Clinton New Jersey
March 30, 1820

Hon. S. Arlington,

Dear Sir,

Will you please send me your autograph and oblige a friend?

Respectfully Yours,

[Signature]
Robert Beso P.M.
Liberty Hill, Maricopa Co. this
March 31, 1862
asks for dem. speeches.

Ohio March 30th 1862

Mr. Douglas Dear Sir

That's enough —
addition speeches comes to this county to
fill a small town will you please to
send me some democratic gen.

Robert Beso P.M.
Liberty Hill, Washington County, Ohio

Excuse the liberties I have taken.
Connersville, Indiana,
March 30, 1860.

Honor S. A. Douglas—

Sir: Will you have the kindness to send me a copy of your speeches made and published in this section? You will thus oblige me very much. Please send soon.

Any other speeches, moral or political, will be very acceptable.

Very respectfully,

Joseph Brady.
Joseph Brady
Connersville, Fayette Co.
Indiana
March 30, 1860
asking for copies of speeches delivered this session.
Edwin A. Bull
90 Beekman St. N.Y.
March 20, 1866
asks for autograph.

New York
Beekman St.
March 30, 1866

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Sr. 

Being desirous of obtaining the autographs of all the gentlemen I esteem very highly, I take the liberty of addressing you, for you asking you will favor me with the above request

I remain very truly yours to

Edwin A. Bull
With much esteem 1866

W. D.
Mobile March 30th 1860

Judge S. A. Douglas

Sir,

Permit me to introduce myself upon you. Now that I know every moment you must be engaged, but I am fearful your friends last and most do not fully understand your position at the South. I am satisfied if you can be made to believe that out of the fifteen Slave States, you will not lose one. They will insist on your nomination. The South is sure for you if nominated. A few politicians who also subdivision can not control the honest voters of these States. Do urge it upon your friends that there is no danger of the South if you be the nominee. If Sir, you had been found in each State, like our Swift, you would have no difficulty in being understood. Mr. Lincoln here at the War, or two or three days away until the Convention has nominated. God grant that he may be as successful in convincing the delegates that you ought to be the candidate as he has been our own citizens at home.

Very truly yours

[Signature]
Charles P. Sage
Mobile, Alabama
March 30th, 1860

The Northern delegates may feel assured that every one
of the 15 Southern States will give him but little vote,
if nominated, and that if they should insist upon his
nomination.
Mr. J. A. Douglas,

I shall probably leave here on Wednesday morning next for Charleston. We may Orlando, Mobile, Savannah to arrive at Charleston on the 19th. If there is any one in either of the States I pass through that you meet I should see before I going to Charleston if you will relive the latter of introduction to the St. Louis Hotel. Mrs. Thomson will gladly go with them and mention how much this may be, or if there is anything you would have me to do in that quarter to advance your interest let me know. I will do all in my power to accomplish the object. I now expect you, Mr. Thomson, will accompany us. Mrs. Smith will go with me if possible we will stop at Washington on our return. Owing to the uncertainty of getting quarters at Charleston, I fear I think we will not be a large delegation from Ill. as I hope all at the Democratic number of Congressmen.
Illinois will be there. I saw Col. Richardson yesterday. He will start for Washington as soon as his health recovers. He hoped to leave, but he says he will not be able to go. I think Mr. Mann will not be much sickness. Mrs. Hoddle wishes to be remembered to her daughter, Jane. 

P. E. Hoddle

[Signed]

Mrs. Hoddle

P. E. Hoddle

[Seal]

March 20, 1862

[Note: Illegible handwriting, possibly someplace or date, but not legible]
Chicago Feb 26th 1860

Sirs,

I have just received a letter from the
intrepid Mr. Douglas saying that a good Friend
is desirous of all information and a through
view of the really of action, and with sufficient notice that
my office expects of the facts. Let me see from
night to night, the few letters I have received
from a little girl near you by name of
Columbia. You feel that I am not

"I see a new set among the young
men in politics to the Douglas' last promotion year.
I met a gentleman from New York yesterday.
He says his son will not vote for Johnson and
will vote for Douglas. He says I have been
in Washington in various capacities for
the past winter in New Hampshire. There will be a great effort made by prominent
men to vote for Douglas. But Lincoln will
not Convention not agree to;

Commence now in the Committee that Douglas is
the only man of the Party that can win an
victory. Indeed and you will find Lincoln
Corcoran as soon as the Whigs

Best regards,

[Signature]
Deepest love to my dear friends and kin, and all who have been kind to me. I am writing to express my gratitude for their support and encouragement. My health is failing, and I fear I may not live long. I have been thinking much about the future of our country, and I believe it is in our best interest to support the candidates who will work for the betterment of society.

