The holder of this prospectus will please procure as many responsible names as he can, and be certain to forward the list to the undersigned (by mail, or at the post-office) at Havana, on or before the 10th of Oct. SPREAD THE DOCUMENTS.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER
To be Published in Havana, Mason Co., Ill.

THREE NEW PRESSES! NEW TYPE!

J. M. DAVIDSON, {Late Legislative Correspondent of the |} {Missouri Republican & Chicago Times |} to be the Editor!

On or about the 10th of October, ensuing, the undersigned, will commence, in Havana, Mason county, Illinois, the publication of a Weekly National Democratic Newspaper to be entitled

THE SQUATTER SOVEREIGN.

As The Sovereign is to be a live paper, it will therefore necessarily advocate able, serious principles—such as the people of the country have approved in their hearts and inscribed upon their banners despite the frowns of demagogues, dissidents and plunderers. It will therefore, steadfastly adhere to the doctrines of POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, SELF-GOVERNMENT, and NON-INTER-VENTION by Congress with the local laws or regulations in Territories, as embodied in the adjustment of 1850—re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and as advocated andsignally vindicated by the greatest Statesman of the age—STEEVEN A. DOUGLAS. This paper will also adhere to the Compromises of 1850 in every material feature; to the great leading doctrines promulgated in the resolutions of the National Democratic Conventions of 1858—92, as cardinal principles of the Democratic Party of the Union; and it will war to the bitter end and all dangerous innovations and factionalisms of the day, that are leveled at the peace and happiness of the people and the perpetuity of the Union.

The Sovereign will aim to be to the business men and Farmers of Mason, Fulton and adjoining counties, what a local paper ought to be—a sufficient advocate of their every interest—an efficient medium for business intercourse with the public, a paper that may be read and treasured—not thrown away with or spurned from the door-step. All personal quarrels, whether between the Editor and competing contemporaries, [should such an imposition occur] or between others, will positively be denied admission to the columns of this paper.

The size, number of columns, &c., of the paper, has not been determined upon; but care will be taken that the people shall be fully satisfied with the proportions and style of The Sovereign in these respects.

TERMS: $1.50 per annum, in advance, or $2.00 not in advance. Payment within one month will be considered to be in advance. All letters and lists for The Sovereign to be addressed to

J. M. DAVIDSON, Proprietor & Editor.

HAVANA, MASON CO., ILL., SEP. 24, 1859.


Dear Judge,—Since I met you in Chicago during the Fair, things have assumed the shape indicated in the foregoing prospectus. I have just got back and will see a No. of the Sovereign on the 10th. This is one of the best columns for a country paper in Illinois in a business point of view, and the Party is united to a man.

Tell my friends I shou’d like to see the State folks here, and am an exchange.

My letter of as joins one in substance solicited the "Nodule of Douglas" upon its many happy occasions.

Long may she brave!

Pray for the success of the "Squatter" and believe me as ever.

Yours to Dear Sic,

J. M. Davidson.
Mobile Ala October 8/59

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington

Sir: I have taken this
privilege on the 11th of Sept with you, I have not
had the honor of a reply: I wrote on
the 23rd inst following to the Eastern Clarin
published in Paulding Mississippi. I
venture to say one of the most respectable,
trustful and reliable parties in the State
Mr. Adams the Editor is a particular friend of mine, and, as such I addressed him
for his hospitality towards your nomination
by the Charleston Convention, my corre
spondence together with his comments and
extracts (taken from the "Daily (Mobile)
Register are herewith enclosed. I flatter my
self that I have gained one point from
him and one which I speak loudly in
your favor through Mississippi and
Alabama.

"Mr. Adams" is a very fine man
but as likely to fall into errors as any other
man: he is not opposed to you as a states
man - a national democratic statesman but
as you can read and see he fears that your
views, and the power which you give equally
on the public domain are not of such
B. O. Kean,
Mobile
A. S. Ala.
 Ala. politics
OLIVAR, Tenn. Oct 8th, 1859

Mr. Douglas,

My Dear Sir:—Get that pamphlet which was first issued containing extracts of speeches of different U.S. Senators, take four Harper Magazine Articles, Attorney General Black's Review, prepare an able address, make one pamphlet out of the whole, have struck off 8 or 14 thousand thousands copies, send them to every county in every State—north and south—to some reliable person who will take pains to place them in the hands of the people. Of course this is to be done by some friend of yours. Never mind the consequence, but believe me, it will do more good for the cause, than all the shouting which is now going on through the national and local press of the country. So work will be silent, but most effectual.

Respectfully, R. H. Horner.
B. B. Loran
Baltimore
Oct. 8, 1837
Adriany

[Handwritten text not legible]
J. H. Morris
Springfield, Ill.
Relate Collector Springfield, Illinosis

Dear Judge,

Sometime several of you in Chicago had intimations that Thomas Henneman, collector of this Portage, had removed to the Rhine, and that he had informed the officers of the fact and suggested thatIMPORTANT DEMANDS made for the place. What I did not take it upon myself to recommend myself to any dilatory or falsely for the place. What I did not take it upon myself to recommend myself to any dilatory or falsely for the place. What I did not take it upon myself to recommend myself to any dilatory or falsely for the place. What I did not take it upon myself to recommend myself to any dilatory or falsely for the place. What I did not take it upon myself to recommend myself to any dilatory or falsely for the place. What I did not take it upon myself to recommend myself to any dilatory or falsely for the place. What I did not take it upon myself to recommend myself to any dilatory or falsely for the place. 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and what has been done in regard to the matter.

