To the Honorable Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I am gathering specimens for the Smithsonian Institute and for want of the proper books I am unable to classify them as they wish me to.

I have written to the institute for books and they told me to send you for them. I should be much obliged to you if you would send the second vol. of the Explorations for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific.
Indy the 2d of the U.S. and N. Mexico Tuesday Sept.
If you would send me those books or any others
that would help me.
I should be very much
obliged to you for them.

I remain yours
Matthew Bartlett
Toledo, O.
M. Bartlett
Toledo, Ohio
Jan'y 14, 1860
Wants G. $1.00
Vol. 4 no. 38.
Dec. 1813.
Woodstock VT Aug 14 1860

Respected Sir,

Will you be so kind as to favor me with your autograph?

I have somewhat of a collection and it would afford me the greatest pleasure to have among

my collection the name of Vermont.

Will you sign your note the line

Hon. A. Dodge and Geo A Bailey
Washington January 14th 1860

Dear Mr. Ashley,

We hope you will excuse the liberty we take in addressing you this communication. We are both earnest admirers of yours, and looking to you in this the darkest hour of peril that ever beset our fair land, in conjunction with the venerable Senator from Kentucky, as our chiefest hope, beholding confidently in your disinterested and unalloyed patriotism, your sound conservatism, and your acknowledged ability, loving our country and her institutions as they are, and deprecating the mad spirit that is so menacingly arising them we presume to address you, and ask the favor of your kind, to send each of us a copy of your recent speech in the Senate, together with copies of Mr. Crittenden's, and Mr. Benton's.

We would then ask you to write us a word of encouragement even as the friends of the dying man turn their eyes hopefully upon the face of the attendant physician, but we fear it would be a thought upon your mind.
Which we know is precious; as well also as an additional labour from our spiritual purposes.

We love our whole country, with her stars and her stripes. We deplore any and every attempt to impair her institutions as they were endowed by our forefathers. And our prayer is that God in his providence may yet interpose his wisdom and rescue it from the jaws of ruin.

Joseph D. C. and others.

Daniel Webster.
Joseph P. Barber
Cincinnati, Ohio
Jan'y 14.

Speeches

20103 Smith St
Cincinnati, Jan 14th 1860

Stephen A. Douglas Esq.

Sir,

You would confer a real favor on me by sending any
marked speeches during the present session
of Congress. The reason why I make such an
application to you, would be returned by the
manner of fact a few words one. I trust

knows that you will believe me when I say

that the man for whom my dear friend

Thomas Deen Kelly entertained to warm

a friendship has beforehand all my heart.

Sir Kelly who in his short and

unhappy life had an instinctive sense

of earnest and direct minds who never

in his life wrote an enthusiastic eulogy of

any man. Respectfully

Joseph P. Barber.
Petersburg, Virginia
January 14, 1860

 Dear Sir,

You will probably see and read an article of mine in DeBow’s Review just now out for this month. I wish to say that I have forwarded to him another article in which I take the ground that your doctrine is better for the South, than President Buchanan’s or Mr. Lincoln’s which are I believe exactly the same. Yours truly, The slaveholder in his ground right off whilst theirs invite him from the South with his property “including his slaves” of which early President B. and Mr. Lincoln and the South generally admit the may be compelled to carry off when the result of a popular election of delegates to a constitutional convention will so soon after his getting there with his property “including his slaves,” authorize him to carry with
My property including his claims. I am pretty sure I have taken that view in the additional article I prepared a week ago for the Boston, but if I am incorrect in my conclusion, I know it is a view I have presented in an article I am now having published in the Petersburg Intelligencer, and I will send you a copy of it as soon as it is put in a day or so.

It is a law of my country, and of the right wherever and with whomsoever it is, I wish to know how it can be consistently with the principle plea of property, that I can have the right - a federal right to go with any slave into a territory, under the control of the Constitution of the State, and not have the right against the spirit of the majority acting in ordinary legislation or popular canvass, to keep any slave there, whilst it is yet the same that whether in the territorial condition or that of an independent State, the same Constitution of the new State, continuing to be the supreme law?

I have said this merely because whilst I totally differ from your plan.

As a consequence, doctrine, I feel no programme in supporting you for the Presidency, on any other ground, and am not likely to find a candidate acceptable to my prejudices on this subject, unless the doubt will come to the right mind.

