Mt. Carmel, Nobost [sic] Co. Ill

Dec. 5th, 1860

Hon. A. H. Douglas,

It may be a presumption for one humble Citizen as myself to write to you at this time. But considering in that fortune of Illinois which has in the late contest proved true to principle, I have made bold to say you are justified for the present; it is true, but some principle like a flame is consuming everything before it, and ere few years have rolled around it will have handed into a fever that will engulf all opposition. In Egypt... Our Clubs elected their officers to pressure until from election, we have met with this defeat abandoned our organization but have determined to stand by our latest fires until 1864, and again met the enemy.

I am and always continue to be an advocate of Popular Suffrage and my heart yearns for the return of Mr. [illegible].
Geo. H. Besore
M* Carmel, Indiana, Ills.
Decr 5. 1860
Complimentary
Dear Sir,

At the earnest request of numerous of your most warm personal and political friends, the Lecture Committee of the Harrison Literary Institute have been induced to extend to you an invitation to deliver a lecture in this city at such time as will prove most convenient to yourself. Your appearance at this time would be greeted by thousands with unbounded delight, and would be the means of doing much good at the present time.

Will you please inform me as soon as convenient, if you will consent to visit our city for this purpose, the time, etc. and address;

Truly yours,

John M. Carson,

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Chairman Lecture Com.
*Harrius Litteris* forty

*Inutile* to *Littere*

*Produced to*

*Heredita Dec. 6th 1860*

*148*
Montanville.

December 5, 1860.

Dear Sir,

I send you herewith a letter published at this place, containing a letter from a Mamam correspondent of the A. A. B. Kingsley A. Barnell, who resides at Kilort, N.Y., and is in the employ of the Massachusets Sunday School Union, a cal. inverted.

The letter contains the most silly and malignant statements that the brain of that hypocritical rascal is capable of conceiving. I would not intrude upon your notice the Christian who can utter such sentiments, believing that you would pass them over without a glance to mental contempt, were it not to show you the abject manner displayed to degrade you in the estimation of a hopeful and beloved people.

Respectfully yours,

James Ellsworth.
James Ellsworth
Northampton
Decr. 5, 1860
Encloses article, to show the subject
Means of Justice to enemies the.
New York Dec 3rd 1870

My dear Sir,

Allow me to congratulate you on your return to the Federal City in good health and spirit. You will now like to put all your enemies under your feet. How soon is this hubbub going to end? I would be glad to have your opinion. Of course, for myself only.

With my regards to your yard. I remain

F. C. Douglas Chinniet, R. S. Smith
Washington 130 of 1267 P.O. W.E.
James R. Smith
Dec. 1864, New York City
Dec. 5, 1860

Wishes to know when the difficulty between
A. X. J. will be settled.
Clarksville, Virginia, 1860

Dear Sir:

Pardon me for troubling you, but I look to you and I know many patriotic hearts are looking to you to save us if possible. Those who showed aid a common country too many of them are like the press engaged in efforts to fire the southern heart preparatory to the lashing on and dragging out process and now of these not yet told enough to discover their real designs will seemingly favor the Union by uniting in a demand for a Convention of all the States, where once met it will sound the knell of this Union forever. Demands until made for dual Executives dual senate, the recognition of the right of a State to secede, amendments of the last paper (vide Rush letter) and a thousand propositions equally absurd and destructive all of which we can injure some plans can be remedied through Congress.
and the state legislatures in accordance with the 3rd article of the constitution that the constitution be so amended as to make it the duty of the Executive in any state upon demand made accompanied with proof of ownership and that the fugitive be in the particular state of a fugitive from service to deliver him up or, upon failure to do so, to pay out of the treasury of the state so harboring the negro the full value thereof with all costs and expenses incurred in the effort to get him. This would make it necessary that each state should have a fugitive slave law of its own, and it would not be long before the state would make the county where the negro was at the time the authorities were prevented from getting him reimburse its treasury out of the Co. Treasury. This would correct public sentiment and could be all we ought to want or could in good faith demand,

Yours with greatest respect, Geo. Carlyle
Mr. S. Carile
Clarkburg, Virginia
Dec. 6 1860

A Convention of all the
states, not advisable;
the states will only
meet, to separate
finally & forever, &c.
Leavenworth, Kansas, 6th Feb. 1860

To the Hon. S. A. Douglass, U.S.A.

Judge Douglass, I would be pleased if you would have the enclosed memorial referred to your committee on Territories if, in your opinion it can be so referred.

