Strofford Corner, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1859.

Honorable Sir,

Please send me what you have in hand of the Pacific Railroad Exploration, the Coast Survey the Mexican Boundary and whatever else of the similar documents you can spare as well as not. If you have a spare copy of the Rules of Congress and also of Dickey's Constitution I shall be very happy to receive them from so distinguished a member of Congress as yourself, as I delight to have favors from great men.

Wishing you success as our next President, I am your friend.

Jonathan G. Berry

If I read extensively to get out to all the good I can, lecture occasionally argue politics, often and am engaged in a debating society, where great national questions and your name as a prominent man are often discussed and you can furnish one of your best friends with means to defend you and the glorious cause of Democracy.

G. Berry
Lewistown, Ill.
Nov. 4, 1859.

My dear Sir:

I am interested in any thing that relates to your advancement upon the principles of the popular form, and would like to have you send me Judge Blacker articles in reply to yours in Harper's also your admirable answer to it; I wish them in pamphlet form, to present them to——

Very Respectfully,

William Fauntleroy

Hon. A. Douglas
Nash, D.C.
New York, Nov. 4, 1859

Gentleman:

I will regard it as a favor if you will send me by mail, printed copies of your recent articles on the subject of Popular Sovereignty.

They form such an interesting series in our political history that I am induced to preserve them in a more substantial form than the "Cuttings of a newspaper."

I pray you accept my apologies for the liberty I take with you, and that...
you forgive the inconvenience.
I am compelled to write.

I have the honor to be,
Your very obedient,
Humbly yours.

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Douglas,

Rice sur

after my best respects to you I will give you the 

pleasure. completion of Jackson

county, and generally sur

i. Lou at desato in this county.

Jackson's lost you in our state

ticket got 14,500 votes the

Republicans got 27 votes the

Democrats got 25 votes the 29

Democrats was all in 10 Desato present

under the command of Capt.

A. P. Carter of the rivers

there was been great going

in the stores enough goods

in you we are urgent to a

date convention to be held

at Springfield. in the writer

to send delegates to Chicago to

to advise you on your friends.
in Capt N. P. Garden is making
many efforts to get up a county
convention to that effect they had
in this state before I raised a
company of one hundred and five
then down and I shined for you
Tel 8 of them 11 I paid out one
left the Capt he came only
in town 8 all told they were
in ten to go to Gambolde with
60 of the respectable men of this
county belong the Capt and
Joseph H. King me the Capt you
will compose the convention in
mass meeting Henry is to take
the scenes under such admittance
administration next year the 60 ninety
at Gambolde is enaging the
distict convention 35 the Hopson
family master that set up in all a
fine she will rook up stronger
for you next year then she
was did by the old insomnor
sead to the young man when he
opened to start the young man
for not the word on as soon
of your foot is in the storm
i will be in agable for
so my all respected as some of the
Charleston convention is even
let us then from you and we
will all be in agable any
things that transpires would
notice I will let you now
at one of you how any agent
in business of any kind am
in any part of the territory
states to secure your success
let me now and i am at you
money so long as you are shine
by the grants of reimbursemen
in reference of my self in
quien of your forward begin or
come from other wise i Attached
kindly Osborne Sir do you
not yours with respect
John R. Gillett
John R. Gillett
De dot

Rn. 4
Il.

Spent

Arrived Dec. 14
San Francisco, Cal.
Nov. 4th, 1839.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir, - I wish to introduce to you
my friend, Mr. T. Y. Harris, appointed Senator
by Mr. Fillmore, to fill the vacancy created
by the death of Senator Hardwick.

Judge Harris is well posted in regard
to political affairs in this State, and the
people here, as an ardent supporter of the
Administration, are warm friends of
yours and an old acquaintance.

I am sure the Judge is a true gentleman
and a true man.

Let me hear from you if I can be
of any service to you here.

Respectfully,

L. W. McCracken

Hon. S. A. Douglas

W. S. Leval

Washington C. S.
J. M. McCabe
San Francisco
Mon 4th Cal
Introducing Senator
Baker
Brown's Unsifted Correspondence--Startling Developments.

The democratic journals are sifting Brown's correspondence, each to suit their particular anxiety. At the north, having secret Douglas proclivities, they suppress everything that implicates him. But Wise has got a large part of the correspondence in his own hands, and lets fly right and left, with an amiable intent to finish up both Douglas and Buchanan. Here is a letter of this universal correspondence that the democratic press in Ohio will no more touch than they would a hot poker; but glorious old Wise can't be squelched.