Very truly,
R. L. Collin
R. R. Collier
Petersburg
January 25
No politics
Oakland, O. Jan 14th

How Steven & Douglas

Dear Sir

If you are elected president

will you retaliate on the

South?

Yours truly,

Will C. Cor nell

Oakland

Chil C

Corry

Ohio
M. C. Cornell
Oakland

Jan'y 14. Ohio

If elected President will you ratify or
the South.
Stanton. H. T. Jan 14, 1860
Hon. H. A. Douglass

will you please send me
the Patent Office Report
of the Rail Road routes
to the Pacific. if you
can conveniently. and you
will confer tome a
great kindness.

address Stanton Po
Lykin's Co.

I remain your humble
and obedient Servant

Charles Co. Cutter
C. C. Butler
Stanton
16 Y.
Jan. 14
Speeches
To the People of the United States:

Greeting!

Your petitioners citizens of Montgomery County, Maryland, respectfully ask of your present Government, now standing the president, that you will recollect the mischiefs and disadvantages as the Constitution of the United States be referred to a convention of the people of the United States, for the purpose of revising the existing provisions, and amending the same, by the assistance of the present government, so as to arrive at a solution to another. And we also pray, as a petition with your favor, it be

Said

Ezra Jones

May the Lord preserve you.

[Signature]

M. J. Black

1817

Ezra Johnson

[Signature]

[Additional signatures and notes]

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

[Additional handwritten text]
To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, U.S.S.

Judge Douglas, I am sure I have

from anxiety and weariness, let me now submit to the test for your benefit, even as one man in on behalf of the admission of Kansas under the Wyandot Constitution. My reasons are these:

The difficulties that follow the organization of the Territory, within a large number of lawless, unprincipled men—such as gather round a burning house to loot and steal. These men have to be able to control the political machinery of the Territory for the new constitution. You are aware that they have included in having a lower bond by the Territorial Legislature appointing a commission to ascertain the amount of losses during the late difficulties and the awards, under that commission amount to one half a million dollars, while due to a great extent proved. There is a request made in some of the absurdity of the Wyandot Constitution that have the United States, pay these claims without requiring Congress to do so, although I think Congress ought to pay such as are just. It is the intention to force this debt (for which Territorial Bonds have always been issued) upon the new State and a clause enjoining the State Legislature to exact a debt of one million dollars was designed to clear these larger cases. Under the commission ordered by the Legislature the Troops debt is allowed twenty-five thousand dollars, although no bond was executed with the fact, believe his losses could amount to one second hundred dollars. The other claims on the Wyandot is a just debt. Now to saddle a debt of a million dollars on a new State for which he has no further benefit. Nature of a blow that will be long and oppressively felt by the people of the State, that produces the money must be taken. And we are already amounting to this present. The last year or two has not been favorable to immigration, but the few that came included outside citizens and in another year or shall be in a condition to comply with the Constitution, and remain that shall be in their will.
You can therefore do Kansas an incalculable service by having the present application for admission rejected.

I have serious objections to the admission under the Constitution. It deprives the elective franchise to thousands of persons by vesting all the large Indian reservations in the territory. It shall not be a reduced to the Indian tribes by treaties with the United States, partly absolute government in the Territory, or there will be forces of robbery and outrage which will cost the Government millions annually to the Indians. It is in favor of, and by treaty bound to protect. Our population for is great reserve to our members, although the large vote given on the adoption of the Constitution could lead to a different conclusion. The evidence of the truth of what I say will be found in the fact that a census was ordered by the last legislature but was never taken because it was difficult to sustain the expectations of those who ordered it. And as we do not know what our population is, I imagine about 60,000.

I could name other reasons why Kansas should be kept in the territorial condition another year or two, but best of all I would mention the great probability of Congress appropriating money in aid of the building a railroad to the Pacific Ocean which, I hope, as our patriotic councils prevalent, will be located near the center of this Territory, pursuing its westerly course along the valley of the Kansas River. Not as a state it will be difficult of almost impossible to get the same liberal aid for this great work.

Thus much I have deemed it my duty to a citizen of Kansas to say to you, and I trust you will give it my thanks and show this due consideration. And I trust you will support us in opposing dangers. I know our people will appreciate the idea. If it is possible, if it is possible, to get the same liberal aid for this great work.

Your friend, I have deemed it my duty to a citizen of Kansas to say to you, and I trust you will give it my thanks and show this due consideration. And I trust you will support us in opposing dangers. I know our people will appreciate the idea. If it is possible, if it is possible, to get the same liberal aid for this great work.