I should like to have you examine it, and prevent the admission of Kansas under the Wyandot constitution. If you will do this and obtain a liberal appropriation to pay the expenses of a convention to frame a constitution for Kansas, you will confer a favor whose benefits will be long felt and appreciated by the people of Kansas, interested in the treaty of Fort Larned.

I should like to have the name of Kansas changed. The true Indian name is Kanzos and the proper derivative would be Kanzonic.

Kanzonic which I would like to be substituted in any appropriation you may make or above by statute.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

[Address]
Mr. Guthrie

Manlau, Kansas
Dec. 6, 1860

Encloses Memorial to be referred to Committee on Territories etc.
Kansas should have a New Convention called, its name changed to Kongoia. Kongo is the Indian name.
Jacksonville, Illinois, October 1860

Hon. Levi Lincoln,

I have not before said a word to you since the election. I suppose you know that I was by the returns beat two to one. I have found and can prove over 100 illegal votes cast against me and if I could get a fair hearing I could get my seat. Personally I care nothing about it. and if I had it we would not yet have the Senate, so that it is only to be gained by contending. Again let the proof be what it might I could not get the seat upon the principle that you cannot correct the wrongs of the people in a court which is composed of the same people. Where the social list as judge, and administers at the scene that their Justice theory is about to resign and Black is to be nominated in his place. For reasons sake cannot this be prevented. I would prefer the blackest abolitionist in America to this man Black. He has no talent but for mischief. He is no lawyer. He is an unscrupulous and ungentlemanly person and would really be a disgrace to the Court. He is the man that gave an official opinion saying that what ever decision was given by the executive department, much involving the private rights of a citizen was conclusive and the same could not be reviewed by the Courts of the country. He is the man who as city clerk of the city refused to permit the rights of a citizen to be investigated in the Courts of the country because that citizen was a black abolitionist. For you take combine with any body to beat him if he is nominated.

A word more about our Illinois matter. A changed eighty two votes would have given us the Legislature of Illinois, and they gave more than 100 illegal votes against us. But owing to the unwise provisions of our election laws we cannot correct the errors and therefore must submit. But the Democrats can destroy the government in either house, and by doing can prevent the election of a U.S. Senator this winter, and until we can have another election and fame for that. We are fully justified in this course by the decision by which they carried the election and the people will sustaining us in that course. Said Lincoln, what do you say shall we do it. Why you consent and by standing our ground I am unable to do it.
Dear Lady:

I trust this letter finds you in good health and spirits. I am writing to express my deepest gratitude for the kind gesture of sending me the book you mentioned in your last letter. It arrived safely, and I am eager to read it. I shall treasure it as a valuable addition to my collection.

I was delighted to hear from you and I hope this letter finds you well. I am looking forward to your visit and I am making arrangements for your arrival. I shall be honored to have you as my guest.

Please convey my regards to your family and express my heartfelt thanks for your kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Postscript]

Mrs. Henry...

[Further handwriting not clearly legible]
Williamsburgh, N.Y.
Dec. 6th 1860
Hon. J. A. Douglas.

Sir,

I had an argument today on the Secaucus Constitution which ended in a bet. and I advanced the idea, that the people of Kansas could not vote in favor of that Constitution when submitted to them, without also voting in favor of Slavery, nor could they vote against Slavery without voting against the Constitution. I got this idea I believe from one of your speeches on this question which I read sometime ago.

will you do me the favor
To inform me as to whether I have the correct view of this Sickness, the Scindle or So-called Constitution,
I remain
very Respectfully and truly
your domestic friend

James Murphy
James Murphy
Williamsburgh, N. Y.
Dec. 6, 1860

ask a question in regard to the voting on the Leavenworth Constitution in Kansas, to decide a bet.
Dear Mr. [Name],

Aberdeen, 16th Oct. 1860

My dear Sir,

I forgot to write you my last week's news by your wheelwright from the enclosed tract of land to the best of my honor, the young wheat of the weather. Be assured of my heart's love. I am not at home, but at home I will return as soon as possible by returning to me with a locomotive during the summer. I have to see the other two partly left behind among these many, etc. The day is too close for letters, I have not seen the marble to this writing. I cannot say more, I see no all eternity, amongst as, perhaps, perhaps is to know the meaning of a letter by the expectation of the subject of the letter, more want of the letter.

Yours truly,

Thomas Seo Paule
Saml Pooley
Liberty Corner, Somerset C.
Dec. 6, 1860
Remove, of Alabama, for circulation.
Philadelphia Dec. 6, 1860

My dear Sir,

The great power of public opinion is waiting a leader to bring it into action, at this crisis in our destiny as a nation of united Sovereigns. The Union of these States lost all of patriotism, of labor, of privation, of moral and intellectual effort, to create it. Has its existence proved that these outlays have yielded no sufficient return. Is it perfectly worthless, or shall its institutions.

