My Dear Sir,

I cannot suffer the present opportunity to pass without conveying a few brief expressions of my unqualified approbation of the speech delivered by you in the Senate on Monday last. That it will meet with a like applause in every part of our Common Country there can be no doubt - In this City it is the subject of conversation on the part of every one whom I have seen and all are equally enthusiastic over it. We are looking forward with much anxiety for a correct report of it. Your friends here have never shown sanguine than at present, and rejoice that you are again restored to health.

I shall endeavor to be in
Washington in the course of a few weeks
when I shall take the earliest oppor-
tunity to pay my respects to you—
you little fellow is in the enjoy-
ment of excellent health and would
doubtless join with his mother and
self in their kinder regards to yours.
May your time to realize the
meaning of this time.

With much consideration
remain your personal
political friend,

[Signature]
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas M. C.

Dear Sir,

You will please favor me by sending me a copy of your speech of 23rd inst. and oblige yours truly,

Geo. L. Markland
135 & fifth st.
Philadelphia Jan'y 25th 1860.
Salem, Marion Co., Ill.
January 25th 1860.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to address you in the capacity of an old friend and a fellow citizen, and to submit to you a request which I feel confident you will accede to with alacrity.

I take the liberty of asking your influence to procure my appointment as Visitor to West Point at the approaching examination.

I need hardly say that my claims for this position are equal to almost any other person in the State. I have rendered good service to the party for nearly forty years, and this is the only place that I have asked, presuming upon your kind letter to me two years since when I made a similar application to you, that had my request been earlier, I should have been gratified, I have taken the present opportunity to address you.

My third son graduates at West point this season, which makes my desire to be present more importunate.

I hope you get our little humble sheet "The Advocate."

With great respect and esteem,

John W. Merritt
Mr. W. Merritt
Salem, N.H.
July 25, 1860

Wishes to be appointed Capt. to West Point
Kinston N.C. January 28th, 1860.

Dear Judge,

Left Washington on the first train after hearing your speech of Monday. They proceeded from expressing for my gratification at the tone and manner of matter. It extensively read through the country, it must settle the question at Charleston ahead of your triumphant nomination.

Just before leaving I learned from my friend Mr. L. O. C. Franks that your prospects were daily brightening. This was not only his, at the opinion of many of the knowing after seeing them about Washington. But I must be brief. My object in writing now is to say that your speech ought the most immediately broadcast over the South. Wish you to send one at Staunton several hundred copies which, if you are not permitted to send under a single frank, I will get and distribute all through the particularly Western Va. Which will be of great service to our cause, as the first of the kind. Don't fail to address this matter at once.

In great haste, but truly your friend as always.

Judge S. C. Douglas
W.S. Senator

John L. Peetson
Mr. S. Dayton
Hamilton, Va.
July 25, 1860
Wants Speeches for distribution

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Red Wing, Minn., Jan. 25th, 1861

Mr. S. H. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I see by today's Chicago paper that [name] of your
District has received a telegram from
Chicago stating that the Douglas men of
Illinois were beaten at the late State
Convention, and that six of the Eight delegates
were opposed to your nomination. Now
I do not believe, as silly and unfounded
rumors, as this is, need contradiction. In
one word, they will say, that it is simply
false, and that you may confidently count
on the Eight delegates from Illinois every
time, so long as your friends shall present
your name and it remains before the Convention
until you consent. I would then as one of the
delegates whose names may be counted among
The step—that last of all obstacles—let me say, you devoted friends & others equally so. Coll. Peck, is doubtless as truly honest to your allants— I cannot believe this. He intimated his devotion to your principles & to you personally, before it to the Convention, and under the solemn instructions of the Convention, he will not fail in his place duty. He is emboldened the too friendly & the Hicks & the method. But I cannot doubt him.

The impression is abroad in the State that the whole opposition to this was considerable. A movement of the popular feeling on your behalf. This is brought about by Col. Rice. And for this I am not prepared to blame.

If it is to, you can judge best at Washington. It may not “prove” at all Events of Time.

Shall you deem it policy to express?

