Saville Post, Illinois, Dec. 13th, 1860,

Mr. S. A. Ingalls

Dear Sir,

Ever since the Presidential Election, I, with others of your friends, have been watching the course of events. If we are satisfied of one thing, that is this, unless there can be a compromise, made by two, the North and South, that will for ever settle the negro question, we think if the doctrine or any portion of it determined to secure the Plan lid to let them go peaceably, as they can, not be a means of sound, that voted for Bell, Breckinridge, or your self, that would or could be compelled, to take up arms, to compell any State to remain in the Union, they say be fore they would be compelled to do so. Under all the circum-

stances, they would go South, if defend the South, this is not mean talk, but what will be the consequences, should they be a section in the government, the feelings of all law abiding men are. Ran bind with indignation, knowing the curse that brought about this great calamity in our Country, and we feel that it would be a glorious thing if very well pleased abolitionist was hung as "High as Haman", had it not been for that abominable party, who has been at war with the best interest of our Country for the last 20 years, and I can't for my life see any hope for
The woman, at table at tea one evening, just a few days before the Presidential election, in a conversation relative to the election of President, I asked her what the subject was. Slavery in the conversation, I mentioned it. She said, "Well and do you suppose that you would be willing to provoke that the weapons of debt were put in the hands of the slaves, and that by extinguishing the labor of the white race, that the negroes should remain in slavery as they are, and that they should not have a free mouth, or the freedom of being set and sent home?"

She is a young woman of good education and intelligence, and I went a few days ago, by accident around, that the same young woman, had a lady friend, (should she be called lady?) and a teacher in a wealthy family in South Carolina, who was in correspondence with that same slave state, with such a missionary to carry on these benevolent works in breaking up this system of the slavery. The woman told me since the election of Lincoln, that when a negro got in to a free state, it was as free as any man. It was so soon as Lincoln was in the presidential chair, the Republicans would have printing presses in all the slave states, and would organize Parties of rebellions also, and many other things that we did not think of. I told him, that would never be done, and still I have
No doubt, but what they will ender to do is, every other thing, that they can do, to disturb the peace of the country. When we see these facts staring us in the face, what will be the use to get up a compromise, that would not last one year. Should Congress get up a compromise, you must discard it that any offender can be hung right up and by that means we may get along in a little more peace, then we have for years, you must get a compromise in that. Demagogues can't weed capital out of it, and remember this, that the men that can get up a compromise, that will meet with the demands of the country, will be the grossest men of the nation, and I hope you may be one of them. Should North Carolina and any other of the cotton states be permitted to secede peacefully, and they could be a compromise made with the other slave states. Should the compromise prove satisfactory, the seceding states would be likely to return to the Confederacy in two or three years, as they would in that time, see the trouble that they would always have in main-taining their independence, I will conclude by wishing you success in getting all right again.

Your truly,

A. Bainbridge
A. Bainbridge
South Peo, Illinois
Dec 13 1860

state of the country, in the course intended to be pursued by Rep. Party.
My Dear Sir,

Several of your friends here are anxious to hear from you on the present crisis now so unhappily existing throughout the Union, and some requested me to write to you, inquiring if all our hopes of the future are to be blasted forever destroyed by the Disunion, secession of the States of our Confederacy, if our people are to become bankrupt speculatively ruined. — Such appears to be the prospect before us now. — Is there no hand to stay it, or no power to prevent so dire a calamity? — Has reason and patriotism fled? — Has this glorious Union to perish, and are we to sit down quietly witness its destruction? — With all its memories of the past, and hopes of the future, surely there must be some power.
determined spirits left to prevent it. Let no hear from you, for on you our hopes are concentrated. On you all eyes are now turned. On you it is believed depends the future salvation of our Country. This is no time for silence, traitor & treason must be denounced, at all times, in all places. It is both a duty & requirement of all the friends of the Union to come to the rescue of their Country, now its prosperity is in danger, and as far as possible, by every means in their power, its dissolution & destruction. Give us the benefit of your advice, and instruct us as to our future duties. Only hold us true while following you to the end, one meal or war, we will share it with you. Oh! that we had a Foster instead of the present incumbent at the head of the Nation, before some deed is committed by our Overseers, as is believed misguided brethren of the South. Again, I repeat it, let us hear from you. Once none at least praise your voice where it will be heard, heralds, in denunciation of those whose fratricidal hands would destroy our beloved Country & bring ruin & disasters to those who would preserve it. I should be pleased to hear from you on this important & all absorbing question when your time will admit of its hearing. It will be equally satisfying to many others of your friends in this city.

