Baltimore, July 11

Dear Sir,

Being requested by a great number of German naturalized citizens to ascertain your views on the Cap and Hopper letter and also that one to Mr. de Clevè as you are now looked upon as the leading Statesman in the country at the present time your opinion is looked for by many thousands of naturalized citizens.

I remain Respectfully,

Hon. J. C. Douglas

Washington, D.C.

Edward Johnson
S. D. Alford  
Elkhart, Inda  
July 11, 1859.

Elkhart July 11/59  
Hon S. A. Douglas  
Chicago

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce myself to you as
H. D. Alford
I have been engaged in the cause of Sunday School  
Excursions for several years past. Our gatherings have been as great as 10,000 persons. I am now  
getting an Cape at Detroit. I would like to know if I  
can secure your service for an Oration on any subject  
you may prefer—not political and at what price.  
Please let me know early.
Newnansville, Ga. 11th July 1857

Sir,

Immanuel as your name may be brought before the Charleston Convention, as a candidate for the highest office within the gift of your fellow citizens, and that your sentiments on the subject of "intervention and non-intervention" may be fully understood, I now respectfully ask for further information.

In your letter to Mr. J. B. Orr, of 23rd Jan. 1857, you say "if such now comes as the revival of the African Slave Trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States, either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it or other", the incorporate in the platform of the Democratic party, you cannot accept the nomination, if tendered to you. I refer to various constructions might be put upon your words, and that your
Position may be entirely unpractical. I would ask you, if the view in favor of forever preserving a line protecting the property of such individuals, citizens and others, might be to any of the concerns? I need not say perhaps, that this principle will for a nine year man with many in the Charleston Convention, one day be embodied in the form of

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your Most Serv.

Geo D. Branch
Editor of Florida Dispatch

Gen. H.H. Longstreet
Washington City
Jesu J. Bernard
Editor of
"Florida Despatch"
Hainesville,
Fla., July 11, 1859.

Wishes to
know whether
Judge J. is
in a law to
protect slave
property in
the Territory.

Answered
July 20, 1859.
July 11, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir,

Though an

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir,

Though an

Hon. S. A. Douglas

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Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir,
National and not a sectional President.

We do not hope for or expect any reward if you should be elected nor do we seek any office but as we have a larger circulation than any paper in Western Arkansas and more weekly Washington Correspondent, you might aid us in this particular. It affords us pleasure to assure you that you are held here in high estimation by the Congress people and that notwithstanding the malicious arrows of the President and many members of Congress and office holders.

I am in Very Respectfully

[Signature]

Horace Stephen A. Douglas
Washington City
D.C.
Mr. Carnell
St. Louis
Ark.
July 11, 1869
Answered July 28, 1869.
Washington, D.C.

July 11th, 1859

Mr. S. A. Douglas,

Sr.,

To avoid further misapprehensions of your position touching the legal power of a Territorial Legislature over the question of slavery in the Territories, you will greatly oblige your numerous Southern friends by a categorical answer to the following interrogatory.

Do you believe that the Legislature of a Territory passing the legal & constitutional power to establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories or in any way impair the right of property in African slaves by unfriendly legislation?

It is not simply to know how you stand upon this important question, that I propose this interrogatory, but also to know whether we are consistent with ourselves in defending you against the assaults of your enemies. As true & consistent Democrats, we have planted ourselves upon the Constitution, the Cincinnati
pleasure, the said veto decision, & the doctrine of non-intervention on the part of Congress or a Territorial Legislature to interfere or establish slavery in a Territory, as in any way impair the rights of property therein as long as it shall remain in a Territorial condition, & not until the formation of a Constitution &c. by the people of the Territory, or until the people have established or abolished African slavery within the jurisdiction.

These Constitutional & Democratic principles are one of the truth & wise. If you are right, we are right for all, but if we are mistaken in your true position upon these questions, it is well for me to tell you correctly, that is the honest, & you will please afford me an opportunity of laying the facts before the country.

With every assurance of my esteem & political friendship, I have the honor to be, sir,

[Signature]

[Date]
C. P. Colver
of Washington,
July 11, 1809

Wishes a categorical answer on the points of unfriendly legislation by a territorial legislature on slavery.

Disposed of.
Gen. ED.
July 11th 87

Judge Douglas
Dear Sir,

There are several things in the following provisions of the ordinance of 1787 which have created the notion of several persons with whom I have conversed on the subject:

1st. It was not necessary that Congress should approve the laws adopted by the Gov. J predecessors.