I am writing to express my admiration for the service of John Adams, who has been a true friend to the Republican Party. He has served the country with honor and distinction, and I believe his leadership will be sorely missed.

I am also writing to express my concern for the election of John Adams as the next president. I believe he will be a wise and capable leader, and I hope he will work towards the betterment of our country.

I am enclosing a small sum of money to support his campaign. I know it is not much, but I hope it will help him in his quest for office.

Yours sincerely,

John B. Adams
Chicago, Illinois
March 30, 1860

Having extracted from a letter from Augusta, Ga. stating that a marked change has taken place in the papers; they are now in favor of Judge D., his friends have only to stand firm, who tells he nominated D.,
To Hon. S. A. Douglas, 

Dr. Sir, I write you a few lines not wishing to intrude on you but only wish to inform you that the administration has not depredated those wars on your friends wherever they can find them. I was appointed draft agent on the Black Water Route in May 55 and continued until the postal bill was killed when I was sent to Fort Snelling and the present time and my friends apply for me again though Bragg who should have me put in and conciliates and the department appointed a man who never voted in a Southern State nor never paid a tax and only has been two years as a captain of a steamboat from Pennsylvania and it made such a disturbance and no one could tell who did it and after weighting to Washington they at last found who recommended him nor on this than Mrs. Shaw after my friends once my self spending over three and ten to stand to return him to Congress after he beings that
A. I. Kea
Mackey's Ferry
March 30, 1860

a court agent, removed
because he was an intimate
of Judge Douglas.

Thank you had him
removed. Mary A. Taylor
Continued etc.
La Grange, Louisi. to Mr. March 20th 1860

A. Doctor. N.

Dear Sir,

I am in the house and at your service.

I have been put in the Department of the War Department, and I am now at the Department of the War Department. I am now at the Department of the War Department.

I have been put in the Department of the War Department and I am now at the Department of the War Department. I am now at the Department of the War Department.

I have been put in the Department of the War Department and I am now at the Department of the War Department. I am now at the Department of the War Department.

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I have been put in the Department of the War Department and I am now at the Department of the War Department. I am now at the Department of the War Department.
Please return or give me my instructions.

Your prompt attention is requested.

O. M. Marshall

W. H. Hedges

La Grange, Tex.
Sewanee, City, Kansas

Novem. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington City, D.C.