Very Truly Yours

Cha. W. Baker

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington
D.C.
Ch. M. Baker
29 Bank St. New York
Decr. 13 - 1840

Wishes to hear from Judge D. in regard to
the present state of
affairs.

[Handwritten text continues on the back of the page]
Lisbon Dec 13 1888

Mr. Douglass

We write this to ask you to pay favorable attention to the bill of Hon. R. E. Fenton for a settlement of claims for services in the revolutionary war.

There are probably many meritorious claimants in our own State whose fathers spent their best days to save our country, for which a debt is justly due; and if due to the fathers why not to their heirs?

Your, respectfully,

Mary W. Chagrin

Betsey Bond

Heirs of a revolutionary soldier.
Mary M. Chapin
Petition Bond

928 HSE

Dec 13, 1868

Urging the passage of
Pening Bill for payment
of Revolutionary services.

Hon. J. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir:

 Permit me to enclose your patronage with a view by any means, and information. It is not worth my while to say that I am a Douglas and that you know the name; so let us forget that.

 I have heard for the last two years connected with the Cleveland field, as special correspondent. Have labored for you and your cause, since you boldly and honestly took issue with the President. Therein shall reward you for that act.

 I have a young man, twenty-four years old, a graduate of the Ohio State and Union Law College of Ohio—have practiced a time. He is fully aware of your name and character for you, and in the name of his friend, Mr. Smith, of Sturbridge, Ohio, Draw a draft of paper to address your cause. There is no distinction in my claim on it, as it would not pay as both. I know wish to ask this favor of you, if you can grant it.

 Some have asked Douglas, your patronage, and would assist me, if circumstances would permit. As you wrote for [illegible] are my friends, once the 12, as I understand, about the appointment of a young man, Democratic to office, if you could assist me in getting the office of clerk of the 2nd district court of Middlesex, which I would make a tremendous obligation to you.

 And further, I wish, at your least, to compile a true life of you, and all your speeches, or as many as can be written in a large volume, and have it published. I join the next Presidential nomination come off, and think to find you may be the Nominee. Would there be the best facilities for getting all manner successfully arranged, that is, in Ohio, and could make such of the official to carry it along, as have spent nearly all I have in your behalf on a great project again.

 If you cannot assist me in this, if you could give me a berth in Washington City, all your Announcements, to do any thing for you that you may wish. I pledge myself for my scholarship, and I have spent some time in the business. And if you could not give me a place at your clerk, if you could get one any
His office it will be all right. But I would rather hear you than any other man living. Then always have my respect for you. With regard to my situation for another line. You may think I am frank in this letter, Mr. Douglas, to a stranger, but I am as if we were brothers, as I have called your name to this, and the warmest feeling have been for you. I want to go to Washington City, between this and the last letter, and if you can get me employment there in any office, I will go when you direct. But if you can give me employment in your office, I would be a thousand times better pleased. In respect to my ability, and what I would refer you to, Rev. J. A. Harnett, Rev. J. Huguenin, Ewell, and Edgerton, of the Law College at Alexandria, or of Lutg. Anderson (I believe your old Patron), Alexandria, Col. S. N. With, of Stauntonville, and

I have got a recommendation from the above men that I wish, and I could give you to many others, if necessary. If you think there is any possibility of getting that office at Alexandria, do what you can for me; if not, if you can consistently give me a berth in your office, at Washington, I will go immediately to what you wish.