An opinion either privately or otherwise as to the propriety of altering the two-thirds rule in the National Convention, or rather as to the policy of not adhering to it formed like these you. Of course I only desire it as influence of my individual action. I expect to go to Charleston by the Southern route, & shall not in all probability go to Washington or have the opportunity of controlling any funds in advance of the Convention. As to me I accept the the two thirds rule as an Emissary. I shall be instructed & instructed, if the administration the more effectually to embrace your funds by controlling one third of the Convention. The whole ought to be able that now is a particular political junction & only Conservative & Conservators of Colls. pres. the Dispensation to the Republicans to select. The Conservators would be Counsel’d or we might, as a party to make a law for the dead. It would before, or after the time.

The politician N—— & Smith are talking amongst the town of St. Francis, that men discuss the convention.— They seem to think that all it is necessary to do is simply to send a two page pamphlet (below) and begin this
Names to it and the Union is impossible. Facto dissolved. Some one blamed
Abuse citizens prevailing popular error.
Dissolution can never be brought about
until thousands upon thousands of brave
men have tested the impossibility of living
with a cannon ball through their heads
or heart. War with all its myriad calamities.
Not conducted when the humane principles
of international warfare. Not a heroic internat.
Warfare. With its untold horrors of plunder
and murder. The blood of the heathen
thine will reach the roof tree. And Grand
Mother Knitting at the corner must turn her
attention to mending thrones for her murdered
grand children. States are not going quietly
because the President has introduced a bill to that effect. The State
legislature. But this time, to rebuke this fanatical
fanaticism if you may as well do it when
your resolution or bill to protect states from
warlike forces from other states. Come up

Excuse this long letter, and as this
Mail is closing believe me
Very truly yours

W.N. Phelps
My Breeds,

Cacl Lewis, Alia.

July 25, 1869.

Commission as
Kabak to

Michigan State
Chicago, March 25th, 1860

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

My Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce to you my friend, Henry Fox, Esq., head of the firm of Chapin & Fox, Chicago. You may possibly recollect Mr. Fox, as you have met him when in our city. He has always been a warm and reliable friend of yours and your principles. Whatever you can do for my friend Fox will oblige yours respectfully,

Allan Pinkerton
Allan Pinkerton
Chicago, Illinois
Jan 25th 1860
Introducing Henry Fox Esq
Amherst, N. Y., January 25th, 1860

My Dear Sir,

I have just read your Speech in the Senate of the U. S., upon the Subject of Slavery, and a remonstrance for the invasion of persons from other States, upon the institutions of the South; and I cannot refrain from returning you my thanks for the able and effective manner in which you have handled the Subject, and the just and proper rebuke which you have inflicted, upon the Black Republicans, and especially upon those leaders, North and South, and Colburn, my dear Sir, do give them, the last, and crush with these prompts, what they carry, and which are now standing, the present turbulent state of things in our common country. Your views in relation to the supremacy of laws and local constituencies in each State of the Union, is overwhelming, and must convince every unprejudiced man, that but a State of things, must lead, to the utmost Lycoming, and disunion. The primary steps, advanced by the Black Republicans, or abolition party, must be just done, or the Union cannot be defended, and I hope your influence will be used to accomplish that desirable end. The election of a Black Republican President, would be the death knell of the Union — and therefore all Union men, and patriotic citizens of the U. S., should use their influence, to crush out, and destroy, thus seduced, and abandoned party — whose views are not in advance the interests of our States — but an injury to
To convince themselves into Political Power; and to execute the purposes of the Government. I think the success of Lincoln's party, might be won the eyes of the people of the North, as they have already shown their admiration and approbation of the changes the adoption of the Omnibus against the nominations of the South; it has already had a beneficent effect in some of the States, and of influential men, both personally in the free States, and in Congress, and parties, their admirable patience in the country, it may have the effect of changing many of them to the Union. I am not ready to say the Union is disinterested.