30th March 1860

Dear Sir,

I trust your kindness will pardon me in thus addressing you at this time, as I am well aware your entire time is occupied, with matters of perhaps more importance than giving heed to many of the numerous letters which are addressed to you. But the importance of the subject which I shall briefly present for your consideration ensuing as I believe it will in a great measure the success of the Democratic Party in the approaching contest, and your own personal advancement, before the Convention at Charleston, in which I most sincerely hope you may be successful, and finally your triumphant election by the people, which will be as certain as that the election day will come, should you receive the nomination. I may be allowed to digress a little, to more fully explain to you who I am, that thus afurmer to advise you, and at the same time claim to speak from the record. I will be brief. Although I have had the pleasure of an introduction to you, three in Washington, again at Chicago, you doubtless would not remember one from a hundred others, therefore this explanation. Originally like thousands of others in the W. S. but more especially in the South to West, I was
of Henry Clay Whig, but when our great leader died and our party went out, we naturally became Democrats especially as opposed to Black Republicanism. My first estrangement from party faith was upon the doctrine enunciated in Mr. Gage's celebrated Nicaragua letter about the time of Grant's nomination, and which idea has been eliminated, and reduced to practice in your great favorite Nebraska act, which has become so greatly popular particularly in the West. Although born in New York, I returned to New York on the 14th of March of that year. At the time of the passage of that act, I was a resident of Western Platte Co. and, incidentally, acquainted with Hon. Willard P. Wall. Then R. B. of that District, Hon. W. S. Oliver who succeeded him in the present Hon. W. B. Crow of that District also - Hon. D. A. Atchison. Mr. Douglas was immediately after the passage of the act under the direction of Judge Atchison to go over in the prosecution of the good land bill. If I am company with hundreds of others as is well known did so. I was the owner of slaves in Me. at that time vs a few slaves in Kansas - I settled in Kansas and became one of the proprietors of the town. In the summer of 1855, returning to shoulder my gun & aid in driving out Free State men I was denounced as an Abolitionist & left them in a public speech. I found the Free State party was treated by the Gen. under the Topeka Constitution in the Winter of 1854 & 1855. The fall of S. I tried with several other Free State men, Democrat of Kansas standing to organize the Democratic party in the Territory. We met Judge J. W. Parks, late of Virginia, up for Congress against Gen. Whiting. The Ultra Free Party candidate. The Judge was too sick & could not make the entire campaign. In the Abolition Act was raised on us if we were beaten. I was all through the trouble of 1855 as one of the few in the Free State army, and picked up in all the matters between Kansas & Nebraska, they will both get their just desserts as long I live. People of the State at large I never forgive the Topeka Duraline as made me hundred years thousand of friends in this Territory. You may ask me perhaps, if there are so many Democrats in Kansas, why did the Republicans carry the State & Legislature under the By-pass? The Constitution & also why did the people adopt that Constitution. I will answer you what I know to be the truth, from my intimate agreement with the people of the Territory. For the last 4 years, Kansas, as has become a large territory has been outraged by its governors & office holders appointed by first Pierce & Buchanan from Nebraska down to Missouri and I mention them, the people have become completely disgusted with most of them, except Gov. Mystery, and desire a change, believing it cannot be for the worse. We want grants of land for Railroads, public buildings schools &c. The country is rapidly settling up and public lands are all being absorbed, & in the best of them, we are not being treated fairer. I will say the entire Kansas policy has been a failure to set & do away with the treason of the Union. I have no opposition to the latter's coming or of the former to the treason of Free State by and by especially the latter has been outrageous & deniable. Again a large majority of the latter from the Free State during the years of 1855, 1856, very many of whom were democrats of Whigs in the States, have come before
refused to cooperate with the Democratic Party here, urging (with truth) that our party was controlled by the old Free Slavery, Deoompton Administration leaders appointed with Wiltfield, Woodruff, Morris, et al., at the head. But thank God, the Gordon knot has been broken. We met them in Convention at Atchison, their strong hold a few days since, and we routed them, horse, foot & dragoons after a long & desperate fight. You have doubtless seen this seen the result. We elected Douglas Delegat to Charleston, we instructed for you, and we denounced the Buchanan's Kansas Policy. I have the honor to be one of those Delegates to Charleston. And now I desire to ask you have we done right? Is shall we come on to Charleston? Can we do you any good by coming? Is could we not be accommodated did we come? Probably not more than 4 or 5 could come for the want of means to me, The power has been with the opposition. But I sincerely believe if I think I know the sentiment of the people of this Territory as well as any person in it, that if we are admitted as a State you receive the nomination at Charleston, Kansas will cast her Electoral Vote in Oct, next for Stephen A. Douglas of Ills, and now one word as to our admission, I am opposed to the Wyandotte Constitution, but I believe if Congress would extend her present boundaries to the Platte River on the North (where it ought to have originally) went off the Pike Peaks Region, extending the present Kansas and Nebraska over that Territory. The people of Kansas would except the Constitution & We Democrats, your friends at least would be satisfied, if you would gain thousands of votes in the North by favoring such a measure, that is my candid opinion. I might urge many other reasons but time & place will not permit. Please excuse this lengthy Epistle, and answer it at your very earliest convenience if possible.

P.S. I might refer you to other Epistles where

Agreement with Mr. T. W. R. Bobb of all, Mr. Sherman, Ohio, Mr. Parrott, Mr. Grey, etc.
H. Miles Moore Esq
Leavenworth City, Kansas
March 30, 1860

Political in regard to Kansas: the democrats want land grants for railroads, public buildings, etc.

If the limits of Kansas were extended to x, the Wyandotte Constitution would be acceptable.
To the Honble. Stevens A. Douglas

May it Please the Honble.

