New York, Dec 3/61,

Honorable Sir,

I beg today (the harry necessary from the many glaring indubitable faces) that you may have your time to sign that damnable insidious paper the N.Y. Herald?

The quietus. A stand on this much needed subject can do you no harm + may do much good to the Constitution. By complying with this off hand suggestion you will add many to your political friends (or professional) in this great as well as all probability throughout the Country. And if you will un-doubtedly be generally appreciated by a lover of the Union

A Citizen 121 Years in N.Y.

Should you take the above under the name of me to be
Anonymous
New York Dec 3 1860

urge action against the N. Y. Herald.
Clearfield Co. Pa. Dec 2nd 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir, I am bold in this writing to you, in consideration of our relative positions but my admiration of your talent and patriotism must be my excuse. I feel it to be my duty as a warm supporter of yours and your cause to inform you of the course of action that was taken in pursuit toward you in this past campaign. He by his conduct has alienated the affections of every man in Middle Pennsylvania who has the welfare of the Democratic party at heart. After pursuing in the most base and malignant manner and making them against you that would ill become a gentleman, yet still more am becoming an assassin. He said on the streets of Clearfield that you were an habitual drunkard, that you seldom appeared in your seat in the Senate Chamber that you were not under the influence of liquor and not many days ago he asserted in the counting room of his brother's bank, that you were guilty of falsehood that you had told a deliberate falsehood upon Mr. Buchanan in (I think) your Memphis speech in which you refer to a conversation with an
An ornament on the Georgia question. The thing of your being a Democrat was cause to be a
John Nathan. The Director of Congress that from the
the 24th District. However Mr. Roger said to you he left that scene supposing circumstances
he would support you in the Senate. This wanted
That he would do the President from Paris. I suppose
know as well as any of us.
I wrote them to you at the instance of a
great number of your friends, and if I have
your hand and information which will enable
you to be through the 33rd extended handkerchief
of good service I would be pleased. If it is worth any-
thing I will confer upon the James H. Rogers
Hawkins 14 Thane A.H. Barrett a James
A. Hardman of Ohio, who is my uncle, a man
to the right hands as to who I am and as to
what amount of indebtedness, and I think this
Jantzen was hardly as to the sensibility of any
Vestige in addressing you as to how many
dear in your defense that state.

Sincerely indentured
Walter Rossard
Mr. & Mrs. Barrett
Clearfield, Pa.
Dec. 3rd 1860

Senator Bigler has acted in a manner unpardonable. A gentleman, in his person, of Judge D.
His rules apparently expounded.
Sent Judge D. with a view to treachery &c.
Mr. Douglas

Sir,

I have taken the privilege to address you this note by saying that with all the inordinate perdition that our General government is falling upon by those who once were your friends in spirit of which the eyes and attention of our people are turned toward you, what you have done in the election coming, the approbation of those who voted against you and I (being you may say your only voter in this County) continued with my fellow citizens that you and I will still be the only source from whom the revolution which seems to threaten our South (if any can) proceed. All the intended parties can but observe that you were the only national Candidate that was by your people and but for the abominable intrigue of the old aristocracy that is now at the head of our Government you would have been most triumphantly elected. But I hope the broad patriotism thus evinced to pour from your love of Country into the state abound in your efforts to save our Country.
The doom of the odious Conspiracy that menaced the peace of the country; the whole President of the nation has declared his intention to have the allegiance of the people. The states are now divided, and the government is about to come to an end.

Whatever you do, avoid any action that may lead to civil war. Keep your calm and maintain order. The country needs your leadership.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Don't fail to send me some documents, particularly your own letters.
H. Rodley
Harris's, Lawrence Co., Illinois
Decr 3d, 1866

The people look to
Judge D. to save the
Country - He
Send speech of Judge
D. He.

Senator Douglas:

Dear Sir—

As you are a man of patriotism, benevolence and influence, I take this opportunity of appealing to you to lend your influence in some way in my behalf. I am a printer by profession, but am willing to fill any responsible position in which I might obtain a livelihood for myself and mother, and five sisters, who live in the interior of the State. If you can comply, please address

A. Neiburger Bries

1018, South Second Street

S. H. P. A. Douglas

Philadelphia.
A. Webster Price
Phil. Decr 3, 1860

Asks for Judge D's influence to get him a place.
New Orleans, La,
3rd December 1860.
Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

I therewith enclose the sermons of the Rev. Dr. W. J. Leacock and Rev. Mr. Palmer, D.D. of this City on Thanksgiving-Day the 22nd. They too are like the clergy of New England, not satisfied with the Gospel for a business but have turned their attention to politics. Your remark concerning the N. E. clergy at the time was just and I hope to hear from you relative to these.