2nd. The Gov. & predecessors have required to report these laws which they might adopt to Congress; but this duty...
was not organized of the
legislature.

3. After the organization
of the General Assembly
"The legislature shall have
authority to alter the laws,
as they shall think fit.

This power was not new
under the ordinance of
1787. There was no provision
on the legislature after they
ended on the second grade
of government before it
might be considered. Thus
they were restrained by the acts
of the legislature.

In all other cases they
legislature had authority

To pass such laws as they
thought fit.

May it not be intended
that the articles here into
constitute only to the judges of
Governor. If this be not the
case why declare that
the legislature may alter
the laws as they shall
think fit?

The Governor and judges
on a majority of their shall
adopt and publish in the
District such laws of the
original state, criminal
and civil, as may be useful,
and best suited to the
circumstances of the district,
and report them to Congress.
From time to time, which 
can shall be in force in the 
district until the organization 
of the general assembly. Therein, 
unless disapproved of by Congress; 
but afterwards the legislature 
shall have authority to alter them 
as they shall think fit.”

But suppose one of the argum-
ents had been a law 
authorizing the holding of slaves 
and the courts, judges, had 
considered the law 
“promiscuous” or “unfit to legislate.” 
Would not such a law assault 
ending this activity in force 
because disapproved by Congress; 
I can show by a decision of 
the Supreme Court of the 
District of Columbia. In an analogous 
case that, where there is a civil 
action, it is an action 

...
Constitution

Such a Constitution is intended to apply only to the government

I know of several cases when they have settled this

If this is so, the fair

construction of the article

which have no more than

Article of compact, between

Congress & the States. They

were only intended to apply to Congress - That is that

Congress shall not exceed

money-

The Constitution of the

United States provides

That nothing in this

shall not be later for

Hebel, Recovered, includes
Confederate, and all the Supreme Court of the
W. S. have decided that
a State law which does not
provide compensation in
that case, in violation of
the Constitution of the
United States.

I am very sincerely,

Your friend,

Ninian W. Edwards.
Anson W. Edwards, Geneseo, Ill., July 11, 1859
(Ordinance of 1787)

Political

Unseveral Aug
11, 1869.
O. A. Hoyne
Chicago, July
11, 1859.

No answer necessary.

Chicago, July 11, 1859

Dear Sir,

Since I returned home, I
find a good many friends for
your views on the Naturalization
Question.

I think it would be a good
stroke of policy as the Republicans
here are making Capital use

Everything else about

Yours truly,

O. A. Hoyne

New S. A. Douglas
New Orleans, La
11 July 39

Dear Judge,

I send you some more material extract. I am no prophet of the tide, is not about to turn in favor of non-intervention being considered the safest ground for the South to stand on. It is gradually eating its way into the public mind and must ultimately prevail at any extremity at both ends of the Union. The calm thinking men who have no partisan partialities are beginning to think about, and the fact that newspapers such as the Bee are taking your view of the position
question, there which was the current of new thoughts is going. See what the Crescent has been, the Proctor, nothing Lokev says about it being the only man that could stand for the election and whom candidate cannot be elected.

Yours faithfully,

John T. Reid.

Born 1st of December.
G. Mechlis Nitee
Bretzgul July 11, 1859

Dear Sir Ruryal,

To Si Ermin Jones

Here myself assure here the many

and maw run both a good deal

of difficulties at not finding you here

in winter make a tour through

Virginia. Writing all the time in

Spring. To far distant

Ben Mormon and join me

at Manchester Maryland. Nor the

April is to make political

measure and election. And

me think all like to see

you and write to some

of your place with springs to some

place which the can agree

with many articles for your

health. Please at time send

and then I can meet you

if you intend to remain in

Washington. June 18th 1859
Come over to see you
Given friends at Buffalo New
York. Am coming a letter
If you can't have fun to
See them the have had
Their preparations made for
Some time to give you a
Great Wether long had
Assurance for some quarter
That you intended to make
Them a visit I think it will
Be nice if you could stop over
As I am, some time the journey
Amount to the mean of getting
With a pretty thing arranged
With cigars to Mrs Douglas
I am by yours
Yours truly
W. L. Mepham
Alleghany July 12th 1859

My dear S. A. Douglass,

Sir,

As you are well aware that all Congressmen from this State are Black Republicans, I have a small favor for you. Document.

While C. E. Stuart was at Washington, he always remembered his friends. As I like to keep my self posted, I should like you also put under an obligation to you for any public document you may see fit to send to me.

Yours respectfully,

John E. Babbitt
Alleghany Co., Michigan
Mr. E. Babcock
Allegan,
Mich.
July
15, 1859.

