Mr. Van Buren
Oct. 27, N. B.

Returning thanks for copy reply to Black.

Mr. Van Buren lends his every kind support to Mr. Douglass with his message for a body of W. F. articles on Popular Sovereignty, which nothing can be just in. will not fault the man vote for th. as he should not enter for that also.
Ranamas, Place Co., Calyon

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I am under a special obligation for a great favor,

Your liberal aid and support of the important public documents in the Art. of. tracing, to a selected part of California, and the chances in their enormous are fairly slim. I should like to have all your speeches, the particulars, the admiring of your polished career, also any of the importance, or not fail. The most of us in the rampart are expected to put for your presidency in 1860.

P.S. I beg to remain,

Yours, W. H. Tage.

Mrs. S. A. Douglas
A. H. Wright
Damasus
Napa Co.
Oct. 34
Cal.
Sub: [illegible] documents.
Quanton Lucas Oct 1859

Friend Douglas

We have formed a public library at this place & the wish you would send us as many books as you possibly can & oblige your friend.

The name of our institution is Quanton Library Association.

Your friend

J. A. Wales Sec
Ashland, Oct. 1, 1859

L. & Douglas Co.

Now sir,

On behalf of the Demo. Club of this County, I return you our thanks for the pamphlet forms of speeches relative to Kansas & Texas. Sincerely,

Wm. Gallagher

[Signature]

Gordon & Co.

[Signature]
Mr. H. Gallagher
Gordon P.O.
Skegby Hills
Oct. 1

And speakes
National Hotel
March 1, 1859

Mr. S. A. Townsend

Dear Sir,

I regret very much not seeing you while here.

There are many things which can be said in a few words: what could not be expressed in a dozen sheets of paper.

I am now taller than I was when I wrote to you some months since, and if the proper solidity is adopted by your cautious friend, the test for the South will be changed.

I congratulate you upon your new year, and hope to stand fast by the old one you have in store.

In sickness,

Yours Truly,

[Signature]
W. H. Schum a
Near

American
Oct 8th 1859

H. C. H.
E. K. Howe,
Exeter
Oct. 1, N. H.

Autograph

Exeter, N. H.
October 14, 1859.

Dear Sir,

May I have the pleasure of adding your autograph to my collection?

Your obedient servant

E. K. Howe
Providence, R.I.
Oct. 1st, 1857

My dear Stephen A. Douglass,

R. S.

I have for several years past been very anxious to obtain copies of the reports of the U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition that was printed. I think it during the 33rd Congress. The report of Geographical Society of Wisconsin, Iowa of Minnesota, and the Pacific R. Road Survey.

My business is of such a nature that they will be very important to me, besides the general information which may be derived from them. I desire that you can obtain them for me. I have taken the liberty to write you, requesting that the same may be returned to me by mail.

Remain yours obediently, Thomas C. Le Valley.
Lafayette Ind Oct 14, 1859

My dear Sir,

A few mosquitoes may at Indianapolis, who claims to be the especial friend of Judge Douglas, must have left, but most of them seem at home, and not over the state for signature, inviting to the July 29th at Indianapolis at such time, as may suit the convenience. Turning now to be a true and devoted friend of the party, I write to pray that the true and loyal men of the party support the whole thing, and earnestly hope that the invitation will not be accepted. It may result in no good to Mr. Douglas, but on the contrary is calculated to do him great harm. If the men in Indiana who claims to be far below all the Champs of the party could be persuaded to unite after our late Convention, it would certainly result in great benefit to that quarter, and contribute very considerably to its success. Public men are often the prey of their friends, and I can say what I think these men might do. That if ever a man was accorded by his friends, he had been lay his suffering on his state, if they could only be induced to oppose him, nothing could prevent the immense voting for him. Charleston, I say, you can at once do that.
if the Indian goes to Kentucky if he will be taken in charge by their men, which we have an offer of, and to incorporate many who are willing to forsake the poor and beggarly, and give them a seat at the table, and who must and will be designated, and just afraid of what they will be required to do.