I trust you will

Pardon me when I take the liberty of asking your legal opinion. You have a landlord under a distress warrant for Rent. Sell all the produce Raised by the Tenant on the Lands rented hearing the Tenant nothing to support him or his family. The Tenant to be levied on had no manner of property Subsist on. Save the crops Raised on the Lands. The landlord under his distress warrant sold the entire crops which consisted of Corn Cabbage, and Turnips. Please say could he do this under his landlord Warrant. In the absence of any Judgment or Execution, there is not opinion. By the law gives a some day because it has a distress warrant for rent the tenant is not Entitled to the provisions of the statute—

you handle Sir will please observe the tenant in question rented 10 acres of land at $4 an acre. Now the landlord sold the entire Produce and had received $80.00. I beg to be excused for the reason of my valuable time and hope you will give your opinion on the subject for which whole Ever feel Grateful

Sir Douglas Sir
go over Faithful

Mr. R. Planck

P.S. Please for one

Handwritten
Michael Planett
Chandeleur, Cape Co., La.
March 30th, 186--

Ask a legal question
Can a landlord, under a sprinkler warrant for rent, use all the premises
raised by tenant, etc.
Cincinnati, March 30th, 1860

Hon. A. Douglas
Honorable Sir,

I would very much like to receive the 2nd volume of Maj. Eng. Stairs Report on the Mexican Boundary Survey. I have the first vol. and would be under many obligations to you if you could send me, or inform me how I could get the 2nd vol. I was greatly interested in the first and should not like to lose the information which I suppose will be contained in the 2nd. I also have Vol. 4 and 5 of the Pacific Rail Road Survey which for the Botany and Geology they contain are invaluable. If you could send me either of the other volumes you would confer a favor on one who will know how to appreciate it.

Please address F. M. Rees, M.D., Box 1022, P.O., Cincinnati, and accept the best wishes of F. M. Rees.
D.L.M. Reece

Ref 1012, Cincinnati, this March 30, 1860

Asks for a Vol. of
Emory's Report; & for
Vol. of Pacific R.R.
Surveys, other than Vol.
7849, etc.
Elkhorn, March 30th.

Honest S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir: All our conventions in this state having been held, except the one in Stewart district, I wish to say something concerning the position of some of the delegates, though I presume you have been posted about all of them. Miles, Stansbury, Byrnes, Brint, Lamborn, Gilling, &c., men, I believe are all Victorians as Douglas men, though I believe Johnson, Bowie, &c., are not ultra against you—yet all this be as it may.

What I wish to say concerns our delegates—the Ill. Representative, Maffet and Gilling. I was a delegate to that district convention, and al-
Though our resolutions were adopted by a vote of 10 to 9 yet W
The resolution, announced to the N.Y. & N.Y. delegates to
Charleston are concerned—
Maffitt is from my County,
Creek and are intimate
friends, we shall together on
party matters, and although
he and I differ on the essen-
tial questions we can always
agree on these. Now while
Maffitt is not yet quite pre-
sured to vote for you on the
first ballot—he votes 20,
if he can be made believe
that you are the most
available man. He has
no prejudice against you—
he is for no man in pref-
ference to you—but in
reference to public health
he wishes to reflect
the opinion of our party—
which I am candid to say
hope that— you and be my
past-better friends than when
you meet — you will find
me an intelligent gentle
man and jealous, leno
sional —
Writing as I believe all right
anyhow — About the
lower lustrel — Nevada
I am not positive as well as
I should be — but you may
calculate for the worst — if
you do better — well am
good —
Deary to have this
paper on your team then

[Signature]

John R. Rowan

Maryland
Mr. B. Rawanay
Elkton, Cecil Co. Md.
March 20, 1860

In regard to selecting a candidate for the 2nd Congress. Maffitt will go for the most available candidate. He will call upon Judge D. on his way to Charleston, S.C. He must be posted. He will bring a letter of introduction to Judge D.

John, Grubbing, Myron, Bent, Laron, Ietings & Monroe for Judge D.
Judge Douglas

Dear sir,

March 30, 1860

Your remarks on the slavery question meet with my entire approbation. It matters not how far south you may be, or how strong your prejudices may have heretofore been, nevertheless multitudes in the state of Texas will hail your speech on the invasion of states and reply to Mr. Thaddeus as an omen of better times. And we will think if you are successful in getting your resolutions made a law by the Senate that “wonderful changes are taking place.” If the slavery agitation could be forever settled patriotic men would shout aloud as if one had risen from the dead. There is nothing concerning our temporal interests of more importance than its final adjustment. I do not approve of the S. Carolina resolutions. The spirit which actuated our forefathers cannot be found in them, they are destitute of that sense of obligation which all evils that are sufferable must be common.

I am not advasted to confess that I love my whole country, Sir, I make this communication because I want to learn national views, and national sentiments. It is true we will never give up our slaves. We will be slain indiscriminately and buried as if the pits at Vienna before we will submit to inequality in the Government. We prefer
a dissolution. But God forbid such a catastrophe.
I cannot look upon my own country being torn
into fragments with any degree of pleasure.
I hope sir in conclusion that in view of the
apprehensions which now await, and the perilous
condition to which our country is exposed, that
the spirit which actuated the "Great Father of this
Country" will have a resurrection in your honorable
self.

