Jacksonville Feb. 18th 1860

Senator Douglas,

No doubt you will be surprised on receiving these notes. But knowing that you will overlook all apparent improprieties, I venture to write to you about our Society. The Hall, where we congregate is pleasantly situated in the fifth story of the
Methodist Female College.

It is nicely furnished with contains, carpet, chairs, several we are obliged to contend fine pictures and contains a very fine library.

The Society is in a flourishing condition.

There are about forty members; some of them quite talented though I am sorry to say the majority is Republican. 

Such being the case, of course of Morris Kennedy Co. Illinois.

we have exciting times occasion ally. I have two cousins here with one, one, uncle John Straw's granddaughter the other, uncle John Armstrong's daughter. You may rest assured earnestly sometimes for the great principles of the Democratic party. I will close, hoping you will find time to signify your acceptance.

Emma D. Armstrong

\[Wm. W. Armstrong\]
The Rev. Mr. Armstrong

Winnebago

Illinois Conference

Female College

Jacksonville

Ills.

Feb'y 4, 1860

Invitation of Honorary Membership accepted by letter of Feb'y 15, 1860.
Bellesletts Hall,

The compliment of the Bellesletts Society to
Senator, S. A. Douglas, respecting the pleasure of constituting
him an honorary member
of said Society.

O. Armstrong Co. Sec.
O. M. Witten President

February 4th, 1860,
Illinois Conference General College
Jacksonville
Ho, Rep., Nashville
Feb 4th, 1863

John C. Dudley,
My Sir,

I want to know your political record as you are prominent in the Democratic Convention as the nominee for President.

Your name is favorably known in some portions of this State. I want all your political record, and you will please send me the Congress at Globe of the last session you belong to, the legislation at that time, and you will oblige me very much.

Send them to this place or our legislature will be leaned for a week to come.

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Mr. H. Parkesdale
Of H. Rep.
Washington
March 4, 1860.

Wants to know
Judge 19th's petition
Record—and
asks for Conf. Globe.
embraceing the
Secompston History

(And 11th)
Richmond, P.O.,
Middletown, Ill.,
Feb 4th, 1860

Hm. L. A. Douglas,

Sir:—I wish you would send me some House Numbers on Agriculture & Mechanics which favor. I will much esteem it if you would wish any documents distributed in this vicinity I would be happy to distribute them. You may send direct to me.

Yours with much respect,

D. A. Bennett
Assistant Post Master

at Richmond, Illinois.
Ada T. Bennett
A.P. Mr.
Richmond,
McHenry Co. Ill.
February 1860

Pat: Off: Rest &
Free autos for distribution
Hon. J. H. Douglass
Dear Sir,

Enclosed I have herewith a letter from Hon. Thomas Childs, who was stationed in Kansas in my District in 1854, and was unable to letter his last during the civil struggle in Kansas.

He is now dead, and I hope that our mutual interest is serving Frank, Frank, Frank, as he desires.

Respectfully yours,

G. B. N.

[Signature]
Hon: Geo. Briggs
NOS Rep.
Feb'y 4, 1860.

Enclosing request
for Speeches
for their children
of W.'s.
Camden Wilcox Co.\n
April 1, 1860

Hon. U.S. Douglas, \n
I notice in the \n
National Intelligencer theassing false \n
Senator Green Cay Clay & Yourself \n
after the remark of Senator Clay in \n
relation to your views on the powers of \n
a Territorial Legislature as extending to \n
You the right hand of fellowship. I \n
have concluded to enclose to you the \n
letter herewith sent. My object is to show \n
you that you have friends in Alabama. \n
I had no expectation when I wrote the \n
letter which I sent to the Editor of the \n
Alabama State Sentinel published at Pesculna, Ala., that I should exercise \n
my views therein expressed in print, \n
as the letter was one on Private Master \n
but it contains my sentiments. I will \n
add there are a great many of our \n
people who hold the same views that \n
I do in regard to the next Presidency, \n
and hope that you will get the nomination \n
at Charleston, if so I consider your \n
chance good for election. Permitting \n
you to please this liberty, I take this \n
communication without personally \n
knowing you. \n
Yours of respect, \n
John McCurle
Mr. M. Burke
Camden,
U.S. Capitol, N.W.
February 14, 1860.

