To the Hon. Senator
Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

Will you be so kind as to send me a copy of the Patent Office Reports Directed to Mr. Holle of Franksville, White Co.

And oblige your
Humble servant,
John.
A. A. Cole
Flowerville, White Co.
Ind. Decr. 1863

Patent Office Reports.
John D. Cooley
Cedar Grove, Franklin Co.
Indiana

ask for the book
"doctor" and cured.

pistis.
Cedartown, Franklin County, Indiana

Mr. Ripman at English, permit a political friend of yours at the age of a different estate to address you on the political topics of the day. The 25th of this month I achieved in the political primary of our state, and became a candidate for a seat in the State senate. After a warm canvass of the county, in opposition to Mr. Slatton, a Buchanan Democrat, I was beaten over a majority against me. In 1860 we gained political power with Breckinridge, Lincoln & Bell of 100 counties.

Franklin County is firm now for that principal. I believe it the only principal that will save the union of states. The Lincoln men hear is sorry they voted for him, so they now are troubled a head your friend's head (and this is a large majority). Think the union must be preserved at all hazards; if 100,000 of them five voters must be hung or suppressed. By the way, we think a few real Democrats many speeches, Council, Manufactures, and agriculture, instead of being destroyed. We think in four years that man in these united states can beat you for President. The people will correct their error.

This is thousands that voted for Lincoln has got no land yet, which was promised by political hangmen as soon as the war ended, and as I have no senators, this that represents Indiana. Judge Coleman is right. —

Yours sincerely, I will return

John R. Cooley
If you are acquainted with Judge Holiman from the 14th congressional District Give him my best respects, tell him there is no occasionist here—We see a contrary notion in the President's message, in effect they can't & they can't, besides, they can amend the constitution Congress and give the territories the power to protect slavery, when he said they have that power, we think he is a weak man and has been the cause of Lincoln Election, he broke Pave the Democrat party, but it will live a gain on the principal that the people is capable of self government in territories as well as states— Be wise in your deliberations and determined in your exertions for the preservation of our government. God Bless you in your principals.
To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The subscribers, residents of the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent—

That the founders of our government intended its defence mainly to rest on the militia, and not upon large standing armies, which are at all times expensive to the people. We therefore respectfully and earnestly ask, that in order to encourage the volunteers and militia to prompt and energetic action in future, and as an act of justice to the survivors of the war of 1812, that all who served in said war, or were ever actually engaged in battle, and the surviving widows of any who have died or may hereafter die, may be placed on the Pension Roll of the United States, it now being upwards of forty-five years since the termination of said war; while the soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War with Great Britain, were placed by Congress on the Pension Roll in 1818, being only thirty-five years after peace was declared. Besides, it appears in the recent report of the Commissioner of Pensions to the Secretary of the Interior, he states: "Of the 165 on the rolls the 30th of June, 1859, but 87 remained to enjoy these small tokens of their country's gratitude throughout the succeeding year. The number must, at the present time, be considerably less, and in a brief period they will probably live only in the memory of a grateful country." With this state of facts, Congress cannot consistently refuse granting pensions to the poor soldiers of the war of 1812, or the infirm and aged widows of such as are dead.

December, 1860.

[Two to be signed by each person, and one sent to each House.]
How

Stephen A. Douglas

U.S. Senator

My Dear Friend

If, four years
incessant labour, through evil as
well as through good report, with no
higher aim than the promotion of our
Country’s good should lead a man to
support another and that support
should prove his friendship then I
give you, my friend, and as such take
the liberty, of speaking one kind word
in your ear.