Respectfully,

Lewis Collins
A. Lewis Collins
New Orleans, La.
Dec. 3, 1865

Enclosing sermon of Dr. Leacock and of Dr. Palmer.
New Orleans LA
3rd Decr 1860.
Hon S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

I have written close some of the 'Fire' that has broke out in the Pulpit of the City. I will also an offer delivered by the Rev. D. Palmer on the same day.

Very respetfully

A. Lewis Collins
A. Louis Collins
New Orleans - Dec 30, 1861

Encloses address as made in the Pulpit, etc.

Enclosure missing.
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dec. 3, 1860

Dear Sir:

By the earnest solicitation of some of the most prominent Democrats of this village, I take the liberty of writing to you and hope it will meet your just approbation. We are citizens of these United-States, confiding in the principles we set forth by our forefathers in the great struggle for liberty to rid themselves of the then aggressive power which was soon to fall to the hands of the parliamentary law and magistrates being denied from self-government, and control in the colonies which embraced their confederacy, and the question arises whether Mr. Lincoln will have the power to endanger these principles, even if he should have the disposition, with Congress constituted as it is; whether he (Mr. Lincoln) will insist upon carrying out his policy (congressional interference) in the Territories in regard to Slavery, either in the Territories or District of Columbia: Whether the South is justifiable in fearing about such combations upon the Republic; whether it will be obliged to take its back tracks in order to escape the scorners fate.

These seeming to be the questions of the day and would like to know what position you will take (as champion present of these great principles) in the session of Congress in regard of these as well as other questions.

We have no desire to forsake these principles.
That was an entirely different in the next campaign helping that. They do not conflict as those of Washington. Jefferson and Jackson were you place. Then I thought for I had just pleasure of seeing the President. I only say at our State Capitol. And we with many others it left of hearing composition upon my mind, fixed principles. I have cherished from my youth, understanding the many invitation I have had to leave them and join the Republican party which held such dominant sway in their state. Have been defeated six more at the party to the Orange tickets that I have long commanded but I would rather be a defeated Democrat than to be elected to the least office in Maine by a Republican people for the principles I do hold.

There was the principle always to put the questions pure and right to being power questions there mentioned. While it remains.

Your humble & obedient

[Signature]

Route 4, Water

Southfield, Maine, Aug. 22, 1865
Mr. M. Decker

Yarmouth, Maine

Dec 3, 1860

Preparing questions, political, constitutional, etc.
Bridgeport,
December 3rd, 1869,

Respected Sir,

The election has not resulted as was anticipated by your friends, but annulled the gains there is one consolation that you have received the next highest number of the popular vote. Another consolation is that you today stand higher in the affections of the people than ever before. We adopted citizens were committed to your interests in this election almost to a man as can be well attested here by the votes. Begging pardon for my abruptness, I would like to ask you a question in all frankness,
Is there any possibility for a Douglas man obtaining any official favors from the incoming Administration line and would it be too much presumptuous in me to ask you influence in my behalf? Under existing circumstances the Hon. Lee's your political influence might not be able to obtain for me that official favor which your personal influence can undoubtedly effect. There is no doubt thus, than you have greater power than the President elect Kennedy, from the fact that you hold the balance of power in the House, and that not a cent can be appropriated to the expenses of the Government, without your sanction. I hope you will take these few lines into kindly consideration and please reply as soon as convenient, stating whether a personal interview with you would be more advantageous to my interests. I have

Edward H. Vellie

To remain yours,

Edward H. Vellie

Washington City

Dr. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

U. S. Senator

D. C.
Edward McNulty
Bridgeport, Montq. Co.
for Dec 3d 1860

wants an office
under Lincoln.
St Joseph, Mo.

Dec 3rd, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
U. S. Senator &
Washington; Dear Sir:

I have a bill for my relief pending before Congress, and which has been up during the two past sessions of Congress. I greatly fear that if more than ordinary influence is not brought to bear that it will fail also during the present session. The amount claimed is a balance of $298 for services rendered as Acting Secretary of Nebraska under Gov. Richardson, who is acquainted with all the facts in the case and will substantiate their correctness. I am most respectfully to ask your personal intervention in the matter. Capt. Craig, M. C., now at St. Joseph has the matter in charge.