Enclosed the correspondence.
State Senator.
A paper published
Respectfully yours,
L.C.
We have taken the privilege of making the following extract from a private letter written to us by one of the first men of Alabama. This gentleman has grown gray in the service of his State and country, and what he says, is certainly worthy of the greatest respect and consideration. There is scarcely a day, but we receive letters of similar import, and from every part of the State.

It should be recollected this letter was written days before the assembling of the convention at Montgomery, and yet he points out what would be the course of those who really desire a rupture of our government. The people of the South are determined the government shall not be broken up by designing and discontented spirits. The people of the South will preserve the government and maintain their rights in the union at the same time. But here is the extract. Let the people read it and ponder well what is said:

"Since a grown man, I have been a Whig and am yet, I am out of politics—but feel sufficient interest, to vote for the man (aside from politics,) that has the best qualifications to do public business. I am happy to see from the Sentinel, that we fully agree in the man for the next President. Judge Douglas is the only possible chance for success, unless the south agrees of Mr. Scott—who seems to have been nominated by the people, at the great union meeting of New York city. I have closely watched Judge Douglas, for the last two years, and as a cotton planter and slaveholder, he is my choice in the Democratic Party. He is ahead and shoulders the tallest man in the party in intellect, he has done more in putting down abolition sentiments in the West and North, than all his combined opposers. His contest with Mr. Lincoln in the state of Illinois, was the most wonderful victory that the Union and Grant Patriotism has ever won in the political field. What other living man could have done this, but Judge Douglas. The South owes him a debt of gratitude that can never be paid even to make him President. He has a plantation near where I plant in the Mississippi. But now, this brings to his mind, given by Col. North of Rockingham county, of North Carolina, but the father has supervision until the children are of age. It is virtually Judge Douglas's property. I regard him sound on the question of slavery; and we can beat all the Black Republicans and Abolitionists combined with him. To state and other Democrat, we are distanced and lost in the political dust, now flying. It is confidently believed by many of the people of Alabama and Mississippi, that the political leaders of those states will make a death strugle at Charleston and Judge Douglas. His defeat is equivalent to an election of Seward, or some other Black Republican, and then comes what they wish, the dissolution of the union. Mississippi has already announced her intention to move in this matter—a republic is elected and yet she (the convention) opposes a candidate of her own; why? The people are watching the wire-workers in this matter, and if Douglas is cast aside and Seward wins, they are going to dissolve the Union, then you will see the people of the South, who are sound, and for the union, rising in the majesty of their power, and saying to these very wire-political-workers, as Nathan said unto David, "then are the men that have done this mischief.
But another objection is taken to the Resolutions of the Convention.

By the 10th the delegates to Charleston are instructed to insist that the Convention shall adopt a platform of principles recognizing the rights of the South as asserted by its resolutions Nos. 2 and 3, and if the Convention shall insist to adopt in substance what is insisted upon as the rights of slaveholders, then the delegates from this State are instructed to withdraw. These instructions seem to be regarded by some as disorganizing in their effects. Let us see. Suppose the following to be the interview between the Alabama delegates and the Charleston Convention:

Alabama delegates.—We have been sent by the Democratic party of Alabama as delegates to this Convention; but before entering into the general business of the Convention we are directed to adjust with you certain preliminaries. To that end we respectfully ask—

1. Do you regard the Territories of the United States as the common property of the people of all the States open alike to settlement by all, and with the right in each and all, including slaveholders, to carry their property of every description, including slaves, into such Territories?

Answer of the Charleston Convention—

We do.

