Columbia, Maryland, Dec. 8, 1850

Dr. Sir,

I had the honor of being one of the electors upon the ticket in this State in the recent presidential contest, known as the Douglas democratic ticket. I too, had the honor and pleasure of making your personal acquaintance while in a visit to our State Capital, though that acquaintance was slight, I have taken the liberty to address you a few lines.

It is a lamentable fact, greatly to be deplored, that the old time Honor and democracy were not awakened in the recent canvass—a canvass more momentous than any which has ever occurred in our beloved country—and that too, upon a more abstract question relative to the Territorial question that gave me just ground for division. Upon the question, however, permit me to add that I regard you as being strictly within the right. The people of the territory should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Your doctrines, as I understand it, is that they have this right while in a territorial capacity. Upon this, I desire to proceed to give a question, viz., What must be the qualifications of that territory before they can thus act? I have always understood that they had this power when they had a sufficient population in counties which they could support.
While there are many who seem to think that if your doctrine be adopted a small body may accede together in a conspiracy, organize a territorial legislature and thus exclude slavery.

The old ship which we always give by now can remind me of Tecumseh and related by Jefferson as now standing upon this strong block, the time five feet off of the very grand magnificence that joins old ships is threatened with destruction and the colors it carries at its mast head to be great and grand. All eyes are now turned upon the noble and great state of Illinois, the greatest and finest State man after an American people, the one remaining one of that distinguished family of Compromise of Webster, Clay and others, and

May God our supreme order inspire within our hearts great thought by which this good and glorious country may get to be saved from and preserved from the hands of the tyrants.

Thus I pray one of your actual admirers and benefactors in the present struggle, I am more truly a partisan and a strong advocate of your cause than ever. Understand me in using the word non-intercourse I mean taxation to the parts of prohibition. I mean it, be affirmative to hear your opinion on this subject, it can be furnished to me a union man and advocate this measure believing that it will have a tendency to strengthen the bonds of union. The Union cannot and ought not to endure if one set be governed by a heterogeneous party which may be destroyed by extermination or the loss of property belonging alone to fifteen State of the Confederacy.

Hoping that the future may be granted that union with our rights guarantied may be perpetuated, and that in 1864 the Nationalcion of this country may be united, that our May the leader of that party, that of the may have happiness and attain the highest honors that can be confided by the people of this nation.

I am with profound respect
Your old servant.

To Peter Stephen du Bois.

Mrs. J. Andrews.
W. S. Andrews
Columbia, Maury Co.,
Dec. 8, 1864

Are non-intervene laws constitutional? I am a warm supporter of Judge D.; was one of the electors of the State; hope that Judge D. will triumph in 1864.
Locke’s Hill

Minneapolis

December 8th, 1860

Dear Sir:—I am not, I suppose, under the difficulty of making your personal acquaintance, before introducing myself to you, in this note; as you have not only gained yourself a national reputation but a reputation which will rank with the founders of this government. It is a lamentable fact that the people of the north should give their solemn assent that they will not be governed by the just and fundamental principles upon which this government was founded. It must also be an alarming
to the friends of liberty in Europe! And as an Irishman I cannot but be alarmed for the cause of liberty in my native land, as well as the world! We must, nevertheless, cling to the doctrines of self-government. I would be extremely happy to make you further acquainted.

I am the only Irish lawyer in this part of the State. I have been upon the stump during the campaign of 1858–9. I hope this year we had to contend with the teachings of James Buchanan, in bringing the lands into market.

Next time we will be able to do better, for although the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature, we divided on the railroad policy of this State, and they will soon go to pieces.

You will do me the favor of sending a few copies of the "New Globe for the 1st Session of the 36th Congress," which contains many good speeches, and I want to be well posted for the next campaign. Please send me a few lines.

To you,

J. A. Douglas

F. Cocke

Washington, D.C.

26th November
To: Cudmore

Tailcreek, Kansas Co., Minnesota
Dec. 8, 1866

Complimentary to you and yours, Cudmore.

[Signature]
P. CUDMORE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law

FARIBAULT,
RICE COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Practices in all of the Courts of the State.

COLLECTIONS MADE AND PROMPTLY REMITTED.
Particular Attention given to the Payment of Taxes for Non-Residents.

He is permitted to refer to
Hon. Gen. James Shields
Joseph McCutchen, Banker,
Alexander Faribault, Faribault, Minnesota.
Springfield, Dec. 6

Dear Judge—

The Chicago Times shows a return to its former low. Its whole tone indicates this—though, possibly, it may be the careless writing of the editor's Virginia accent, without a deliberate purpose. This may be. It was not meant with scorn by our friends during the canvass, and now, with the "old guard," it is very heartily so. Dear—

Herewith Mr. Totten's application for a renewal of his reaper patent, which something to do with the Times seeming go between. Could something be done with the Times seeming—between, course? Such renewal would easily pay him for fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars in a daily newspaper. These ideas are suggested by reading his recent progress in this, and I deemed it most wise to call your attention to it.

Your friend,

Charles Laupher
Chas. H. Laphier
Springfield, Illinois
Dec. 8, 1860

Calls attention to the course of the "Chicago Times", & encloses extract re.
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "CHICAGO TIMES" FOR 1861.

The Chicago Times may challenge a comparison with any public journal of its size in the country, as an Agricultural, Political Commercial, News and Railroad paper. Its past success and present prosperity attest the estimation in which it is held by the public.

The Times is politically Democratic, and is the only Democratic newspaper (printed in the English language) in Chicago. It has persistently and sternly refused to yield one inch to the mad men that have been for years hurrying the country to destruction. In its whole political bearing in the future, the Times will have nothing new to offer, save, if possible, renewed vigor and earnestness. It will always be found fighting for the great principles of justice, right and constitutional self-government.

It will maintain the equality of the States and the rights of the people, as the only mode of consolidating our Union and perpetuating our liberties.