Washington, Sept. 1st, 1859.

Dear Brown,—I send $1,000 for your popular sovereignty work. My Tehuantepec investment turned out bad, and with my heavy political expenses prevents my taking more stock now. Your plan is good, and is clearly founded on the principles of my Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Cincinnati Platform, which declare the right of every man to have a voice in forming and regulating his own domestic institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. If you had not saved my popular sovereignty in Kansas it would have laid me out cold. You may depend on me if you succeed.

It will be better not to strike till after my trip to Ohio. If we carry that State, it will give us strong backing in the North-West.

Yours in the cause,

S. A. D.

Now calmly but firmly we ask who is S. A. D., and who are the backers depended on in Ohio, "if we carry that State!"
Office Cleveland, Columbus 

RAIL ROAD CO.

Columbus, O.,

Nov. 1, 1859

Hon. S. W. Douglas

Herewith You

Will find an article from the Ohio State Journal of Nov 3rd, purporting to be a letter written by You to Old Brown of Washington Ferry, militancy. I cannot for an instant believe that You are the author of the Enclosed, but You will see by reading it that it is phrased in the style of the author, by a prompt denial You will confer a favor on a friend to you & your cause.

Yours Truly,

J.R. H. Donald.

P.S. Please let me hear from you at an early date in relation to the above.

J.R.H. 20.
Overton, Fiez Co., Nov. 4th, 1857

Hon. J. A. Douglas

Wills you please do me the favor to send me at your earliest convenience, seven or eight copies—or nine if necessary—of your reply to the pamphlet sent to the United States Black.—Our county paper announces that it will commence the publication of the Black pamphlet next week, and I shall present them one of your replies that it may also be published.

Our county convention will shortly convene, to appoint delegates to the Indiana State Convention, and it is expected that you and your friends that truth shall be presented. In order that error may be brushed,

Yours truly,

Thos. L. Miller

Overton, Fayette Co.

P.S. If you have an extra copy of Rever's reply, please send one.
Safe and Sure Cash Business For Life
For Legal Voters, Throughout the Country
Connected with the
Perpetual Organization
of the
Patriotic Union Club
and
Independent Democratic
State and National Union Party

Passed from generation to another, in all future times.
Open and Free to all parties.

Every Legal Voter in the United States, who becomes a Member of this Club, will be furnished by the Agent or Member, whom he receives his appointment, with a Certificate of Membership for Life, which Certificate will secure to him Unrivaled Advantages for Making Money in a Safe and Sure Cash Business for Life; connected with a Grand Work of Patriotism and International Union and a Magnificent National Enterprise of the American People; and fully empower every Legal Voter who joins the Club to appoint any unlimited Number of Club Members paying them One dollar each on admission for their own use and benefit annually for Life independent of all Agents, Officers, Directors or Stockholders, and free from all Legislative Control, jurisdiction, or government as a compensation for their services in completing and perpetuating this Club and Party Organization in the place of their residence, throughout the Union.
National Issues.

The ALL issues of this Party under its Congressional Organization are
1st. The perpetuation of our National Constitution, Union & Government as the
paramount & vital issue of the American People in all future time.

2. The perpetuation of Democratic Principles, and the concentration of all
political power in the hands of the People.

3. The construction of a Central Rail Road to the Pacific (forthwith.)

4. An increased National Revenue, under a new Commercial Tariff of
Specific Duties on Foreign Luxuries & Foreign Manufactures.

5. A General Banking Law of the United States, based on Specie. State
& U.S. Government Stocks, (one third each)

6. The concentration of all American Stocks is the hands of American
Citizens, by which to secure the Specie redemption at Maternity in
the U.S. treasury instead of Europe.

