryland (my native State), and that Senator Prince, your contemporary in the U.S. Senate, has uniformly been a reliable friend of mine.
of mine in every event & vigilant to promote the objects of my ambition by encouraging me in the adoption of all proper means for their attainment. I have the honor to inform you that he has repeatedly invited my reflection upon public duties. His letter to you as regarded the undertaking of situations & respecting men & measures in different localities of the country, that he has had them freely offered to him and always under a conviction on my part, of their extreme reliability, and although this has not as yet in any manner he has at least been compelled to admit. I speak unbiassedly to you that I have all along been sincerely content. But this, regarding myself would be out of place, and not as an admirable, grateful, such a connection as this, it is proper to address you, that I had been one of your admirers until after you had commenced your laudable campaign in Illinois against the slavery that prevailed there. It was that bold, consistent, patriotic stand, which I have deeply admired and which resulted in the defeat of your enemies, so a notable and commanding triumph of yourself, a victory of odds at the commencement of the canvass, which so much admired and is the subject of your elevation to the Presidency of the United States. Administration! Your success really claims my highest admiration, as I have always been for states and the great liberties established by the democratic and a states right men. I may further remark, before I proceed to speak of the future, how closely I am bound to you, that I have been, expressed, and am bound to you, to ally myself to any candidate, that is not calculated to generate the fullest amount of good enthusiasm within me, expect that your political position is well fitted suited to effect any thorough penetration. I did not see the expediency of you in the mode of re-opening the million thought least I have become convinced that your elevation to the dignity and after your own preconceived plan to be fighting it firmly of any politician of the country and after your own preconceived plan to be fighting it firmly of any politician of the country.

Yet I will not retract, but will candidly confess, that I have been sympathetic with what claimed some from you, viz. the abolitionist. After this change of party, our existing division, having all prejudice against any
Since man in account of either the most decided political or religious differences; truly feel that I was a "Native" from better motives than those revealed by the American party, as judged from its action in many instances, by some of its prominent adherents, and having been a politician from my 17th year (now 20 years since), I can view none of the proceedings of parties or public men with indifference. It is clear to me, that your position in the slavery question came too late, when properly understood, the all absorbing one North and South alike. I have the plan I could make it profitable of popular ideas; but when you shall permit me an intervening better explain. Indeed, from what I have at various times, in in sundry places, during my recent travels about the country, accustomed to express as my convictions touching your doctrines, they were wholly acceptable to all, and in fact most persons of all manners shades of opinion that I have met with, from that, have had no particular objections to you and have been generally willing to admit that nobody choice could be made for the succession. For myself, I can never fail to admire your conservative Union sentiment and your unequivocal pledges to maintain guaranteed rights. Therefore, have
June 21, 1859

[Handwritten text]

...even Whiggish & Nativist I may have been at times as I am, your... Territories, States rights & constitutional doctrine have become those of my understanding & of my heart, and am competent to give abundant reasons for that appreciation of them.

I mean also further to say, that notwithstanding my former predilections, I by no means agree with the Administration upon its original or real ideas, that no protection to naturalized citizens can be granted, upon their return to their native country, nor their inclinations or interests may call them there then.

It may be considered a monstrous attempt at an acquisition of stipulated rights to deny protection in any such case, notwithstanding any plea, except similitude, that other governments may set up against the former subject naturalized here; not to maintain the right of protection would be against the spirit in fact and meaning of our naturalization law, though that law itself may not be acceptable to my ideas. Nevertheless, there is the law; it proceeds upon the broad ground that the naturalized citizen, according to the form made & provided, has as much right to be protected under or by our flag abroad as at home; it should be properly as much the subjects of national solicitude as one born on our soil. Permit me...
The rights of other governments anywhere, to claim (not as criminals) other persons or subject of the United States, as their subjects, after they have been born to abolish their previous political connections in preference for any other, we shall have a declaration from those governments to that we been do these rights, and act without the loss of their legitimate authority, and contrary to these, their subjects at all, not understanding the treaty, and the right of these subjects, and not to emigrate.