Wants /mb.
Nols.

(No reply necessary)
Uncle Urbana. July 12, 57

How S. F. Douglas

Dear,—

I have been

pondering on my mind for several days the idea of ad-

opting your new statute for the Union of

the Charleston Convention—

I have just returned from

a visit to New York,

where, as in all other places the question as to what will

be the Union in 1860, is
greatly

I meet some brave

friends of Hon. Daniel Schick-

am, who were also friends

of mine. They are making
great exertion to get laws
amended, they count in the
South, as being dissatisfied
with them, and sicknesses
being as it were uncom-
mitted to anything. In this, in
my opinion, they are quite
right. As the weather grew colder, no
man can, if the South insists in
the tests recently prescribed,
get a nomination, without
a full enunciation of his prin-
cepals or beliefs. No man
can even carry the North
or heed to the doctrine of a Ben-
tential Plan Code — and
no man can be nominated, if the
South continue to demand
without an express enuncia-
tion, in clear words.

And Sir, I am fully
persuaded that I should the
South insist upon setting up that doctrine as a test of Democracy, that the Dem-
ocratic Party will and do glo-
uminous career in confessor a defeat—were to be received from.

No better example will
probably be to be hoped—let the South not more to
impossible for the North to stand
by them—let they come in
pleading to rich the next quad-
centennial and milestones of the Party,
the home of every true Southern
Democrat.

Should these few states of the
South insist, however, in making a show to do the best of se-
mocracy, then I believe that
you would not be found
against it consistently. It cer-
tainly is preferable to their plan.
In my opinion it cer-
tainly is preferable to
the annexation of the
Republic's Platform.

That Mr. A. Lincoln will re-
ceive the Republican Nomina-
tion for the Presidency, there can
be little, if any, doubt, but that
he can carry a majority of the
southern States. I do not believe
Lincoln can.

I cannot have
prejudice, unless Charleston
Romney carry a majority of
the Southern States, leaving a
large opening for a truly
Democratic Nominee. Would that not be so?

Dickinson can't carry New York, but I firmly believe that you could, with Seward's help. I am pretty well acquainted with Martin Van Buren, and the city has been strongly feeling, yet thousands will now refuse to go for Seward. Then if a re-action comes out the feelings of a large number - I should a pair of opponents be offered, they will show by their votes that they do want Seward.

Yes, I only ask that you may be nominated by the Chicago State Convention, on the old Jacksonian ground, I will send you word triumphantly, but who will be the opposing candi-
But please note that the
support of the nation's war
hitherto unknown tests, then
my belief is, that the days
of the Democratic Party are
remembered so that it will then
be seen to fulfill duty to
raise the old standard for
themselves to appeal to the people.

Yours truly,

A. H. Harmon
I shall not write more at this moment.

I hope you are well.

[Signature]
To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Washington City.

Dear Sir!

You will excuse the liberty I take in addressing this epistle to you. You are aware of the so-called Le Plae letter, with your Alligass — I call him poor and pit him, because it is in my eyes no trifling matter after a long life devoted to the most liberal democratic principle. His to crown such a life with a most abominable, provoking, and detestable act, to make a class of his fellow citizen, who were ever true and friendly towards him and his aspirations, and which no Knownnothing — no matter how imbued with venom against foreigners — would commit, with his Alligass — I say — was obliged to write.

In charity, I will believe that he was compelled by the illustrious head of our government —

But this better the situation of us — the adopted citizen — not a whit. I know perfectly well that the doctrine set forth in that letter is no doctrine of the democratic party, but on the contrary, a most shameless devotion of a well-established principle.

If Knownthings, Blackrepublicans and their motley crew had advanced it, nobody would be astonished; good old Massachusetts, this model Blackrepublican state, moves in the same direction; but when democrates, democratic Statesmen, men who, till lately — were considered the very beacon lights of the party, when such men advance such doctrines, is it then an untruth to say: "wonders will never cease?"

And these very men were elevated to power by the help of the same men they now seek to degrade, prescribe and hand over to their ancient oppressors and butchers!!

Why, when the doctrine of these men is true, what is the use of our abjuration of our former sovereigns and countries, and
What would Mr. Cass say, if the Russian government would take all the native born Americans that now reside in Berlin, Bologne, Brussels, and elsewhere, put them in soldiers' jackets and make them play jack-pudding to the infinite delight of its homoeroticism, "Pealcjudyke?" Would he say, "served them right; what had they to do in Russia, they could stay at home?" I think not, that such would be his rejoinder.