The Democratic State & National White Party will be pledged to the
Nomination & Triumphant Election of Mr. Stephen A. Douglas as Post V
Mr. Caleb Cushing as Vice Post.
The Independent National Union Party, under its local and State organization, will favor the adoption of an Entire New System of town and City Fire and Life Insurance, by which to protect the widows and orphans in the season of adversity, and by which to create an inexhaustible New Source of Town and City Revenue, sufficient to defray all ordinary and extraordinary losses by Fire and Death (on the class of persons that will be insured), but all City and town debts, expenses and Taxes for one hundred Years to come. Under Uniform General Law in each State of the Union, this will be done by the simple appropriation of ONE tenth part of the aggregate wealth and Taxable property, of each and every City and Town. That chooses by a Vote of its Inhabitants to Associate in the formation of one State Company, and to avail of the Universal protection and security which the State Association of Cities and Towns will present over Charter Companies in case of any great calamity by Fire to which every large City and Town is always liable, and in case any one town or city sustains a loss exceeding TEN per cent of the aggregate wealth, set apart as Insurance Capital, the Excess will be made up by all the other Cities and towns forming the State Association under One General and Uniform State law. in proportion to the Capital and Premiums each may contribute. Under this New System the Whole will be completely guarded against possibility of loss, beyond ten per cent of their Taxable property, let the loss be ever so great by a limitation of its Risks to 3 per cent of the Capital and City or town appropriated of all Risks in any one street or neighborhood to 15, per cent, and every Man who insures is required to limit his Policy to two thirds of the Cash Value of his Property, and to take the other one third without any Insurance, and confining all policies on Life to young and healthy Men under fifty years of age.
W. B. Sheffield

N. C.

Nov. 4th, 1839

Mr. C. D. Southwick

Yours ever,

Nov. 4th, 1839

Dear Sir,

I have heard you would send me your reply to Black if it is published in pamphlet form as I wish it as a matter of reference. If you could lend me a few copies of the article published in Harper (if it has been published already) I would use them to great advantage. I have furnished several copies of Harper and the article tells on any Republican who has not a spark of Democracy in him, and many in our County are returning to their first love, - the home of the Blackman in a new bad fix and expect soon to be able again to call upon a Democratic Party.

Yours ever,

W. B. Sheffield
Any document which you might consider of service to the cause, if sent to me will be properly distributed.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient,
W.E. Shafter.
Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington

Sir,

Please send me one copy of your pamphlet on reply to Judge Black's observations, I greatly obliged.

Your obedient servant,

C. H. Wells

Rock Island Hotel
Nov. 5, 1859
E. T. Aens
Rock Island Ile
Nov 5, 1859

Asks for one copy
Reply to Block.
Morris 5 Nov 1857

Sir,

I am, sincerely,

[Handwritten text]

The Harper Ferry affair is troubling the B. Republicans. I have heard the candidates even among the abolitionists admit that Brown's act on this occasion is truly carrying out or attempting to carry out practically their abstract principles, which they with equal candor admit cannot be carried out excepting by "moral suasion" that moral suasion is by this affair badly crippled. Have you noticed the convention of black republicans at Chicago this week, Mr. Hale, Mr. Buckingham, Lovejoy, Farnsworth, sitting now at the Richmond House? Some new tricks may be looked for.

Very respectfully yours,

B. M. Atherton
B. M. Attwell
Morris
A. S.
Ashing documents
Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,
Washington City D.C.

Dear Sir,

I enclose a number of the Constitutionalist, containing extracts from your last paper in reply to Judge Black, with a few comments. I take the liberty to enclose you also two of a series of articles written by James A. Hissot of Macon, which I have appeared in the Telegraph of that city, from which you will see that malgus, the "indictive old Scotchman" this Secretary of State, you have in Georgia warm your spoken friend. The Democracy of the State prefers as the nominee at Charleston to any Northern man, although some of our Congress men elected, have pledged themselves not to vote for nor, if nominated, the whole Demo. party with the exception of this paper, has with more or less bitterness denounced you. Nothing that you will excuse the liberty which I have taken in addressing you in this note. I am very truly yours,

[Name]
Editor, Constitutionalist
To J. Mills,
Ed. of Constitutionals
Augusta, Ga.
Nov. 5, 1859,

George Politzer
Indianapolis Nov 5th 1839

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I desire to procure a few of your speeches which I own back among those that I have of yours, intending to have them bound together in book form.

I mean like the following if you have the pamphlet Copies of speeches,

Copy of your Speech at Springfield in 1857—

Copy of your Chicago speech in opposition to the City Council in 1837—

Copy of your Bloomington speech in the Caucus with Lincoln—

Also if you have it a copy—
of your speech at the welshing

and Jackson's five

If possible I would like

a pamphlet copy of every speech

and report made by you during

the last few years. I will

have them bound for reference.

Indiana know this will

benefit for you

because he will

be the nominee.