Alfred G. Bates
FINDLAY, OHIO, Jan. 14th, 1868

Hon. H. S. Douglass,
U. S. Senator.

Sir:

I wrote to you some weeks ago and referred you to the Hon. J. L. Coxe, of the House, who congratulated me on account of the decided position I took as a 'Douglasian,' while I was Editor at Sidney, and remained such, despite of the 'English Bill,' etc. Steadfastly, and shall never be otherwise. I would not have applied to you, if the greatest embarrassment had not compelled me to do so. You have, perhaps, many too many applications of the kind, but I thought I would at least have received an answer, if no aid, and for fear you might have forgotten me, which, of course, is nothing but pardonable, there being introduced to you many insignificant personalities. I wrote to Coxe also and referred you to him. A few days ago I saw it stated that your Secretary appeared for the first time in your seat, which led me to the supposition that your Secretary might not have handed you my letter, and induced me to mark these lines private. If you can't or won't do anything for a really starving little editor, you may, anyhow, rest assured, that he will do for you all he can, some proofs of which you may occasionally find in your 'Reinhold's,' of Cleveland. For the sake of humanity, you will pardon your most respectful and devoted servant,

[Signature]
Peter Johnson
Findlay
Jan'ry 14. This
Acting aid
New York Jan. 14th

Hon. J. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to introduce to you the bearer Mr. P. P. Kelly of Arizona T., who visits Washington on business with the department of interior.

Any favor you may show him will be gratefully remembered by your Chicago friend,

Leopold Schlackman

#9702
Canfield, Mahoning Co, Ohio Jan 14th 1860

Hon. S. S. Douglas

Dear Sir: I take the liberty herewith to send you my address and if you could send to me any patent office reports (or any other public documents which you receive for gratuitous distribution) or seeds from the patent office they would be thankfully received.

I hope you will at least preserve my address and send me a document whenever you can during the present session of Congress.

Respectfully yours,

From a democrat

John Lynn

Canfield, Mahoning Co, Ohio
John Lynn
Canfield
Ohio
Jan. 14
Patent office Rep. &c &c &c
Academia, Jan. 14, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I have the honor of informing you of your election to honorary membership of the Philo Literary Society of Tuscarora Academy. Any assistance you may feel disposed to render us, either in the form of money or Books, will be gratefully accepted, and duly acknowledged. Hoping to hear from you soon.

I remain Sir,

Your Humble Servant

D. E. Lyon, Cor. Sec. of Philo S. Society
Academia
Juniata Co.
Penn.
New York, January 14, 1869

My dear sir,

I congratulate you upon the result of yesterday's debate in the Senate, the main point in which you assumed and ably sustained to the end places you in a unique position. Every effort will undoubtedly be made to continue the controversy in the hope of drawing some explanation from you which may weaken your present inviolable position.

Avoid, if possible, being involved into any further discussion of your history. It will be completed.

I am pleased to receive the most cheering news from New Jersey. The issue for you in Connecticut will be completed.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
to the Senate. His late relations
Speech his name is not mentioned
of his strongest friends are now
Aren't you \[illegible\] 
I think not. I came from the country
Which Pennsylvania may take all
Well he will not. I am in
the former time he will be made some
You and I have been. Seventy
[illegible]
you will look upon New Jersey
Not more important than her
vote in Convention. Would indicate
The pleasure of a personal
interview. Soon, I could only hope
for you the importance of your
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
the Administration of Lafayette. Our friends have determined
upon the selection of the Most
Permanent Men on the party
as delegates who will personally
Great Wright with them.
Madame Williamson is now
[illegible]
you can rely upon his services
at all times. Can I say anything
to your friends that they will want
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
you time, it will get a Ball in Motive the Project which
Can never be stayed until it
Rolls you triumphant into the
White House Do come
With best respects
To Madam

I remain

As your friend

R. M. Martin

Gen. A. Douglas

Washington

[Signature]
Brandon Mho,  
Jan 14. 1840,  

Mr. S. A. Douglas  
Washington City  
D.C.  

Dear Sir:  

I have been reading your reply to Judge Black of also your article in Wasp's Magazine, and not only confess that your position and argument are different from those imparted to you by many of your enemies. As the best way to understand a man's position is to hear it from himself, and as the journals of this state are not likely to trouble themselves by copying your speech, the I voluntarily offer to send you a list of names of citizens of the state who are intelligent, impartial and reflecting men that you may forward document to them, if you see proper.  