You want any station as a Klansman in the state, I have not been his friends. I think he must not have provided with the hand, but that matter is decided. In the state and the state forces. The anniversary of September 17th, 1863, and if I must be one of the delegates to our state convention, of these censure the United, and unconnected, and the other to accept now, a duty done of justice. I may be one of the delegates to Charleston, but it be altered, and not call off his boys, at least not all, and will not afford their hands and money and right above. You have asked to be called our duty. "Calm, cool, and quiet" and if I can get the final word by them.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. J. Williams
Act. 2. Resolved. Co. 1869

My dear Sir,

To say about it might

You to express to your true sentments

in the next which naturally concern

your relative interest I think probably

no apology for attention upon your

attention. I am sure it will be deemed necessary

for we shall see it. I am sure, a your

accolation of my ancient, and yet

amplified, administration and regard

for you both personally and politi-

cally. You will remember that I

have never troubled you with my own

affairs, and you have consequently the

more cause the rely upon my sensibility

and circumstances present now.

It is desirable for you to keep in

the beginning of the press, I shall be

fully ready here that I have means to

true recovering from the large injustice
to the Democracy that fight.

1839 — my position and statement

11 and upon my character. They seemed to

in the Executive Council. I am honored to have you

the Executive Committee. It is urgent that we now

the Executive Committee.

man, the Democratic Society which

I am authorized to take up the

The Executive Committee, the

The Executive Committee, the

The Executive Committee.

1st, if I may, to your right, the

They stand the battle, the canoe,

To form an Executive Committee, the

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee, the

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee.

To form an Executive Committee.
intent to oppose.

But outside if their actual participation there are still forces against the organ-
ization, Lord, of property aristocracy, can
lose the fight - but for the work itself
against you Mr. Webster, Mr. Hayes and
the Governor and Latham. But I know
to be sincere - so good feeling however
between us and you, and now for me
are only upon the latter, I mean to say, to
see the letter than anything else. I have not
even a copy. - 1878 - but I have con-
stantly myself of a matter想想 in
this State.

Latham is most fortunately disposed
but timid. I spoke at his request
with him during the last railroad, and after
their occasion he is a very kind man
noble then at any other time.
I left him a week ago to-day. The election
this winter to give Brackenridge's place, to
borrow his name finally - not a candidate
himself. He sees the necessity of beating Miller, and for beginning to defeat Gurni in '61, he concludes to go for Sharon, but not Committee.

If the league succeeds in the freestone fight this winter, you can count with certainty upon the four votes, left Sharon, as in chosen house, promise of his support don't we.

That chance shows you that Sharon's success could be made to promote that same result? I write me a word in to this.

It seems difficult success based on a terrible blow against us, as he can only succeed but the Good Clement a combination for him, and that interest is looking to P. J. Welch

It seems entirely probable when Committee and as I judge your personal friends have been sworn and much friendly. Let me commend him to your regards this winter.
You can assist in as you do. The duties, and think it worth while by instructing your clerk to lead on your California Record. I mean your assistance to all Californian newspapers since 1850. I long for the details of speeches in which an Parsons probably of your speech and boasted in some other list of Stockton. Then to Congressional take my copy, unfortunately preserve, into some other valuable books.

There have been great pleasure your estimate in Alkali. It has been circulation upon this coast, and that one is a necessity.

I may touch you once or twice the winter about Oregon, but with a post to your estimates at any time.