I observe that the Chicago Daily News recently over the defeat of your
friends in California and
the Senate of this State.
Perhaps it is all right
but it does seem to me
that at least silence would
have been full accord
with the laws.

Don't you think it the duty
of the government to be appointed
for Charleston from this State
at an early day by the
first step in the matter
from you on this point
at once? It seems to me
of the first importance
that an early answer
should be made for me.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Address]
Indianapolis Oct 8th 1859.


Dear Sir,

Letters numerous & signed from all parts of the State have been writing me to address the people at Indianapolis at this time it may suit your convenience. The alacrity which has been manifested indicates the great desire of the people to see you. You are well aware that I am not one of the True Quine Kind, neither can I, under any circumstances, I cannot conceive a possibility of a failure on your part to get the delegation of this State.

Your cause is daily gaining ground while those who stood for opposing you are becoming more and more moderate in their positions. Many are silent. Should you come, you hope you will come direct, to act as promised (as you promised me) in just clear speaking order. Others have written you lately, so it is unnecessary for me to add more. Wading is to be nominated, your truly.

Winslow S. Pierce.
Winston S. Rine
Indianapolis
Oct. 8, Ind.
Relative to your visit
Indiana
My Dear Sir —

Yours of 30th ult.

Please accept my thanks for your letter in recognition of your efforts in vindication of your position.

A Spanish phrase which all that I need rush to say in reply — "No hay de que" — it would take a phrase to translate it. Really, you were me no thanks. The matter that has brought you to have so much in this great question, compels me to have something in return, if you can do as much in the great question. I am doing my best to see a man deserve no credit or thanks for following the lead of his conscience and judgment. Let the day come in to more important matters.

Yours truly.

[Signature]
I am pleased to say that the event will be read
in hand, amounting to time
to do duty. In truth, I
have a great comminuten
that it is difficult to
put time to.

I find you write Fifth
letter to Sunfold - I think
it, the best - you see they
are upset published in the
"Mercury." I think you
a much of truth into
the enemy's camp to do
ing a hearing when it is
so rare that you can hear.

On my return South, see
after your letter, essay, I
found affairs in a bad way
your enemies were triumphant
there who were beginning
to think of revenge to
say a word for you, even
for the moment seemed with

Silence. Thanks to a gallant &
talented young gentlemen (Henry
Hotty) who is one of my corps
dependable, he struck out boldly
by it brought all the guns
to the Argus to bear at
The critical moment - he
voted among other things, the
article in "Pokerum Tonight" which
you command - since
my return, we have done little
else than discuss the Argus
in our columns. Boston is
going back, our time is confined
not been every day advancement
exalted - Hotty says, the
"battle is won." Older & not
in Warburg, I say we have
made progress & caused the
enemy to doubt & to move.

Look at our columns. The
Fort of the Press, if you will
see how the Southern papers
are falling into nothing. Among
individuals, I must here
Dong by man every day.
Our Mayor, Mr. Wither, 
(cousin to Senator Clay) is with us, though not publicly. McKin 
ney, Judge of our City Court, 
also influential it a candidate 
for Federal Senate, painted 
by doubt by Judge Grady, is 
much with us. Our Collector, Mr. 
Sumner, though a man of 
Braddock, is an bitter 
will have no interest in 
your way. You will see 
John A. Martin's letter 
your name is not mentioned 
but it makes points to 
you. Her P. M. is a 
strong man. With the 
mass of intelligent and reading 
men in this City, I think 
hood, your position is seriously 
approached. I really think the 
tide is in your favor, but 
the reaction will be strong 
in proportion to the flow.
The Georgia election is
formally.

The President
did not vote for

Doughman in the Demo-

ny. You are entitled
to the benefit of

the

to the

extent of his success.

C. I. Milligan, an
ardent friend of yours,
is elected in Chambers.

my old home.

New Tonge writes me
that Lemmon is done to

vote. I vote for you

unless she is minded

out of his sight.

Uncle Tom's Clay has
done a foolish thing— he
is committed to something
he will repent, if you
get the nomination. If
you are nominated, then

I will vote for you.

I will all the

[Oct 3, 1859]
Opposition may be made, but it will be a front & Gentleman affair. The Denning will stand up to the nomination.

I must help this stumbling effort. Strong you make no hesitation in writing to me, or making any suggestion or sending any matter that you think will help the cause. My whole soul is in it, so I am glad to get what when I can find it.

I cordially congratulate late you on the addition of the little Helen to your family circle. Make my compliments of kindest felicitation to Mr. D. who I trust is now restored.

To health
Your very truly,
J. Brayth
Chopawoque R.D., Oct 10, 1863

Sir, I think it best to enclose the slips cut from the last "Weekly Washington Constitution" and forward to you. You may have observed the article and you may know that the "Potomac Daily Advertiser" is a federal whig black republican sheet. But thinking that you might not have seen the article and might not know the stripe of the politician of the "Advertiser", I deemed it my more than proper to call your attention to the sort of paper which it has become necessary for the Constitution to copy from in writing on you.