I am a Democrat I never expect to be, but I hope I may be allowed the privilege of
expressing a prominent politician in placing himself right when he is greatly afraid of a party he has contributed so much to build up and which has been committed time and again to his policy in regard to the terrors, but which, for a purpose, long sound and reputable, its salient en-

documents.

Shall we show such a list by signing the fact it will immediately for-

warded to you.

I may be allowed to say, what I be-
lieve to be the fact, that we, once you
should be a candidate for the President
you and I have a strong ticket composed
of good democrats, in this state, provided the people

can get a chance to read your name. Very truly,

A. T. Mayne.
A. J. Mayer
Brandon
June 25, 1853

Friendly Proposes to send you a list of names.
Syracuse, January 19th, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

dear Sir: After having a somewhat sorry convention, its deliberations have resulted as favorably to you, as your most sanguine friends could have anticipated. I think the Douglas democracy in Indiana presents an unbroken front. I have just returned from the west, after having spent two months in traveling in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and after listening to the views of different politicians. I can come to no other conclusion than S. A. Douglas is the people's choice for the Presidency. There are I know, Officers who hold office under Government patronage that pretend to say they had Mr. Seward would be elected to the Presidency. But I will give good security for any such vote you lose, you will receive three in the 300 the whole north west for one, that voted in the last Presidential campaign for T. C. Fremont. Can this you have doubtless received. The news of the Indiana convention, Hoping you may be as well through the entire north and that you may not be forsaken in the house of your friends. I subscribe myself your obedient servant, S. A. Douglas.

E. C. Miller
Direct to Louisville, Henry 30 End
E. W. Miller
Louisville
Jan'y 14. Ind.
Indiana politics
NEW YORK March 1860

How S. D. Douglass
Washington

My dear friend,

I send you by express one
Basket Chateau Yelley Champagne
which was presented to me
today by my friend Victor
Baraslaw with his best wishes
for your health, happiness and
prosperity. It is one of the 2
Basket's presented to Mr. Baraslaw
by the Manufacturers upon the
management of his son
I shall bring you some Amontillado
Sherry and Madeira Made.

Rely on your friend
M. S. Motley
Political
Confidential

Why was not the
identity of one of the
Delegates to Charleston?

By my arrangement with
Col. Richardson and the
son, he was to have been
selected for the first
District.

At 126 Cedar Street
New York

M. S. M.
M. J. Foley
26 Cedar
New York
Jan. 11
Friendly & Political
Arrived Jan. 18
Shakopee, Minnesota
24th January 1860.

Mr. S. A. Douglas

Order

I am truly happy to see your health is so much improved that you are able again to take your seat in the Senate, where you so much desire to be, and your many friends were so desirous to see you. Be assured I have looked with great solicitude at your struggle in the U.S. Senate, as well as in Illinois, and ever since this horrid and unjustifiable war was waged against you, by the President, Cabinet, U.S. Senators, Congressmen, and office holders, through out the length and breadth of the land, from Maine to California, and your more recent efforts against Judge Blackett,

and am happy to think you are now master of them all, and that the wishes of the people are to say your friends, and are speaking in thunder tones of State, after State, for their Champion and friend, and may God speed the Ball.

and I hope, and trust, at Charleston, to see all animosities of the past—
I've consumed by no temper and spirit of abolitionism.

In the Union, the whole Nation,

and of Douglas.

The nominee of the Nation is safe. I shall

Stand, after Knowles, that will work

Hand to renovate any adopted state, from the hands

Of the abolitionists.

I won't ask a reply; only send me

Such documents as will be useful to support you, and

Your Principles, is all I shall without advice.

Your old friend, and Democrat,

To Hon, J. A. Douglas

Washington City

P.S. Your letter this reaches you, how

Minnesota stands on the issue, question

R. G. Murphy
P. S. Palmer
Shelburne
Feb. 14
Speeche

S沸腾e Vt. Jan. 14 60

Mr. S.A. Douglass

Sirs

Hearing a

deep interest in your welfare,

I congratulate you on your

recovery of your health & that

you are now able again to

occupy the seat in Congres.

society which you have filled with

so much honor to your

self & your country.

