Petersburg Dec 17th 60

Hon S.A. Douglas

It is announced in the papers that you are preparing a speech advising coercion of the Southern seceding States. Let me beg you to hold your opinions of any opinion opposing to coercion, as it would but increase the feeling in the North hostile to the South and would put an ultimate reconstruction of the government beyond hope. One gun fired against the South will bring on a war of untold horrors here and over the world. We must sink into one common grave—man, woman and...
Child — before we would succumb to an enemy so hostile as the Republicans of the North. It is idle to talk about subduing us. If you take the sword you will perish by the sword. An aroused, entitled, angry nation cannot be subdued by the marching of an army nor the beating of our flag. We can still raise our banners, or keep known our principles from praying upon their own vital in such a trial. Let not coercion be once named if a future brotherhood can be thought of. You can do much more for your country for yourself by pacifying.

Your threats of coercion in your Norfolk speech lost you thousands in the South. Your tone of defiance has irritated. 

Pacific words and constitutional guarantees alone will heal the breach. While I write our State is leading others out. It is no Child’s play to work a nation. Let your great influence be put forth to lead not drive — for the South will not be forced into submission.

Let The Rebels fight or let the conservative men assert a collision until new plans can
be matured and proposed to rebuild the government.

I shall not add my name simply because I do not publicly mix in these matters; and I could not give weight to the humble and earnest requestings I have submitted.

In indiscrete threatening speeches at this time will make matters irreparable. One blow, and the future is full of horror. You can secure a high and noble name in history by so managing the storm as to bring all together again. Cowardly will kill your name
with the curses of every
southern heart. Blinded
are the peace-makers and
only peace another. The
South is striving for their
altars and their health.
The question is all from
the North. The South is
entirely on the defensive
and the moral vigour
of her defence will
speak. That of a million
invaders. Sentinels
alone will secure guar-
antees. Even now the
hostile enemies of the
North, not only are silent
offering no concession,
but rending their emi-
paries to know our dwelling
and murder our wives.
children. May the angels of the Lord pass through the midst of such nations and blast them as he did the host of Amorites. And is it possible that you can talk of coercing such outraged people to remain longer connected with enemies whose wives does it doing God service to murder us? Sir, coercion would arouse every energy of a people to avenge round of insults and injuries that should be added. You are not so committed to the policy of coercion that you cannot under the emergency offer terms of pacification in the shape of constitutional guarantees. The South will maintain her position or perish. Do you court the fame of being her executioner? She will succeed, do you desire to be linked with her immortal curses? You can make for yourself another and better name—that of Pacifist. One million of bayonets will respond to your threat and meet it with all the horror of men struggling for all that is dear. Such energy, with such motives, is not to be despised. In conclusion, let me say, let not a tear be shed.
a ship sailed. Let
Thump be quiet until
The Guaranty can
be obtained.
I enclose a slip
which is one of the
many concerns we
have to notice.

The southern conscience
must be taught that
it is not responsible for
the sins of the whole
country. The whole trouble
has arisen from compelling
the government to be like
a pot of water instead
of a pot of marbles. The
State's right construction
alone will save the
conscience of the abolitionist
from the supposed sin
of slavery.
Anonymous
Petersburg, Va.
Dec. 17, 1860

Urging & begging Judge

D. not to advocate

Aversion against the

South, I. e., N.C.
Boston 17th of December 1860

May the good God bless you, Judge Douglas, for your noble opposition to the dreadful treason rife in Washington among the Cabinet & at the South.

The thousands of thousands that voted for you are not disappointed in you. The sure sooner or later the people will reward you by offering you the rule of a country that will have done most to keep a whole country. Your position is a most commanding one if the right ground be taken (I hope you take it) cannot fail to crush out once for ever the wickedness of treason.
The right ground is as you say—
or rather act—push out the
 treason first; for no compromises,
no conciliations till the question
be settled as to secession or
revolution. Once dictators on
this point, ged from all questions,
then give as many pledges
yield as many points as the
Constitution allows or the
South deserves. But if
secession be notated or listened
t for a moment, what need of
pledges or compromises? Is
not the Constitution void of the
federal compact also? Is not
the very existence of the
United States of North America
a figment of the imagination.
May God in his grace give
you Wisdom & strength utterly
to confound the enemies of our
Country. Is the Sincere Prayer.
Anonymous

Boston, Dec. 17, 1860

Break out treason first, and then compromise.
Baltimore
Dec 17, 1860

Hon. D. A. Douglas
Dear Sir

Your friendly letter cannot credit the report to the effect that you are going to make a strong northern speech to-morrow. I can assure you that such a speech at this time would do immense harm in all the border states where we hope to redound to the headlong course of the cotton states, if we are not threatened with coercion by northern Democrats.