The country is now passing through the different phases of a revolution, and the Union is on the eve of dissolution. The Times was the first to give to the Northwest the warning note of danger. Faithfully has it struggled to avert the disaster—faithfully has it warned the people of its approach, and with equal truth and fidelity it will endeavor to stay the ruin which now threatens us. It will stand to the Union so long as a shred holds it together, and struggle earnestly to reconstruct it if it falls again. Every man who wants to hear the truth, as well as see politics as anything else, should be a reader of the Times.

As a newspaper, the Times will remain unsurpassed in the West. As a family paper, its present high position will be fully maintained. Vulgarity and licentiousness in any description will be wholly excluded from its columns. Not one sentent will be uttered that could bring a blush to the cheek of virtue, or a rebuke from the strictest moralists.

Every effort will be made to give the fullest satisfaction in the business departments of the paper.

Connected with the establishment is a large and first class job office, which will execute all printing of every class, in the most approved styles.

To the people who desire an honest, high-toned, and truthful journal, and to the men of the country—men willing to work for their country, and to stand by their friends, and to love their country and their friends, and to stand by their friends, and to love their country—men willing to work for their country, and to stand by their friends, and to love their country, the Times is the only means by which to secure their success.

To our brethren of the Democratic household we appeal for their liberal encouragement and support, and for their active and zealous support. They need an honest, conservative, reliable and permanent paper in the great metropolis of the Northwest, and they have it in the Chicago Times.
collections in the United States, $288,660 65.

The number of letters and newspapers exchanged with Europe was as follows: letters sent from the United States, 3,593,390; received from Europe, 3,572,279; total, 7,165,669. Newspapers sent, 2,127,87; newspapers received, 1,928,576; total, 3,956,447.

The amount of letter postage upon mails exchanged with Great Britain was $788,481 61; with Prussia, $255,489 29; with France, $129,921 78; with Bremen, $43,812 91; with Hamburg, $43,744 03; being an increase on British mails of $12 45 61; on French mails of $11,032 73; on Hamburg mails of $10,553 27; and a decrease of $1,173 48; and on Bremen mails at $2,632 16, as compared with the previous year. (The exchange of mails was made in some haste, by virtue of an order of Mr. Schurz, then Secretary of State, No. 38, of January, 1880.) Total increased letter postage on European mails, $370,563 30.

The amount of mail on postages sent to Great Britain was $776,814 03; to Prussia, $163,763 09; to France, $190,484 46; to Bremen, $186,906 69; to Hamburg, $237,871 54; and to Belgium, $12,346 18. Total sent $586 5 84. On mails received from Great Britain, $411,411 88; from Prussia, $125,654 11; from France, $118,315 37; from Bremen, $216,816 12; from Hamburg, $10,761 72; and from Belgium, $1,492 75. Total received, $600,182 61.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The proportionate part of the postage received upon each letter between the United States and Great Britain and United States inland postage, 6 cents; sea postage, 16 cents; British inland, 3 cents. Total 24 cents.

The postages received from the ocean and isthmian route to California for the last three quarters of the fiscal year were: for the quarter ending March, $30,773 97; quarter ending June, $35,697 67; quarter ending September, $25,644 70; total $90,095 34. The postages by the overland route were for the corresponding periods: $30,772 44; $34,599 73; $37,010 75; total, $102,382 92. These figures show a regular falling off in the receipts of the former, and an increase in the postage receipts by the latter route.

The cost of maintaining each of the California postal routes is largely in excess of the receipts by the same, as will be shown from the following table:

Expenditures. Receipts.
1. From New York to San Francisco, $50,000 $77,205
2. Overland, via Salt Lake City, $55,000 $51,770
3. St. Joseph to Salt Lake City, $35,000 $35,697
4. Salt Lake City to Platte City, $20,000 $4,360
5. San Antonio to Camp Stockton, $10,000 $7,063

The Postmaster General finds in the above figures a strong argument in favor of establishing a daily service between St. Joseph, Mo., and Placerville, Cal., via Salt Lake City.

The following table shows the revenue from letters registered since the passage of the registration act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of ton collected for registered letters since the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$31,459 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$34,697 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$37,936 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$41,115 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$44,290 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$47,464 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,630 70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures show a regular falling off since 1886 in the receipts from this source, although the revenue of every other branch of the department has increased largely.

[From Dr. Reese's Medical Gazette.]

Perils of Dieting.

At the meeting of the New York Medical College on the 13th October, Prof. Carrohan being unanimously requested to give some account of his recent sickness, the malady from which he had been suffering during the past five or six months, arose from the examination of a private patient, who had suffered from ovarian troubles, the liver and some other organs being also diseased. The autopsy was made in great haste, and no opportunity were afforded for obtaining lard or oil for the protection of the hands. The contents of the abdomen were still warm, though lard had been some hours extinct.
Montgomery, Ala. Dec. 8th, 1860

Hon. D. L. Douglas

My dear sir, permit me in this momentous hour to beg a few words of the great Captain that now so much threaten our final doom and as these are our times for prepare let the Conscience if ever to to judge. The hand of God and Nature being to be unchangeable. When we find an instance of any kind going in any direction we may soon expect the other instance in the other.

The Conscience is now on the instance, all laws, best in the same direction, erected for that body, ready to do anything suggested by it of a useful character, and remaining in it. Nature. The leading men in a great hurry to put the flock or catch the head by precipitating it. Over the awful precipice get a blow. Now that I am one of the gang and have seen a good deal of the world and its workings and grown and I too must enter by follow. What? Why all this confusion thinking and kicking up of dust, to pause a little and try to wipe the marks from our eyes and turn upon our fences and put them in sight, and maintain our ground at all hazards. Claim all our rights, but do not dare to contest with.
There is this advice of us in the song, but fifteen years to be persisted in, and the greatest
behind all our feet, for them to be cut off from
the rise, and Captains, to be thrown upon at distances
I can't rest it. It was from south, 111, always in
south. I am an American in its fullest sense. I
have nothing north, east. It is in the same
inhabitants, and whether I will use. I am fifty years old
and care free to acknowledge that there are as for the
oldest days that has ever bestow on our County.
Being my interest. Although these have been your
days as, yet they are a burden people, and it of any
and an old always will. The way it is the best thing,
it is to stifle any contention, putting once in order.
And not to know the great amount of beating
heads for local. One enemy to their best to those
will try our pleasure, while we are united.
The temptation would have been in our best,
and if the best stage or company with me. I was supposed,
but to
soon as a compromise could be made, the young
get the advantage, there it will ever be for White
we will stand, and divided as we will fall. There
are several men who are now leading full
then hours to finish the father single act
and the long, only they are these. Making will be
eating the fruit of time, doing within good
and. My great fear are few, because of it look at it as an
unusual leap into the dark. Why this precipitating dig-

This precipitation is a great error.
all that is necessary would be to return it to its original
purity and let it be examined of its purity.