2. By the Alabama delegates. If this right to remove into and settle upon the Territories by any citizen with his slave property should be resisted or obstructed, whose duty would it be to secure such right of entry?

Answer of the Charleston Convention—

It would be the duty of the general government, having control and jurisdiction of the Territories to secure this right, if obstructed.

3. Question by the Alabama delegates. If when a slaveholder shall have entered a Territory with his property, the Legislature of such Territory should attempt, by direct legislation, to abolish his right to his slave, or to pass laws unfriendly and adverse to his right of property in his slaves, or should refuse to pass laws necessary to the security of his right to possess and enjoy his property, what would be the remedy for a slaveholder thus situated?

Answer of the Charleston Convention—An appeal to the jurisdiction and power of the general government to protect him in his rights of property and a failure to afford protection would amount to an omission on the part of the federal government to exercise one of its most important powers—that of protecting the property of its citizens in the Territories.

Answer Alabama Delegates.—We are satisfied and will make common cause with you.

But suppose the answer of the Charleston Convention should be—

If your slave-holder wish proper to venture into the common territory with your slave property, you have no right to prevent him from the general government or none from a territorial legislature, unless you happen to be in a majority. We concede that upon the question of establishing or rejecting slavery a territorial legislature is sovereign. It can regulate and settle this question for itself, and the federal government, being only assisting or controlling power. So, if you slaveholders venture upon the common Territories with your slaves you must take the risk of majorities and minorities.

Answer of Alabama delegates.—This was intended to be a government of law and order and you insist that it would be competent for the people and upon irresponsible settlers to s
Blumington Ind. July 14th. 1860

Dear Sir,

On the 16th of last month, I wrote to you on the subject that after the adjournment of our Democratic State Convention, a majority of the delegates to the Charleston Convention had met and appointed me to make all necessary arrangements for our accommodation while at Charleston; and that I had concluded to apply directly to you and request you to procure quarters for our delegation and to communicate through me to them information upon several points suggested, to which better I have not received any answer.

I am aware that your time is nearly all employed in the public service, but I trust, that you will permit me to suggest to you in all kindness and with becoming deference, that the Indiana delegation have some small claim on your time and had some right to expect that if you could not attend their session in person, you would have suggested, as requested,
The name of some person to whom I could have applied.

If I had written to you on my own responsibility pro-

viding information for myself alone, I should not have

been able to answer for your neglect, but even in that
case I would have been entitled to some consider-
adation from you, for, although, I have not attempted
to underrate myself after your notice you have

never had a lower friend than I have been.

And you, assume me for saying that last few

months in Indiana have rendered you more effec-
tive service than I have done.

You will, therefore, I confidently trust grant me the

privilege of a friend to say to you frankly, but

kindly and respectfully that I do feel hurt and

mortified at your failure to answer my letter, and

that I shall be compelled to add to the mortification

I already feel by saying to the other delegates

that I had applied to you and had even failed

to receive an answer.

With Great Respect,

John C. A. Douglas
Washington City

D., H.

Check the enclosed.
Sir, &c.

Bloomington,
Indiana
Feb'y 4, 1860

Relative to
quarters for the
Indiana delegation
at Charleston.

Yours truly,

July 11, 1860

Walter Jones

March 17th 1860
S. P. K.
Dykestown, Pa.
Feb. 4th, 1860.

My dear sir,

I am as frequently asked by democrats and others, what your prospect are of the nomination, that I am induced to write you on the subject.

What are the present inclinations, both in the North and South? The South we know is all right. Is there Tennessee, or Kentucky, probably so, when their own candidates are out of the question, and is there any prospect of La. and Georgia going up for you in the Convention?

From the best information I have, I think there is no doubt but that a great change in your favor, is now taking place in the minds of the people, this County, particularly in the upper end among the Germans, in that section all the old" Leo's, Hays, a nearly 20, are Dunferman"
and vote if you in the event of a
nomination in Dham town if there is
a very few farmers owned by Clay Hisey,
all of whom are for you and you need not
cause the vote of the entire force of hands,
if a candidate.