With best wishes to you for your

kindness in the past in secur-

ing and forwarding this letter if

you have the time if you

would be kind enough to

to render me occasionally

during the present session

ly do doing you will greatly

appreciate.
your humble friend & supporter & in the next campaign &
if you should notice this send to P.S. Pulines
Helford Yk
Your Ol. Servant
P.S. Pulines
Hor. S. A. Douglas
Manhattan, Kansas, Sir,

January 14, 1860.

My dear Mr. Lincoln,

Your opinion upon this question would be as valuable as that of any gentleman in either House. We have taken the liberty of asking whether in your judgment this question will be admitted as one of the States of the Union during this Session of Congress.

We look for a better opposition from extreme Southern Senators, but will there be votes enough from Democrats representing Constituencies in slave States to save Kansas?

Kansas has no leaning toward in you an uncompromising friend, and your opinion just at this time is shewn keen upon as prescriptive almost. We have tonight that Mr. Sherman is elect to Speaker and the House needs confirmation. I do not think it desirable. I have for some time thought that some inevitable Soon or later, I have several times been under obligation to you for your speeches and other public acts and desire our most grateful for your benevolence.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

H. S. Atkins
U.S. Senator.
Geo. W. Robinson
Manhattan, Kansas
Jan'y 14, 1860

Write the South of your administration of Kansas.

Washington. My dear Sir,

Your very friendly letter of the 20th Dec. has been laying unanswered, not from oversight or neglect, but from intention. I proposed to acustom myself somewhat to the editorial harassement as well as acquire more correct political information than I now do. I may not say that I have yet attained either object, but I am in a better condition to write to you of the minor and real opinions of our people, than I was, when I first had the pleasure of addressing you. You are doubtless aware of the bold and unauthorized proceedings of the Legislature of the State in calling a convention on the 6th Dec. last to select delegates to blockade. This convention was called in the face of a call for one by the Legislature of the State on the 1st March next, and was a movement of Bobbe's friends, to force him upon the State. The effect has been to ruin his prospects entirely. He seems too strong at home, his movement has made him weak. On Thursday last Savannah was held off in one of the largest meetings ever held by the party here, and refuted that Legislature's convention and one hopes, the two part in it, appointed delegates to the State house, of March 12 of which I am one, and they in fact refuted Bobbe - he may be regarded as gone; the rest of the State will follow our lead and the work is accomplished. There they will remain but Mr. Stephens, who stands any chance, and I care about it, has got the rest of Georgia in the blockade convention. Without mentioning other reasons, one is sufficient - he is too young a convert to Democracy to inspire the confidence necessary for success. He has no friends of strength among the Garrison Democrats.

Under these circumstances, yourself and Mr. Carter of Va. are left to choose from - I wish you and others as out of the question entirely. In a long time I have watched the sentiments of the people and think I understand them. They have been upset by what is erroneously called public feeling, to express the thanks without against you and to negative belief in them. I do not believe that, if the real views of the people of Georgia were fairly expressed now, that any one but yourself could carry the State - I have conversed with many of our most prominent men and have been disquieted to meet with so much unconcern on this point. Why in 1854, Georgia was ready to endorse you, it did so in fact, though not in words. The efforts of interest of men, have not been able to efface the reminiscence of that expression.
actually sent the impression that concerned you - as light breaks in, and a beam of
open question is made, people become gradually satisfied, that there may be objections and
true motives, at home as well as in Illinois. To this change is gradually going my liberty,
but slowly. I could not have broken ground, as well from my own convictions, of right and
from the remembrance of former days, as from an exact appeal from my old friend. Furthermore,
of the Acoustic Constitution, which had not certain national, that the see conqueror done injure
upon me. Granted. When I started, the Lover's Empire, I completed to know the thousand
letters, for the people, and from one officer to you; it has operated as a restraint upon the
expression of my own opinion, instead of having found an advance expression to yours. Do I
receive letters constantly, conveying me to come not, and take back a stand as well as back
of doubt. I have not seen any of the best playing, and influence, that act and catch other,
I cannot this fact, to give you a reason why I am like to having a part in any world talking action.
If I am at liberty, I could have taken both grants or could have seen my question by agent, and
as an old friend went, he has reached upon mine with interest and with care, I could have a study
their face shades. At the exhibition of my judge in the state 1868, so far he really now for really up.
It has been established but little two more, I am to be known in Europe, for that you may
remember, it is the Spanish clothing, and independency, that my opposition have a little weight.
You may be assured that if I can by any possibility effect a religion from my present position,
I will place myself side by side with Father of Augustus, and Shift of Moble - but while I
remain so, I am, in a political inequality, and by the people. The great all events are too blessed
you, but a great Things than entire establishes me - it is amazing, and interesting to me to look
that I am voluntarily in the form of our minds, where my hands on tied and my feet forced
to write, where I am at least offended to - I must write to you in finally and forcibly, and in
active confidence, even as expounding my question, them to give you much political instruction.
And I must - above the opinion. That great change is public opinion, can be effected before on the
anniversary of the 18th of March, if the future information is given to the people. I am conscious
and readily, now old, others would determine to do my part towards it, whenever I saw the street from
my present earnings situation. The can have few you done, and believe me, what I say at 60.