Sir, I do not make this communication for the
sake of publicity. I am not known beyond the
limits of my own country, I desire privacy which
when asked is more becoming than public display.
But I do make this communication thinking
that if you choose to honor me with any public
information that it will be the most reliable,
if you should be a candidate for the next
presidency I will gladly cooperate.

I have the honor and the pleasure to be
your humble servant,

E. H. Barker

S. S. Barker

Secretary to the Alaska
Agency & with each the
Agency & with each
ask for a House.

March 20, 1860

Kiska, Alaska
New York Oct 18th 1800

My Dear Judge,

I enclose you another letter from Connecticut our canvass reaches only one thousand. The Republicans and about the same. The other contest above.

Maliciously says that the President last message must come as the state. But it is no use to all.
Our Connecticut, you ain't go, to see me only to meet the result. I have mentioned Connecticut quite to say that I don't want any suggestion about blockading the Convention to New Orleans to be treated with connec
ticut indifference. It may not be vital to you to change to the Convention to New Orleans. It is prob.
able that you can now invite you at Philadelphia, but I ask you to save your friends from the heavy work that will
be informed upon
from in that locality.
At New Orleans, you
will notice nothing a
protest - no such at all.
but can a do it. If make it
precise to assume
the power of questions.
there can be no doubt
that the Committee
before they adjourn
and unanimously
satisfy the charges.
your friend
Geo. R. Sanders
George M. Sanders
New York City
March 30, 1860

Political in regard to
Connecticut.uger thatJudge
D. should wait that
State &c.
Dear Sir,

You may recollect me, I practised medicine in a village near the C. Ill. some years ago.

I have returned from C. Ill., and have located at Dongola, 27 miles from Cairo, on the C., 1/2, 2/3 part of the town-stone & practice.

In view of prospective political events I will respectfully request your aid to proceed to N. Ill. to carry on your public speaking & other political movements as may become necessary to the full complemency of your political cause & principals.

Very truly your sincere friend,

of ancient date, W. Shinn

30th March 1870
John Kinn

Kosciusko Co.

Longola, 29 miles from Cairo, Illinois

March 28, 1866

Ask for specimen +c
March 30, 1866

Gentlemen: I want you promise what in reply to the various apocalyptic you are made. Your party should abolish the two things: the Secession and the Abolition.

Yrs. E. Smith
E. Smith Esq.

Mr. Varner, Kentucky
March 30, 1860

Asks for the speech, when
Believed, in reply to the
lump of his assailants.
Two thirds rule should
be abolished, etc.

[Signature]

[Date]
Baltimore March 30, 1860

My dear sir, I met a small packet of documents yesterday under your name, and accompanied them a sheet of paper, with a request to send them to the Postmaster of the Post Office of the Delegate from this state. Not knowing who else to send them to, I enclose the list to you.

The 1st District is composed of the southern counties on the E. Shore, and though the delegates were appointed on Saturday last, we have not heard who they are.

You will observe I have mentioned the names commencing at 3. This is tally as if the were round. I hope this may aid as your friend. I fear not to be decided as I could write. W. good. I am elected as your
I hope to go to Washington to
try the truth and the necessity to make
them see it. I have been suffering with
the most dysentery ever I can bear.

Very yrs

James Green

Hon. J. P. Douglas

friend, but his course has not been so far.
And unsatisfactory as we expected. I am
not good, you know, but made a point, and to the
territorial and its representatives in Texas; but
they will take the advice of the resolutions of the convention. He always talked
to me as if he were in sympathy with
our side, but he prefers a southern can-
didate. I think he can be useful in
impracticable. 10. tried to be good for
us. I don’t know how it was named by
persons acting as our friends. 11. good.

12. will be in favor of a southern man,
but I hope not impracticable. 13. 14. 15.
16. are not sufficient to have favorable to
your nomination. 15 has been very
violent. The others from what I can
learn as a man trustworthy, but I have disposed of all. If your friends in it
are in the same mind, you are just.

--
Strongest man in that State and say go to them, it will I think make all right.
Senr. Spencer
Balto. MD
March 20, 1868
Classification of the Maryland Delegates to.

11,200 - 2
Brighton Mass. March 30th 1860

Sir,

Having a great desire to receive the Autograph of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, I take the liberty to write for it.