Respectfully, A.

Alexander Early

New J.A. Douglas

Washington, D.C.
The article which recently appeared in the Washington Constitution in reply to the "Harper" disquisition of Senator Douglas, is generally attributed to the pen of Attorney General Black, evidently a sequel of flattering in the camp of the "popular-sovereignty" democracy. All the papers of the Douglas stripe in this section denounce it with a warmhth which betrays a dread of its effect on those who are disposed to seek to parry its threats by vile misrepresentations of its author. The baldest attempt of this kind which we have noticed is in the Bath Times of Saturday last. Speaking of Judge Black's article, the Times says: "It is no fashion of Federalism. Judge Black was formerly a federalist, and never acted with the democratic party until 1856." If the Times believes its own assertion, it exposes a lamentable want of knowledge. In a democratic paper of the political history of the movement one cannot escape the active, influential, and talented members of the Pennsylvania democracy—adhering to that political school "after the most straitest sect!" More than this—he never was a federalist, but came from the Jeffersonian stock; and we regard him in that spirit. "Love is a far off from what we believe to be the teachings of the "Sage of Monticello" on the great question now at issue between the leading parties of the country. So much by way of reduction of the bald misstatement put forth by the Bath Times.

In regard to the article itself and the position which it assumes it is needless to say that we differ therefrom to the core. The ground occupied by Judge Black is precisely the one which we have argued and are not disposed to point out the distinctive or specific points of difference. At the same time we are free to say that as between the warring wings of the democracy, between the consistency and ability of Judge Black and the "disunionists," there is not a particle of doubt. But the advantage is immeasurably in favor of the former. Taking the premises which both hold in common and the measures which in the past both have supported in common, the conclusions of Judge Black are manifest, frank, logical, and inevitable, while Douglas are evasive, knavish, contradictory, and nonsensical. The difference between the two is the difference between a man honestly entertaining the wrong and avowing the end from the start, and one who seeks to sap the ground of his fairness by the "glittering generalities" of clap-trap oratory, while he is secretly intent on cheating his friends and betraying a principle in the end. Both are radically wrong, but Black is honest and consistent, while Douglas is dishonest and inconsistent in the views respectively maintained.

The advantage enjoyed by Judge Black over Senator Douglas in a written discussion is marked and incalculable. The latter is accustomed to off-hand discussion in which the nicest assertion passes for argument, and his readiness in this field has given him all his notoriety. As a lawyer he ranks only with petty taggers, and as a writer he is loose, awkward, and inconclusive—betraying in every such lack of facility and adaptation. Judge Black, on the other hand, is the most learned and acute jurists of the country, and as a writer of English, "pure and undefiled," very few can be rated as his peers. It is only within a few years past that he has been brought to the bar by the bar of his native Pennsylvania, and differing as we do, and always have, from him in politics, we take some pleasure in noticing the fact that a personal admiration and estimate of the man, formed many years ago, is now being justified by the highest legal tribunal of the country and the country. With a heart as warm as ever thrrobbed in human breast, with talent and legal lore that long ago placed him in the front rank of the Pennsylvania bar, and with a generous frankness in the advocacy of whatever he espouses, Judge Black is an opponent whom differing from as long as and as widely as we may on political issues, we must always regard with that feeling of respect which is near akin to friendship and personal attachment.
While the boats were making fast to lawyers, which I failed at last, on hearing Mr. Ward and his suite leave a Toey-wan, and going on board one of the junks, or reasons that will be obvious. He at first reluctantly yielded, and left us, but soon re- entered in one of the English boats, declaring that, as for Toey-wan, he was his home, and was going under fire with his approbation and concurrence, he would remain her. I reluctantly yielded to his gallant impulse. At this time a young British officer came to me from a vessel engaged to say that the gallant admiral was urging strongly that Mr. Ward, who had six men left. He had two boats sunk in reaching me.

I towed the boats through the British line to within a short distance of the Admiral; whose flag was flying on a Cormoran, when, casting them off, I retired to near the French gun-boat, and anchored for the night.

I took up this position, as it might enable me to aid as wounded, and should boats be sunk to rescue their owners.

After anchoring I thought of the admiral and of his veneration kind to me the day before, which, from an unwillingness to intrude on him when he was pre- paring for action, I had in no way yet acknowledged. I, therefore, with Major Lieutenant Moore, went in my barge to visit him. When within a few feet of the Cormoran a round shot struck the boat, killed by coxswain, and slightly bruised my flag lieutenant. We fortunately reached the Cormoran before the boat entirely filled with water.

I found the admiral lying on his quarter-deck badly wounded. I informed him that I had called to pay him my respects, and to express my regret at his condition. After remaining on board the Cormoran about ten minutes, I anchored a little distance from the boat. At dusk, about 8 p.m., a desperate attempt was made, by landing from boats, to storm the fort, but they stood on our batteries and muskets, and the assailants were repelled with heavy loss.

On the morning following this day and night of laughter—the action still continuing, but the fire more ceaseless and distant—I found that six of the English vessels were sunk. I was in the ark, and the English boat that was easing to return to the Toey-wan.