[Signature]
[Date]
Jan. 14

Vernon

Jan'y 14


Dear Sir:—

The Telegraph has doubtless ere long given you the general result of our Convention, & perhaps other friends may have written you but from the manner in which my other letters have been received, I have been emboldened to write you, O Indiana is for you Bright, Robinson Voorhees 0 to the Contrary notwithstanding,

My heart is overflowing with joy as I write that these men are repudiated.

I cannot Jennings (my own County) against you. I feared it would be but by almost superhuman exertion with a liberal use of Means (what kind I do not say) I was able to Carry the A Vote for Jennings for you. These four votes beat James Hughes who was a candidate for delegate to Charlestown.
James W. Wether was the first Man from Indiana to personally attack you. This he did in his Welland Race Speech. He was bitter against you in his Campaign of 1858 & yet in 1860 when a Candidate for Delegate to Charleston he could only muster 10 out of 36 votes. Glory enough for one day. Bright - the immortal Seed - left his heat & came out to Indiana to control the Convention.

Wethered and disgraced he never dared to visit the Convention, Never did he meet his position in his last services could have been aimed from personal insult. He came bravely and to conquer - he returned a disgrace and a dishonored Man. Another Glory. Robinson too was there fighting for his Master - he too was humiliated.

Wellard, looking at your love for him, received the No. 2 choice for his attempt to prostituted his position to secure his defeat. Concord too fell in defense of his Master.

The Wrong Appeal against you was your vote on the "Bright and Felthame" It did you no harm. The people has departed from that Crowds. The people of Indiana know that Bright has only used his position to build up his personal selfish schemes. His position has never being advantage to our people. He has ruled as a king, a king of crow - but thanks God I am free. He holds his heat by a fraud.

Our people know of this - and rise in one tone let "Jesus sleeps with his father" There will be no destroy of our structures from Indiana at Charleston. Ron need not fear much a thing. The Man who desire to such a thing will be pulled out of deep into Genoa's vote from city & city. Garrynly limited will not disturb their elect. This is known a felt.
I wrote that the voice of Indiana will have its effect. With your nomination Indiana is sure—without it the result is very doubtful. I think Indiana under such circumstances cannot be carried. I do not think that a single Northern state except California except—can be carried by any democrats except yourself. Some would lose Indiana by 15,000. Tonight would be no where. Poor Buchanan could not get a corporatian. I rejoice at the result to feel too happy to write Connectedly. Meeting that the result at Charlestown may be as favorable as that at Indianapolis. I remain yours truly.

James E. Warder
Honored Sir,
Will you please to furnish me as soon as is convenient your autograph. I am aware sir that, burdened as you are with public duties, it may seem presumptuous for me to wish to occupy the least moment of your time, but believe me sir that as a Vermonter I wish for the autograph of Vermont's greatest son.

Your very respectful,
F. T. Washburn
Woodstock, Vt.
Springfield, Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 13th, 60

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

The undersigned Democrats of this locality would represent to you that living as we do in a Strong Black Republican District, and being Represented in the Lower House of Congress by Mr. Corwin, who has the support of his friends to attend, he wants Democrats are nearly always booked over and we get no documents, speeches, reports or anything of the kind only as we get them from some other source. Therefore earnestly request you to send us some good speeches and any other documents that you may have if you are not over taxed already. We assure you my dear Sir, that you have many very many warmest of friends in this part of Ohio and if you should be so fortunate as to receive the Charleston nomination we will give a good account of ourselves next November and if the documents judge don't forget that one line.
will use them to the best advantage.