You need not doubt the fidelity of the South to have some reliance on you. I am quite sure you will resist that undue claim of loyalty even if you differ from them — I do not believe one word of coercion coming from you.

The only method to cut the Gordian Knot is by a national
The Union perpetuated with all national man nor can the fan willy to call the gull history hope of such a movement I would not doubt its success in the Western & Northern Democracy would not in Davenport leads to McClellan—A national revolution is conservative of what prevails the event of in the hands of the God of battle I do not believe Lincoln election under the circumstances for on the cause for revolution but that point would follow the majority of the states 200 would we stand many. But a national revolution for the sake of the Union is my motto where we are to revolutionize. Concerning the general government might have done five weeks ago but now it would be the bough to the Southern heart. May God bless all your friends. Your truly R. J. Arnot
Robt. P. Brent
Balto. Dec. 17, 1860
No answer - re.
Answer - Dec. 17, 60
Dear,

I would consider it a favor if you would send me the Patent Office Reports Mechanical 1859. That is if you have any on hand.

By "Daniel Dougherty Esq"

Yours Respectfully,

Alfred H. Brick

Messrs. Stephen A. Douglas

M.C.
Alfred D. Brick
144 5th St. Philo.
Dec. 17, 1868

[Signature]

[Address]

[Note]
Dec. 17, 1862

Dear Sir:—Although I have not
the honor of a personal acquaintance with you,
I have been led to have a strong mind quite presump-
tion and a large regard for you. This belief is not
well founded since you are making the following suggestion.
I do not mean to accuse you of this, because, I have seen the printer
that there is to be an effort made in your State to
prevent your present Banking System. This
is an unfortunate matter, and as I have had some
practical experience in this branch, I have given
to little time to the consideration of this theory
or practice as the case may be. I have written
a few letters. If what I may say, does not
seem to agree with your attitude, I shall not
tend to be so. On the other hand of every
argument in favor of the suggestion may seem
to be in your favor. I shall be glad to know that I have been
able to see the necessity in acting to reform one
of the greatest evils now known in our coun-
try. The Errors made Banking System.

I shall agree that I have that been some days
cease your minutes idea of all the dangers
of the plan. I shall not count. I will you say
more myself to the measure of this plan.

12th. That I hold that Banking is a corporation
that it belongs exclusively to the State. I hold that
panies should never be exclusively granted, as soon
close to any man or set any more. Never
instituted that it should be free to all to do
such as is public interest that enables the parties
engaged in Banking to make money. That all shoul-
ded be granted so as to benefit the public
as well as the bank. And this banks should
be able to without prejudice or they shall with these
constitute. 

13th. That all charter should—
should be granted to confirm the system of granting permits and licenses to the many hunters who frequent the woods. It is to the discredit of the legislature to grant a million of dollars for such a cause and it should be impossible for any limited amount to remove the cause. The wealthy must be compelled to pay for licenses or suffer the loss of their property. It is time that the legislature took some steps to remedy this evil.

The public should have the benefit of all the public services and aid in maintaining the public interest. It is not in the public interest to have our national resources destroyed with the consent of the people. It is a burden to the public.

Let us strike the banks, as the Bankers, by limiting the loans to 20 or 25 years. No bank should go into a new loan with a capital less than 25% of its capital. This would be a serious blow to the public.

In the case of the Bankers, the interest on the bonds should be repaid to the public and not to the Bankers. The Bankers should be made to pay interest on the bonds. If the Bankers do not pay the interest, the bonds should be repossessed.