The Cormoran after this was sunk, and the admiral lifted his flag to a fourth vessel, the Cormandel, a thing, I believe, unprecedented. Uninjured in the action, I was but 20 per cent. of the distance from the English boat, that they could easily retire out of gun-shot.

I now proceeded to return to the Powhatan with Mr. Ward, but first called on board the English, to see leave the surgeons, and to board the French gun-boat, to inquire after the French commodore (Tri- nut) whom I had met on board the Cormoran when called on the admiral, and who had subsequently been wounded.

I deferred my departure, by request, that I might tow to their ships, at sea, two launch-loads of the wounded English.

On reaching the Powhatan, I again dispatched the Toey-wan into the harbor, in charge of Lieutenant Johnston, (first of the Powhatan,) with orders to remain at the mouth of the harbor, out of fire, and to afford all aid consistent with our neutrality. After an efficient performance of this duty for twenty-four hours he resigned.

The sea offcers with me in the Toey-wan on this service were Captain Pearson, Lieutenants Trenchard and Semmes, all of the Powhatan; and Middleship Mer- chant, of the Germantown. The engineer officers were Lieutenants Doe, Trenchard, (first of the Powhatan) of the marine corps, was also with me. I have to thank them for their zealous services.

My coxswain, John Hart, whose death I have to lament, was the son of John and Mary Hart, now living at Jamestown, who was a widower, but had left a young daughter eight years old.

I shall communicate the sad event to his parents, and as his child whom he supported will be entitled to a pen- sion, may I beg the favor of you, sir, as some of the proper papers shall be filed at the department, to direct that the pension be issued without unnecessary delay?

Hart had been a long time in the navy, having served under me fifteen years ago.

The English retired this morning from the river, hav-
DEAR SIR:

The pleasure of your Company is solicited on the occasion of the Second Annual Parade of the

HASKIN GUARD.

We hope that it will suit your convenience to attend at the Town Hall, on the morning of Thursday, October 27th, at 8 o’clock.

GEO. W. ALEXANDER,
ALEX. ELLIOTT,
WM. ROSE,
ROBT. McCHRISTIE, Jr.,
JOHN H. GARRISON,
JOHN BUSSING.

West Farms, Oct. 10, 1859.
South Union Logan County 39 1/2
October 10, 1859

Judge Douglas,

On this day for tonight I appealed to your benevolence for some aid, stating that at the expiration of Dr. Thomas I had come here last June under his promise that he would furnish me means of my joining him at Kansas. I ingored under false promises (for he sent me nothing). I sold my little money was exhausted and I became a beggar. The charity of an Indian chief afforded me a stay in his cabin. His wife allowed me a cup of milk twice a day. This with rice has long been my diet until as I write you I had not a dime left. I have been ill since July and am reduced to a skeleton of about 75. unable to stand. I pray your charity Sirs and will occupy no more of your time than requires to endorse your bounty without any writings.

My last was addressed to you by the post master of this office wait by him at an office on the Louisville and Nebraska railroad. It was necessary that the horse it should fail. I still hope that you have treated my application favorably. It would be glad to hear from the President and with silent regret that he would not send word how he was made. He allowed his wife under a year of want on the hag. He could not

furnish Sirs. Thanks now more

Dr. E. Payne.
SOUTH-UNION
KENTUCKY
OCT 11

M. E.

The Honr.
Stephen A. Douglas

Rcpt. of James M. Smith
Comptroller of the Treasury
Washington City

please forward without delay.
S. C. Payne
South Vienna
Oct. 10, 1858
Ashippustance
Indianaapolis, Ind.
Oct-10th 1839

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My dear Sir,

It affords me great pleasure to join the thousands of democrats of the State of Indiana in their invitation to you to address them at some time most convenient to yourself before the Session of Congress.

The enthusiasm with which manifested for the doctrines you advocate are of the most encouraging character and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at the Capitol of our State.

As an

Your friend and serv.

Ezra Read
Ezra Reed
Indianapolis
Oct. 10, 1867

Inviting you to address Indiana Democracy.
W. T. Bladen M.D.

Chester

Oct. 11.

Pa.

Wishes a copy of Stamps sailing directions


Oct 11 the 1859

From J. A. Douglass

Sir,

I am anxious to procure a copy of "Stamps sailing directions" if not having any acquaintance with member of the Senate have taken the liberty of asking you to procure it for me. I hope you will not think me forward in doing so.

Respectfully yours,

W. T. Bladen M.D.
Indianapolis
11th October 1879

Sir, Douglass

Dear Sir,

The dispatch from Evansville, Vanderburg County, brings us the flattering intelligence that the delegation from that county, and all Wright, I think that the indications are now that Indiana, as I hope indeed I cannot see any possible way in which the Bright faction can carry the state in the Charleston convention. Very many Administration Democrats are rising up and are anxious to join in with the Whigs, as it is an acknowledged fact by all that the people, the Democrats are with you. In a few days you will receive an invitation from our people to visit our state and city, which I hope you will be able to do as much good will result from a visit and a speech from you, hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you in a few at our city.

Yours truly,

F. Elliott
A. G. Elliott
Indiana State
Oct 12
Indianapolis
1860
Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1859.

My dear sir:

Your favor of the 5th was received yesterday.