To return peace and gladness to every reasonable person.

My plan is for every State that fully himself against to
make it known as one come before your honorable
body dealing nothing but a fair and equitable
adjustment of all things of an agreeable nature.

Then can your honorable body declare these (along
null and void) laws null and void which have been
the source of so much trouble which will save much
trouble in a legislative capacity than if they are not put
at rest. Thus will put the president in charge of law as
a time to come if backed up by Congress. Let it be an unfa-
thin determination to carry out these laws and any State be
made accountable not only for the perpetuity (apparent
as desirable part) but for all the expense incurred by the
citizens detaining fugitives. The States make the law of
the particular individuals or both accounts to your honorable body wish to have the law enforced at
all hazards and must be done if peace is, not but as we are a fallen race and can't do anything per-
fet and are always disposed to be dealing unfairly
which takes more of the time, every reasonable person
must and will be willing to give time to undo any
thing that has been done wrong. The least of
what will get minded but it is a fortunate fact
that they can be expected. Thus the and
Lang Can be expected and will always be when
Our good people are conscious of the unholiness and
can have time to act. The Deplorable tax are all
killed and ought to be put down for in all con-
sequences they are good enough. I am no philistin
I expect to live in some of the Slave States that
all in the Union, but if they all go out I shall
feel very much disappointed, and think I should move
to some City. Let any one two or three States go
out (as they call it) and it will prove to be a little
mistrust, excess rule, cotton ring, Confederacy, flat
be Goodwin and bind into the hands of any depot
with his arm bands and tongue, that may spring
from the past present or distant in years. Mr. H. I am
for facing about, and looking to the future. I
stand in my grand knowing that I have all good
and able people on my side the North and South
particularly North and South, and the short
petticoat. It won't last always, there has been many
before and dash they were yet we had many a good
time afterwards. Our Nature seems to be able to be
at the upbraiding, if we get through with the job unburned
and burned we know will feel that we have lived
over the infliction lying on a rotten bed and
these ought really to be a dog, pig, a year of
thanksgiving. After a State or States going out
so called I do not look at it in that light. They wont
in to the Constituents, and must go out
according to the 6th Clause which is silent, at last in the 7th Article, Constitution, by the Ninth or 10th Clause giving this Consent. I cannot consent to any State of foreign only to a limited degree. This is absolutely wrong over all the rest.

The Constitution of which was made laudable by her assembling her representatives together at a time fast coming, and presented there certain summary authorization powers in the long of 3 evolution, along the individual and making of a happy frame than any one of them ever, and that ever was the right to make any law for another. Country. Ministry. I have seen getting run over the field of the nation's frame, as one of a duty that all must feel is contributive. Our whole nation has rejected plans, but for the few ideas which may, and if at least one, arrive. One must see all out of this kind of being principal, and if it had not been strong, we were never wise in the fear that is shown in good fear. Our breath would not go by a privilege of our most noble country, by forever, America with self. On the question only naturally arising who is to rule us all, History. Administration 3 law and order, it will not last come in for a time. Who can tell from which will break in the face of the fabric so to it with whom down at and carefully train

with much time, but still in constant, might go on and examine and measure upon the most abstruse and interesting questions, but as there are some few beyond my intention must close after myself. Ministry at our always idle and losing condition. All are idle and going about from post to post, all seem dead in mourning, and going about to think as if they were drinking, their father's passions, or attending their mother's funeral, although the truth

had not yet quite taken, however of that was to be his and his, and his. As for them, how wise then revolutionary, strong and fathering girl, the love of that little value we piece on their long and had earned estate, required to us in being of blood. The picture is too shocking and bare, naming facts, and must be left for each to lay with him well, or will not lose his death and face blow to one of the greatest and unfortunate feeling that the act of victory over Corner. to write the

E. F. McDougal
"Moderation"

Montgomery, Alabama
Dec 5, 1861

On the state of affairs North & South.
New York, Dec. 8, 1860.

Mrs. Douglas,

Dear Madame,

I venture, with some hesitation, to send you these enclosed papers. Some of my friends are also yours, and very possibly have mentioned me to you. In any case, I wish to express, in the strongest terms, the deep respect in which I hold your name. With great respect to yourself, to Johnstun Douglas, I am, dear Madame, your obedient servant,

J. L. [Signature]
J. L. Michel
New York
Decr. 8, 1860

Encloses papers in regard to an enterprise.
Dear Sir

Pardon if you plige the liberty of addressing you, but my love for the remembrance of the past, the glorious achievements of the Star-Spangled Banner, on land and sea, prompt me to suggest (paradoxeal it may be) the only way under which we could possibly hope to save our Union from destruction is to bring about a war with some foreign foe. I think if this could be done our own eyes, that is our whole people’s would be open to the true consequence of disunion, war would end them as the people around our proud old standard, better that than intervene in Civil war if war is the only don’t let us have it among ourselves. England and France are interested in our dismemberment by all means to let us destroy them cause me I pray me whilst I have the time to subscribe myself

Yrs. Very Respy

A Douglas man

To Hon S R Douglas from the Cockade

City

Washington [illegible] [illegible] for instance
Anonymous
Petersburg, Va.
Jan. 9, 1860

Take Cuba — get into a war with Spain — or any other Power, rather
her a foreign war
than a civil one.
Richmond Dec 6th 1860 A.D. Domini