Yours Respectfully

W. S. Haynes
J. R. Hembd R. M.
J. R. Haines
J. P. Haynes
Samuel Benth Jr.
Henry Rens
J. H. P. Kim
R. E. Hanle
D. S. Fox
J. W. Laun
John Ristling
Adam Blew
C. Miller Jr.
Rev. John Surplice
Henry Barnhart
Requests for Speeches

Sent
Whitfield, Michalby, M'far 15th, 1860

Nov. 1st. J. Douglass

Dear Sir:

I have to request of you again to send such speeches and documents as may be useful to us during the campaign. We are in an unfortunate position. We are misrepresented in Congress by Perley, and we ask and expect no favors from him. Therefore we rely upon you, our only representative in the Senate, and one Democratic Representative from other districts, for such favors as we ask. I wrote to you and to others in the campaign in '36, and received some speeches and documents which assisted in increasing our vote. I intend to do all I can between this and Nov. to secure our election. If the Republican Convention will give us the nomination, I shall

form, there, see our success is certain, and easier to be secured than by any other means or platform. As a special favor I request of you a copy of the Agricultural report of the Patent Office.

Yours truly, Henry Hill
Henry Hill
Whitefield
Marshall Co
Jan 15, 1871
Speeches
Dear Sir,

You were on the first list, elected an honorary member of the Philological Society located at this! And it becomes my pleasant duty as corresponding secretary of the society to inform you of the same and to receive and transmit to the society any communication you may be pleased to make.

I hope to remain your &c.

To Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington City

M. C. Kesner, Secretary
W. L. Keane
Raysport, Clinton Co., Ill.
Jan 15, 1860

Judge D. elected an
Honorary Member of
the Philological Soc.
of that place x 2.
Winchester Pebble Co.  

Jan 15, 1860  

To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas  
Washington D.C.  

Sir: Douglas' Democracy is still gaining ground slowly through our Articles (or) Name List. I should like some of the official Reports (the Report of the Harpers Ferry Insurrection Committee) and Speeches Commend along with them.  

In '66 I was a Buchanan Democrat but now I cannot go along with the Administration Party.  

Address to  
A. J. Leglue  
Gratia R.O.  
Prebble Co.  

Yours Respectfully  

A. Leglue
A. J. Leslie
Gatine P. O.
Putte Co.
Jany 10, 1803
Ohio
Speeches
No. 9749 Jan 15th 1860
Jno. B. Douglas
Sir

I hope you will excuse me for taking the liberty of writing to you a few words being now but 16 years of age. I have already begun my political career. I have joined heart and hand with the democratic principles as I have studied into it as much as I possibly could and find that the democratic principles are the right ones. Having had a dispute with an able lawyer in this town I thought I would take the liberty of asking you to explain some of the first principles of democracy. I am yours,
M. Brown

Mr. Lawrence
New Gregor
Iowa

I beg leave to announce Tuesday, 15, 1860,
four
for
Mr. Lawrence.
Peterboro, New Hampshire
January 15, 1860

Gentleman,

It is an old adage or saying, "When the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." And is this saying about to prove true in regard to the Democratic party? Why is the Congress and the President in such a state of unrest? Are we to assume from these continual attacks on Judge Douglass that they are men professing not only to be Democrats, but also saying that they are irrepressibly opposed to even the idea, let alone the practice, of the Republican abolition party? Is my mind蒙混 with the idea of indulging in not only by great men like Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Davis, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Seward, but even by the President himself, if that man has any respect for the Constitution and the laws of the country? For the President himself cannot change the convictions of the people that "Nonintervention" meant non-action by Congress in all the domestic affairs of organized territories. If my mind is to be blinded, I would like to see a moment when the Senate platform proclaimed "Nonintervention" to mean non-action by Congress in all the domestic concerns of territories except slavery. On that subject claim the right of intervention by Congress. I say, when the Senate platform proclaimed "Nonintervention" every one understood it to mean just what Judge Douglass says it meant, i.e., the right of Territorial legislatures to legislate or not legislate on every thing of a domestic nature, or, in other words, on persons, property, subject to the other powers in earth except the Constitution.
because I am justly satisfied that no other man but himself on the Democratic side, can obtain the task of the seat of New Hampshire with him as a candidate. I fully believe it is a more important election. I do not know what may be the feelings of the Democrats in other States, but can satisfactorily assert that at least three fifths of the Democrats of this State are for Douglas, Van Buren and popular Sovereignty, and that too in his defense.