I agree that the reply which I sent to Judge Black's article has been destroyed, so soon as I can get a day or two, except from professional duties which are at present consuming all my time, I will re-write the substance of the argument as forwarded to you.

The principle you mention, as that upon which the coming of nations acts, is undoubtedly correct, and I did not omit to notice it as you seem to suppose, though it may not have been sufficient in my letter. I think that you will find in my letter that I mention as a conclusion capable of logical demonstration, that if the Constitution as it is established were perfect...
of its laws beyond the territory subject to its control. Any force and effect they may have beyond those limits is deemed to come from some other source than the sovereignty by which they were granted. The rule laid down in the law of nations is, that in the absence of any positive regulation determining the operation of foreign laws, their local adoption by the sovereign, within its own dominions, they are deemed to be imposed, so to be punctuated, under the circumstances and their adaptation to its policy or convenience to its interests.

This local adoption of a foreign law is as much an exercise of sovereign power as a chalking rule by an officer of its operations could be. It is known this is a power to adopt these rules also by the constitutional power of a jurisdiction.
of fact a case of law resting upon the
power of voluntary silence as against the subject.
It may be admitted like any other presumption of
fact. It is admitted by barring the sanction of
a policy inconsistent with the law.

If the presumption may be thus admitted, it is
difficult to perceive how it can in the first instance
arise from silence. When that silence is
drawn not the voluntary - It is an anomalous
principle of law & common sense that
acquiescence can not be inferred from in-
voluntary silence. Any presumption of
acquiescence, where the presumption is not a
presumption of law, which a party is not
allowed to contradict unless by clear evidence.
is founded upon the fact of the ability of the party. It must be acquired by which the exercise of the right is supposed to be affected. Where there is no right or ability to withhold it, it is absurd to argue that it is given because of the non-exercise of a power which does not exist.

In the case of one nation dealing with the laws of another, quite a different conclusion must be drawn from such a state of things. The non-existence of the power to maintain the operation of a foreign law within the limits of a State, raises a strong presumption that such a law is contrary to its policy or interests. Can it therefore be recognized by its judicial tribunals? I apprehend there can be no question that
of as a titular agent, depending upon local laws. The Constitution of a State would prohibit the Legislature from passing any act whatever that contravened the Con-stitution of the United States. If the States were to pass laws in violation of the Constitution, the Supreme Court could declare them void. The questions, therefore, that slavery may arise in a Territory under the law of the State from which the slave is in part, necessarily involve the question, whether the power, in which the foreign laws are administered, possesses the right to adopt such a law by legislative enactment; and if the Con-Constitution of the United States, the power, in which the foreign laws are administered, possesses the right to adopt such a law by legislative enactment. Such a law would make the political status of the States as顷uent upon the question of slavery and the operation of such a law in determining the political status of the United States. Why can one of the States pass such a law? For the reasons...
that the citizen, the occupant, retains it until he
enters the Territory, the Constitution of the United States
makes it the law of his new domicile—its force
and efficacy are not derived from the consent of nations
but from a constitutional command, that it shall
be of force and effect. It is no longer a foreign
law—only a domestic law, a domestic
law of paramount authority, a law of those
sanctions by local government. The Constitution
of the United States guards it from the unwarranted
and unwise acts of either Congress or the
Territorial Legislature; it elevates it to a
dignity equal with its own, as in which he
accepts or modifies or amends it in any manner
inconsistent with. Whatever may be the express demands
of the public for the interest or the peace of the
Pacific upon which it is alighted—At the
same time the Court must do justice to it, respecting
and protect the right. It seems without any legislative provisions defining these rights or providing the peculiary accommodations these rights may, and as against slavery indefinitely do again.

I am inclined to think that a plain man's vote would arise from the reading of the Act. And if this article may deeply impress with the conviction that he belonged to a catorian class of politicians who believe that the Constitution established slavery in the District beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to annul it—

This is the position to which all who advocate the aims of this Black must be agreed.

It is uncertain as clean learned from
Tom Hancock as well as any own reflection, I will take the few by any remarks upon.
government limits like provisions in the
Charter or imposed upon its leg. These are to
be read it. It limits upon it with its powers
the Charter itself, defined limits by the
Constitution, from which it derives its own
existence within which alone it can
continues to exist such as a government of
Supremacy.

The case which has proceeded up to the
date of this decision was the same done in
the case of the American & Alton Insurance Co.
C. Palard v. Polito 511. Which was. That in
Exequatur for the Seminole Congress exercises
the powers of the Federal and of
a State government.

There is an attempt to bring in the opinions in
the United States case of Exequatur this opinion
is 1 Polito. But on a examination of all
the cases will be seen as to who the facts

The case of a State and the United States.

But in his opinion. "And when the Seminole
becomes a part of the United States, the Federal
mean what they said—that it is legislative
for a Territorial Congress successively to
perform the functions of a State Legislature & put off
its character as a branch of the Federal
Government. Therefore it was that Mr. Webster
applied to Mr. Calhoun in the Senate in
1850, that the Supreme Court had decided
that the Constitution did not extend to the
Territories—

It is apparent, however, that they have
now finally determined that it is necessary
its powers over the Territories; Congress is
limited to those granted to it by the Constitution
of the United States as the Federal Legislature.
In that view there are no sufficient
powers granted to meet the necessities of
the Territories on which its jurisdiction

Chicopee, Mar. 2nd, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Conger,

My Dear Sir:

Having prepared the

revision of South's Blacks article according to

promised, I think it the best plan and one which

preserves the taste. I have much confidence in

the examined copy and feel no doubt of the

Washington State or such other paper as he might deem

fit for publication.