Dear Sir

I write you a few lines in the attitude of a bigger times are so hard that it is impossible to obtain work of any kind what ever we do and with a mother and eight little brothers and sisters to support and nothing to do it with is very hard there for I write to you for help knowing that you had the means to do it with and thinking that you had the heart to do it Sir we are going to bed supper less and know not where to get our break fa is in the name of god if you please help us with eight little
Sister and sisters going to bed
Sapphires and crying around for
Something to eat imagine your feelings
Nor little is better than nothing
And if ever you intend to help us
did as soon as possible Believing
That God will not let us stand
nor perish I remain your humble
and obedient servant until
death

Alfred H. Burns
To the Hon. S. Douglas M. S
Alfred W. Barns
Richmond, Virginia
Dec 9, 1860

Was a matter of hungry
Brothers and sisters, x bags
for help.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Washington
&C

[Address]
[Dec. 9, 1860]

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

Sir,

Please excuse me for asking this favor of you at this very busy time. I shall and am holding a warm debate with some opponents to squatter sovereignty, having loaned or given away all your speeches on this subject. Will you please send me a few copies of yours? Most recent speeches on this subject and also doing so will much oblige your friend,

James C. Cook.

[Signature]

[Address]

[Note: “N.B. Send any others on the same subject.”]
James C. Crook
Elk Ridge Landing, Harford
Co. Md. Dec. 9, 1868

Speeches on Pop. Sent
& other subjects.
Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7, 1860

How, S.C. Douglass,

My dear friend,

I allow me to ask as a special favor that you give me your opinion of the present perilous condition of our common country. I rely on your judgment more than on any other man. For the sake of our country, for the sake of common humanity, arrest the baleful spirit of division. Leag your spirit with an unclean heart and starve it to death. Your talent, your experience, your popularity, alike point you out as the man for this crisis. The eyes of millions of freemen are upon you, the eyes of millions in Europe look to you and all around the peace God has given you to meet this emergency. Tell me, tell me, what will be the result if you do not. Give me your opinion, for knowledge you have not. Can an humble individual like myself do anything to aid you? Command me, and in every honorable way I will obey. Our people are sad and disheartened. The North are stubborn, the South determined to resist. Some influence is speedily wanted,
ruin is inevitable. Peaceable secession is an
absurdity. War, was with its devastations must
ensue. — And has it come then? Oh! May
God spare us this affliction!
Your hearing through the Carnage meets the
shriek of the soft of heart and of all
Kentuckians except the followers of old
Buchanan. They hate you, but their
hate only injures themselves. Your prices
must triumph, unless the Union is dissolved.
As I once wrote you, I had rather you
were right than free; — stand firm to
the truth and right, and your proud
position will be the admiration of all
Patriots.

Goodkind regards to Mrs.
Douglass and believe as ever
Your old friend D. P. Mendez

P.S. — I know you are busy, but my dead friend
do not think this useless, without a reply.
I ask it as a favor, and you have never
denied me yet. Had I voted for another,
I could not take this liberty. You need my
first and last choice — And still my choice.
God grant you widowed and strength to bear
our Common heritage.
D. P. Henderson
Louisville, Ky.
Decr. 1860

offered himself to dismiss re-... argues that Judge D. would give him his opinion of what is in the future, &c.
Napakville, Parish of Avoyelles, La. 9th Dec. 1860.

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

Respected Sir,

Your friends and admirers throughout the Union look again to you in this hour of need. Their only anxiety is for your health, which can be impaired by the labors inherent with the great struggle that is preparing in the august assembly of the Senate. Your life is precious to us all; spare it for that country that has already witnessed so much greatness and devotion on your part.

I was your humble advocate in Avoyelles Parish, and, in September last, our mutual friend, Hon. Pierre Soulé, met here with a reception worthy of both your names, although our population was nearly all
all arrayed against you through the
Sidell influence which has done so much
harm to the Democratic party in Louisiana.
We have been defeated but not conquered;
we have been beaten but not dismayed.
Still are we proud to occupy as a party
the best position of all before the
American people.

I thank you, Senator,
for placing my name on your list of favors.
for some Congressional Documents during the
present session of Congress. I add the
names of some few other devoted friends to your
cause and beg of you to extend to them
also the compliments I respectfully request.
I have the honor to remain,
Respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Lafargue.
F. L. Fitzpatrick.
A. E. O. Elmer.
J. W. Fisher.
J. T. Rodier.
Dr. Lebling.
Mrs. Edwards.
Mrs. T. Milligan.

A. Lafargue.
A. Lafargue,
Marineville, Arroyelles Pa.
Louisiana, Dec. 9, 1860

Eulogistic vo.
ask for doct. vo for
himself & list of persons,
named within.
Mr. Stephen Douglas, New York 9th Decem. 1860.

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

My dear William,

I am writing to inform you of the arrival here in Washington of Mr. Phillips, Esq., who has just arrived by the steamer from Charleston, S.C. He has not yet come in to me, but I heard from the other day's papers that he had arrived. I have not seen him yet, and I am not sure whether he has been to his family or not. He told me that he had been detained in the West for some time, and that he had not been able to get a boat to come here earlier. He is a practical man and has been in the West for many years.

He writes to his family frequently, and they are very anxious to hear from him. They are very anxious to hear from him, and they have not heard from him for some time.

He last letter mentioned that you advised him to remain until they released or released him. I am not sure that you will receive me by return mail. If you have not heard of him, why he did not come by the opportunity that you had before, if he probably knew of the progress of the case.

And any information possessed or opinion entertained by
With regard to his continued absence.

Through the assurance he has given, that he knew nothing about the case in which he was detained to testify, and his determination of known could not offend, yet in his position there in the presence of such faces, he might become the subject of suspicion; hence I feel confident that from the mind of his heart you have not considered it too great a draft on your volun-tree. Time for reply by return mail.

M. C. Tilton

Brooklyn, N.Y.