When you left St. Louis,
I went to Missouri, and spoke at
Louisiana, Saint Joseph, Platt City,
Liberty, Independence, Kansas City,
Boo, and Saint Louis. With what effect
of course I am not a proper judge.
But this much I propose to say to you that
Mr. Green has utterly destroyed himself in the
Contest, and moreover at this time the Bell
Men in the State of Missouri will come
upon a common platform with us. and
unite our forces, and we will be more for
victorious than we have ever been in America
because bases upon a more solid basis.
In a casual way, I got into a conversation with Col. Doniphass of Clay County, and this much may be relied upon that the name of the Belle and Democratic Party of Missouri will soon be under the name of the Democratic Party. Col. Doniphass as you know a soldier and a gentleman and of course in this intimate detail no plainer conversation as I am sure that no man have paid the much to you. These are two calling for two Senators elected before the expiration of the present legislative term in Missouri, and one of these may be safely given to Col. Doniphass the other to a Democrat. I have fought fighting against Know Nothingism, against abolitionism and against secession to sacrifice principle of any kind. Yet if the Conservative men of Missouri or any other State will join us and adopt the principles of non-intervention we may allow them to come into the party. But my point now is, at the very earliest possible day let there be a convention held in Missouri which you have carried, and there assert the Democratic Organization upon the natural aspirations of the democratic party. This sad note.

By pursuing this course we send up the voice of the people to the Senate of the United States not to be misunderstood, or overlooked by these gentlemen of Missouri in the place to some extent in New York or California. Now I feel that the inflammatory element of the Union Party will go to Lincoln and the men of the firm Robbins stamp will go to Lincoln at once but men of the Union of Doniphass will unite with the Democratic Party.

This much I have said not because more anything which you may wish me to do to assist in such an organization as we may fearfully one before the world. You may rely upon any aid which may be consorted given by an honourable man. This is the only true policy for your judgment. I do the thing I believe. The party of a most offensive element which headed by Buchanan to which has caused us as the country for the last four years this abominable, the health of the party to its opposite condition. We will bring back all the original Democrats and real men of the time.
Our opponents, the Breckinridge men, may call themselves Union Democrats, Southern Democrats, or even National Democrats, but we will be simply Democrats and Union men, early organization know nothingism.

Abolitionism in short, that falls back upon and embraces the Platform principle of the Baltimore (of 1852) and Cincinnati Platforms. In the meantime take your stand to enforce the Constitution and the laws under Lincoln. As I know you will do and I venture the prediction that the fame of your lifetime which will outlive all the other acts of your great life great as they are and must be in history from the meeting of next Congress must date your immortal and immortal.
Henry Clay Dean

 Arrested Dec 5 1860

 Political Xe.
Roseville Dec 10

To Jas. T. A. Douglas

Sir: I beg leave to ask a small favor of you. If you would be so kind as to send me the principal speeches of the day, partly and in particular your own sketches, it would not be to much trouble to also a copy of the Congregational globe So that I can send for it.

Yours Truly, A. Gordon
A. Douglas, Edin.

N.B. Direct to J. Roseville in Ohio
A. Gordon
Raville P.O. Ohio
May 1, 1861

Spectes.
Dec. 1860.

[To: Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, Sr.]

Will you please send me your telephonic plan that I may study it? I have heard that I will print it to put my own plan in. I will give them the most prominent place in the State until 1864 when we intend to place the in the National Chair. I have been writing some time for your arrival at Washington although you do not come as we intended you should be. I hope Douglas you have some of the best of friends up here in the State of Nebraska. You may believe there are many very many good voters after we get the returns. I read one of your speeches at Nashville after you had received. The rest of your speech don't seem one of flattering when I say. I think it was very many. I hope you will take good care of the Lincoln down there is no mistake.
I think you told your parents at Richmond you would keep him from doing anything. I don't know if your parents will agree or not. I hope by this time you will begin to think. I am rather a weak-minded woman. I am drinking too much alcohol. I am in debt to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hunter. I am sure you will be friend to them.

Direct to Miss Ethel R. Hunter
Arlington, Va., N.Y.
Mrs. Clara H. Wasson
asphalt, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y.

asks for a lithograph
(uncolored) of Judge D.
Dec. 1860

Dear Jim,

I hope you find me the globe I hear a great deal about.

Excursion and no positive or reliable paper to read what is to become of the nation what rebels or

General Ulysses Grant this morning while thinking what would

Lafayette say who spared his

all you can to save our

Jane Smithers
we are five of us
and all but
one are
not
H. D. Norton
H. D. Norton

Munson, Woodford Co., 1863

Ask for the Globe &
y hope Judge A. will
so that he can to saw
the Union.
Exeter, Monroe Co. Mich

Dec. 1860.