I will be pleased to receive, as during the last session, a pub. of one from you occasionally.

Very respectfully,
Your old servant
Geo. M. Motley
Bro. B. Mobley
St. Joseph, Misouri
Dec. 23-1860

Asks for aid in getting
this Congreg. a Bell to
be his neighbor - 298.
Wilmington, Delaware
December 3rd, 1860

Dear Sir,

I am a young Democrat—cast my first vote for Douglas & Johnson. Expect to do the same thing in 1864, if Providence permit. And it is your duty as a Christian to keep us youngsters posted up in democracy and to do so, I would be under a great obligation to you if you will send me. During the coming session whatever will enlighten me upon the great truth of the day, please me upon your list of names and send me all of our Theses that I may act as a missionary in converting the heathen from the errors of their way. By doing this you would oblige yourself to Hon. S.A. Douglas.

Frank Price
Frank A. Price Jr.
Wilmington, Delaware
Dec. 3, 1860

asks for speeches he...
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Dec. 4, 1860

Judge Douglas

Dear Sir,

Though a very humble individual, yet I love my country. My whole country. I am not an abolitionist or a disunionist, yet I know that unless something is done, and that speedily, our Union will be dissolved.

Will not all the patriotic men of both branches of Congress, the President, and all who advise their leaders, put their heads and hands to work, to save the government and the Union of which you speak. I hope you will lend great influence.
Sir, I would rather be instrumental in restoring peace and harmony to my Country in this crisis than to be President (even though I were qualified) during a long lifetime.

May the God of Nations give you wisdom to act.

May the Country be saved and Yazoo be united.

Johns Tully
P.
Anonymous
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Dec 4, 1860

Unless something is done quickly, the Union ...
Harpers Ferry Mills
Nov. 11, 1860

Mr. L. A. Douglas

Sir,

I would like very much to have a copy of the Orford print and will esteem it a great favor if you can find it perfectly convenient to send me one.

Yours truly,

J.W. Docher
J. W. Deener
Harpsi Ferry Mill
Dec 4, 1860

Asks for Report of
"Corvoe Committee"
Post office Mellen, Belvedere
County, Iowa Nov 4th 1860

To Mr. D A. Laughlin

Dear Sir,

I write that you would direct me some public notices
I have an old one to ask wherein I can get them you
know that our State is Republican and we
Democrats can't get anything through them
Please order me the Patent office Report both National
and Agricultural and the Colosseum Globe and
assiduously and keep me posted in regards to
Congress. Respectfully yours

William Millers
W. H. B. Me. R. M.
Delhi, Delavan Co., Iowa
Decr 4, 1860

Rev. Deot. V. E.
Evanston, Ill. Nov 4th 1861.

Honor, Douglas.

Dear Sir:

An old Democrat of thirty years standing, desire to state an urgent and
pressing matter to you. Under no state of
the Case must the Union be abandoned.
You are in a position to save us from
this great calamity. My acquainance
with the Country and its people, and my
feeling that if we Democrats would not stand
up forth, the whole country population
will become Republican. At every
time, when any thing is said
about Union it is said about "Monroe Doctrine," while the
remark is never made as to
the remark is rarely any thing whip like:
ar
report is Northern men's name and
hope in the South is the name Democrat
or Republican. I trust it too much.
Your Board,.

R. Hamilton.

Grants your request to find
no Complot in the Country, better
than Clear Heads, Componency,
The Honrest of the North is a few
States, first, then far away to
Every Section. Nothing in Compulsion.
A. Hamilton
Evan's Centre, Erie Co., N.Y.
Dec. 4, 1861

The Personal Liberty Bills of some of Northern States are not more outrageous than the taking off of feathering of Northern Citizens in the South.

Do not yield too much to South, otherwise the entire State is Republican. Free should be applied to S. C. as he.

/
Mr. I. P. Todd,

Panola, Ga., Dec. 4th, 1860.

My Dear Sir: - I suppose the last Federal Message of Mr. Buchanan will be delivered to Congress today. Then the exciting scenes will fairly begin in Washington. Please send me the message in complete form at your earliest convenience. I hope to receive your favors from you during the present session. Well the great Battle of 1860 is over, as far as the People are concerned. You have done well in your Federal effort to save our land, the Constitution and the Union. But you have had an unerring brain! I am indeed very sorry. How true that Republics are unprofitable. But fear not the triumph of your enemies, the men of our 13th County; will be of short duration. Their own corruption will certainly destroy them. I beg not you be heedful, that there is a better day a coming.