But if you use your influence, in having a National Man elected as Speaker to the House—let him be Democrat or Republican, it seems to me, that we have no right to be the Bull Republcans, ought to unite, you dines and Republican men, and support Sherman. His election would enslave his present ambition, and might lead to firm action. I was a member of the National Convention; that Mr. and Mrs. /& c. is the word, and I know it is necessary, that Congress, on all public matters, are sometimes necessary. And for a compromise upon that. Of course we have been committed for President, and the Democratic party, might have been defeated; see this or success, who are opposed in the Republican party. upon principle. might more often upon the action of their party. there being differences, and that, we ought to, your living man.

I have now, with much confidence, in the business of the American, almost to consider, in the approaching election, and much estimate, in the business of the American, almost to consider, in the approaching election, and much estimate.
Committed Oct. 21st 1861

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senate.
Washington City.

[Signature]

July 28, 1860

[Seal]
My dear Judge,

We are all in estuaries over your speech—your opposition must admit that it takes the Charleston-Republican—"Maryland Inactivity"—may now that bad center in Washington—but here in the center we must have a little of your active presence all the political airs of our part are now at stake, and we re
give a few moments' thought to your interests and make them secure to your interest.

I telegraphed you on yesterday that I had taken steps for you at the N. Nicholas, as you know you will find three or four times of the first importance. It is dear Richmond Caggie's only child and I hope you will know all of whom you have seen when you come. When the return of the President is to make any thing of the House as before this can be the subject of. 
about you quitting
The Enfield as you
now drafted has left
your part

E. M. Sanders

If you are to remain
in Washington a few
days longer interchange
me in this money &
I will so order to meet
night
Alphonso Calhoun C.  
Mickey Jan 25 1860

Sir Nathan B. Dunlop,  

Dear Sir,  

 lest some rumor may reach you from this State, which might be calculated to create some erroneous impression of the state of things here. I have determined (at the risk of annoying you) to write a note concerning them. The people of this State are turned to the war. There is no question of that; but some feeling is growing up relative to the selection of Charles Clay as a delegate. As I stated to you personally in Washington, the true fact is Clay was never found much fault with his position when he was nominated for Governor. Subsequently, when it was concluded he was to be the full candidate of the administration. It is true, and I state it, that our Indian position is in a very bad state, but the New York correspondents and others have been called upon for him. I understand he has written to you. As I stated, the relations between Clay and myself are personally friendly. His words in my opinion is a useful man if he can be relied on. If he can, I certainly never hesitated my hands for him. But time and time since I talked him to account in the columns of the papers at the place, to what he is now pathetically made very selfish. I have conversed with him at his house, within a few weeks, and he preferred his indignation at the idea of not being a warm supporter of yours. He thought it not doing them great wrong in giving countenance to the idea that he had any other object than to sustain you at Charleston.
If he has much of the mind to place on the ball as last not back to the breacher. I ask him what he has beenarges to action on the subject, by the fact that he has been made to him. I hope he has, too. But those will in a short time I can tell it be a story and a sentiment in the evening. I mentioned it to keep them entirely off the subject. It will be the necessary result of the problem to which he has been nesting in the record. It is no more than true, that he is not personally popular, and he has been present in his own county, I believe. I am at a loss to know whether to change the position of my name has been used as a delegate to the district, against this. I certainly have no opinion to interfere with the party, if I felt he needed to. The delegate here being at present to enfranchise at the county.

Mr. Mead sent for me some days since and asked that he had been selected by friends in Washington to ask the remonstrance of the present A. J. Madison. John E. Bagh—an administrator man, but he is nothing for Mead as a delegate. He was in favor of Bagh's nomination of my taking his place. I am at a loss to conceive what the object of this proposition is to be, there is any thing more about it, than to block whatever influence I might yield, in opposition to Mead. I place no confidence in the sincerity of the thing. I state it only to show the relation between Mead and Mead and also, that he is apparently disposed to head of all attention to him. I do not in writing these things expect that you can talk any great whatever on the preceding her case. Nor do I write for the purpose of creating any unnecessary confusion or to have more words. All must I think with you to know the facts of it be done of it. He may be a delegate. If so I hope he will be all right. If he is not one, it will be solely because he has by his own want of action, first himself into the right position to prevent the extension of the ticket in State. It has been stated to me by Judge Stayman of Mendota (a man for war, and that old Mead has received a letter from you stating that he holds the same position relative to you, that Richardson does in Illinois, that you desired he should be kept as a delegate. If this is true, I think it is my duty, if this is the case I will give him on the ticket in my place. Than no other with the honor to see all his just as state, if if are including a ticket in maintaining the position which the Democracy of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Illinois, or relation to party are the principal opposition you have maintained.