S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

We fought hard but numbers overcame us. We are whipped but not conquered. The true principle for which we fought under your head is still alive and will prevail.

Keep us posted a little with an occasional document (for ammunition) and we shall war it until the cry shall be heard democracy triumphs.

If agreeable to you, send me among other things a Patent Office report (Mechanical). I am now teaching school and will remain here until Spring when I shall return to Ypsilanti. By the way do you remember how you were introduced to the crowd when you passed through Ypsilanti to Detroit? By a boy of mine catching you by the hand as you stepped out of the car and crying aloud "This is Mr. Douglas boys. Hurrah for Douglas." Anything addressed to me prior to March 1st will be at this place. I know of but one live democrat in this district except myself and he is the Post Master, but not a Buchanan democrat.

Send us the documents.

Yours forever in the cause of Popular Sovereignty.

and patriotically on the square

J. E. Putney.
J. E. Putney
Eptou, Monroe Co., Michigan

Speeches & Patient
Office Report.
Brandon Dec 27 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

I am industrious
the necessity of writing to you, however bold & presumptuous it may seem. Still, it is with the utmost respect I yield to the necessity, & my object is an urgent plea.

I am an adherer to your cause, which proclaimed my views on popular sovereignty openly here in the Town Hall. At Brandon, & allow me to congratulate myself for being the only one bold enough to have spoken publicly & maintained that you were the true expounders of equal rights.

I take quite an active part in the Lyciums here, & questions of political import are discussed weekly. What I wish to respectfully request of you is a few of your speeches which I shall mention you may more or less fit to send. namely:

Yours,
Speech in Chicago in 1850 to the people when the feeling was so much against you, I trust, as you felt the ill-founded trouble. Your speeches on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill (Major Compromise) speeches against the Compromise Constitution, in fact, all your speeches would be gladly received. You would gratify my wish of seeing by sending them. I had the extreme pleasure of shaking your hand twice, once in New York (my native place) some two years ago, the second time in Brandywine also your lady. I am but a young political man of eighteen summers, but not of my age can look back today, twice have I seen Senator Douglas twice here. I shatter his illusions home, whatever expense you may be put to I will joyfully spend to return sole and whatever of bills I would gladly sign. You said you would not write.
D. J. Lyon
Brandon, Vermont
Dec. 1, 1860

ask for former speeches of Judge.
Andrew Dec.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

As there is no Democratic candidate for this State from this State, I write to you for the Tobin Book, which if you will send me, I will oblige me very much. These are the Reports I would like to have. The Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of Intema.
I am sorry that you were defeated by old Abe. It wasn't in favor of yours, then Fails in 1864, I would be much pleased to receive a few Speeches from you during the Session.

From your sincere friend,

John H. Armstrong

Arkport
Stenten Co. NY
John H. Armstrong
Arkport, Steuben Co.
N.Y. Dec. 1, 1860

President's Message
accompanied by Judge D. S. Speakes.
Trenton, Tenn. Dec. 1, 1866.

Hon. S. A. Douglas. Dear Sir:

It becomes my duty to inform you of your election as an honorary member of the Bascom Rhetorical Society, Andrew College, Trenton, Tenn. Wishing you much success, I subscribe yours very respectfully,

W. G. Bell, Rec. Sec.
Mr. J. Bell

Trenton, Tennessee

Dec. 1, 1860

Announcing that Judge D. has been appointed an Honorary Member of the Bacon R.
Society of Andrew College.
December 1, year 1860 to hon. S. B. Douglass:

Dear sir, please be so good as to send me the president's veto message on the Homestead Bill, and all pieces. Also, send me the president's veto message on the Homestead Bill, and all pieces. Extra message of 1856 on the affairs of Kansas. Send it in pamphlet form if you can.