Very truly,

John C. Fremont

Rev'd.  A. B. Douglass
Washington City
Jeffersonville, Ind. Oct. 2, 1839

Sirs. I have filed for publication an answer
to Attorney Genl. Black's objections on your petition
in 10th of May, magazine of 1st. I will give you a sketch
of the points 1st I show. Sovereignty, which is the inalienable
right of man. was used by men to change the manners
which prevailed; the colonies to revolution. When created
in our national organization was placed in a constituent
form, in the hands of the people, in their respective
state sovereignties, as well as in organized territories
as a link, to unite those sovereignties as a whole
in that instrument, each respectively yielded its
proportion to that whole, with a line of distinctiveness
of power to be exercised by the whole, and that
reserved to the people, which deciding line is
more specially defined in the disposition and
regulating of property, in law. I show here the
essential matter. that constitutes a government proper
is in law making power and the peace of obedience.
To those laws. Agreement without law is no agreement
attain. I also show him that law making power
in our Constitution is placed in two classes. the 1st
is our national. Law making. our Congress. The more
use of its power in regard to property. is exclusively
conferred to property belonging to the United States
and none else. Which power is conceded by the people
in their respective sovereign capacities to the common
whole. The second class of law making power is
reserved to the people of each sovereignty. to make
laws regulating and disposing of the property of
the people. It is evident the fathers never
intended that the acts of these 2 classes, should
come in contact with each other. by interwoven
of one. with the prerogative of the other.
in the disposition of property.
That the people of a sovereign state or organized territory, through their respective legislatures, should assume the power to deprive of the property of the United States, that is the exclusive right of Congress. Nor has the United States, through Congress, any Constitutional authority to deprive of the property of the people that belongs to them in their respective states or territories, nor has Congress, any authority to deprive of the property of the people in an unorganized territory or anywhere. The deciding line is caused in territories by the Word Or Other property belonging to the United States.

So you can reduce the principle to a single proposition, on the question at issue which is: Is the slave where he is under law the property of his owner the people. Or is it the property of the United States if he is not. Congress has no business to meddle with it. It belongs to the people. It is a plain question, and defined by the Constitution. If the said proviso was an act of Congress it would be a violation of the Constitution for it would break down this deciding line. So would any act of Congress protecting slavery in territories. Congress provides for returning a fugitive slave when he escapes but the laws of the people protect it in law. I make the issue between you and him which is you or me, a territorial legislature when appointed can destroy that institution, he destroys it.

I also complete your errors with the acts of 1790 and 1793. I ask what are their intents.

you are backed by the Constitution and there acts of Congress, the act of 1790, when N Carolina ceded her territory to the United States. She stipulated in that deed of cession the States and personal property by the people there moved under the laws of North Carolina. Should be held secure to them until reflected by the Territorial legislature. Congress accepted the proposition with the contingency and it was approved by George Washington. Here is an admission by the act of the Jefffersonian Legislator in the States creating the institution of slavery. The act of 1793. In the 4th section reads thus: Any person owning labor in any of the United States or within the territories North west or beyond the river Ohio under the laws there of. What laws are the laws passed by the people through their respective legislatures, either in states or territory, and upon that single admission has kept the laws of 1793. operative. But if the act that James Madison his doctrine the law is in operative and has been a dead letter in the statute book ever since its passage. If territory ceded, established the institution by her own statute. Then there is no law. A Slave can escape from under any man had uttered such sentiments south 100 years after the passage of this act. He would have been left that position of the country. They must have better hold to what she has got.
If you answer, Condorcet, your whole principle is to assert that all others can
then understand you. I understand you.

To make the dividing line, in the exercise of legislative power, as I have said, and you
consider the legislative power, as leading
to three branches. And you grant the
power the right to exclude, the state property
and not confiscate. Until there is a law of
the people. The revolution of which would work a forfeiture. That squatter sovereignty
is applicable alone to a people in process of
settlement antecedent to a territorial
organization. This dividing line is lived
up to invade enter the foreign rights of the
people. Shaded by the great principle of
non-intervention. Each Lawmaking Power
oblige to recognize. While you will defend
the right of Congress, to dispose of all property
belonging to the United States, against the
invasionment of any state, as was attempted
by South Carolina in 1832, or now attempted by
Congress with reference to slavery you are
as inflexible in defending the foreign
eright of the people against the invasionment
of Congress, you have got there, hold them, I
would like to spend the winter at that time.

I could get some place in your house
that would pay expenses. What do you think
of that. I am a Mason I know how to keep
[Address]

He handed me the enclosed sheet
I read this to a Whig Editor

I am respectfully yours.

Daniel League
Ansonia Oct 2159

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I wish that you would send me some Democratic documents. We are all Douglas men here.

and belong one of the Town Committees.

Stephen Crane
Ansonia Con
The Magnetic Telegraph Company,
MORSE LINES,
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,
Connecting with the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Morse's Telegraph.