Your friend

Winfield S. Pierce
W. S. Pierce
Indianapolis
Feb. 5, 1861
Ind.
asking copies of
all your speeches
in Indiana.
Kearny Mountain, P.O. Col, Nov 27th, 1869

Sir: A. J. Douglas
Washington, D.C.

As an humble citizen—claiming no distinction or rights only such as are incidents of our Federal institutions—I have thought proper to inform you that I (A Georgian) fully endorse the sentiments in your particular as set forth by you in your Harpers Magazine articles, and reiterated and more fully disembodied in your reply to Judge Black—"I am a Democrat so far as I understand democratic principles, and look with considerable misgivings for the safety of the institution of our Country upon principles of sectional Conservatism against the mad efforts of sectional Pantheism. I think you are right in your position because you have expressed my sentiments upon the subjects embraced, and I have thought proper to let you know that at least one small Georgian was with you most heartily, though I stand alone in this Region of Country. I am the 5th Congregational District in Georgia represented in Congress by Judge James Jackson a cousin of Genl. Howell Cobb. Very Respectfully, A. H. Richardson.
A. H. Richardson
Hog Mountain

R. S. B.
Friends
Answered Dec. 7
Gordon Tanner
Indianapolis
Ind.
Nov. 5, 1859.

Requests reply to
invitation to meet
the State.

Indiana, Nov. 5, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas:

Dear Sir:

So long a time has elapsed
without an answer to our in-
vitation, that we begin to suspect
that you have not received it.
Some of our postmasters will
do anything.

Things look well in Indiana.
Our county conventions are being held,
and are resulting according to
our wishes generally. Both sides
are amicable, and the contest
will be bitter. But we are deter-
mind to win, and we will
do it. The press and the
people are with us. I have
no doubt as to the result of the January convention. The reply to Judge Black is creating a decided impression. I wish a few thousand could be distributed among us prior to the convention. It is just what we need. We will pay for a few hundred of Mr. Jourard's letters, if they can be had.

The popular pulse is steady and rising. It is surprising to witness the changes that are occurring in this bright, hidden state.

Very Respectfully yours,
[Signature]
Nelson Tanner
Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir:

Hearing of the continued illness of Mrs. Douglas, the undersigned and his friend forbore to call on you since in reference to some communications made during their late visit. Hearing, however, that the disclosures lately appearing in the columns of the N.Y. Herald and other papers might influence the judgment of Mr. Douglas in a manner, which would be contrary to what we suggested to him, we deem it advisable to be more explicit as regards our expression: that we could place it in Mr. Douglas power to take the counsel out of the hands of the administration, if it should attempt to make political capital out of the Harpers Ferry insurrection.

Although we may presume, that you have saved every thing—being of importance in its bearing on the said plot, we nevertheless call your particular attention to the marked passages of the enclosed slips from the Herald, States and Star—many more from other papers could have been added—which go to show in what manner the democratic party means to make capital against the leaders of the republican party, which capital will no doubt be sought mainly to devote to the credit of the administration and thus, if reaped, will more or less injure you by holding up Mr. Buchanan and his officers as the men, under whose guidance the country is safe.

Of however the democratic party is right in endeavoring to place part or all of the responsibility for the Harpers Ferry outrage on the shoulders of such republican leaders, as have been cognizant beforehand of the conspiracy against the rights and security of one section of the country—what must be said of a democratic President, in whose power it was, to prevent what has occurred not only, but to crush the plot in its bud, and besides to confiscate arms, ammunition, and everything long before the outbreak?
What must be said of a Democratic President, who had in his hands as early as May 1858 a true and valuable copy of the most important hand of Col. Forbes's correspondence, usually his letter to L. H. Howe, dated Washington, May 14, 1858, which fills one and half column in the "Herald of the 34th" of last year? And particularly of a President, who was told, that Col. Forbes (though Wash-ington), if taken care of, would reveal in consequence of the bad treatment received at the hands of his humanitarians, the places where arms and ammunition were concealed at that time. Unfortunately, no account of, occurred. The President returned, when called upon to that end, said copy, after its having been in his possession for a fortnight.

But if any one, understanding the character of Mr. Buchanan, brings to his recollection that what was then going on in Illinois, he can perhaps discover the key to such conduct on the part of the President, who may have been willing to make his republican allies feel uneasy at that very period. As it now, after all, is most responsible for the loss of the destruction of property and expenditures resulting from the stray on Harper's Ferry, not to speak of the cruel suspicions and fearful apprehensions, in which a whole community have been kept for several days.