Is it hopeless, that the only efforts that can be made, are those for its destruction, and that the spirit of the fathers can produce no counter-balancing means for its protection. Has the heart and mind of each of our Statesmen, become so selfish and radical, that the inspiration of Divine Will find no response to its voice of love of
Country. Can it Hope none to the rescue of this land of liberty, if the institutions which belong to it, the admiration of mankind, and the home of the people.

My dear sir, we look to you, because we are free to believe that your country. The union of three states holds the first place in your sentiments, in your affections, and your powers.

Before, if ever, the angel of destruction shall pronounce the fate of a broken, disunited, and destroyed union, our true continent of our paternal states and homogenous people, will not your voice be heard to direct as it can be the calamity.

We wait to hear you, I listen to a plan by which the union may be saved. The Senate Committee of the House, held out a light, which to lead safety, the dangers with them our dangers. It seems that this committee is about as it were to act for the governmen like the governmen. If this providence and right, with conciliation, rule the hearts of their constitution, and animates their determinations, and directs their labor and sanction them act, will you not be there to counsel them to these ends.

We feel doubly here on this subject. I am ascertaining that Stephen A. Douglas make those as equal to this age, at once their lives—the nature will I declare to me.

Your friend

[Signature]
Richmond
Mr. Varco
Phila. Dec. 6, 1860

an appeal to Judge
D. to save the country.
Maurice City 0
Dec. 6, 30

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir,

Hearing of your being in Washington, I had the pleasure of being presented to your Excellency and to the President, and I wish to express my respect and to offer my services to you in the capacity of Postmaster of the city which you are to be the representative of the Government.

I have been a resident of the city for some time and have been associated with many of its citizens. I am well acquainted with the character of the people and their habits. I have been a member of the Board of Trade and have had much to do with the proceedings of the city. I am familiar with the laws of the United States and the constitution of the Government.

I am well acquainted with the wants of the city and the people, and I shall do my best to make the city a center of business. I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be asked of me, and I shall be glad to give any information that may be required.

I am one of the most active citizens of the city, and I shall do my best to promote the interests of the city and of the Government.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

[Signature]
Independence to openly declare & vote for Stephen A. Douglas & still retain my office, & while you sustain paper or Secession. (O, I hope you will not misunderstand old Buck as messaged to contrary)

I will sustain you, but as a man only. But the principles that you advocate. But I fear it from the sides of the time that I may never again have the pleasure of voting for you as President of these United States. For I fear they will separate, and if they do

I must go south by my journeys aye with most of my Southern friends as I am & was in in heart. & feel true the union of you can with A. H. Stevens & help. I remain your

D. Williams Pitt
D. Williams, P. M.
Francesq [?] Ogi, Ohio
Dec. 6, 1860
ask for John Brown's
Raid Committee Report
speech.
Amherst, Dec 7
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

I salute you with kind and
contending respect. I send to
my friends and myself a few
cheques during the winter.
They are all honest
and good Democrats.

I trust that they will
serve, be used
and be not
repudiated.

May God our heavenly Father
grant they may and
accept our most
benevolent thanks for
and we will try and
remember them in 1864.

Yours truly, W. H. Galloway.
Cha's A Baldwin
Arkport, Steuben Co., N. Y.
Dec. 7th 1860

Asks for speeches for himself, & for list of persons named within.
Kameo
Chat. A. Baldwin
Wm. E. Haigh
Ingm. Lawrence
AS. M. H. Woolson
S. M. Baldwin
M. Weber
S. Bridler
W. Davenport
H. Delgrone
Eliott Ayres
Wm. E. Enland

A. H. Porter
Steuben Co.
N. Y.
Prairie City, Illinois
March 2, 1862

My dear: 3

I have a young friencl Daniel West
who is a cripple in one of his legs, yet you see a mind
of a superior order, he has had the advantage of
a fair education, and he "my humble opinion
requires only an opportunity to of a fair training
"to complete another example of greatness that
can belong to poverty. He has been unfortunate
in losing all his property, and this defeat
defeats his place at beyond the reach of his
friends here to place him in a position to
bring out and develop his natural ability.
If you would use your effort in obtaining
him an office or situation in some office
that would place him beyond want. In
himself alone, you will be encouraging
a future defender of truth in this
republic, which in after years you may
guarantee see the day that you can look
back with pride in being instrumental in
training a young man for the
Presidency. He is much discouraged at
present and I have ventured my devices
to make an effort to enlist you in
his behalf believing as I do from your

I trust acquaintance, both North and South, that you can see more such a situation as readily than any other man. I have requested him to write to Col. Richardson (who is somewhat acquainted with him) and ask him to confer with you in regard to the matter.