Now these are my simple wishes and wishes— if you can consent to be my brother, and act for me, Heaven will reward you, and I shall do my utmost to please you, as I sincerely wish you to be a brother, as your wish. Please write to me concerning this matter, once also of my enquiring your life and situation— If you consent all right, and if you can give me the employment Heaven willing you— I may be asking more of you, than I should, if so you judge. But let me hear from you, and tell me what can be done— Write to Stauntonville, Va.,

Please answer as soon as your business will allow, and when good that I shall not forget the favor, for shall reciprocate it in the future.

Yours truly, W. H. Creep.
13. H. Calp
Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio
Dec 13, 1861

Special correspondent of Cleveland 'Main Dealer-
has labored for the good Cause — and wishes
Judge H. to obtain for
him the position of Clerk
of the U.S. District Court
at Cleveland — etc etc.
Dear Sue, you had my vote, my sympathy, my love—but my judgment told me that the ultimate of the South was not Pop-Loot—but "Protection." The consistent man will often be rode over by the Juggernaut of passion, and error and prejudice. Had you been weak as Buchanan or pliant as Pierce you might have been allowed the privilege of being a candidate—but as you succeeded Pop—so I would have postponed not defeated the intension of leaders to home "Protection." The people of the South have now no alternative left but to give it or see them Union destroyed—then prosperity ruined—then mechanics reduced to begging and perhaps...
the homes of both Sections desola-
led by Civil War. Who ever called for "Protection" but the weak? Who with the power in their hands would betray a heartless selfishness and want of sympathy? The word "Protection" goes down to the very root of all the trouble. If one but an abolitionist would deny it, to those who thus confess their weakness in asking it, I am glad to hear it put the question to the people fairly. "Protection" or Democracy—If antislavery is to rule the South, who should not Slavery rule the South, but we want no march slave upon us, we want a little time to make up our minds as to which hand of Abolitionists by Constitutional Amendment we must meet it as we would meet a foreign foe at the point of the bayonet. Our geographical limits shall not be curtailed without our consent and against our wishes.
The Democracy must not be insulted and abandoned by the South; we have insensibly fought her battle, and will. The cowardly desert us upon a single defeat, and not give us a chance for another battle.

The South cannot injure the North without injuring their foremost steadfast friend. This dream of a slave republic cannot be realized— for Mexico shall never be invited to a slave republic. Our interests, manufacturing interests would compel us to make up from free Mexico what we might lose from the Southern free trade republic.

Sincerely, from
John S. Smith
John Tower
Phil. Decr. 13 1860

The South must have protection, or dissolution.
Crescent City, Dec 19th /00

To Mr. Hoon

Stephen A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

Being a warm supporter of you in your Election for President, and hoping you will submit to the Election of Mr. Lincoln, until he commit some overt act and wait until 1864. I think they will be Douglas and Bloodgood that time.

I carry they may. Please send me some public document occasionally as you can, by so doing you will confer a great favor.

Remains Yours Truly

Respectfully,

David Dunkle
Post Master
Crescent City, Mississippi Co.
David Dunkle, Esq.
Account Of, Potawatomi Co.
Erie, Dec. 15, 1860
Speake of Judge D.
My dear Sir,

You must excuse the liberty which I take in writing to you, but after a very serious consultation with your especial friends, it was agreed that I should write to you tonight. In Mr. A., your man was with us, I desired him to write this letter, and the maximans request is, that for the sake of the country, for our sake, I for yours, do not make the Cowcaine speech on Monday next which we hear you are going to make. We are sure, sir, that if you could be with us and see the feeling of the people, that you would at least join us credit for what we wish to say. For God's sake, Gudge, remember us who have been so good to you, I will continue to stand as long as we can. If you make this speech, allude to Telfair and me, and I will be in Washington to see you.

Yours truly,


[Signature]
Please write to me at once and let me know when you will arrive. I have been eager to hear from you. In the meantime, I am encamped at the base of the business and always upon your best interests and acts. I have seen my dear son, ever your prisoner.

To: Mr. Stephen C. Sonja

Wm. J. Lucas
Thos. L. Paul
Charlottesville, Va.
Decr. 18, 1870

Urging Judge D. not to
make a coercion speech.
Ocastle Dec 13th 1863

Hon. Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I cut from the Boston Traveller the endorsement taken from the Norfolk Herald. "It is our duty,"

Then the Union men.