The matter one to apply to my letter enclosing

the article. I think, that it is almost unanimously

seen a letter a while as the matter he agrees

with the article is impossible, he advises that it

should not be published—principally for two

causes. First, because I should not be unmindful
of the considerations that have personally lay
the Attorney General in any contact with the
Treasury Department upon the questions arising
in the claims of the State of Maryland against
the United States, his uniform kindness towards
me since that time has never been in too high a
degree.

This decision is certainly very well founded.
For having Black Manufacits any disposition
a compromise any quites in the matter
seem to do I come out of this contest feeling
with some obligation to hand. The evidence in the
article written presents the entire production of
of neutralize it for some considerable to destroy its
material. Indeed I do not presume that any
apply. This article in the cotton industry
keep secure a balance in the outcome \\
and a apply its certainly, declare, but I must confer
that my feeling for even every were could one too far
when I conclude it was proper that
it should come from any one
The second reason is that the time I
have never complicated the issues already
made a might also tend to include me
in their friends.

It is true, this theoretically, I do not
entirely agree with what appears to be at
a first glance. The opinion conveys no
change article that slavery can not exist
in a territory without a special local
law and that it is permanent for it. Yet
agreed it is as a practical question are
come to precisely the same conclusion.
A coup taken from a state whose laws
occupy slavery I under which their held as
perfectly into and the state of tenancy where
that is no law upon the capability of slavery
also one always. One condition by the fact
of intervention, and presence in the state to which he is taken. The status he held in the state from which he is thought. This is the law applicable to the conditions of slavery, the instinct for recognizing the moral and political rights of the relations, or consider this moral and political right as a concluded question and open to this exercise. A slave is as the negro. He must therefore decide the order of law international as well as local that apply to this person. The only way as much the principal status is by going behind the relations as one goes into a metaphysical and theological argument. It shows that by the law of God a creature man cannot hold power in man, i.e., that to have the duty, strength, and duty in domination has relation to permit these paramount laws. This position
You will not allow yourself to be misled by the argument that practically, what is the effect of the absence of any law upon the subject of slavery in a territory? This reply is at once evident. The question itself indicates that such a condition, if it were to exist anywhere in this country, would cease immediately upon the intervention of the first clause. The slave takes to the territory as a new property, as no statute would do so. Thus the rule of law then stops. This is pursuant to a statute by force of the laws of the state from which he is brought. But he is also a more

under the municipal laws of the territory in which he is imported. Therefore although the status of slavery remains by virtue of the foreign

law, the conditions which attach it must depend upon the municipal law.
tentative - and therefore tenuous, theoretical, closely
regulating with any local law, creating
upholding it - practically, it can occur
and thereby I have examined the question. An address
I have become associated with the question
then at present to fully developed a
concerned out what they have now just been.

The idea is that, then suppose in the
article is not to be, or shall state, and its
concerning acting with those in Warren and
they might complete all these concerns. It is
actually better they should remain as simple as
possible.

Indecision is sometimes scrupulous - silence
is frequently as clear as.

There concluded that it all prohibits
the advice of my correspondent is paid.
And the context of how or counsel wise?
He is as sincere a will without political

feels of pure as I am, so I certainly desire
you to address all the Residency here to
the case and decide any political result.

It is one request to you - to examine
and consider the question above refers to
as to the question of the law of the
State, from whose a clue is expected
upon the debate in the State to which
it is taken, when there is no law referring
to the creation of Morris a clue.

I will probably write you again upon
the subject. This will give some degree
and this it is upon that question the
former enemy will attempt to drive
for to the love - and in agreement that
question will be the more difficult for
you to handle - in Critic's opinion
come free or right price from this place for
will give it discussed with considerate
sir:—I refer to his opinion in the
عود death case—what precise page I
do not recollect & I wrote for your Hyde
Park ed. The book is not by me. You will
find the opposite one to that of Curtis in
Campbell's opinion in the same case.
I judge this directing any of the books
on international law & through which I declined
to refer on an abstract in this cit. It is
an intricate & difficult question & appears
the carefully managed.

Notwithstanding what I have above
written, if you desire the article prior to
the public I will accede it & endeavor to
omitting any allusions to Judge Black &
Confining myself to a discussion of the
legal & political questions presented— for
argument. But I am myself inclined to the opinion that as the President, according to public report, intends to incorporate Jones production into his message, it would be as well await until that document appears.

Notice one of what I desire a question as far as my other duties will permit before what you wish. It would seem as though as to the position taken against me of advocating a confiscation of property there is a complete and unanswerable argument. The reason for the inherent evils of my movement is peace. It goes peace agitation.