With the hope that you will accept the honor of complying with me, and make an effort in behalf of my friend, I have the honor to be your most humble servant.

L.C. Bradbury

To Hon. J.A. Douglas
Mendota College, Mendota, Ill.
Dec 7th 1863
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I would respectfully inform you that you have been elected an honorary member of the Eclatans of Mendota College.

A reply signifying your acceptance will oblige yours,

Truly yours,

Henry Clay Dodge

Hon. S. Douglas
Mendota, La Salle Co
Illinois
Henry Clay Dodge
Mendota College, Illinois
Dec 7, 1860

Judge D. elected an Honorary Member of the Excalie Society of Mendota College.
Almont, Dec 7th, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir:— You will not doubt be somewhat surprised at the request I am about to make. But as we have not one Democratic Member in Congress from this State I have selected you as the man most likely to take notice of a request from your humble servant—

Sir, I would like the Patent Office reports, Census reports, and such other documents as maybe instructive and beneficial. Now, Sir, if you will have the goodness and will take the trouble to send these documents to me and my friend Benj. Ferry (you will confer a lasting favor upon your humble servant) you may ask me why I don't write some of the Party Members from my own State. I will tell you. They Court to much dignity to notice a request of a humble citizen. For they have been in office so long and informed.
Bob Hall
Send to Almont
Lapeer Co
Michigan
A Jerry same place

Commenced
6th of July 1849
800 m. 1880

Grand, D. R. & H. I.
A. Lewis
C. H. Wallace
Concurrent resolutions recommended to be unanimously adopted and adhered to by the Congress of the United States, intended as a basis for the settlement of the present misunderstanding existing between the several States of this Union.

1. Resolved, That in a confederacy so vast in extent, as that of the United States, where the interests and prejudices are so varied and opposite, it becomes us as patriots to give and to take and to forbear.

2. That we recognize the constitutional obligation to deliver up those who owe service or labor in another State.

3. That it is contrary to the meaning and intent of the constitution of the United States, for citizens of any State to oppose the legally constituted authorities in proceeding according to law to return those who owe service or labor and that it is the duty of those who claim such delinquents, to provide the legal and peaceable means for the recovery and return of all persons owing such service or labor.

4. That we recommend to those States who have what is called personal liberty bills on their statute books, to repeal them, and we the representatives of such States, bind ourselves in our intercourse with the people, to use our influence to have such laws repealed.
5th. That we recommend to the States who have laws on their statute books reducing to Slavery, or subjecting to severe penalties without trial, free persons of color residing such State, to have those laws repealed, and we insist that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of Citizens of the Several States, guaranteeing safety to persons and property in their peaceable intercourse with the citizens of each and of the Several States.

6th. That in view of the relation existing between the citizens of the United States and her territory, we consider the right of any citizen of the United States to take his Demands into any of her territories, unassisted and unprotected while said territory remains territory of the United States; and we declare it an infringement on those rights for any territorial legislature by enactment to change the relation between Master and Servant; but the former character of the Territory as pertaining to Slavery, or no Slavery, shall remain an open question until the people of said territory shall form a Constitution for themselves.

7th. That we deem it to be unconstitutional and in violation of our organic law, for Congress or either of the States to interfere with Slavery in the States.
[Handwritten text not legible]
Resolutions for compromise.
Baltimore, May 20th

Dear Judge,

I enclose the address and resolutions of the State Convention of Feb. 23d. If you can find time to oblige me by reading and saying what you think of our views, suggestions.

Can the Union be saved? & how.

Yrs. Truly

H. May.

S.A. Douglass, Wash.
H. May
BALT DECE. 7, 1860

Enclosing proceedings
of State Convention of
Friends of Judge D. P. re.
Livermore Maine Dec 7th 1860

Hon' Sir

I take the liberty of addressing you (though a Stranger personally) as a Democrat of the Old School. Down here in the Backwood of Maine the people have been swamped by the Black Republicans. Now this year there was at least ten Republican Speakers to one Democrat and money has been sent from parts of the Country to bring over this Section to answer their base ends, and the people under a momentary excitement gave a vote which many of them are sorry for now they are alarmed at the State of the Country and I think the reaction is near at hand if not actually began. I used and always will use what little influence I have in your behalf and believe me my Dees Sir that you have many very warm friends in this State and I hope that in four years hence we will do better.