E. T. Thorburn

Hoping direction
621 72 Monroe St.,
New York
E. P. Hetheram

New York, Dec. 9, 1860

Making enquiry in regard to his brother whereabouts, &c.

I received Dec. 10th, 1860
December 7, 1860

Redwood, Near Cargill, Ill.

Dear Douglas,

Your late gallant fight I saw.

Sorry I could not go directly to you—

Though you andสส could not equally
accept me—In the North I
would have gone for you, as in the
South I did for him—Keep you

Keep you

But I must write for these things—

Having lost one of our horses from

Pendleton—A lad of six inches.

in my judgment of the American
know. And the most inexcusable
Douglas, man in the state—

Don't give him an easyable

He won't dream how
it happened—

Put him on your list of persons
to read anything worth reading.

And he will be made a very happy

Man.

Very respectfully,

Your friend,

W. D. Pendleton
Mr. S. Pendleton
Redwood, near Culpeper
Cousin to Virginia
Dec. 9, 1860

send speeches to James H. Pendleton Jr.

Eulapito, Va.
Brookville, Indiana
Dec. 10, 1860

Dear Sir,

Without any personal acquaintance, I take the liberty of writing a few lines, which if not worth anything, they will be little. In the late campaign, our opponents damaged, and a great deal with the Homestead bill, and all at it had been turned through the Homestead to keep up appearances. Thank you for any help you can give. For the land, it is my opinion that our friends, who have been and are the true friends of the Homestead, should proceed in such a manner as to strip the Homestead of its borrowed plumes. This can be done in your body by sticking out the Homestead from the country claims and substituting a real Homestead bill, one that will become to the poor a resting place under the shade of their own vine and fig tree. The reason why most men have not a homestead is th...
very reason they cannot keep me when they know I care
for them and protect them against any misprision or
wrong of anyone. You may believe that the 

woman should be elevated from state and should be pre-

cered to have a lasting peace to the letter and as the laws

sharly protect it to bear from the ever-changing of the

speculator. To be shared the laws protect his wife

and children from the evils or folly of their

husband and father. The laws thus give away

throughout to the allowed and his children an inheritance

forever. The only the husband or father, the

widow or orphan would have a home rights of the

sensible creditor, the great administrator and

distant guardian. The widow once mother none not

then as is saw too often the case be found to care a

looking being at the wish out of the party that had

driven her off of the possessions she and her husband and

friends. She might be poor but she never have a

home for herself and children and where have

a home that would be defended than there that have

want, I am sure that some objection may be raised

against from seeing the home taken to the family an ac-

count of it or alone. But the kind settlement hinted

at is free from the objections of the entire want of the by-

you use. They look forward to making the office

to the future best by putting it out of the power of the

speculator to stay by his crony, to dispel the interest, and

take the land thus disposed of with a lot to each family, cannot wish any injury to society,

who read. The dying person unless that the consolations on

death that the whole of his hands was come to his part

and his offspring, that known miscarriage on his

left they were have a home to dwell then from the

horns. Do you speak at Tippin (Robert) you have

you have supported the home? I'll not because you forget

it right but because it was better than need. Also

for your own frame are the provisions of your

friends you will have the leisure to prepare both

an amendment or call to the county a con-

test idea what a Houston lane should be.
A Homestead shall be a perpetual legacy for Freemen in time of peace and of Soldiers in time of war. Men having an interest in the soil are the kind of men to make good laws for its government, and a stout force to defend it when menaced or invaded. Every body believes or talks about the Union and Secession. If the Slavery question in the Territories is the real cause of the dangers that threaten as it seems to me it might be disposed of by a simple amendment to the Constitution. Let the people in the Territories do just as they please through their legislatures with the slavery question. When they have the preponderating population requisition to become a State, let them form a Constitution and vote upon it if a majority approve it. Let the Territories answer. The States certify this fact with a copy of the Constitution to the Supreme Court of the United States, and if the Court find it satisfactory in form in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, let this fact be certified to the President, who, when he shall issue a proclamation declaring the State thus formed into admitted into the Union, in this way we should have no lessening of our question, to be decided upon, and have the whole thing cheaply, peaceably and properly disposed of.

I am Respectfully,

Yours,

Mrs. Berry.

Hon. A. H. Douglass.

N. Y.
Geo. Perry
Brookville, Indiana
Dec' 4, 1860

A real Homestead Bill should be passed by the Democracy &c.

Suggestion as to the remedy for the present state of affairs.
Winchester, Scott County, Ill.

Senator Douglas Sir:

Believing it to be the duty of every man to keep himself posted on political matters and not being able to pay for the public documents, therefore you will confer a favor upon me by sending such speeches and other public documents as you may deem proper and by so doing you will greatly oblige your humble servant,

J. G. Bush

J. G. Bush

Winchester

Illinois
Office Western Missouri
Hollingsburg, Mo. Decem. 10, 1860

Hon. S. D. Douglas
My Dear Sir:

Permit me to congratulate you on your success in our State, and on the vote you have received throughout the Union. It is flattering to your friends and to your enemies, to know that so large a number of the American citizens endorse the great principles upon which you marched the canvass. The American people are with you today if they had an opportunity to vote without the interference of political tricksters and demagogues.

I trust your life may be spent for many long years to come, and that the Nation may have the advantage of your advice and counsel, so that we may be enabled to avoid the breakers, and steer the ship of State safe, and keep clear of the rocks of dissolution. I am out for you in 1864 for President, and all your friends in this part of the County will stand by you to the last, and pray who voted against you last Month would vote for you now.
The effect of Green & Bell, on the state to
defeat you, deprived you of a large vote;
but they could not effect their object, but
on the contrary they have both lost their
political ground. Mr. Green will not acon-
trably be defeated this winter, and when the
Bell time is up we will defeat him.
Green and his friends are making a
desperate effort, but I cannot see how it
is possible for him to be elected. We have
men enough pledged against him to de-
efect him by a large majority.