A police measure is common practice after all. To some their connected with public morals. Ask the law.
 prevents both the forfeiture of
 purposes inflicted as a penalty for
 detesting the law by introducing it.
 It is by virtue of this right that
 Illinois prohibits the introduction of
 fire engines; it sells them as slaves
 if not with-changing the law they come
 within the limit to abide.
 It is by virtue of this same right
 that the other States prohibit the
 introduction of fire engines.
 It is by the same right the same
 States prohibit the introduction
 of Infant spirit; a forfeit them as
 a penalty if they fall in contrary to
 law. The only limit upon these States
 in this particular is as it relates
 prevented from abroad; I will then, this
 law and obedience, for the reason, that by
The Constitution of the United States
An inclusive control of Commerce is part
of the United States federal government.

This view of The form of a Congress
to pass police regulations, not only fully
accords with argument as to confiscation.
But taken altogether it also
the view assumed of the more serious of
difficult position - that neither the
Congress of the United States nor the
Territorial Legislature can constitutionally
prohibit the introduction of
slaves into a Territory.

The reason on this side rests
from the position that under the
Constitution slaves are as any other
people. This is the first proposition.
The second is - that the Territory
is common property - the common
use of which is in the Federal law.
The success for the common
benefit of the whole people.

The conclusion is - that I mean by the Territory
a law prohibiting the introduction
of any person held by a citizen of
the United States is not an exercise
of common right for the common benefit
and therefore unauthorized.

You will at once perceive that
by this rejection of assuming the Territory
are absolutely without any form any
such a practice others from the introduction
of all kinds of proper human dangerous
circumstances may alien to come under
the common right. In other words - the

important elements of the first and
most essential signs of any commit-
tee. It presumes police regulations in
this case were not met.

When clarifying the reason is full
complete, it the position is reduced
to a political absurdity?

I did not write a note to
overlook a letter, but merely, to succeed
in the appearance of the article.
I promised to write,
Let me hear from you.

Present my kind regards to
Mrs. Douglas & future one their
so.

With kind respects,
T.M. Story
R.A. Mattock
Curtis R. Meeks
Chicago U.S.
Oct. 11, 1857.

Accessed
Oct. 8, 1859
To Wall St. N.Y.
October 11th 1854

My Dear Sir,

Permit me to congratulate you and yours on the recent accession to your already interesting family circle. May it prove a source of fresh pleasure and joy to yourself and estimable lady, and that she may soon receive her accustomed good health in the earnest wish of all your numerous friends.

My son and your little Godson Douglas progresses finely and I entertain high hopes that he may live and reflect distinguished honors on the distinguished familial name he bears.

With considerations of esteem and respect I am yours, pleased and political friend.

Robt. A. Douglas
Jno. Keayton
to Miss P.
Oct. 11, N.Y.
Congratulating
New York Oct. 11th 59

Mr. P.B. Douglas

Dear Sir,

As the recipient of Mr. Boderick's most private thoughts, I beg of you not to believe the statement of the "Tribune" that he has any but the most elevated and affectionate regard for you. As the minion of his dearest personal friendship, I entreat of you the favor not to permit Dr. Bower to...
insult his shade by the mockery of a eulogy in the Senate.

Very truly yours,

Geo. Wilkes
Sanctuary Springs
Oct. 12, 1857

Hon. S. A. Logan.

My dear Sir,

Then can we settle

condition of politics in this
State lives longer endued
with to depoisue the public
union of any person except a
latter period than I at
first contemplated, but
I never doubted no longer.
Publix Lieutenant in all
sitanuam New York and it
there is absence is
attaining the same consequence
than the regret he cum to
be reconciliated for the
late President's and
country than it is
convention expanded, it is in
connection to carry away
of the free states, it is by
apparent that there is but
a mere handful of them
and Northern policy is to
prevent it. The "success
of the war" is uncertain, in
the event it
ought to come to a successful
Northern victory. This is
I am not for your first
on Capital Point to
become a North
you are welcome.

I am in touch with
the Army, and
I am all for
these things,

leasing

before these ones
by plantation with
for them and work for
operations. A few
North soldiers, from the
force of Government
millions can overcome

Church upon some
worthless could not

recognize fellows there.
A man could be
encourage back to

in the event I
ought to come to a successful
Northern victory. This is
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Northern victory. This is
I am not for your first
on Capital Point to
become a North
you are welcome.
J. A. Corey
Santa Rosa, N.M.
Oct. 12, 1877

Mr. Governor:

The last communication from the Secretary of State has brought me a great deal of comfort. It seems that there is no chance of my being appointed to the position of Auditor-General. I am therefore able to settle down to the work of the office.

I was much pleased to hear from you that you are going to New York to take the position of Auditor-General for the state of New York. I wish you every success in your new position.

Yours truly,

J. A. Corey
Indianapolis; Oct. 12, 1859

My dear friend,

It appears to be understood that you will visit us. I hope this understanding may be realised; for lately Indiana affairs are not in the best condition imaginable. I am quite certain that wherever the Republicans can control they will take all the Inspectorships & judgeships, and are equally certain that they cheat through these functions. I would give reasons, but that would be tedious. We are demoralised; carry Johnson by 180 which used to be carried by 200. Indeed, give Texas as a specimen of many cases.