Your late speech in the Senate
is well liked here, and some of the
warmest admiration was shown.
Commensurate, I published it entirely.
It shall be placed there. If you have
the least doubt, but if you are too much surprised, Mr. Sherman
can satisfy me upon the point.

Remain,

Your friend,

W.W. St. Louis

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
W. W. Davis
Huntingdon, Pa
Feb'y 4, 1860

Ask the political
proceed South to
Mr. Pleasant Jones
1st July 1860

Hon. A. Douglas—U.S. Senator
My Friend

Our County Convention met yesterday. Our delegates to the State Convention were instructed for "Judge Douglas," unanimously.

In the State Convention among all the delegates there will not be a dissenting voice. Our delegation will be, preeminently instructed in that way. I hope you are getting well.

Yours,

Henry Clay Dean
July 4th, 1860.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

It will afford me extreme pleasure to be the recipient of your photograph and your autograph thereon to place in my parlor and keep as a souvenir.

I am a right up and down sort. But I Somnambulate 'bye in the moon, with this assurance. I feel confident that you will not hesitate to comply with my earnest request. With much respect,

I have the honor to remain

Your Humble Servant

[Signature]

Mrs. C. Washington
M. C. Richardson
Detroit, Mich.
Feb'y 14, 1860

Asks for Judge H. Photograph to place in his parlors.

And E. Schogt. President.
Linneus Mo February 4th 1860

Hon S & Huglas Hs

I address you

By letter not knowing you in person

But familiar with your political life I wish you to send me some

Hackrments Send me some of Senators Hugh Speech on the Resolution

To Amend the territorial organic Acts of Utah and New Mexico and the Hrod

Scott Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Kansas

and Nebraska Acts organizing them

Territories the Huglas Men here are

Haring all we can for you and

Want you to get the Nominator

At Charleston simply with the above

Request and you will prosper & fasting

Aaron

Address to Linneus

Missouri

[Signature]

Warrenton J. Easley
Thornton & Drury
Shrewsbury, Me
Holly 4, 1860.

Speecher
Chicago, Feb. 4, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Ohi,

At a meeting of the

Trustees of South Presbyterian Church, (the Rev.

Mr. Henry Pettis,) I was requested by the Board

to inform you of our condition, & ask your

assistance for our behalf.

We, as you are aware, are young & have

had great difficulties to overcome, we have nearly

succeeded, having raised & paid, within the

past year, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars;

we have still a debt of twelve thousand dollars

to raise, which is urgent upon us, without

available means. Consequently we are compelled

to ask some assistance. I propose your

"Name" to the Board, believing that it would

give you pleasure to render us assistance.

in this our hour of need.

Whatever the end, let me appeal

good to you, It will be duly appreciated by all

remembered by with many friends in the

Church, in the future,

Hoping to hear from

you at an early day.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

P.S. please address in care of

J. W. Morris, Times Office.
Rev. Hor. Ward
Chicago, Ills
Feb'y 11, 1860.

The South Presbyterian Church Solicits aid.
Private

Capitol, Washington

Feb 4, 1860

Dear Judge,

The result of the election of Senators at Union in the House yesterday leaves me with no hope of being retained in my present situation and should I be unable to get employment elsewhere, I shall be placed in very embarrassing circumstances.

I have long had a desire to obtain a situation on the Senate desk, as being of a more permanent character, not depending so much upon the political complexion of the Senate as upon the faithfulness of the employee. Refraining from making the effort however to do so as long as I could retain the position I held under the Longest Arm of the House but now I am compelled to do so. Relying upon your friendship and good will I now take the liberty of soliciting your aid in my behalf—Here to you, you will have the kindness, I have not been annoying to my friend, but now my situation imperatively demands that I should solicit their assistance.
I would prefer a clerkship under the direction of some Committee, but am not aware any respectable employment affording me a support for my family.

I trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken, I do not know where assistance I stand with more confidence than yourself who has been so long acquainted with my integrity and qualifications, as I have the more inclination to do so from the long standing friendship existing between us, and from the additional fact that in Illinois, Illinois has the fewest secrets about the Senate.

I desire to hear from you, and will call and see you if necessary.

Very respectfully,

William T. Story

Hon. J. P. Douglass
U.S.S.
Mr. G. Hood
Capitol, U.S.
May 4, 1860

Soln's appointed
Montgomery Feb 4/60

My Dear Sir,

We have just concluded a three days' field fight in our Army in Federal relations to General T. H. Dayley in particular. We have given the Democrats a splendid defeat, ensuing them in the argument of hanging them 57 to 31 in the vote. We could get out only your most eminent Abramites to say he would not vote for you if nominated, & we hardly think them to answer.
to your I am surprised, at every opportunity to pay a bowing to it, tell your friends that your must be nominated. it will be the best book thing for the Democracy of the truth. It will strengthen the true & faithful of the Party & purify it of much "Jenius Stuff." Even the timid minds begin to say, the man.

Very truly,

Your friend

J. Haynes

P.S. Mark that the legislators elected by the People is conservative. The Convention packed by the people & the minority, was needed by the Party. I feel a debt of gratitude.
John Forsyth
Montgomery
Ala.
Feb'y 4. 1860.

Political
The Alabama
Legislature.

[Signature]
Private

Office of the Dover Gazette.

Dover, N. Y., Feb 4 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas—

Dear Sir,—

can you send me a copy of your speech in the Senate on the Lecompton Constitution in the winter of 1857-58; I had it at the time. But have, by some means, lost it.

Shall publish your speech of the 23 Jan. in the Senate, in full, next week. Affairs are going on well here. We have had some little difficulty about resolutions in a few of our district conventions. We have a small clique of Senators among us who have been trying to divide us. But they have become pretty effectually united. They will all go for the Charleston nominee. And as things now look we are satisfied with that assurance. We entertain no doubt as
to whom the nomination will be. It is a question of life or death to our party and our delegates declare that they never will yield to the demands of Mr. Altman from any quarter.

I have a letter from the editor of the Mobile (Ala.) Register, giving me very flattering hopes of the South. We are all courage, and zeal here, I assure you. We cannot carry our state at the coming Army election, and it may be just as well that we cannot, for reasons which will occur to you.

But we intend to eat down the opposition majority somewhat. Next August, sir, will bring our state into line if the Charleston Convention do the clean thing.

I received a couple of documents from you a short time since, one by Revery Johnson, and the other by "A Southern Inquirer." I had the one by the latter author, and supposed the author to be Revery Johnson, and quoted from it, with credit, giving credit to, in an article on the President’s message.

I am anxious to know who this "Southern Inquirer" is. He has written a most...
John S. Foster
Mason M't.
Feb 4, 1860

Political

How shall
Money be
Treated?

Asks for speech on Leamington
Convention, 1857 v. 58.
New York Feb 4 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Respected Sir

I beg pardon if I am intruding upon your time and attention! But as I am about to follow the profession of my grand-father and father (whom you may know as Dr. E. William Frisbie of Vienna, New York) and my grand-father Willard Frisbie of Vermont.

And as I have an ambition to practice surgery it is my desire to enter the Army, and as I know of no one at Washington that would have more influence with the Secretary of War.
than yourself,—May I request you to recommend me as a proper applicant (to the Secretary of War) for an examination before the Army Medical board to send me a letter of introduction to the Secretary of War.

I was born and brought up in Vienna, and am now 23 years old, was educated here in New York. Most respected Sir if you do this it will put me under lasting obligation to you. From one of your

Most Ardent Admirer

Henry Thribb

My address is Box 4666 New York
New York, New York.
Feb. 4, 1860

Wants recommendation or introductory letters to Sec. of War for appointment in Medical Staff of Army.