But I would ask: in what consists the differences— as far as political rights are concerned— between the native and an adopted citizen? In what is the former better than the latter that should enjoy a protection at the hand of our government, which is denied to the latter? I am not aware of none.

Tell the advent of the Le Sècre letter. I was in the habit to consider myself as good a citizen as Mr. Cass or even Mr. Buchanan or was, and that I am just as well entitled to all the protection of our government, and to all the privileges which the constitution bestows on the citizen of this country— with the exception of becoming president, and the Lord knows that’s no trouble or inconvenience to me— as any one of them.

It is sufficient, if this policy doctrine should become the established policy of this country, that no adopted citizen could take up arms in the defense of the same; when his adopted sovereign happens to be among the belligerents, for, if he should be taken, he would not be treated as an prisoner of war, but as a traitor, and meet a traitor’s doom, or if Mr. Cass’ maxim is the correct one, and the oath of allegiance to this country absolves him not from his allegiance to his former sovereign, but he is still subject to him, and he can still do with him at his pleasure, if he can but lay his hands on him, he may it as well do here as
elsewhere. If it should happen—and stranger things have come to pass—that an European coalition, say France, England, Spain, Austria and Russia should make war on this Republic, in what a situation are the victims of the 2 of Dec, the escaped martyrs of Hayne, the servants of the most gracious Queen, who have crossed the Niagara and forgot to return, the loyal subjects of the Queen and pearl of the Antilles, the numerous Italian, Hungarian and Polish fugitives, the numberless victims of the revolution of 1848 and 49 from Germany?

If Mr. Cass theory is correct, and the allegiance of a subject never ceases, then is no country on earth where the European power could find a better recruiting ground. God is great, and Mr. Cass is—Secretary of State.

If you appear to be the first choice as a candidate for the next presidency, particularly among the by far greatest part of the adopted citizen, so would you unquestionable confer a great favor to this class of your fellow-citizen if you would give us your sentiments on this topic.

Agreeing as we do with you on almost all the other political questions, particularly on popular sovereignty, it would be exceedingly gratifying and pleasant to me and my friends to see that you on this topic—with so near concerns as—entertain the same opinion.

I am Sir your humble servant

George Mugg, Watchmaker
P.C.
Youngstown
Westmoreland Co., Pa.

P.S. You will excuse my hard, wooden style of writing when I inform you that I never got as much as one minute instruction in the English language, but have that little I know just so picked up.
George Magy,
July 16, 1859,
Youngston,
Richmond
Co. Virginia.

Wishes vivid
on the new phase
of the national
question.
H. Mendenhall
New York, July 12, 1859

Dear Sir,

Several of our leading Democrats have been here in the last few days, during that time they have had interviews with southerners from the south, southwest, to take a deep interest in politics. The result may be thus briefly stated. The South would much prefer another man to Lincoln, but without such a nominee as a Democratic President cannot be elected without New York (although such a thing might be). The South, represented at Charleston, will accept him as the candidate, provided New York shall now present the state cannot be carried by any other candidate. And that due will be her positive declaration you may rest assured.

Nineteen out of every twenty of your political and anti-slavery vote is still greater among the people, especially in the cities, and the
democracy, are at least convinced that
they can probably carry the state with you
and cannot make a fight with any other
man.

I hear frequent conversation with
Mr. Dyer, of Chicago, that he can have
a few weeks ago, and if you should wish
you any information from me, I know
that you shall communicate with me
by him to always use A. B. to please,
I think he will agree with me. I
am not worthy from your confidence.

The war this war at the Western War, and
they are unable to demonstrate the organiza-
tion are fighting both states, as well as the
Administration. Some of them are for
both, some for mine, more than one for
abolition.

They won't muster twenty men in the
State Connexion.

Yours L

S. N. Parmeren

Hon. Mechanic
Washington
T. H. Parm Co.
27 Buffalo, N.Y.
N.Y. July 12, '59.
Dear J. A. Douglas,

As the warm weather of Washington must be somewhat oppressive during the present heat, I would suggest that you accept such accommodations as the Sachem Head Hotel can offer. We can offer you good air and sea bathing, and such other comforts as can be within our means to provide. The location of the Sachem Head Hotel, on the shore of Long Island Sound, 12 miles east of New Haven, is very pleasant. Once I doubt not yourself, family, and friends, since it is an agreeable and beneficial place.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S. Scranton
A. Lee Scranton
July 12, 1859
Guilford, Ct.
Ofers Hospital
Chie at Sachems
Heal Hotel

Answered
July 16, 1859.
Round Mountain,  
Blance Co., Texas, July 13th, 1859.  
Hon. J.A. Douglas, U.S.A.  
Washington, D.C.  