Should so suspicious a man as Mr. Buchanan not even that much creature have placed in such a paper as the appendix copy of Forbes's letter, to indicate his to keep an eye on every suspicious movement in and about Harpers Ferry — and would not that alone have led to an inquiry into the whereabouts and doings of a certain John Smith and others?

The letter of Forbes bore on its very face the evidence, that it was neither to be relied upon as a fiction, as he or an invention. If not
You ask what are the opinions prevailing here in relation to the Harper’s Ferry insurrection. I will briefly state that even the President don’t wish to talk the matter over, as he, as well as the entire members of his Cabinet, are so taken aback and disgusted, that nothing leaks out that will allow me to inform you any further on the subject.

I can confidently state, however, that the President, on first hearing of the outrages committed at Harper’s Ferry, regretted exceedingly that a suitable military force does not garrison our arsenals and armories, as well as our military posts: and from what I can (privately) learn, the deficiency of our army, in regard to its numerical force, will be a leading passage in the next annual messages of both the President and Secretary of War.

There is no doubt whatever but an augmentation of at least four regiments—composed of different arms—will be recommended to the next Congress.
SANBORN, Esq., Concord has received a letter, enclosing therein a copy of one to
him, dated February 23. As it is too trying to my health to copy them myself, and as I can entrust
nothing to do that for me, I have requested him (Dr. Sanborn) to communicate their contents to you.

On the other hand, I consider it impossible to defend ourselves, so hope to J. B. da-

After some reflection, and the earnest representation of friends here, induced me to regard that as an
other than a sound practical view of the case. Insurrections are very peculiar—they differ consid-
erably from other revolutions, in which men with cultivated minds and of experience,
as information, abounds. If B. get slaves no response, or only a feeble one, to his
rise, then the arms and means placed at his

And such was my impression at the first instant; therefore as you give, I refrained from interfering with him. But
WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSP.

THE SLEEPYHEADS CONFUSE.—The development growing out of Pennsylvania news, which seems to bring the problem of schism in a more serious light, is the fact that certain newspapers have in recent weeks brought to light the fact that the young reformers in the United States, in the twenties and thirties, have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.

The young reformers, who were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party, have become more moderate and conservative with age. They have grown older and more conservative. It is a matter of public record that the young reformers were the driving force behind the organization of the Republican party in the United States, and that in their early years they were more radical than most of the other members of the party. But as they have become more experienced, they have become more moderate and conservative, and have begun to make a standing demand for the adoption of certain measures, such as the recognition of the rights of the Union, the reduction of the tariff, and the abolition of the income tax.
FOR RENT AND SALE.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated on the outskirts of Alexandria, on the old State Road. The land is well watered, and will accommodate 100 acres. For further information, apply to J. H. Moore, at No. 111 Main Street.

A PRIVATE SCHOOLS—For the improvement of children in their early stages. For further information, apply to J. H. Smith, at No. 43 Main Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Two young men, experienced teachers, will commence school on the 1st of January next, in the Academy Building. For further information, apply to the office of the Star, editor of the Republic, at No. 318.
Conspirators in Washington.

We have more than once expressed our belief that Washington was the headquarters of Black Republican conspirators. We never have had a doubt but the establishment of the two journals within its limits, and in full glaring view of the railroad depot, was expressly to invite to the capital of the Union all the Black and Brown desperadoes of the States. What other object could have influenced the location of those journals here than that of creating a general rendezvous for such traitors? Who that has read the following extracts from the letter of Forbes, which we published on Wednesday, can entertain a contrary opinion?

"Every day I was expecting to hear of Capt. Brown at Harper's Ferry. The impression I had was, let him try—it's his own business. But on mature reflection I thought differently. I saw a considerable force of marines in the barracks, with railway communication and telegraph to Harper's Ferry. All convinced me that Brown's plan must end disastrously, and I consequently consulted two Abolitionists of very high standing; and one of them—Dr. Bailey, of the Era—became alarmed at the mischief which Brown would bring upon Abolitionism and upon himself. Dr. B. consulted others, who urged upon me to stop Brown. My reply was, I cannot stop him, for I have no influence with his backers; stop him yourselves. How are we to stop him? was the natural question. Oblige his backers to take their arms from him, was my reply, (for the arms were theirs, not his,) and then his pet scheme must drop.