TO THE TELEGRAPHING PUBLIC.
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WASHINGTON OFFICES.—National Hotel, Penn’a Ave., Cor. Sixth St., U. S. Capitol, rear Reporters’ Seats, & Penn’a Ave., opposite Treasury Building.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dated Cincinnati, Oct 2nd, 1859

Rec’d, Washington, 3rd, 1859, 9 o’clock, min. M.

To Hon. S. A. Douglas

We wish to converse with you by Telegraph, please come immediately to this Office.

C. J. H. Smith
Wash. McClean
Geo. E. Pugh

20th J.B.
Dear Sir,

Our County Convention came off on the 25th, and the elected three delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. Two of them are your friends, and the other one is not committed. I think they will be all right when the time comes.

I offered a resolution in favor of Governor Buchanan's administration, it was defeated in committee 12 to 16. I then offered it in the whole delegation, the chairman entertained a motion to lay it upon the table whilst I had the floor and declared it was dead without a direct vote of the delegates, each district giving one vote as is our practice.

You have a warm and devoted friend here as in every part of the Union, and we are gaining strength daily. The hope to succeed us is high.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Merced, California Oct 3rd, 1879

Dear Sir,

I am a stranger to you personally and relationally but politically also. Although I have known your name in public position against all foes for the last two years and fell while fighting under it as a candidate for the State Senate in the County, this fall. Nevertheless, in my opinion, impressing on you with some arguments of an important political nature that you might be unwilling to answer unless you were asked that question addressed by a gentleman and a political friend. However, I shall grant you and express a brief self-written history of myself with a few words with none myself much — I am and ever have been a Democrat, as much I supported with all the energy I could, the election of James Garfield and for reasons of my own and my love for him, but of my love for the platform of that Convention which I have and now understand as you do. The coming fall I was elected to our State Legislature, and while we were on peace. The news of your difference with the President for I understand you and my desire for opening and passing resolutions of condemnation inmitating our Representatives and Senators to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union, of course, opened the President's consideration when my action a few days ago and I arose to a question of privilege and a few minutes speak both in my position as one of your former settlers and — from that instant until the I have never received in my adherence to an interest of ground and your present position. I was returned to the Legislature last year upon that question, and setting them during this last season helped to maintain a main defense against all foes and a
determine and destroy political organization and repel an attack on the State. This year I was nominated for the State Legislature and soon thereafter in the November election I received the nomination from the Democratic Party throughout the State to

vote for four delegates and defeat, principally, the Anti-Abe element of the Republican Party. The Administration hates and also fears giving

and mainly owing to our intermillions to compel two adversaries to make and contest the primary and then, after an

up to your political fortune to whom they thought it would suit and in defense of their platform which, while it was not endorsed, the present Administration also professed adherence to the great principles of Popular Sovereignty. They manuscript proclaimed that the only difference between myself and Nat Buchanan was a personal one that.

If political one was a fact came and that

you were as much of an Administration man as any of them. They publicly repudiated and abused the State and Buchanan as being an agent of those Administration men and that

by excusing their political mistakes and the losses

one of money this house could in complete but you need not think very much of this fact as little State like this with a large southern vote which nearly all went against me and any one million a year of Federal money in State

benefits all or which they have in their hands of

course with all of their advantage against on paper

and knew also the regular organization in the

State with which they catch a large part in.
of the foreign vote and nearly all of the eastern vote of the Old Line Democrats. With all of these facts you must not be surprised at the result, and believe not that your friends that are either way have an earnest knowing them "To lib and at them" at any and all times. And then with the close of the canvass in our undisturbed season can the fall of the Republicans, our standard bearer, and our party, the great and almost complete defeat of the organization, distinctly. The head with this fall we are left without a leader and many of our men anxiously inquire what shall we do now. Now it is upon this point that I now come address you again. The case in this State and hear fixed for the next two years or complete and separate, but not the Regular Democratic organization and as you well perceive I am a member of the State Executive Committee.