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full and complete operation—and as the
increases as well. The demand for large pa-
cars is increased to carry on the trade not
are they may be located a great distance of
the place; or due to conserve the same oil the
of the course of coal where it can be used.
Not only so
the present depression; and not have lost so
on their distance, once the same is procured.
the stock; and now has been extended without being
immediatly delievered—now can the Real Road's
over extension of the main; as the clubs and an other
quarter for the assurance that the company stock
of the Road provide in an object with a star
offered. In the manner of this plan—especially
due to the position—of guarantee support with
the banks as funds, advancing—and a good
and necessary device; given that no one can
deal in larger off. And yet in addition to
all this you are conveying the public. If ha-
.meant for the very chief of names, which
ever rendered this plan; or equal to for
the franchise granted. Not only do you have
the banks the advantage by stock up
the daily earnings of the roads while the mone-
y it would be while every bond has to have
a financial agent every line is delight to have
as Real Road as a Constantia—further. And
therefore I speak decided they are driven by large
property out of the Real. They are dealers of
have on the productive and over the Roads
To distinct mark of the public. The greater part
this sense is great due the exchange. When they rea-
close hundreds of thousands of dollars in these
in future the Real Road company—your
would have assumed to see the numbers. This daily dep-
sale of gold and other earnings of the Real give
in additional strength to the bank; with
taken in consequence with the fact that
the Banks have a strong Capital & Real
Road stocks to call on the amount of their ca-
pital bound for the advance of all the con-
cerns on an almost absolute basis by the le-
ner, in addition to the current Capital
cash gives such confidence to the public
and the influence of the Bank that large
depositors will hold to deposit all the
surplus cash in it to safely & then let this
amount go if care keeping in a secure bank
in a small way if I speak of where I know to
his store. By requiring the banks to give
the heavy remittances that do not require
an issue any way increase the value of the
stock which only enables the banks to
have greater assurance to the public
who a little solvency. This enables them to
gain the greater concurrence to their ac-
cept which is a matter of the greatest
concern. But the deed which is still
more important is to issue the money
in the hands to all people in
the manner of the Banks with the
fasi the not only lower the Capital in
interest but both banks & real earn
can increase the amount of the capital of the ban-

d by the amount of the Capital of the Bank
in property. The money under this system the current thought that in
property on stocks in the real & to be done in an unequal to each
of the banks needed to the failure of the
Bank. I must go on to say much more
from the banks and the sales in manage
their funds & may be that a certain & free
it diverges the operations of a chance of
emergency belonging to the means of requiring
To make their defenses strong in the face of the attack, the President asked to see the map of the fortifications on the river. The President's Right Arm Division, under General Scott, was preparing to advance. The General asked for a list of the troops available to him. The President sent a message to General Scott, asking for a report on the troops available.

The President then addressed the troops, reassuring them of their strength and preparedness. He emphasized the importance of unity and discipline in the face of the forthcoming battle. The troops listened attentively, ready to follow the President's lead.

The President concluded his address with a call to arms, urging the troops to hold fast and fight with all their might. The troops responded with a resounding cheer, ready to defend their country. The President returned to his seat, satisfied with the reaction of the troops.

The President then turned to the matter of the fortifications. He asked for a detailed report on the state of the fortifications and the progress of the construction. The General replied that the work was progressing well, but more resources were needed to complete it.

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Dr. H. Caldwell
Greensboro, North Carolina
Dec. 17, 1860

Suggestion respecting the position in regard to banking

[Further text not legible]
Ottawa, Dec. 17th, 1860.

Dear Sir,

Will you be so kind as to send me your own & other speeches whenever they are delivered or published. Though defeated, I still believe you to be the firm friend of the Union and the people & look to your future course in the critical state of the country with great interest.

Direct to Ottawa, Ill.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

William H. Salkins.
Mr. Wm. Calhoun
Ottawa, Illinois
Decr. 17, 1862

Speeches—
Paola, Lykins Co., Kansas
Hon. S. A. Douglas, Dec. 17/60

Sir, we are desirous of some good Democratic Document will you be so kind as to forward us some occurring and we will obliges you.

A. Raymer  P. Potts
D. Miller  J. Young
H. E. Wheeler  J. E. Sturley
F. A. Hicks  J. Morgan
J. Sims  Wm. Dale
A. R. Holder  S. W. Dale
J. N. Holder
J. H. Nalley

NB. You will pardon me for thus troubling you. The Delegate to Congress from this Territory is
a Black Republican and

respectfully,

S. A. Douglas

Paola

Lykes Co.

Kansas
George M. Dale
Paris, Lykins Co. Kansas
Decr 17, 1860

Speeches.

Speech of 3d July
1861. Sent each
Chicago December 17th 1860
Office General Superintendence
of Lake Harbor Works.

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

Dear Sir:

May I have the boldness to ask you to send me when printed the President’s message and accompanying documents, sent to this session of both houses of Congress and such other documents as is possible for you to send me. I have much use for them and apply to you on the advice of Colonel Graham, the Deputy Engineer of the works. Hoping it may be possible for you to comply with my request I remain

Very respectfully,
Your Obdt. Servt.