I hope the South will adhere to your counsel as given at N.C. in your Letters of the 15th ult. These is manifest. They may expel one all the Democrats of the North to help them secure and enjoy their Constitutional rights. Our Government (of interest) must be administered on the principle of free deliberation as maintained by you the Southern Democracy. There is no other way it can be done.

The fact of Lincoln's assumption that the Negro is included in the Declaration that all men are created equal, I have not publish during the last canvass by my arguments but have been conclusively proved to me. I believe, to many others. Where, I say, of the Fathers of the Republic the included the Negro in the Declaration why did they make a Constitutional provision for the capital name of the Republic for 52 years after the adoption of the Declaration? 2ndly, If the Negro is included with the white race in the Declaration of Independence, why did the Fathers of the Declaration subsequent make a Constitutional provision for the Exclusion from office? And Lincoln is not of my color to meet Virginian slave arguments. I wish you to place them properly before the public education of the people is bit by bit bringing others to your side.
I desire those arguments to be placed before the public because I believe they in a very short manner remind the character of the first men of the Declaration and the Constitution from the first admissions brought upon by the Abolition Republican Matteo than calling Conscient.

I was a great friend to Mr. Buchanan. I went with my eldest son 20 miles on horseback to hear you deliver your speech on this floor at Bloomingdale. He in April, I remand in his ability below exceedingly say that he did not adhere to the Constitution of his letter of acceptance, his unconstitutional address to the Elect. Gov. Webster of Jan. 27 to his departure from them to his change of the Manassa policy, I attribute all the present trouble in the Democratic and in the Nation.

Oh, my God, what a disgrace was Mr. Buchanan kept upon himself and the country. Thomas, I must say, come his name, he must resign himself. For Buchanan in his standing by he should be elected and assist you in every way to be elected, or else there's nothing enough of the type, let us vise superior to all the calumets and see if the proper sanction and apply them without delay. I think the time demands a National Conventions which should meet around by keeping it in the best and fullest possible manner, the National revenue, estate by yourself as the National Democrats in order to save the Union and to all their Constitution duties. — May God keep the friends of my country. May the curse his enemies and may them by thousands I'll mention among the rest. I believe that is not a critical inquiry, but a good one. I keep the Union will be left. I am soon for certain that the government has not yet fulfilled its mission in the defense of Constitution and Liberty. To the whole world of the world.

I think that gin as much as the king is not, cannot constitutionally be a citizen of the U.S. That on the election of Webster to C. B. Hays when they committed to vote for United States offices. I do not say legal or unconstitutional. I should be unconstitutional. The death of the same person in the States of South Carolina, which was a command from the president, I would say it is the Constitution to determine, although a majority of all the people from the States that they do so. Let me have from you some of the people your signature.
J. J. Harvey
Near Pana, Illinois
Dec 3rd 1860

Non-intervention [the only principle, etc.]

13, 514-2
Standish Dec. 4/60

Mr. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I take the privilege to address you to ask you to do me, the kindness to send me the Patent Office reports of the years fifty eight and fifty nine. Why I wish you is because I being a Democrat (not of the present administration) know that I have no friends in Congress from this state but knowing that Stephen A. Douglas was a friend of every
Lover of his country.
I would address him
by doing me the favor
you will greatly oblige
one that hopes he still
like to see you Reside
of these United States
Receive this from
your friend & countryman
John, P. Moulton
Standish
Cumberland Co
Maine

(To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Member of the United States
Washington, D.C.)
John P. Moulton
Standish, Cumberland Co.
Maine — Dec. 4, 1860

Patent Office Reports
of 1858 & 59.
Mr. Lincoln & Mr. Douglas
Washington, December 4, 1860

I am not aware of the personal acquaintance I have formerly had with you. I will justify
my addressing you, but I hope the subject may bear it.
Upon the theory of popular sovereignty seems to me to be
the only tenable one in regard to slavery in the territories. The
right to decide the question is admitted by all hands to
belonging to the majority in all the states, which may change
its laws, year, without interference. It is a right that
right to belong to every community, whether large or
small, because it is the community alone that is to
be affected by it. If there are but ten families in a ter-
riory, and they consent the Constitution shall have
one hundred, their may exclude it, adhering known
be the just rule that private property should not be
injured for the public benefit without compensation.
But it was not on this subject that I wished to
address you, be much as upon that subject of complaint of
the slaveholding states, the obstruction of their property & the obstructing that are thrown in
the way of its recovery. I think none can read the
history of the Constitution must admit that period
if not all the Southern states become parties to it only
on the condition that effective protection should be
extended to their slave property by the government
they were then forming. The whole country have
had the benefit of their ascension. The whole
COUNTRY, there is bound to fulfill the conditions by
which it was obtained. The government of the United
States represents that country; it is therefore the duty of
those states to claim a right to look for redress.