I wish you would favor me with some public Documents when you can make it convenient. I needed some this year very much but could not get half enough. Please answer this and oblige.

Yours Respectfully

Charles D. Mullaly

Hon. Stephen Douglas
Ch. D. O'Reilly

Durnin, Maine
Dec. 7, 1866

Kindly re-
asks for pub. doc.
Danville Ill

Feb. 7, 1860

The fight is done and all are eaten out but our honor is maintained for we have advanced the Constitution as it is the Union of these States and the true principle of our glorious Country and today I feel bound to you as dead candidates than ever knowing that you stand and knowing too that this defeat has been brought about by the treachery of the Administration and the shameless falsehoods reported to by the Republicans and the publishing allegedSigned sheet. Your aid and assistance not only account of your defeat but for the consequence resulting to the Country from the election of Mr. Lincoln. We appear to be on the brink of a precipice and nothing can save us but moderation public virtue and patriotism and wise counsel. I thank God if this Country is to be lost that we as a party can stand up before the world and challenge it to try as our act that it has never been done by you and the Democratic party. But nevertheless what patriot does not look forward to the future with melancholy. Hope is the last thing which forsakes the human bosom and that hope still clings to me that something may yet be done to avoid the great calamity now hanging over our beloved Country.

To you my excellent friend the Country looks in this trying hour as a pilot to direct the ship of State out of the breakers around her and let that know you best and have known you long have the abiding
Confidence in your ability and patriotism
May God in his mercy spare our beloved country
from dishonour. Civil war and utter destruction is
the prayer of your sincere friend

Hon. A. Douglas
W. S. Hunter
Washington, Dec. 3

Make my kindest regards to Mr. D.

Mr.

If this gloomy cloud lasts over I shall take the liberty either
verbally or by letter at some future day to offer a word of
Council in regard to your subject which things will be kindly
received if not followed.
John Pearson
Danville, Illinois
Dec 1, 1860
A.D. 1860
Philadelphia Nov. 7, 1860

Sir,

With respect,

I have the honor to forward to you the Bulletin that contains Dr. G Caucas’ sermon preached on Thanksgiving day, hoping it may prove interesting to you and serve as a monument of the event.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signature]

John Peabody
Jno. B. Stryker

Phil. Dec. 7, 1860

Enclosing sermon of Dr. Bradburn.
Samuel Pa,  
December 7th, 1860  

Dear S.A. Douglas,  

Sir,  

Allow me to ask you to give me a young man who is about to set out in the world for himself. Some advice. My case is this. I have been living here with your friend, Geo A. H., Col. in the 4th or 5th year and past. And I have some time to read here before I can be admitted to practice in this State. Before I undertook the study of the law, I made money enough to pay my way until I would have completed my study. My money was in the hands of a man who every promise there was safe and good. But unfortunate. 
by misfortune contrived to come in this operation, I was locked up and I lost more last money by fire. By this misfortune I am compelled to get at something to save money to complete my study. Instally, your hunger would suggest enrolling to me, that I might get into your aid. Either at Washington City, D.C. or in some city or rail road office or anything that would pay (if I am allowed to use the term) in that trade of any kind. I was partly trained as a farm hand, civil engineering and superintendent for 10 years. Then I was clerking 2 years. Then reading law among some one. The money I have made to this time would have been ample to settle my affairs. For another year to come, I only made my way off the farm in time. Such is my case. Will you honor give me a moment's thought. And say when I might get into something to rescue me a situation that I would live and make. Thank you, I am ready to do almost anything. That is respectfully, I have the honor of going West for the reason I think the West will be the best country for a young man. Can go to in all subjects. After I return from completing my studies. Then are many things I might get into but the Western with its country. Now this is not what I ask of you, I only ask for an opening or a hint and I will earn money in a short time again. If by your influence fortunates or your suggestions give situation East West North or South. All will be well. Ever yours, John W. Mill.
Dr. Last month I went to St. Louis and myself paid you a visit in the Senate and at your own house. The time is now by my side. The sooner one to tell you of my trip than I had the driving last campaign. What I all necessary doing for the reason he can give it better than me.

If the election comes to Texas again and not to the people never act in the poor I charge I have as part of the U.S. (Sufficient into the day be the evil thereof)

Please to show the kind of being a fellow Democrat and soon.

John Ro. Wh. C.
John W. Wheel

Amherst, N.Y.

Dec. 4, 1860

Is out of employment, ask advice - a friend of Prof. Coffin. M.

Answered by Judge.

Dec. 29, 1860