The worst of our trouble is in Indiana. Politics here have fallen into the hands of men of bad character & conduct—mercenary selfish & corrupt. Thus one law has another murder from destitution. In this town our large Irish population has become unaccustomed. Two or three justices among three of them who are old lawyers, and after others are brought up to believe in decisive Irish Countrymen. My conventions are the fraud with over 5000 a Democratic majority. Our friends, I regret to tell you
Many standard terms are very dull up a majority, I think to be educated out of it.

Some quite ill-tempered and cast down. You may not find me here at all unless you come. So if I am here will perhaps feel like introducing and make this note to hasten you a little and to account for apparent intimation. I daresay I have lost some of my old age, and frequently leave my house when I will not be nearer many days, to go away with my heart bent on some I suspending danger to those I love — especially miss little girl aged 16. I express this personal allusiveness. They are necessary before you come here let this kind world go write me as it may. Saw your recent address politically of course personally.

Yours, Adie.
New Lisbon October 13th 1859

S. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

I heard your masterly vindication at Worcester on the 16th ultimo of the right of citizens of our organized territories to legislate for themselves in relation as well as your annihilation of George Blacks peritical review of your magazine article on that subject. You altered the sentiments of ninety hundredths of the democrats and thousands of the republicans of the United States on that occasion. On that question you stood on the Cincinnati platform, the platform on which President Buchanan was elected in 1856, but which he has since most ingloriously deserted; your friends won't elect you President upon that platform in 1860. And the great question is, how shall they most successfully move you for their candidate? The administration and the presses in its interest, aided by the middling republican judges and letter writers of the country, with the adoption of the two-thirds rule, will defeat your nomination at the Charleston convention as sure as there is a God. Let me therefore, with Senator J. Q. of Missouri, implore you to keep out of that convention.
and while your enemies are plotting and scheming
your defeat here, let a mass convention of the
bougalo democracy of every State in the Union
be called simultaneously as possible, commencing
in one or more State Capitals on the anniversary of General Jackson's
victory over the British at New Orleans, to put in
nomination an electoral ticket for each state
with you for President, Senator Bonds for Vice
President, and let the Cincinnati Platform be
approved by each convention without alteration or amendment. Such a movement would
make you a candidate without placing you
in the attitude of a bidder, and would strike
our enemies north and south with dismay.
In your conflict then with the intervention
of the Charleston and Republican nations,
if conventions, you could do one of two things
cure — you could either carry enough electoral
votes to make you President, or you would have
even to intimate to the House of Representa-
tions from trying the same experiment on you,
which was tried on General Jackson in 1824.
I have been a democrat since the days of that
illustrious Chief, and nothing but the deepest concern
for the success of the democratic party in 1860,
has induced me, a total stranger to you, to intrude
upon you, with the suggestions herein contained.

Hoping therefore that you will pardon me for this
seeming impertinence, I am very respectfully
Your friend
Charles W. Atton.
17 Trafalgar St.
New York, October 13th

Mr. Webster at Douglas,

Dear Sir:

You will find in to-day's (Oct 13) Daily Times, an article entitled "Political Report of the Killing of Senator Broome," which was contributed by myself, and which honestly expresses the feelings of Douglas Democrats in the matter. I received from you some truth since a few political documents, I have in course of preparation a review of your political career, which I intend to publish in the Times when finished.

I write particularly on this occasion to submit to you the favor of securing the personal influence in your behalf, of Mr. James P. Thompson...
of Rochester in this State. Mr. Thompson is at present connected with the American Party, but he is an inveterate foe of Mr. H. Seward, and has exposed himself in strong terms as hostile to himself. He yields considerable political power in Rochester south to west as far as Erie County and his reputation is particularly favorable. He is ambitious of prospects of political advancement and would have a strong leaning upon him. If you conclude to address him personally, his address is Care of David Pierne, Rochester N. Y. If you do not deem this advisable, please write one friendly in regard to your views, I will undertake the management of the affair.

I wish you every success for you in this matter. Republican successes in the late elections will lead the South what they may expect of they think to nominate you. With my wish for your success, I remain Your Friend,

Charles E. Havens
Monticello, Oct. 15th. 1859

Mr. Lincoln:

I thank you kindly for your letter of the 7th and the document accompanying it, not once, but of which I have not seen. They may be true, but answers are for the purpose I shall receive them. I think I read every speech you made in the Illinois Congress of last year from the Chicago Times.

I feel well prepared in my opinion. I am sure you, Abner, is a son of State. Public opinion is manifesting itself very publicly, and, if I must take such, firmly, so I return I remained a day at Indianapolis and arrived at Chicago getting out the sentiment of the people. Such demonstrations have a fine effect upon the times. With many regards for your success I am

Very Respectfully,

Your friend,

Levi Reynolds

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
West Liberty, Ky.
Oct 13th 1859

SIR: I am, in your kind favors have been duly and for which permit me to thank you. Can I hope in that you have a fair chance to receive the nominations of the Charleston Convention. I much doubt the that any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South by any of the South 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Congenial Globe that might enhance your popularity if and among that if some scenes even read a few documents to the following named persons, it would have a good influence at this point to me.

M. G. Martin, Charles Leuty
F. N. Edith, etc.
Please give the
B. H. Good for looking, etc.

E. A. Hurley, Walden, etc.
J. A. Franklin

As you are unacquainted with me, I would just say I am nice to Mrs. McCaffrey
with the name of, etc.
I honor to the six
year old, etc.