Lastly, I must inform you, that I am allowed by the West Indies, having your assurance, saying also a subject to the King, as an instance to Carlos Landy's proposed to Salute on the 17th August, last, upon the appointment of a Mr. Branch, of Guy that had twenty times (1891) the editor of a Whig paper in Baltimore devoted to the intrest of Oskar Hillmen, being made a part of the civil government, to secure the service of an approaching election in favor. The atmosphere of a newspaper establishment, and therefore very constrained by my brother's felicity, I have considered why there is now devoted to you, in need of this letter, in Boston. With apologies for the length of this note, I am truly hoping there the honor of an interesting, that this a time to me, but B. R. or G., or G. at what time, place, honor the honor to be very truly, respectfully yours, 

C. Everett Smith.
B. E. Smith
New York
June 14/54
Political

Despatched

(Handwritten text continues on the page, difficult to transcribe accurately.)
Millwaukee June 25, 1859

Dear Mr. Douglass,

I spent yesterday with Sanders at Racine, the Chairman of the State Central Committee for this State. The call is issued for a convention to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention in August. Sanders gives me to understand this State will be a Unit for you & seems keen for your support & says their convention will express a preference for you in 1860. I trust if thought advisable I told him there was (in my opinion) no danger of being too decided now to please. We then joined hearty in going Mr. Buchanan a driving and defeat.

I expect to get home next week. Remember us kindly & affectionately to your good wife & boys & all friends, and believe me as ever,

Yours Truly,

O. P. Chandler
W. J. Rhodes
Milwaukee, Wis.
June 22, 1859.

[Handwritten note: political]
Illinois June 23rd

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

Through the kindness of my friends, among whom were the Messrs. Fages, Ex. Major MILLENN, Flint, Thompson, Officers of the 60th and most of the Members of Chicago Light Guard, a petition was drawn up and sent you, praying you to use your influence in appointing me to the West Point Military Academy as I had a great desire to be a member.
of the same, but up to the present time (3 Months) have not yet re\'
a reply either for or con, Those that know me sir will tell you, that none in the last Election worked harder than I did among my fellow colleague to aid the cause of "Popular Sovereignty" though not entitled to vote myself. I used my influence on those that could.
I am now staying in New York for the summer when if you please answer this I should feel thankfully.

Your very Respectfully

Geo. B. Vernon
New York,
Geo. B. Wendon
Millburn, Ills.
July 22, 1869.

Amesville, July
24, 1869.
Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Corner Fifth and Wood Streets.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1855

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir:

You have passed us again, but not I hope slightest our Western Democracy—We learned whilst you were at Cincinnati that you intended to come this way, but upon telegraphing discovered that you either passed through here on Monday afternoon quietly or went by the Buffalo road. I thought it important that you should come through our state from the West rather than the East. As Philadelphia is a better place to go to than come from, particularly for public men. Would you be willing to risk a written opinion on this Naturalization Question, which is destined to make wood for platforms and perhaps all against us in the future—Can I hope to hear from you soon?

Yours truly,

James O. Barr
James T. Bann
Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 23, 1859

Wants you to visit Pittsburgh. I do know if an opinion on natural law can be had from you.
New York, June 23, 39.

Hon. Ji. N. Douglas,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

Referring you to my respects of the 20th inst. I believe I inadvertently directed you at Washington though addressed to you at Chicago. I have now the honor to transmit this book letter of introduction which, after all, I failed to enclose with your case. I beg to refer to a point in my last not clearly expressed. I mean to say that it cannot be inferred that any respectable old line Whigs will unite in 1860 upon any candidate of an opposite make up of all the heterogeneous and discordant elements that can be brought together to defeat merely a straight forward candidate of any party opposed to him. I trust my former letter will reach you safely at Chicago, as it would be very unfortunate for it to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Herewith is one of my letters to the Iowa Hill (UCW) "Shields" to each the followed by others to that & other papers in all of which a paragraph will continue continually thrown in respecting some new point of claim.
By you upon the consideration of the
honourable congress, trusting they may be of good effect, without the
hunting any person not according to knowledge. I have the honour to be,

Sr. Sir,

Yours truly, 4th May,

B. Brown Smith.

P. O. Box 414, New York.
B. Everett Smith
New York, June
23, 1857

[Signature]

Answered July
30, 1857.
Alton, June 23, 1863

Mr. A. A. Douglas
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We beg leave to trouble you with this few lines. The Republicans, especially [illegible] [illegible] Palmer, make now allready the strongest exertions to waive the German votes by the next election in this county and vicinity. I go to keep up the German Republican papers at this place on his arm expenses. They now say they will make a bi-weekly out of it. But all this will help them nothing if we would get a little aid from our party leaders. By the last State election we lost money besides our paper. And we can say that we will our paper done more good by this time for the Democratic party, than any other German paper in this State. And therefore, we think, that we should have a little by their hard times for our hard working, that we can go ahead with our paper. We refer you to Hon. B.B. [illegible] of Belleville, Hon. B. Smith, [illegible], M. J. [illegible] Edwardsville, &c. Those gentlemen know what we have done by the last State election and you will find us always on our post.