C.J. Denton
E. B. Dunton
Chicago, Illinois
Dec. 17, 1860

Respectfully yours and as accompanying documents.
Dec. 17, 1860

Hon. Nat. Douglas
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Could there not be a compromise made of this slavery question on some such terms as the following:

After a direct tax of 5 or 7½ on each $500 of taxable property of each State for a term of twenty years, the entire money so collected to be applied in the purchase of such slaves as could be had at fair price—selecting only those of sound body and sound mind, and not under 30 or over 30 years of age. The slaves thus purchased, or otherwise procured, to be colonized in some climate applicable to their nature—being the responsibility of the Government. Shipping as can be spared, for their transportation. All children born of slave parents after the year 1810, to be free.

As an instrument to the South to face this system of emancipation, relieve each State of the tax so soon as they become free. Make each State thereby admitted to the Union subject to this arrangement.

Robert South, and private donation to aid in the work.

I pray you accept the idea that I have long thought practicable as a peaceful adjustment of our only National Change.

Trusting the once of our national existence is not to come as anyone indicates.

Very, most respectfully,

[Signature]

Lieutenant Ind. Dec. 17, 1860
S. E. R. Verk
Terre Haute, Indiana
Decr 17, 1850
Plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in
Memphis, Indiana, Oct. 17th 1860

Dear Sir,—

I address you at this momentous crisis neither to flatter or dictate. It is enough for introduction for me to say that your triumphs have been celebrated with as much pleasure as if they had been my own victories, your defeat deplored as much as if it had been my own. I purpose to speak of matters that concern the whole country, not individuals. I feel the Spirit of State sinking under me, yet have an abiding faith in your ability to avert so dreadful a catastrophe. It rests in the justness of the principles you have made so many sacrifices to sustain, and which, let me urge you to stand firmly by, as the foundation of our safety, as Nation.

I have seen various speculations for allaying the bitter strife between Southern and Northern agitation. None of them, however, displace of the Territorial Question to the satisfaction of the people. This seems to be something wanting in the primary object, organization unfounded for —
It seems to me that, upon the one hand but a hundred or two, or even a thousand or so, of inhabitants in a territory, in contrast to giving them a provincial legislature, which is such a great step back to so many, if they could secure authority under the Constitution, to call a Congress among themselves and have the wants of merely adopting the laws of some one of the States, as parts thereof, for their government and such laws remain in force till they have a population of 50000, are in fact, and then give them a legislature, subject at any rate, it would perhaps leave the electorate of People's Sovereignty more acceptable to the opposition. After making a Council or assembling a committee to notify those who have not been notified by the former notice, it would be wise to unite and with the consent of the Senators, the President would have a recess of between a member of Congress from the State of Wyoming and the President, as a natural result, a recess for the President, who would resign to see the Constitution from the State of Wyoming. In all I have to say, it is inexplicable to the Constitution.

Since 1830, to about a year ago, I have been committed to putting the letter on the question. But to the very smallest, every heart that can possibly accept the letter, to the very smallest, some letter, as a matter of the President, and would resign to see the Constitution from the State of Wyoming. In all I have to say, it is inexplicable to the Constitution.

Since 1830, to about a year ago, I have been committed to putting the letter on the question. But to the very smallest, every heart that can possibly accept the letter, to the very smallest, some letter, as a matter of the President, and would resign to see the Constitution from the State of Wyoming. In all I have to say, it is inexplicable to the Constitution.
I have no axe to grind as is often the case with absent persons addressing the great Statesmen of our country. I write from the honest conviction of patriotic duty, which now presses heavy upon every lover of her glorious government. I am now residing at my old home in Indiana. The Honorable Bright resides where it moves in this country. He has not been burdened political friends in his course. I have the mighty to follow. With assurance of the highest regard I am very truly your devoted friend.

James M.ewan,


James Mc. Owen,

Memphis, Tenn.

Supplies to the settlement of the

Dec. 17, 1862

Inverness plantation, etc.
Baltimore Dec, 17, 1860

Hon. S. J. Douglas
U. S. Senate

My Dear Sir,

A number of merchants of this city desiring to hear you address the Senate upon the impending crisis have requested me to write you, in order to ascertain the time you will deliver your speech. You will therefore please inform me (provided it is best for the country with your ideas of propriety) with highest regards to your esteemed lady.