Dear Sir,

I hasten to convey a copy of your request for a

commission to popular renown.  

Appraise, and immediately transmit them all (simply erasing

my own name & using a stamp) in the original envelopes, with

your own autograph retained,

to each person in your county

or out of it, as I presumed

would make them thrice.

This course I shall pursue

forthwith, even if you only

send one, when I have read it,

true yours,

J.S. Chesnutt.

Please fair note for the president

was sworn to James Monroe

in 1820.
Steamer Black Hawk  
July 13, 1869

My dear friend,

You have certainly not overlooked the fact that the whole platform of peace and conciliation has been adopted, just as I told you in my last letter. It would be done so as to be done thoroughly, fully, without reservation or equivocation. Or without any opposition from the head of the administration on the part of anybody else. Your course has been never so fully or so clearly endorsed anywhere else.

For this result I have been working for the last eighteen months, to my own labor, without

Today I called upon Gen. Dodge the Democratic Candidate for Governor, who authorized me to say to The Dubuque Herald that he most heartily advocates the following doctrine, and would go before the people upon their consent is as

1st. He openly opposes the slave trade as revolutionary and outrageous.
And which is condemned by our friends in the North and the Secessionists, is to be unequivocally opposed to any Slave Code.

He avers that he's opposed to the admission of any portion into the Union as a State, unless its Constitution has been first submitted to the people, and that there never has been a time when he would not have voted to admit a State into the Union without first having the same and every part submitted to the whole people without fraud or force. He unhesitatingly avows his belief in the use of force to resist all opposition to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and has no intention to make a long story that he stands firm, and fully upon the platform set up by our Constitution.

Our people are delighted with your letter, and your nomination and consequent election is an inevitability. My friend of my old time was not the one my first choice, but our people will not vote for him. I am now not only convinced that you are the choice of our people but you are the first, the last, and all, choice and if the election
Scrubby.

Hi, my name is John. I'm the school teacher in Mt. Pleasant.

My name is Clay Dean. I live in Mt. Pleasant.

Yours truly,

H. Clay Dean
Mt. Pleasant

Loren, July

13, 1859.

Address:
Mt. Pleasant
Iowa.

Address:
Annaweed
Iowa.

Annaweed, July 29, 1859.
Jay, to morrow, you could of a candidate carry Iowa by ten thousand majority, now in this communication I have a purpose it is this, at the request of Hon. A. C. Dodge, Judge Hall and many of the friends of the State of Iowa, write to know when you could address the Democracy of the State of Iowa at a grand mass meeting somewhere on the M. V. M. Railroad, lay at Alumna, or Fairfield or Mount Pleasant, as the place might be agreed upon, and perhaps more than one place at Des Moines and Fort Des Moines, and Burlington, our people are enthusiastic in the present campaign and your presence would set them on fire. I trust you will follow anything to prevent your coming, if you please, will be glad to have an early reply and as this is but a preliminary invitation I would be glad to know how often you can speak and what time you can neighbor our, behind enough to answer me each.
And, I assure you that Iowa may be redeemed, and, more than any other State in the Union will the Democracy of Iowa accord to your nomination, and give you a majority of ten thousand at the election of 1860. God bless you.

And yours,

Henry Clay, Jr.
W. B. Suyler
Providence R.I.
July 15, 1859

...large acceptance
of invitations to
lecture etc.

Southbridge
1859.

Providence R. I.
July 15th, 1859.

Judge Douglass
My dear Sir:

Herewith please find an invitation from a committee of the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers of this city to lecture before them during their approaching course.

This invitation has been handed to me with the hope that I might urge its acceptance. The association is one of the oldest and most respectable of its character in the country and has for many years maintained a course of popular lectures. I hope you will find...
it convenient, and consistent with your engagements, to honor it with your acceptance. I am desirous for more reasons than one, that you should do so. I can confidently assure you of a most warm and cordial reception from the citizens of Providence. 

And, all clandes of whom will take great satisfaction in meeting you. Now accept these you trust a little in Providence, and accept this call; I will answer for it. That so far as Rhode Island is concerned you shall have no occasion to regret it.

The lecture before that association are allowed to embrace the whole range of subjects, and not merely those incident to the name of science.

I am very truly,

Your friend and servant,

Wm. B. Sprague

—Addendum—

It has fallen to the lot of the American constitution to have been the object of unmerited and imputed laws and unwarranted theories. Its success would be a proof to the then of the merit of the framers — but we cannot tell in a letter how to mention it.