I do not of course admit you to fully to the Communication because it is only intended to shed before you the condition of things. We must not act in our deliberation in the true things which pertain to manipulative reflections. As to the want of the Convention, it positive now. Besides, there can be no doubt.

Very truly your friend,

Francis V. Sheavern.
Francis W. Sherman
Marshall, N.Y.
June 25, 1860

To the Michigan Delegates,

A. H. Chadwick
Naples Jan 25, 1860

Dear J. T. Douglas,

Please send me a copy of your admirable speech delivered in the Senate on Jan 22 and also of the other speeches while you may have to make during this summer and gratefully oblige your friend and admirer.

S. T. Lincoln
Naples

Your A. T. Douglas, M. B.
J. F. Lincoln
Naples, U.S.
Speech
Frankfort Ky.  
Jan'y 25th, 1860

SIR: A, Douglas Dr.-Sir.

I desire a place as Post Master, Solicitor, or Surveyor in the Land Department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Will you please forward me a letter to Hon. Sam'l. Tate of Memphis, Commissioner of Said Department, or to Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Road, for both (same letter directed to both).

Excuse this intrusion on your time, and command me of your favor.

Yours obediently,

[Signature]

E. R. Smith
C. B. Smith
Frankfort, Ky
Jan 25, 1860
Wants place
on South pike
Railroad.
And March 4th
I enclosed letter
to Dr. Fowler.
Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, Jan. 25, 1860.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution will be held in its hall, in the Smithsonian building, on Saturday, 28th inst., at 10% o'clock, A. M.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY,

Secretary.

Rev. L. N. Douglas.

Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.
Baltimore Jan 25, 1860

Hon. J.A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

May your speech of Monday last be put in pamphlet form. If so, please send me a copy.

And ob.

Very truly,

Geo. P. Thomas
H. M. Thomas
Baltimore
June 25, Md.
Speech 23°
Randolph, Va., Jan. 25, 1860

Dear Sir,

If you have confidence enough to inform me what will be the "Douglas" programme at the Charleston Convention, I should be most happy to know it – Is there a fair prospect of his nomination? Of his election, if nominated, I have not the least doubt. Will any member of the Southern States sustain the nominee, if they cannot nominate their own man? I make these inquiries in "all good faith." My declaration to all has been, both before I was elected a delegate and since, that so far as my vote in that Convention was potential, it would be cast for the Candidate, that by my judgment was most sure to defeat the Black Republicans.

Now you well know that I have always been your political friend, the evidence is on the record. I am known to be such in Massachusetts, still I have not paid to friends or foes, for whom I vote at the Charleston Convention, I dread to have the Democratic party make a fatal mistake (as I never knew any other party from my first vote cast) and I regard the political party who call themselves Republicans the meanest and most contemptible of them all, composed of unscrupulous and dishonest politicians without moral...
principles, except in "acting better men than themselves"
political principles - none.

Any communication upon the subject of intrigue
will be sacrosanct confidential - as "safe in my breast as
you own" and no circumstances happening at any
future period shall make it otherwise.

I was always too honest, politically, to make a
first-class politician and since was charged of
betraying a friend, however great the provocatio
your friend's duty
politically.

Bradford & rider

Very Stephen A. Douglas
Mr. U S Senate
Washington
D C.
Bradford Wiles
Randolph, Mass.
Jan. 25, 1863

Delegate to Charleston, South Carolina.
In the event of Judge D's getting the nomination at Charleston, Va.

Friends, Va.
Alexandria Jan 25th 1860

Dear Sir,

Will you do me the honor of sending me your speech made in the Senate on the 28th of this month, a portion of which I heard and am very anxious to see the remainder. By doing you will confer a great favor upon a friend and admirer.

Pomponio Your humble Servt.

To,

Stephen A. Douglas Esq.
Washington City

George W. Wilson