I gave you one vote at the election for president. One of my sons also gave you his vote. But we are beaten. But thank God that the vital principle of popular sovereignty is the great glory of all free people. I have got a history of your life and a likeness of your lady. I got it from the plain dealer's office. I take his paper. Direct your letter to Samuel D. Byerly, South Charleston, Clark County, Ohio. I am in reality one of your best friends.

Samuel D. Byerly.
New Orleans, La
1st of December, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir:

Almost one by forwarding to the
address of Dr. B. Ballard, a copy of the Report of the
Committee on the Harper Ferry Invasion, in Camp
the St. Louis Hotel of this City.

Very Respectfully,

A. Lewis Collins
Dr. B. Ballard
St. Louis Hotel, New Orleans
Dec. 7, 1860

ask for copy of Report of Committee
on Harper's Ferry
Marion.
N. 322 Broadway
New York December 1, 1860.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas.

My dear Sir,

The question of the power of Congress to legislate on slavery may again come before Congress. Permit me to point out to you the 4th and 5th sections of Chap. 113 Laws 1820, Stat. at large Vol. 3 p. 600. 601. in which this power is certainly recognized.

Very Respectfully, A. J. Jackson
R. S. Foote
302 Broadway, New York
Dec. 1, 1860

See 4 1st section, ch. 13, Laws of 1820, statutes at large, pages 600 & 601, Vol. 5 — to prove that a Territory can legislate in regard to slavery.
Thanksgiving Dec 1860
Hon. J. A. Ringgold
Dear Sir,

As a relative and firm friend of your cause as the chief we advocate, I address you with the view of turning your attention to a matter that I think is a most important point of view demands consideration. It is this, under the act of Congress regulating the currency by which the silver coin was depreciated to such an extent in value that copper coin was only made a legal tender in 1860. This presents the aspect of a government establishing a currency in silver that can rarely be cared in business.
If John Ashley, self Ashley, once quarter were made a legal tender to the amount of 1000.00, it would greatly relieve the community. If they were a legal tender to the amount of 100.00, and in the payment of all taxes, they would that if one fourth of the amount during could be tendance in the silver coinage of the nation, it would have a very beneficial effect. I make this suggestion hoping that it will be brought before congress.

The democracy of the heart of the state in account of the disorganizing course pursued by Mr. Whits for two years past would not like to see their representatives to the supreme

... They hope that you Mr. Pugh and others will not consent to lose appointments. Any good Missouri gentleman would be greatly pleased with them. We do not want men who have aided

... community relative to such important offices. Caleb Bache

... in another that let result utterly effective as a delegate to Charleston and Baltimore. I was induced that the expectation of being nominated to an other of this sort influence once by contract and that their wholly undermining the confidence of the public. If an

... for traveling you in reference to this ....... James Hill
James Hill
Chamberburg, Pa.
Dec. 1, 1860

Recommends that a law
be passed making either
U.S. coin a legal tender
to the amount of 100
or 1000.

Hopes Black will be
rejected if offered the
Eglish...

V
Exnctac Libsle Countey Penn. December 12th 1860

To the honnorable Stephen A. Douglas Esquire

Sir: I am a member of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic party who has been in the center of Democracy of my fathers of fathers gone making and guarding in the Pan of Liberty, and have always cherished and supported the principles of that party. I was put in nominated for the most rank Federalist and expert in the world in the Presidency, and a thing which I always believed has now been proved to my everlasting satisfaction that an old Federalist is never to be trusted. And as that I ought to hold my Democratic principles I voted not for preeminent but went hanging a Election day.

But in other elections I went with my party again and in the Presidential campaign which we have musted.

though, I took a firm stand for the regular nominee believing that to be democratic but the first bounds of the administration of Charles P. Buchanan were so circuitous to prop up that a thorn spiteful confusion corrupt and its honest administration, I must say,
[No readable text]
If your honor would have the good

will to drop me line and let know that

my Specie letter has come to your hand

it would afford me much pleasure.

Political - wish a

word in reply - v. ask to

have Speaker sent to him.

Political - favor a

reply as above & have

his name on list for

Philadelphia Re.