I have the honor to remain, your truly,

M. J. Gosnell

Box 1207
Mr. T. Cosnell
Balfe Decr 17, 1860

History to know the
day when Mr. Douglas
will appear in the Senate,
as some of the Bakkers
chants wish to hear him.
December 17, 1860

Dear Sir,

Failing as every son of a continental soldier ought to in respect to the domestic relations of our beloved country, I thought I would drop a line or two to one who feels I think as I do on the subject.

As I have not seen anything on the subject, I would just suggest to you if there is not some article in the Constitution, that Mr. Darsey could be impeached. I think the framers of the Constitution meant that if a President elected by the Democrats of this nation if he is guilty of breaking up the party should be impeached. If the Constitution is amended I wish you would have it inserted.

I am sir very respectfully your obedient servant,

Isaac Hitchcock

Please send me your speeches and also to my friend P. Keating. Grand Jury. Also to Hay Somerset Map.
Isaac Hitchcock
West Troy, Albany Co. N.Y.
Oct. 14, 1860

Buchanan should be impeached — he said so.
A statute has been deemed appropriate to the occasion of State Laws for repealing all the existing enactments which interfere with delivering up of fugitives from labor. This statute would provide indemnity for the owners who may lose their slaves by their escape into states where slavery is not a system, and who may be unable to recover them. Such a statute has been prepared by Robert Hare Esquire, and submitted to my inspection. It is drawn with much care, is clearly expressed, provides for all necessary purposes, and is well calculated to meet the objects which it purports to have in view.

It is worthy of support, and the passage of it may in my humble estimation be attended by happy results.

I. B. Ingerell

Philadelphia, December 17, 1860.
J. R. Ingersoll
Phila. Decr. 17/60

Recommend a statute
Drawn up by R. Ware Ray,
in regard to the execution
of the Fugitive Slave Law.
Dear S. A. Douglas,

I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to address you in this letter. It is a matter of great concern that I have been unable to attend the upcoming event, for reasons that I trust are well understood. However, your steadfast support and the strong bond we share have always been a source of comfort and encouragement.

You have been associated with the peculiar institution of slavery, as I am, and beside me, I am personally and in my own right a slaveholder. My children are living proof that growing upon slave soil, and all that I have is in Mississippi. Nevertheless, in light of all my interests in the continuance of the institution, it must be met and faced, and by the wise men of this generation, or it will dissolve itself by the exclusion of the black race and my posterity from the land. It is a mighty question of a conflict of races. Nature, God, has made the Negro and the white man distinct races of people and they cannot amalgamate, live on terms of equality, nor can the white race be secure except in the entire subjection of the black.

The black race now number over four million, and...
in left them. The address to the master and each several million by natural increase. What capacity will the band be properly be treated in the presence of time and in the combination a short time, then the white race will have to abandon the land to the black. It is no less a question whether the land shall be held and enjoyed by the black or black and white.

To retain the land for the use and enjoyment of the white race the question of freedom must be distinctly settled and the general question that demand it must be answered. It is not only the prime cause of our purely sectional difficulties, but it is even apprehended by a difficulty in the center and state where it prevails, by acting national cause that will be mightier than all others.

Our best hopes, our interests, have been to secure all these. The philosophy upon this subject and the framing is the principle of inalienable rights. Freedom as a natural right may be secured by a wise constitution, but in a constitutional state it must exist along with the dangerous of the omission. The spread of it can extend territory but little, and deprives the comfort of living to the supply of our own power. It is working the food laws of the African race permanently on the continent to protect the ownership of the land with our own race. The African race has the advantage in this respect of a singly. Becoming instead of our own race to become and establish its foot hold in the system of other color. The relation of master and slave seems the best and only tenable relation while the two remain together, but it cannot always last, and the

...
slavery, and by the South in rescuing the land from the 
ofican race, and preserving it for their own and their 
posterity hereafter. The census returns furnish the arguments 
for both sides, and the perpetuation of sufficient number of 
breeding women to keep the African race within bounds. 
The only policy, Deborah of the Cotton States, doomed them 
to the African race to the ultimate extinction of the posterity 
of the decades. They decreed but to perpetuate slavery and 
perpetuation of it, with its natural increase. Eventually 
banish their own posterity from the decaying country.

This is the saddest picture that can be drawn, and 
even my own heart is grieved for it is a true one.

I know that you will do everything you can to heal the 
Breath and preserve the federation of the people by the 
perpetuation of the Union under the Constitution, and 
as an humble individual deeply interested I want to 
thank you and all others who cooperate with you for this 
end.