I suppose Senator Brown, of California
will be defeated, and Cornell Democrat
elected in his place. We must keep
the “Bell” in motion until there is not one
of the dissensionists left in the United
State Senate. I think 2/3 of the Senate
will not all be for J. L. Breckenridge,
who will Mr. Buchanan over them as
he did the late Senate.

I send you my paper, the Micronia, so
you can see, what we think of Green &
Mr. Buchanan.

I am Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.,

James C. Eads
James D. Eads
of Western Missouri
Warrenberg, Mo.
Dec. 10, 1864

Political reconstruction
Elementary education.
Clay county, Missouri, July 1600

Dec 10th 1860

Gentlemen of the Douglas

Sir, Please excuse bad writing and the intrusion of an old Virginia Democrat who has resided in Clay county 40 years. I write you in advance 12 months since you would carry the state of Missouri, I give you done it by the official return of 111 counties by 429 votes your vote in this State is 52,501 Bell 54,372 Breckenridge 81,317 Lincoln 17,023 Eleven counties gave no vote for Lincoln clay is one of them. I have just read the President's message he talks well but lacks the nerve to act on put the Fugitive Law in force. However he has sent 3000 men to Fort Scot with 500 men. Gov. Sturgis has ordered out 400 men to take Montgomery to his 250 thieves this is all stuff & tom foolery. Montgomery & his gang are gone before the troops left St. Louis on Lebanon, if Clay county Jackson & other counties had been ordered out right on the border we could have
captured Montgomery in 48 hours - we are acquainted with Indian and guerilla warfare - let big men just get big pay - Buchanan sent an agent to Salt Lake to tell Brigham Young he was guilty of high treason - lest if old Brigham would ask old Buck Jordan & acknowledge he had done wrong he might keep his 50 views the is lost the government a million of dollars - why did the president not bring young G the leading Mormon to the Court & try them for treason we need an Andrew Jackson now & Such I think S. D. Douglas if elect would prove himself to be well Lincoln is elected - president I stand by him to hope he will execute the laws as well as better than his predecessors has done Judge now is the time for every lover of the union the Constitution to exert all his influence to still the agitated mind - these States north who have passed their personal liberty Bill nullified the fugitive law and violation of the constitution to all intents & purposes and until they repeal them and quit stealing our property - just as sure as God is in heaven the time is not far distant when all the Southern States will be arrayed in hostility against the event last what it may - We know our rights & we are not afraid to maintain them as did our fathers we the South ask nothing but what is right - nor will we submit to anything wrong we ask to be let along with our neighbors who are better fed & clothed & cared for than millions of the poor in the Eastern States - But ours is the happiest government that can exist we should try all possible means for a reconciliation between the North & South before we plunge into a haze of war South Carolina & other States are too busy in Secession - wait & they will calm & let us say as Jackson did this Union must & shall be preserved - Upon Equality however
Now in conclusion I request of you to be kind enough to send me the census returns, patent office report or any other document you please—I have greatly been mortified. Many of my old democratic friends—for breaking up the democratic party—I putting Breckenridge on the tract to defeat you—it was done to set up a Southern Confederacy—the same men & thing was tried in Alabama if the same men & Jackson was run against & Jackson the regular name for governor— but Jim Hughes & green & others will repeat the day & the deed—we beat the seceders handsomely at their own game & 1500 abolitionist Lincoln men into the bargain.

Howard Everett
Howard Everts
Missouri City, Clay Co., Mo.
Dec. 10, 1860

Politicians and compatriots,
amentary - an old Virginian by years,
I send greetings.
Jackson, Mich. Dec 10th 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

My dear Sir: I am

now engaged in the preparation of a
Life of Hon. David L. Budge, late
US Senator from California. Knowing the
relations of intimacy and friendship
which existed between you and him during
the last year of his service in the Senate, it
has occurred to me that you would be
able to contribute much of interest and
great value to the work, and I have thought
that perhaps you would be glad to do
so as it will be a tribute to the
memory of a friend.

You was I believe

prevented by sickness from pronouncing
an oration upon him in the Senate.
If you desire now to prepare an
oration I will gladly assist it.

I should be very thankful if you
would furnish me with any anecdotes
or incidents touching those well known
traits of his character, his honor, his
fame and his career.

Of his early life you are probably
without much knowledge except it was derived
from his own lips. If you are in posses
of any facts in relation to his early struggles
please inform me of them.

Please answer at your earliest convenience. Be kind enough to
write a letter commendatory of the actings,
and if you can do so truly state that
you are glad that the history of one
who rose from the humblest walks of life
to the dignity of a Senator, as it be
added to our literature and that you
have no doubt that the thousands and tens
of thousands of adherents will welcome
with joy this tribute to his many virtues.
If you can do this it will
much oblige you.

Yours very respectfully

A. D. Ferren
Jackson, Mich.
A. D. Strens
Jackson, Michigan
Dec. 10, 1860

To write a life of D. C. Broderick, and make Judge D. to contribute in incident of his career at military eulogy, I also to soon—must the book.
Newark, Dec. 10th, 1860

Y3, Staunton Esq.,

Sir, you will please excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing a few lines to you, not having the acquaintance of any other person from this vicinity, if asking the favor of you, if not inconsistent or inconvenient to you in your official duty, & as it is my Calculation to visit the City of Washington, during the holidays, if you could conveniently get me to the Correct Layout Size of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas head in order that I may prepare a Suitable Hat to be presented to him. Being a Manufacturer in that Business in this city, I hope I have not intruded upon your official in asking of you the above favor. Please write as soon as convenient & direct to me corncr of Mulberry & Chestnut Sts, I you will very much oblige you.

Yr Servent

John M. Curtis
John Mr. Harris
To
Benj. Staines
Reward, R. P. 1793
Mike, the measure of
Judge D.'s head, in
order to present to him
a hat, &c.
Columbia No. 10 1868

Mr. J. A. Douglas

Sir,

I would like to have a copy of the "Concord Reports." If you will be so kind as to put me in a way that I may obtain one, I will be under many obligations to you.

As James Buchanan's Administration will undoubtedly feel a very important epoch in American History, and perhaps the turning point of our Great Republic, it becomes necessary to secure all the information that can be had in connection with it.