Now then will knowing that the Convention in this State shall you meet hastily the next day they propose to admit you. And knowing that the apprentices Delegates among the regularity of their organization and will be admitted to the Charleston Convention, and knowing also that from them let them be well they may, you more of your followers can have anything to expect. I have prepared you to be able to win on the east that and most of them (they would be the very greatest opinion you ever have) therefore in consideration of these things I have thought and advised with some of our friends, that we call an Convention in the Spring and select our Delegates and send them to Charleston instructed to avoid the action of the Convention.
and in case that, that convention nominated you or nominated some other man upon a platform that you and all of us could support, then to endorse the action of that convention by quietly consenting then, but in case no others and our party was then
shaken out, or in case of another "vote to the catch" movement, in putting a "dough face" candidate on a popular sovereignty platform, why then to notify all men that they should return their delegation (or not) who were dissatisfied with the representation of the true Democracy of this State were also dissatisfied, and just fair and go in for and with an independent
movement. Having for the object of the maintenance of the principles as above laid your course as their
propagators. This I advise for the reason that
I am not a Republican nor a Buchananite, nor I do not want to be compelled to take a form or vote
for either, but I want a leader of men who have
been born to this crisis and want them to stand
on the bold unswervical, and soon showing platform
that you propose, and I want to work and vote
for them whether we can get them or not.
Now be it upon the point that I desire a
kind of advance from you, and I shall anxiously
wait an answer to this, pledging you my word
as a gentleman to remain all that you deem
in your safety as but wise I would write at greater length and with more care and more explicit
but the mail closes, in a few minutes and I
must necessarily close. Without taking any time
for apology I send you some newspaper as my
compliments. And remain your sincere friend.

[Signature]
Domenville, Tennessee,
October 24, 1859.

My dear Sir: Personally unknown to you as I am, I hope that you will excuse me for taking the liberty of addressing you this letter.

As editor of the Domenville Democrat, I have endeavored to give call you from the clandes of your opponents; but I am proud to say that, owing to the proper proprietors selling the office, the paper has been suspended for a while. I am not able to tell thetrue kind of this sale, unless it be to get the paper under the control of a man who is opposed to you. The former proprietor was killed, appeared to you; but I shaped the course of the paper to suit myself. Had it been able, I would have purchased the paper myself and thus been enabled to continue the ad

we urge of your claim. The cause I have promised has already cleared you many warm friends in this arm, I believe a considerable majority of the members of this arm are in favor of your nomination. I regret very much that I was unable to hear the Democrats as I was sure that it will get under the contest of those friends. The men who support it are on my personal friends; yet they are opposed to your

[Signature]
nomination, and consequently opposed to my course in advocating your claims. If I were able I could get you the office at a very low price and thus secure the paper. Having your memorable contest with Mr. Lincoln, though but a poor working man, I defended you in correspondence which appeared in the Nashville Appeal. I regret very much that there is no possibility of the Democrat being turned against you. If I were able to purchase the office, but I am unable to do so. If I could continue the Democrat, there would be three papers in this district in favor of your nomination, and two against you. For you: The Memphis Appeal, The Buller Democrat, and The Somerville Democrat. Against you: The Avalanche and The Brownsville Home Journal. The latter is not of much consequence. The Avalanche is a self-edited. If you could write to some of your friends at Memphis and get them to endorse the Somerville Democrat it would be greatly beneficial to your prospects in this congressional district. If I can only count on time to edit the Democrat I shall do my utmost to
advance yours [prospect]. The people are for you and it is only necessary to help them understand the truth in order to secure your nomination. Many are for you at heart who refrain from expressing themselves. If you had a few more papers in this state to advocate your claim, you would secure the delegation at Charleston. I think the delegates from this district will undoubtedly be for your nomination.

The most of those who are opposed to you, are opposed because you read papers that represent your position. I have found honest county men, who, from reading the newspaper, actually believed that you were a traitor to your party and to your constituents as soon as they were informed of your true position. They at once cleave your friends. If we can keep the minds of the people detached from the slander of your opponents, all will be well.

If I can manage to secure the democrat to your interests, I will do my best to prevent that it will be a difficult matter to do. This paper will be published in a tractable manner, in a paper
At a point of view I do think it is only needful to inform the people of your true position, in order to secure their support. This is a man in this county who were at first opposed to you, who have been changed through the humble labors of the Democrat. Within your success I am fighting in vindication of a sacred principle.