I do not mean all they put.

Men who go for the Union of these U.S., do not want any more compromises but we want simply and alone the Constitution and I do not believe there is a State North or South but will keep (in its spirit) all its requirements. We hear in Massachusetts ask to have points put to us one distance in which
Massachusetts Suffolk

for a moment of

Carrying out her

obligations to her

foster state under

the requirements of the

Constitution. No matter

how popular said

requirements run to our

feelings, if they have been

true, but Congress, her

foster mother, into its head

which belongs to the

several States to carry

out, sweeps away all

the Compromise and let

the President again of

each State to do its duty

any way. I believe every Southern State

will be found in line with

all the Southern States, standing

upon the Constitution, the
[Handwritten text]

[Newspaper clipping]

The Popular Vote.

Lincoln...
Douglas...
Breckinridge...
Bell...

The above is a statement of the entire vote cast in the United States, after separating and distributing the Fusion tickets.

It will be seen that Douglas was the real competitor of Lincoln.

It is amazing what a run Douglas made! Opposed by nearly every Senator, Member of Congress, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Ex-Governor, by the President, his candidate, and the patronage of the Administration, without pecuniary resources, without organization, with no hope of success, and with a Democratic candidate (Breckinridge) in the field, nominated by "all the Democratic States" the Little Giant easily took the lead and ran Lincoln much closer than many people had supposed. —Norfolk Herald.

[Handwritten text]

Prof. Gears

[Handwritten signature]

D.B. Marshall
S. B. Marshall
Boston, Mass.
Dec. 13, 1860

No more compromises. Let the Constitution stand, and let the press see that every State, every citizen, obeys it, if.

[signature]
Wilmington, Delaware,
December 13th, 1866.

Dear Sir,

I excuse the liberty I take in thus addressing you. I am exceedingly desirous to complete a library of the speeches of our distinguished Statesmen, and hence have taken the liberty to write you, and request you to lend me some of your own.

If it would not be troublesome to you, would you favor me, by according to my request, and I assure you, Sir, I shall be under great obligations to you.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Yours,

[Signature]

H. Robt. Pennington
Wilmington, Delaware
Decr. 13, 1860

Speaks of Judge D.
which he desires to
preserve in collection
Sparta, Rock Co. Ill.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
My Dear Sir:—Very few of our people seem fully to realize the peril in which the government now is. I have watched the coming of the storm which is now upon us for these years. It is not, as Senator Dix or Mr. Trumbull said a few days ago, a conflict of civilizations, but it is a destruction of patriotism and good feeling, which under our system of government is equally if not more dangerous than a conflict of civilizations.

The remedy plainly is a restoration of that good feeling on the part of our people, upon which the maintenance and perpetuity of our government depends. Right it is not to do some good for Congress to adjourn, and in a body go to Mount Vernon, and there standing around the grave where the ashes of that great and good man Washington lie interred, ponder and reflect upon the state of affairs now existing, and against which he warned our people with fatherly affection.
From in his farewell address. They ought to return from there with determined and subdued feelings, and ought perhaps to in some fitting frame of mind—might perhaps catch some new inspiration, which would enable them to deliberate as members of the same confederacy and family, ought than the county as enriched with phil.

From there they might go to Fannin Hill, and with some profit to themselves and benefit to the nation, visit the grave of Warren, and the graves of the other martyrs to American Liberty, who fell there. Good and fraternal feeling is what is wanted. Let that be restored, and an acknowledgment, and obedience in spirit and in letter to all constitutional obligations will be more easily brought about. I hope our southern friends do not hold belligerently to southern ways. It would do no good, but would widen the breach. I write in haste and because I feel alarmed at what may soon occur.

Yours Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]
John E. Detrick

Hartford, Randolph Co.,
Illinois — Dec. 17, 60

Recommends that Coopsh should pay a visit to
Mr. Wilson, then to
Wendle's to pro-
 mote fraternal feeling.
Chicago Dec. 14th 1860

Mr. T.J. Glasses
Washington City D.C.