I am not what is called an active politician, but a silent one, always supporting the candidate who represents me, even if party defect is certain. Believing that principles which advocate the greatest amount...
if good to the greatest possible number will eventually govern the Republic. Therefore I hope you will add my name to your already large list of friends. I promise me with all the important speeches during present session of Congress. I am Louis Rubber. Believe me yours very truly,
Mr. E. J. Douglas Esq.
N. H. Green
Columbia.
Warren Co.
Sir T. Green
Columbia, Warren Co. N.Y.
Decr. 10, 1860

Report of Committee

+ speeches.
Summit, Miss. Dec 15, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas
St. I have addressed you prior to the late election and directed to Chicago, but received no reply. I have used all the influence I could bring to bear upon your speech in this state, unceasingly, yet I observe, that what I have done, and sincerely trust that I may yet be able to hail you as the worthy President of these United States, not with standing the political ferment is very favoring and I pray God to succor you, and give you sufficient strength to overcome the delusion which now maddens the nation.

As the members from this state seem to be rated on the question of Secession I may hope for few facts from them, I will feel thankful if you therefore, if you will occasionally recollect me in dispatching what I am likely will.

Please forward me the Patent Report for 1859.

Sincerely and truly yours,

R.G. W. Powell
R. E. W. Jewell
Summit, Minnesota
Dec. 10, 1860

Eulogize re.
asks for speeches
Sampsonville December 16, 1860

Mr. A. Douglass Sir,

I take this opportunity of requesting you to send me of your sheep this on the present
and also the sheaths of other round men
and that same to Thomas S.

Kennedy at Culter Silver Creek (cedar house) was

And I will allege you as a political friend

Thomas S. Kennedy
Thomas J. Kennedy
Silver Creek, Missouri
Dec 10, 1866
Spectres Ke.
Nashville, Dec. 15th, 1860

Dear Sir:

You will perhaps be surprised to learn that I have taken charge of the "Nashville Democrat." We started the paper in the midst of the Canvass, and with no other purpose but to make a Canvass paper. We now think it necessary to continue the paper with the view of defending the flag of our Country. I shall be editor, and will about the flag of the Country. Resolved never to yield an inch which it guarantees. I shall claim a right to territories, navy, treasury, and all the hallowed air of our common country. I love the Union and the Constitution, and will never give them up till I need to do so. My opinion is, that the only safe course to pursue is to call upon all conservative men of every section to stand firm by our Government as it is, and as a band of brothers resolve to maintain it in its integrity. The Federal Union—it must be preserved—is the motto of the paper. We will sustain the Constitution and the Laws, as supreme. I shall never consent to secession—shall oppose it to the bitter end. I shall oppose secession, and those who advocate it, insipient of all parties. This is no time to build a party. We must first know that we have a country to rule, before we talk about who
shall rule it. Lufkin will not know the war will go into a constitutional government, or a limited monarchy. I think that the ultra bosses are eating their bread and have but little sympathy with them. They go recklessly on regardless of our wishes, but they are forced to prevent disaster out of this war and then to pay for it. Now all I believe the North wants to prevent prejudice in a little time for reflection.

I think the passage of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill will have a good effect. The report proposed to be made by the Federal Government, to the end of grants of

cheerfully by nothing, men would bring both iron rails to legislate. They would give positive action to do something for the North, and would come time to hate seeing a separation would deprive them of the aid. It would reach by the aid thousands of stockholders in the whole

North. As you are perhaps aware that this is a larger number of stockholders in that state than any in the world. If this was properly presented, I think it would have a fine effect in quieting agitation. I am ready to make some

statement to this country. I promise some friends here now than ever before, you

are looked to as the great leader of the free union sentiment of the country.

I have been travelling in the parts of the state where I have been. I have for a

The home sentiment except among your apologists, who supported him.

My dear Sir, your position at this time is a very responsible one — all eyes are turned towards you with great confidence in your judgment, as I integrity.

Very truly yours,

H. S. Kelley

Chairman of the B.C. Board.
W. H. Kelvy
Nashville, Tennessee
Dec. 7, 1860

Was known Editor of the
Democrat - and con-
tinue an unflinching
friend of the Union.
The people of the
Pacific R.R. Bill will
aid the Union cause;
see. ESCAPED.
Wabash Illinois
Dec 15 1860

Sara Douglas

I propose to emigrate to Little Rock in the State of Arkansas and there engage in the practice of law. Can you find time to send me letters of introduction to a few of the prominent men of that State? Yours,

Mr. D. Cole

Mr. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.
W. W. Coler
Urbana, Illinois
Dec. 10, 1861

Prepares to emigrate to Little Rock, Arkansas, and asks for letters of introduction to prominent men of that State.
Dover, Delaware
Dec 10, 1860

Hon. J. H. Douglas

Sirs,

If not too great a trespass upon your time and courtesy, please send me a copy of any speech, or other pamphlet you may have at your disposal. I wish to make a collection of such matter, and will thankfully receive anything you may be pleased to contribute.

Respectfully Yours,

Charles P. Mellette.
Wishes a speake, or doct.
Office of "The Pittsburgh Post,"

Pittsburgh Dec 10th. 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to see that you have waded through the many Marshes and Swamps of the Campaign and come out unscathed in Honor, Health or Spirits.

It is my humble opinion, that your best friends all over the country will be delighted to see the course you have taken in favor of the United States.

I was much pleased a few minutes back to read your very handsome endorsement of Hon. A. H. Stephens. It is my humble opinion, many thousands of your friends will feel pride and pleasure in that endorsement. Mr. Stephens has "struck a string" that is honorable to him and it may be hoped will with the aid of Great and Good Statesmen do much for the United States.

I came here in consequence of sickness.
of my Mother who died since I arrived. My home is now Fort Benton, Ills. Therefore I claim from you to put my name on your list for Pella, Does. Seeds, etc. My son-in-law John R. King, Proprietor of the Muscatine Review at Muscatine, I hope worked hard for you and I know is your ardent friend.