"That the impression of my earnestness might be more felt, I sent copies to all the parties concerned, and by hammering and hammering on the same spot, I did stop them in their career of folly. Who, besides Dr. Bailey, aided me in this work, I am not very sure, except it were a gentleman of great influence eastward, with whom I had two or three interviews. To him Dr. Bailey communicated the matter. I did not tell him."

Thus the Era was well advised of the nature of the insurrection contemplated. Did it make an effort to prevent such insurrection in the quarter where patriotism demanded? Did it inform any authority of the United States that Brown was preparing for a massacre at Harper's Ferry? No, no. It had no concern whatever in this regard. It had no other cause for alarm than the mischief which the act might bring upon the Abolition party! If an incendiary have a torch in his hand and tells you that when all is still, and the dark hour of midnight arrives, he will set on fire your neighbor's house, are you not virtually as criminal as he if you do not, at whatever risk, inform your neighbor of the danger to which he is exposed?
n of Goods Furnishing Goods of every description, offers at the lowest prices.

do call and examine our new style of London grand office cases, business suits, the Neapolitan shawl Overcoat with cape and above yokc, (the server)

F. LONAN returns his sincere thanks to his and friends at large for their liberal patronage, hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

NEW GOODS.

WEN & SON have just opened their first invoice of Goods for the season, consisting of choice select Raincoats and Vestings of the latest style, to invite the attention of their friends and customy.

Naval, and Citizen's Merchant Tailors, 212

A. VAN CAMP

ENTIST.

returned to the city and resumed his practice.

Rooms and residence 407 E street between 8th and 9th doors from Post Office.

ARCHITECTURE.

FREDERICK ANDERSON is the Architect especially engaged in the design of the said Church and the advertised premium, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors. He was consulted on all subjects connected with the work of an architect, and as a highly educated Architect, a draughtsman, and a Mechanical Engineer of extensive experience.

He studied Classic Architecture under Messrs. &., and traveled with them as a student, selecting models from the ancient buildings of Rome and other countries. He next studied the modern style of Architecture under the famous firm of Messrs. P&O, of London. Architectural Commission, for whose work he was extensively used, when he became a student and architect under Alexander Nimmo, Engineer of the British Government.

Since the outbreak of the American Civil War, he has been employed in the design and execution of public and private buildings, with a view to the promotion of the interests of architecture in the United States. His works have been exhibited at the International Exhibition in London, and have been awarded the highest prizes. He has been consulted on all subjects connected with the work of an architect, and as a highly educated Architect, a draughtsman, and a Mechanical Engineer of extensive experience.

He studied Classic Architecture under Messrs. &., and traveled with them as a student, selecting models from the ancient buildings of Rome and other countries. He next studied the modern style of Architecture under the famous firm of Messrs. P&O, of London. Architectural Commission, for whose work he was extensively used, when he became a student and architect under Alexander Nimmo, Engineer of the British Government.

REOPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN

OCTOGRAPh AND AMBROTYPE

GALLERY,

NO. 180 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Announcement is hereby made that the Gallery, which has been closed for a few days, will be reopened Saturday, aug 12th.
John W. Hancock
N.Y. City Nov 6th 1857

Hon. S. T. Ross, Douglas

Sir,

You may think strange of this application, and perhaps under ordinary circumstances the impression might not be misplaced, yet if not inconsistent with your creed of propriety I wish you to send me the outlines, or if you please a speech entire, sincerely,

Your special claims to the chief-magistracy of this country to be used only in case your name is submitted to the American people for that high and distinguished trust. I do not wish to beg, borrow, or steal, but as right wrongs no man all Democrats have a right to infer that there is none so capable as your self of presenting the right in its most vigorous aspect. I would...
gladly refrain from this course, but I am driven to adopt it in order to prepare myself more fully for the campaign in the fall of ’58. I do not speak without studied precaution which of course in a political campaign requires more or less mental exercise. Hence you will pardon me for this stretch of originality when I tell you I must write, as or a dozen speeches through the coming winter.

You of course have but a small chance of judging of my capacity to conduct a political campaign, and you might think that simply a judicial task hard, and that dislike would prove the bitterest balm, so to be frank, sir. I have only to add that I have had but little exposure in controversies of a political character though I have spoken spirit to our common country, and I have spoken upon. But feeling an unusual degree of interest in the coming contest especially should your name be submitted to the American people for their chief magistrate, I have resolved to have my point unimpaired no stone unturned that lies within my reach to forward the interests of the democratic party and thereby help to secure a just, equal, and unbiased administra ation of the government which at this present time is so much needed.