Hoping to hear soon from you, we have the honor to remain as your most obedient servants,

[Signature]

Publisher & Editor of Illinois Bi-Weekly.
Reed & Weigles
June 23, 1859.
Alton, Ills.

[Signature]

Anencer, 1st ___
20, 1859.
Macon Ga June 24 1859

Hon Stephen A Douglas,

My dear Sir

Correspondence

I am for you for President. Because you are right, nobody else can beat the Black Republican Candidate. Starting with the proposition your friends must mark your Color to the Mask. I go into the Charleston Convention, resolved to carry the day by a Cour de main. As Pharsalia, Pavia, Saratoga, Waterloo were representative battles of the kind of 1860 will be decisive as to the fate of this country. We must have a representative man as our Leader.

Please send me your Speeches on the Slavery question in all its phases, delivered in front of Congress. I wish to use them for your benefit.

You are greatly misrepresented at the South by the retainers of the followers of Presidential Aspirants. An exposition of your opinions, would have a ground swell & sweep away opposition. Would it not be advisable...
For you to come out upon a Call
Made for your opinions. Here there
are men of considerable influence
in Georgia who will make the Call. I
think it best if you would tell the
people I would make an effort for
you from the politicians to the people.

The Call is open. Vermont
 sends a delegation for you to Charleston.

the Northwest will follow unless under
the lead of Wright & Field. Indiana to
decide. From her true friends, delegations
may come to the relief of the
Democratic convention. In October I
then the
voice will be heard for you in the
Charleston Convention. All looks bright.

While it is necessary for your views
on the power of Congress over slavery in the
Slavt. Territory on the Cuban question
on the Central American policy of our
Government to be properly considered to
ably regain to your banner at the South.
Personally matters you will not take
it amiss in me to direct all attention
to this letter. Your are liable to be confused
on & united. But I am known here To
be the wisest, and as belonging to the

You Friend
James A. Nesbett
Jas. A. Kerby
Macon, Ga.
June 24, 1859.

Answered
July 29, 1859.

Speakers sent.
James W. Pierce
Boston, Mass.
June 24, 1859.

Autograph

Dear Sir,

You will confer on me a great
favor by sending your autograph:

I oblige you most
humble servant

James W. Pierce

P.S. Please send it care
of John B. Peck
14 Drummond St.
Boston
Mass.
W. C. Rine
Lebanon
June 24, 1867

Dear Sir,

Having just read your letter of yesterday, laying down the conditions
under which you would accept
the Chariton nomination
in 1860, if tendered to you.

(And the conditions upon which
you would "not accept" if
one sensible member of the
Democratic Party, fully endorses
the principles therein contained,
and believes they are the en-
timents of wide tens of the
party in Indiana, and the entire
state office holders and all
are facts coming up to that point
in our State. — W. Bright)
Myself—I am informed begins to think the principle of self-government not so "vicious" after all."

Don't your letter brought to my mind the fact that some months or so since I addressed you a note to Washington City containing $1.00 asking you to send me a copy or other copies of your Speech in the U.S. Senate, on the 28th of February last, (I think) containing extracts from former speeches of distinguished Democrats of the Union both in the Senate and House of Representatives of the nation.

If you have any copies of these yet on hand and it will not be troubling you too much, I would be pleased to get one—Yours truly,

A. Constable—W. C. Rice
Burlington, Vt.
June 24, 1829

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir:

I know not whether you

desired to see a letter first published in Forbes' "Prent," the latter part of March last, entitled "Douglas and the Peoples." I suppose my having

mentioned to some editorial friends of yours in the West that I intended to write a letter of that sort, occasioned my named to get connected with the article in the course of its remarks through the country. It is now republished by the Republican paper of this village (with a view to plaguing the inventor but I doubt!), and seeing it before my friends and to send you a copy.

Do me the favor to say you have received it.

I trust you like the resolution passed by our recent State Convention. No narrower field,

some would do for us; no broader one is required.

Yours faithfully,

Aug. 7, 1829.
John Elanye
Purlinster H.
June 24, 1859.

Postmark

Answered
July 13, 1859