I am, with sentiments of high regard,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
Plymouth, R.I., Oct. 3, 1837

To Hon. Theron T. Terry, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I have twice communicated to you without any reply, but when I take into consideration the amount of business that I daily press in, I have not time to peruse all that I write, and now by this time you will probably have more leisure than any time prior this letter.

Well are the Democrats of this locality feel that we have been forgotten in the distribution of public money, as there has not a single one of us that has received anything this year. Some few of the H. Republicans have in send an office report to Smith on Mechanics & Agricultural, but our report is entirely forgotten as the latest copy of certain recommended is for 1836. Can you send me or have any of the Democrats demand the above named reports or the Smithsonian reports? I want me the last named reports for 1835 & 56 for which I feel under many obligations to you. For I feel a deep interest in following them up so it is purely scientific & the Agricultural report has much valuable information of quite importance.
To the foregoing Community of the number of reports he says, there is a dog that runs with less than usual and then that when it comes to some it all we feel that we have been neglected. Have communicated with the committee at different times on the subject.

In April last I saw him and he then said that he would only remember as at which time he had seen him taking & unearthing from the ruins of the house that there is the last I ever heard from him on the subject.

My last communications to you was upon the subject of an editor for to take charge of a printing press that we have here which press and apparatus will be given to any one that will come to take charge of it. I conduct it in this place it will require a particular to go ahead of him. A man with means enough to keep it at least one year. I believe that he could do it. The place is still vacant & I thought that you were the one to find out such a man & if you can I hope to hear from you soon.

While I write you this letter I have not more by expressed my own private views of those of the fellow democrats generally in this vicinity as I have been requested to write to you by other.

Very respectfully yours,

Thos. J.lineno
Mr. E. Gannan
Plymouth
Oct. 8, 18--

Wanted an editor!

No
Dear Sir,

I have nothing to gain by going on the 10th. We can find no original evidence for the passage of Jefferson's law for the assessment of taxes. It is not to my mind to retain it. Will your legislature have enough to the graph the assessed value of your lands to issue and at least 10 years timely.

J.B. Harney

[Signature]
Jr. Hartford
Chicago
Oct. 3. 82
Wishes his son
appointed to Naval
School.

Chicago Oct. 5
1859

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir,
will you do me the
favor to remember my Son Joseph
squirrel with your promises in the
above — he is the age of 14 years
if it is inconvenient with your views
I will not press the matter.

I am Dear Sir
Yours Faithfully
Joseph Hartford

At. My Eldest Son I would to obtain in the
Name established if possible —
From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 29.

The Secretary of the Navy has made arrangements for the reception of an additional number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy Farm, for thirty to forty of them. Members of Congress from districts which have been the longest without appointments, since as far back as 1855, will be requested to make nominations of youths for admission, in accordance with the existing law.

Hurl Stephen Dauphia,

M. I. Scudder,

Dr. Ali,

If you will look in the 'Northampton Times' of about May 10th, 1857, you will find our the resignation of "William" A. Cosmopolitan and the "Florida Sentinel", containing the resolutions of that "Sentinel", which contain the exact clauses of popular Sovereignty, adopted in all
I remain in Harperton,
September, 1842.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Name]
Boston, Oct. 3, 1859.

Stephen A. Douglas, Dear Sir:
Will you have the goodness to send me your autograph?

And oblige,
Your o.k. servant.

Thomas R. Proctor

Dec. 27/61.
Mechanic’s Hotel
47 Portland Street
Boston, Mass., Oct. 3rd, 1859

Honorable Sir,

I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for your kind letter in reply to my inquiries respecting Illinois on the cause of Naturalization. I am in this city and vicinity for the last two weeks, and have addressed several meetings that whole thing agitates the minds of politicians here, and the adjoining towns are the coming Congressional District Convention to select delegates for the Charleston Convention. Mr. Austin the collector will not be a candidate.
Neither will Mr. Robinson on this Deputy, but I hear Mr. Breast who holds a situation in the Custom house will I heard a Mr. Plunket who is also a Custom house officer say yesterday that Mr. Barrett is for popular sovereignty, but they people will doubt it.