Now if owing to any reason or cause beyond
its power to control, these conditions are violated, it
is only equitable, that it should do the next best thing,
and that is, compensate the injured party. This is
the common law of it is common sense. If a stock
destroy my horse, I can claim from the authorities
that there should be perfect care in its enjoyment, an
adequate compensation.

Since then the question of the right to tax laws
for the territories to be carried by the Supreme Court
when the power shall occur, I pass a law by which
the United States shall become liable for the value
of any claim in the company expended attending
the endeavor to recover it, whereas the condition
shall have been presented by the action of any state
or of any party or individual, within any state
in which such claim may have happened, whether
such prevention shall have been caused by laws
having been either or by the unauthorized things
of private persons. And I think the present
statement may be alleged to prevent changes adverse
thereon or on which has been in this measure is not
this any safer than yourself. Your trust

[Signature]
D. A. Neal

Salem
Dec 5, 1860

Political - I what should be done to save the Country.
[Dec. 4 1860]

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Sir,

During the past canvass I made thirteen oratorical debates in your favor, as well as numerous speeches. May I ask in return that you will furnish me some of the public documents that are at your disposal, as well as such speeches as will be good artillery against our common enemy and in favor of the Doe, of Pop... Sar.

I am Sir yours with the highest respect,

Mr. Patton

Dec. 4th 1860

Dr. Patton

Pleasant View

Jasper County

Iowa
Dr. Wm. Patton
Pleasant View, Pope Co., Iowa
Dec. 4, 1860

Asks for bread, oats and
peaches.
Huron, Erie & Ohio
Jan. 11, 1870
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

Please accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the numerous favors conferred upon me by your favor. Please send me copies of the Speech, Bill, Report &c. as usual during the ensuing session of Congress.

At the late election the vote in Ohio was as follows:

- Lincoln: 231,610
- Douglas: 187,230
- Bell: 121,107
- Breckenridge: 11,405
- Smith: 119

Total: 442,561

Yours truly,

H. C. Samson.
H. A. Lander
Wexen, Erie Co. Ohio
Decr 14, 1860
Sperren, Sept 11, 12.
Honoree L. Dec. 4th. 1860
Hon. S. J. Douglas
Washington City.

Dear Sir—During the late Presidential contest, believing that the
hope of the Democracy & the Country depended
on your election, if our friends here, though
few, stuck to your interests to the last. You
have been cheated, wronged & defrauded
out of your rights by a factional combination
past & present. All the evils now threatening this Country are the
Consequences of the bad faith by which you were
defrauded.

It may be, however, that it is yet
in your power to save this glorious Union
from destruction. If any one can lead
the way to its deliverance you are the one.
Our hopes are in your patriotism, your
wisdom & influence. I believe that you
can guide the storm, & steer the noble old
ship through the breakers of fanaticism,
forth & sustain that fanaticism. She shall
sail on & fight in the harbor of peace & glory.

Do this & your name of fame
will be already illustrious & above the reach of
the sneering shafts of demagogues & intriguing
politicians, will be immortal & enshrined with those
of the Father of his Country.
Your friends here have already bواءd your name for the Presidency in the first degree as you can defeat the wicked designs of the enemies of our common country. It will be again done with great effect. May you make you President by acclamation at the next election.

I know that you are above the petty considerations that influence other men and that your energies will be exerted for the greatest good of your country come what may. These are the noble traits in your character which have already endeared you to your friends whenever human actions are at all appreciated. And after the shameful conduct of my State in the recent canvass towards you in the late canvas, it is right that you should know that thousands have been deceived and misled to oppose your election whose first choice you were a year ago.

It is hoped that you may yet live to achieve a victory over your enemies, those of the Union to lead the way for our safe deliverance from the continued war. I am very respectfully

Your friend

J. H. Thomason
J. A. Thoma for
Romne, Co;
Dec. 4, 1860

Political, the country
looks to judge Dr. to
see it, ye, ye.