Sirs,

A movement is on foot here to
set up a large Union meeting. Some Democrats seem disposed to assume that Congress will not
act on that congressional action will not be taken
except to the remedy of the secessionist ascendency of a National Convention.

I think it important to you personally
and to the country that something should be
done now which will look like opposition to the
position you may be about to take. I send this
to you that my disposition to sustain you
is not affected in the least by the result of the
recent elections and that I have entire confidence
in your statesmanship, firmness, and intellectual
acumen. I am not disposed at present to take
on the lead of any one but yourself.

The meeting will probably take place
in a very few days. Don't you think it would be advisable to write to some friend here, indicat-
Dr. your views & estimate are those of the proceeding of the meeting; also your instructions.<n>Dr. you have to write your letter to the mayor.<n>He writes you in the respect of your family.<n>Only your friend.<n>V.I. Haye.

P.S. I mention with this letter of my letter to the President of this morning, also of my Bellville speech, from which you will see my opinion, and how far I am willing to yield them for the sake of peace.

I must say, however, that I have more confidence in your judgment than in my own, and am ready to the extent of my present influence to support you in my position which I think is probable you will assume.
J. N. Hayes
Chicago Dec. 15, 1861

An Union Meeting to be called no action should be taken in Chicago until Judge Dr. Crawford is known. He it will be appointed.
Union, Sullivan County, Penn. December 14th, 1860

My dear A. D. Douglas

As I said what I could for you in the late Presidential Election it is but reasonable that I ask you to secure me the appointment of Post Master agent on the C. & O. R.R. between Knoxville & Bristol, and believing that you could institute the necessary movement to make my application for this office more likely to be successful I will come to Washington early about the 1st of March next and let me hear from you as early as may be.

Your Respectfully,

R. M. Hicks
Mr. Webbs
Union, Sullivan Co. Tenn.
Dec. 14, 1860

Wants a mail route
agency under Executive
Administration.
Manchester W. H. Feb 17th 50

Hon. S. H. Douglass.

Dear Sir,

Having been honored from you during the recent pre-

idential campaign with speeches—

as delivered by you & others, for which

I have the honor to return my best

thanks to you. I will request you
to confer again such honors to me

as please to forward to me, if con-

venient, all the speeches which have
been, delivered or will be delivered
yet in both houses of Congress

during this exciting session, as State

a good deal of interest in the welfare of
this glorious country.

Yours
Wishing you the best success in the political end, hoping that you will be kind enough in complying with my request. I have the honor to remain

Yours

Very Respectfully,

Herman Hirschfield

[Signature]
Herman Kirkfield
Manchester, New Hampshire
Dec. 14, 1860

Speeches.
Briarport
December 14th, 1860.

Respected Sir,

I wrote you on the 15th, and have been anxiously awaiting a reply from you but none as yet has been received. I wrote you also several times during the campaign and have received no reply to either of my letters. I cannot account for this in any other way unless it be the great pressure upon your time.

You surely cannot have quite forgotten you old friends; myself have risked almost everything in behalf of your interests in the late political battle. I think in all sincerity that you might communicate the desired information, in mine of
Dec 3rd. A few lines would be sufficient, and will you be kind enough to reply as soon as convenient.

Yours very truly and respectfully,
Edward McNally.

To
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
U. S. Senator
Washington City
D. C.
Edward McNulty
Dec. 14, 1860

Complains that Judge
G. will not write to him.
I.e.
Satisfy my desire to

You S. H. Douglas Sir

of the 1st. supported you

and I have taken the liberty

of addressing you and asking

in favor of which in great trust

it will not in any shape give you

will prove vastly beneficial to me

that you will please me name

on the list of your constituents

in order that may have the opportunity of being supplied with

with any documents by means

you may have for distribution among

This present session of Congress

hoping that will prove your

favor I have the honor to remain

Sir

Yours with much respect

W. J. Sullivan
Mr. J. Sullivan
Natchez, Miss.
Jan 24, 1861

affair &c. and
as her wish on
her list
for a quires &c.