Dec. 7, 1860

Edward R. Penne

M. H. Townsend

Ennis P.O. Penn.
Holly Springs, Miss. Dec. 1860

Respected Sir,

Your note is just now received, and as it was marked private, was committed to the flames. If I neglected previous aid of any kind, it was not intended. I have nine new enough to order for me if they wish to do so. The editors of the Louisville Journal offices are perfectly willing to receive me, but it will cost $10000 to buy a suitable address in the paper. I am afraid the African Coasting is my only hope. Enclose little post note. I hear for Brownsville, Ark., tomorrow, finding it unsafe to remain in Nipi.

Nopi will go out of the Union with a flourish whoof, it will be followed by all the Eleven States, if not some of the others, if an army of 1,000,000 of men...
do not take possession of Washington City before the 4th of March, nor in much mistake. The Union is gone & such governments is in failure & we will have to look these dreadful realities in the face. He has the constitution of looking to God & thanking him for the last hope of a republic of freedom. I hope you will write as many others as departed greatly as possible. May that God will shower fire & brimstone on the guilty but come what may I have no personal fear.

Your friend &

A. H. Williams
ANDREW COLLEGE.

Trenton, Tenn., Dec. 2nd. 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Pursuant to the adoption of a Resolution presented to the BASCOM R. SOCIETY OF A. C., by Mr. John Freeman of Trenton Tenn., you are hereby respectfully informed that you have been unanimously elected an HONORARY MEMBER of the above-mentioned Literary Association. Our Motto is, "Esse quam Videri," and we are earnestly endeavoring to carry out the great principle therein expressed.

Our object is the General Diffusion of Knowledge, the Acquisition of a Taste for Refined Literature, and a Proper Cultivation of the Art of Elocution. We are determined to rear an Association that shall be second to none, and which will ever be the Pride and Honor of its Members. To accomplish this end, we seek Members only, whose acceptance will be honorable to us, and whom we think capable of appreciating the motives that prompt us to action in this cause.

Hoping that you will honor us by your acceptance, we are,

Very truly and respectfully yours,

W. G. Bell Cor. Sec'y.
Bascom R. Society
of
Hendrew College
Trenton, Tennessee
Decr. 2, 1868
Judge elected an honorary
member.

Ann. Feb. 27, 1868.
New York, N. Market Place No. 98
December 27th, 1860.

Mr. S. N. Douglas.

Dear Sir:

Let me before all congratulate you on your return to Washington in good health, as sundry rumors about a serious indisposition found their way in the papers some days ago, which must I conceived your friends.

Obvious attached clips by New York papers you will learn, that I still found means and power to make myself useful to our cause during the late campaign. Without boasting I dare say, that hardly ever before a German speaker has met with an equal success, as I had in Central New York. On two occasions friend Husby shared the labors and honors of the day on his way home. He admitted, that mine had been the most enthusiastic and grateful (Germans meetings, he had taken part in throughout the campaign). I invariably arranged and organized meetings as well as clubs of the "Little Giants" in the different localities. After the election I received communications, that in almost all the twenty and odd cities, towns and villages, in which I have been active, the Germans stood well by the regular democrats. Also, that it was not in my power, to sway your state in company with Kriiben, as suggested — the result would have been a different one. It may as well in this connection state at once: that whenever yourself and friends think it advisable to send me to Illinois in the capacity of editor of a German
GREAT GERMAN MEETING

The German Democracy meeting last evening was the largest German meeting ever held in the City. Nearly everyone was there as the meeting was held in the German Democratic Hall on East 23rd Street, which was packed to capacity. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Knoer, who presided over the occasion. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. H. F. King, J. F. Groos, and J. F. Schenk, who spoke inGerman.

Professor Charles R. Cross, in an address to the audience, stated that the German people were determined to defend their rights and liberties. He called upon the German community to unite and fight for their freedom. The meeting ended with the singing of the German national anthem.
THE GREAT EASTERN about to visit America and her first port of entry will be
the big X to supply her passengers with Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
The big X being the only safe port for her or any other craft to enter
with safety to lay in a supply of BOOTS AND SHOES.
At the big X