If the Hon. Gentleman will condescend to send it, I shall consider myself highly favored.

with great respect,

E. L. Stevens

Brighton, Mass.

To

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Washington D.C.
E. L. Stevens
Brighton, Mass.

Asks for autograph.
For Supervisor,
David Fish.
For Town Clerk,
George Hart.
For Justices of the Peace,
William Wade, (full term,)
Bradford Shirley, Jr., (vacancy.)
For Assessor,
Benjamin Sweet.
For Commissioner of Highways,
Samuel Spafford.
For Overseer of the Poor,
George S. Sager.
For Inspectors of Election,
William Tallman,
Morgan L. Williams.
For Collector,
Henry Cutler.
For Constables,
Alonzo Cutler,
George Beebe,
Harvey Slanton,
Reuben Derby,
Daniel Harter.
Noravica, Cayuga Co., N.Y.
March 30, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

An anxiety is manifested by some of our citizens to read your speech in reply to Seward, made in February. It has not been published in our paper that circulate in this vicinity. I would be glad if you would send me a few copies. To show that I am not right, I send you a Democratic Jour. In which I am sorry to say was not elected but it contains my name.

We in this village (Democrat) are nearly unanimous for Douglas & if you get the nomination at Charleston you can draw on us for a strong vote. Even in your neighbor's neighborhood, non intervention is the doctrine. So I have no code for fineries &c. What the people make in the territory, speak as you are, the people will be with you.

Your friend,

William Wade
William Mudle
Moravia, Cayuga Co., N.Y.
March 30, 1860

Asks for copies of speech to reply to Lewis.
Non-intervention no
slave code for Territories other
than what the people of the
Territories desire.
If Grant is nominated,
the County will give a great
num. vote.
Ymbard University.
Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.
Mar. 30, 1860.

Honor. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I am happy to acknowledge the receipt, per Express, of 48 vol. "Annals of Congress," forwarded, on your designation, by the Secy. of the Interior, to be added to the Library of this Uni.

Please accept, in behalf of the Corporation and of the Students of the Institution, my sincere thanks for this mark of favor.

I need not say to you, that you have many ardent friends in this University who will lose no opportunity to manifest their regard for you.

I thank you also for your kind offer to add, from time to time, to our Library such works as you may have at your disposal. Bound vols. of the Long, Globe, which would continue the History of the Legislation of the General Government would be especially valuable. I would be glad to secure for this Inst.
the last issues of the Smithsonian Institution. By some neglect this University has not been registered worth the it just as an Institution of the grade entitled to its publications. If you can spare the time, amid your abundant duties and cares, to represent us properly to that Institution and Seem for us its publications you would confer a much deserved favor.

Very truly yours,

P. Minton,
Rust of Lombard University.
I. P. Norton
Reed Lombard University
Galax, Va.
March 30, 1860

Thanks for "Annals of Con-
greg."

I am glad to learn for unimpressed
future bound volumes
of Congregationalist, to
all the real names of
the Smithsonian Institute.
Philadelphia, March 30, 1860

My dear Sir,

I have been in town, in the morning. I did not receive a letter from you. I may have gone to the new hotel. If you did not write a letter at Walker's, I found nothing more encouraging to North than I am bound to. Should the idea be between you and Buchanan, you would get the note of a running man. But they will not make it the case. I hope you will not fail to appreciate the importance, to be to you by having all the Southern votes cast for you, as the Union people call it. The argument now is in the hands of the enemy, that the South is solid against you. The Northern votes have been largely increased, if there was one in 150 or 200 Southern votes, attuned. I am now hoping that your friends in Randahl's House go south by the 15th, to Washington. I am this moment in the receipt of a very clever letter from him. I shall be glad of having him in touch with us. He should do as much to urge...
I have made one exceedingly correct
Margin of your former letter, and to
take a copy I know. I shall
act with great pleasure. I can lose no
thing by another matter two or three
months, as I am a man of my word and
I will write them as of the importance of
your command. Find out where
Randall is, in Washington. Then come by
the Virginia.

Yours truly,

H. H. Wright

Respectfully yours,

H. H. Wright

Mr. S. Beverley
H. H. Wright,
Washington, D.C.
Frederick R. Wright
Weiler's Bank, Pa.
March 30, 1860

All the favorable letters to be cast for Judge D. from the start.

Sandal will come for Mars? on the 18th.

The Judge must see him, I expect, most encouraging than he had expected.