On the other hand what does the Bredgad of the South demand or expect, they may demand a share in the seat by Congress, but are they ready to substantiate as to believe that they can get any such law through Congress? If they knew better, yes, they know that it is in the power of Congress to act at all. What action will ultimately be against or in favor, why then does a subject which is sure to result in evil rather than good? I think these questions are easily answered. The wisest men are nothing more anything than democrats. If the speech is hard, it is not unjustly judged, but when I see men press a subject which from the very nature of the case prejudices the power and rights of Congress to act and control slavery in the Territories, to together with the country itself that the very construction of the power of Congress is ever submitted to the Democratic party, that a law will be passed in the hands of our opponents, that will serve to alter our country. I am only speaking the facts as I know them. The country is away from this power in the South as well as in the North. If things are any law of the country to be aware of them and grant them to the people they have. I will not say but a law for the States, I may not say the State of 1860.
I see by the papers that our friend Haskell has been nominated for Minister to France, presuming that this will not be any objection to his confirmation. I presume that the appointment will be pleasing to him. Heartily with his success.

I have been astonished at the impudence & assurance of Wilson Voo in the Harper Ferry tragedy, or rather in his denial of their own proposed opinion to those of their severe Valstions. To any man situated I knowing as Wilson Nater to attest that the feelings I express of their Constituents are in regard to Brown. This object, to say that not but Garrison Parker Philips, a few other radical abolitionists sympathize or even justify Brown, is to say the least of absolutely incorrect. I know from personal observation that a vast majority of the Republican party here have about did sympathize with Brown & many of them even attempted to justify him. I know further that this state of feeling continues to some extent to exist at the present day. I see openly expressed as it was, for as the press came thicker I think that Brown while in Kansas one is not only a robber & worse thing but a cold blooded assassin, many of them have ceased to talk about him while but few disapprove him as he most clearly deserves.

Forgive me dear Sir, not only the haste

Inlegibility with which this is written, but whatever opinion expressed which your judgement assisted as it is. If your location enables you to dissent from or condone...

Your friend, [Signature]
For Geo H. Steele
Peterson, N.H.
Jan 9 15, 1860

Letter to Westritter
on national politics
of Presidential Election
Sir,

Many have given you some previous views of our meeting by a voice of two kinds, and two. Nevertheless, I feel like stating broadly a little, as one by degree a little, distinctly set. Headache kept driving over to you by slow degrees. I, Be, mean which you can guess at, the idea was set of what is giving us all the idea, gain to Charleston, provided you should not be instructed. I. Mr. F. He hated to be published instructions, in effect how deceiving them, course, thus rendering a public, a public, and such public, and thus credibility as water, face. And we were, giving into the friendly way, for three weeks just before the Convention. However, the "God, meaning to destroy him, fellow, entirely, that some direct to suggest to our favored Son," to leave him dead.
try his luck in controlling, as best he could. He came. Instantly, Van entered and that the Douglas men were turned to his men, and would succeed. He kept me a delegate from his county. And, from some back and forth struggles into his plan. At one thing, interest, holding up a proportion, Stuart and Flatt in ever so he was haggled. The President has to see how we hot President, got elected for others. It being the war. That done, you would have wound a very hard road of public maps on once of a going moderate but beginning.

Douglas' new administration with a new mail of state nominations. The right two now, Bolton and Shankland, are involved, others. Shankland will do the duty well. Not till you know well. About ten of the Charleston Delegates will substantially do the instructions as 

believe Lycey. P. Smith to move of those now present at work. Judge Tidewater will take a short, unrepresentable, no hearing. And, speaking of the House. Ideas, and called, and it. The Representative of the Constitution in this, his decisions will have weight. They always meant first to do this vote. Yet you lost that you would not at all a motion now, can they. The platform should be right. Then you can see. But I remember you. Likely, they may neglect you. Possibly, Better to think to keep a foot in a swing for tarring this must. I wrote more than to a Southern Senator. Yet, let the laws. I will do to no harm. Dears, Decades, with prudence, things demented. Let her up.

Yours most truly

W. H. War
Jan. 16. Huntington's character has been from youth what it is now. In 1840 he was a spy, and a Delegate. At the Convene

tion he met his old College mates from the New England, and was

very instrumental in turning some

decimal States from Clay to their

opposition, by his statements as to the

independence Southern of the

two, out West. The will meet

hours of the speech & others will

stop writers of friends at Charle-
town, to repair the very instrument

nal for getting forces Yankee States

for you, as well as in a general

influence in the Senate, as to the

unpopularity of Lincoln in the

election until they would by your

self. Vermont Senator.