As on B. S. Butler our Candidate for Gov. told me last Tuesday in the Clerk's office of the U. S. C. Court, to take one of the adopted citizens that I naturalized on that day from Cambridge before the Mayor & board of Aldermen and present his papers & tax bills paid, and if they

Refused to put his name on the check list he would take an action against them I did so. They neither refused nor put on the applicants name but told him to come in when they are revising the check list.

I am Most Respectfully your obedient humble Servt. P. H. Root

My dear Judge:

The scribblers of the American Union are in a stew. They are after you with their whittled mighty chaps. The Harper's have a card of propositions to publish answers to your magazine article. Hatches Harper, (who, by the way, clears out for a three months' trip to Europe, on Saturday), gives me the following, as declarations of spreading themselves:

Hon. and Rev. Henry W. Bellard
Montgomery, Alabama.

Rev. T. Curtis, (Sect. of the (inhabitation)
Brocken, Mass.

Harvey Greeley, (Philanthropist)
New York.
Thomas J. Nolen
St. Louis, Mo.
O. S. Thomas
Richmond, Va.

M. B. Kingby
Washington, D.C.

H. M. Terry
Paducah, Ky.
R. R. Collier
Petersburg, Va.

[Handwritten text not clearly legible.]


May many more are to come the "Ravent - Nicholas" only remain.
All this merely to keep you posted.
Very truly yours,

M. B. Kingby

Nun, I. H. Douglas.

Please remember Mrs. J. and

Barbato Terry, Enfield, Alabama.
Wm. Seaver,
New York
Oct 3, 1859.

Said names of contest, demanding of any serve in any court, Judges of any sort of any sort to the District Court.
Washington City,
October 3, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas:

Dear Sir: We beg leave to say that we are candidates for the office of Senate Printer of the next Congress, and we respectfully solicit your favorable consideration.

As pledges and guaranties of official fidelity and efficiency, we shall hold ourselves bound to produce abundant assurance of personal integrity and business qualifications, together with the special knowledge required by the position we seek. We have also a large share of experience to offer as a further security; acquired by one of us as editor and publisher of a daily newspaper, and by the other, first as a practical printer, and afterwards as holding a responsible position in connection with an extensive printing establishment.

As it is proper we should state our position in politics, we respectfully say that we are Democrats of the State Rights School; that we are firmly devoted to the principles of this faith, but think they are most efficiently maintained and best commended, by reason and moderation, that viewing the supremacy of the Democratic party as me-
essay to the welfare and indeed the continued existence of
the Union, we are desirous of promoting its unity and fra-
ternity, and hence from public duty as well as party
policy, we are tolerant of diversity of opinion among its mem-
ers on non-essential or minor points; and when it is necessary to
make issue upon those with which we are at odds in heart, we
maintain our ideas of the truth with personal respect and
kindness for those who hold the contrary.

It is our purpose, if joined with the position which
we ask, to employ its prescriptive advantages to the benefit
of the "Sentinel" newspaper—a daily journal now published
by one of us in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, the general
value and usefulness of which, and its efficiency as a Demo-
cratic organ, we are desirous to increase.

We are, or very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

[Signature]

[Signature]
R. M. Smith
C. W. C. Scudder
Alexandria
Oct. 3, 1873

Notifying you that they are candidates for Senate.
Itello, Ohio,
Oct. 3, 1859.

Dear Judge,

I enclose you herewith a letter from one of Bright's tools. I am to the conclusion from reading it, that Bright and his helpers are getting alarmed about Indiana, and dread your presence. If the fellow who wrote the letter really desired your presence, he would of course be glad to have you visit the State; but fearing that your presence will defeat their purpose to elect a delegetee, he endeavours to delay you for some time. Butlotte beg, they wish to keep you out of the State until after they have accomplished the job.

My advice to you is to go, if invited. Accept the invitation. It comes from your true friends. It is meeting of thousands who will greet you and overwhelm the little clique who are endeavoring to control the vote of the State against you. Everything looks glorious. God protect you.

Your friend,

James B. Stevens
Oct. 3. 0.

Political

Enclosing letter of Bright to Williams Answered

Jas. B. Headman
Toledo