Think that by this course I am simply self-sacrificing a political favor of what deserve name or nature from all of these good Call deliver me I am perfectly free from all the shackles of prejudice though a Democrat entailing my a spirit of unceasing prose on general occasions when called upon. But feeling an unusual degree
not for yourself alone but for the soul of the race that people our continent. North & south, East & West. May the trust be fruitful; fruitful beyond measure, and as suerell as the seeds that warm the altar of Eternal Liberty. The only means I have at hand to command my self to you confidant is the title page of a work of which I am the author of which I will send you a copy at some future day when it will perhaps attract more of your attention and be less burdensome than now.

Very Respectfully Yours,

S. A. Douglas

John M. Halewak
SCIENCE,
ILLUSTRATED AND APPLIED;
A POEM,
IN TWO PARTS.

BY JOHN W. HADCOCK.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
MISCELLANEOUS POEMS.
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

UTICA:
BEARDSLEY & LYON, PRINTERS, 113 GENESEE STREET.
1851.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by
JOHN W. HADCOCK,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Northern District of
New York.
PREFACE.

The author in submitting the following work to the public, feels confident that they, under the circumstances, will make every allowance which justice requires.

The toil to which he has been subject for the last four years, while engaged in its completion, may perhaps in a measure have retarded the interest, which might otherwise have been sensibly increased.

His labors at the anvil for the purpose of procuring the necessaries of life have been almost incessant; spare evenings only, have been devoted to accomplish the purposes of this work. Should it prove acceptable and instructive, his strongest wishes and anticipations will be fully and amply realized.
The diffidence which he must necessarily feel, is, in the consciousness that it is the duty of every one in issuing a work, however large or small, to exhibit as the subject matter lessons of instruction: whether or not such are contained within the pages of this work, he cheerfully submits it to the bar of public opinion.

That vast field which he has been able but slightly to traverse, presents an inexhaustible fountain of material for the candid and reflecting mind. Hence rest the most ardent hopes of the author, that from the leading truths suggested within these pages, there may be drawn matter upon which the mind may expatiate, and continue to muse, till worn down by laborious and exhaustless inquiries.

Norway, Herkimer Co., Dec. 30, 1850.
MOLONY & BROTHER,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants
63 COMMON STREET,
NEW-ORLEANS.

AGENTS.
S. M. Edgell & Co., St. Louis.

REFERENCES.
Barclay & Livingston, New-York.
Renould & Francois,
Ralph Mead & Co.,
V. Barcelow,
Alex. Frear,
Whitney & Fenno, Boston.

Harmon & Co., Peru,

T. S. Goodman & Co., Cincinnati.
Hutchings & Co., Louisville, Ky.
Neely & Howe, Chicago, Illinois.
Thomas Dyer,
Walter S. Gurnee,
E. D. Taylor,
Page & Bacon, St. Louis.
E. C. E.utton
W. H. & L. G. s
25 & 27 Cedar St
New York

W. L. & L. G. s
Distilling & Corn
E. L. & L. G. s

E. L. & L. G. s
W. H. & L. G. s
L. G. s
Elgin, Nov. 6, 1859

Matthew S. Molony
Elgin, Ill.
Nov. 6, 1859.

Wants names for reference of their connected houses in New Orleans.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, Washington D.C.

Sir,

I am about issuing a new business card for the house in New Orleans and would like your name as reference with others. Please answer by return mail to Freeport, Ill., or at Belvidere. Obey P.S.

Reply.

W. S. Molony

P.S. Our word was No. 1 in the Twenty Commissions if your name would help us among Southern Planters.
If you think there would be any impropriety in writing your name in this way please state it and I will forward it to the person as they have written me to ask this favor at your hands.

M.E. W.
Portsmouth, Va., May 6th, 1838

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Sir,

I inform you that I have received the pamphlet containing your reply to Judge Black and I am under many obligations to you for it and I have had many persons anxious to get them and it would be glad if you would send me some of them to distribute among your friends and I ask you the favor of you to send me Reverdy Johnson replies as I should like to have it I shall leave here in a few days for my home in NC.
When I receive you a list of names of persons that I wish you to send papers to, please send any thing for me direct to the ferry office at Washington point, as I can get them sooner there than Plymouth.

And remain yours very respectfully,

J. J. Rea.

To Hon. S. A. Douglas