I have been trying to render service to democratic measures and men for the past forty years (I began young) have spent some time and some money in my time but never received a political favor of any kind and hope I never will be an applicant for favors from any Administration but feel now as ready and willing as ever to aid the democracy. When I have an opportunity to talk to you I may tell you something that will convince you that you and my son, Gen. Wm. Bigler should have been friends from the very first of the day that you spoke to me at the Railroad Depot in Washington City and that you and him should become friends. I hope I will never betray confidence with even my most bitter enemies and cannot with friends. I can say that I learned a great deal confidentially from many distinguished gentlemen in the few weeks I spent in trying to heal or reconcile ill feeling between some of our great men and now my good feeling I can say I am more and more convinced that reconciliation is the true policy for every Good Statedman, North or South, East or West. Tho’ there be some offense for fighting with Statedmen who will not favor Conciliatory measures. May
James May
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dec. 10, 1860

In regard to A. H. Stephens.
Camden N J  Dec. 10, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear sir,

I have waited till the election is over, I can now announce, which you have already seen, that the Federal ticket in New Jersey was not sustained by the people. I never endorsed your advice given at the Annual House of three months prior to the election.

I trust all combinations with the Know- nothings. And I feel myself that we must be guilty of political shrewdness if we compromised with an illusory form and that too, after we had sustained a party with Maine, both in Baltimore and as Charleston. All the Whigs of the State were against us, the four Congressmen John R. Thompson, Simon W. Williams, and some of our best friends men (not including J. R. Thompson!) yielded to intimidation of the Southern States.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
At our State Convention held on the 20th of July, we took high ground against Republicanism & Secession. I refer to Judge the Bolton Committee, meeting the same day, and we were earnestly and enthusiastic. The spirit was never higher at New York.

Our leaders stood from the top of the Electors and gave a overwhelming at the declaration of the谁能 & American Rail Road Company. We felt our Cheek, Temple, with shame when we heard that the Electors' tickets contained the names of the Breckinridge men; two men opposed to yourself. Having no interest in the Hicks. There was but one word for action.

Then, the Senate held the Reeve & Dane until the men for her restoration. Mr. Buel, at the Collette House, unanimously opposed the Straight-Temple tickets. Mr. Dale, at the Art House, unanimously opposed the Straight-Temple tickets. Mr. Dale, at the Art House, unanimously opposed the Straight-Temple tickets. Mr. Dale, at the Art House, unanimously opposed the Straight-Temple tickets.

No higher compliment in the campaign than the defeat of temple and the election of bees, Cook Park & Rummery. It only helps to confirm me in my belief (with a client's vision) that the people are approximated to me.

I have my laugh at Chancellor's Mill. I ran a race, before I heard from Mr. Lincoln. When I write about young men's men over 40. That they had planned the whole matter, I was that the State for Greece by 1850. When the official vote came in his tremendous eloquence.

I cannot tell you the struggle, what a pride I have felt in battle, to you and for our common cause in the last campaign. When I remember your exciting struggle in Illinois in 1858. With you yet Maine and gradual change 1860, I feel gratitude. I must that there is yet some difference among us when the patriotic heart can quail, and I shall say myself again, as I did at the day you first visited Delaware. In my view a defeat, though your report of the report I assure you to the fortunes of St. John & Douglas. 

Yours sincerely,

James M. Blackwell
Vicksburg Dec 10th 1860

Dear Sir,

Your attention is earnestly invoked to the proposed plan of settling our national difficulties suggested in the enclosed resolutions.

Some such effort ought to be made by some Southern patriot, before the ruin of these states is given over to inevitable ruin which otherwise awaits it & them.

It is believed that the present & increasing financial troubles, would facilitate such a settlement, that the proposition once introduced & passed, would allay if it did not remove the passionate determination of some of the Southern leading politicians & people to enforce instant secession.

Your respectfully,

Wm. C. Smedes
Mr. C. Smedes
Vicksburg—Dec. 10, 1860

Enclosing Resolution for settling National Difficulties,
le a. 20.
Office Snow & Tin Co.
Hartford Ct. Dec. 10th 1860


Dear Sir,

Enclosed, you will find a box of "My Steel Pens". Please acknowledge the receipt and give your opinion of them, and oblige.

Yours Respectfully,

J. P. Snow
Sup't S.P. Co.

Stick for the rights of Settlors.
I. P. Snow
Hartford, Conn.
Dec. 13, 1860

Encloses box of pens,
xc
Mercury Office
Shawneetown Ills.
Dec 10/60

Hon. J. C. Dobbs
Sr. Sr.
The undersigned being a member of the Democratic Party of Southern Illinois solicits a favor of you in the way of the documents, some of which are mentioned. There is a copy of the Arctic Expedition, a copy of the Japan Expedition, a copy of the American Eclipse, and any others you may have of that kind.
Mess to know me

The election of
Mr. Lincoln is deplorably deplored here, and all along the borders of our neighboring state, Kentucky. The cry of destinations in destinations is heard. To see alarming events. What the fate of this country's cause. Being many he, or Mr. Lincoln could keep it a question of time but the prayer of every true Christian in the land, should have God present the calming that threatens us.

By employing with the aura, you will gain a confine or losing one own...
Dear Mr. Washington,

I am writing to express my deepest gratitude for your kind letter and the assistance you have provided me. Your generosity and support have been invaluable to me, and I am eternally grateful.

In your letter, you mentioned the possibility of visiting me in my home, and I would be honored to have you as a guest. I would like to extend an invitation for you to come and see for yourself the progress that has been made in the construction of our new residence.

As for the book I mentioned, I have been working diligently on it, and I can assure you that it will be completed soon. I am confident that it will be a valuable contribution to the field of history, and I am eager to share it with the world.

I look forward to your visit and to the opportunity to discuss these matters with you in person. Please let me know the best date and time for your arrival, and I will make sure that everything is prepared for your visit.

Thank you once again for your kindness and support. I remain in your debt.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

PS: If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am always available to discuss these matters further.