If you can favor me by sending speeches endorsing 
the leading views upon the sectional difficulties, I shall 
be very grateful.

Very truly,

R. W. Herndon

1848, Philadelphia
Shrewsbury York Co. Pa
Dec. 17. 1840
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
When you was in Shrewsbury I was intent to
You by loo packer I did all for Your
Election I could I am almost Three score
Have a family and soon I have testament
By sum of my friends will You have the
Goodness to Secur a situation as messenger
In sum of the Department Mr. Bigler
Mont do anything for me perhaps I can
Pay him sum day I helped to elect it
Hon. Simon Cameron and thus forget
Past service he has treated me very bad
I am and always was a democrat I So for
The union and will do anything for this
Sum I can eney situation that will say
If You will take the trouble upon you
Your obedrant servant

Wm. McAlee
Mr. McCabe
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Dec. 17, 1860

Old room, and want a situation as messenger, &c.
Men threaten us.
Dec 17th, 1860

Senator, S. A. Douglas

In the course of my present tour for addressing you this letter, but our country is so menaced and divided that I fear the real never to recover her former position, and I fear that the man who to me it seems has ever been a friend to the North — the South and all sections of this broad land from your earliest account into political life up to the present time, may now in this dark hour contribute your worth to the restoration of peace and quiet over the land of to which America, I proceed. Is there no help in Kilauea, no physician there? That can be brought to bear after this opening spirit revolution by any act of the time, I take to, and also trust that you can yet as a faithful partisan on the war ports of liberty.

For this you have prepared your large popular vote, first in the cause of just closure, almost, or quite equal to that
given to it & Breachings placed together, I trust you will take advantage of this fact and if not the breach in state of the 4th of the breach &
impassions upon Southern rights, as we do
from out by Breachings etc. etc. in the
unwarp, have still desire to you like our
conorative bitterness of the month, Tho of
abolition cars & U. S. cars it has
Triumphed, I trust that you now after
the aim of battle has passed away may
try and pour out of here after the
brother waters, as a U. S. citizen and
with the athe of a so large a num
ber of American Citizens pitting upon your
part Concurat, I trust you may are
be up to us as Clay & Webster was in
this any
I fondly believe that no other man
could have made as successful a bid
as you have, under the circumstances
of the nation & the plans to alien &
human nature is such that in close encoun
ters we for get foreign friends and rally
under national banners.
Could our union be preserved, after
saving the Union once all more harmonious
on things that the cause & of
Slavery will pay away, and Northern
people learn to see it as a good
effect upon the prosperity of our country
But if Mr. Abraham & Mr. Lincoln
operate as our presidents are Contrivences
and here often than in a Northern U. S. &
A Southern U. S. I shall never or grant of having
bitter for them are equal to any in his party
and with a party that has fought most
political battles, gained most victories
than any other party on the American continent
should you make a speech upon the
June of this day during the winter
I would be pleased if you would
have me a copy of any Documents
received by your humble servant from
you will be thankfully received
Our Governor will not convene the
Legislature, nor Houston has frequently been
right when all Texas was wrong I trust
he paint a acts are for the welsh shapings
of Texas and the Union.
Wishing all the storm shaft away for
away & that the sun may help our German
lands, pray in the Christian Science Acts etc.
and that you may again paint our pictures
though I am still Republic of The as
Schuchert et myself your (name is hidden)
Orlando McFarland
Kentoum, Texas,
Dec. 17, 1860

Political. No. The
country looks to Judge
D. to save it. Yes.
Chicago Dec 17, 1860

Honor A. Douglas
Washington City

Ag

If a man can
be pleased with anything relating to this vile sectional controversy, I must say I am so with the telegraphic announcement that you will not make a coercion speech. If we cannot maintain the integrity of the Union without, we cannot with force — and with it we can't will most assuredly divide and destroy. If God forbid that we should ever draw the sword.
I know that no good can result from it. This bond is one of love, not of force. Congress can palliate, but cannot settle this controversy. Nothing but a convention of the whole nation ever can. And if a convention, there must be concessions, compromise.

You will excuse these suggestions - by one of your constituents. I believe they are the unanimous sentiment of all.
Walter R. Scott
Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 17, 1860

To Coxe's, Va.

I am happy to hear from you. It is a great comfort to know you are well and that you are in good spirits. The...
Dear Sir,

The telegraph brings us various rumors concerning your speech which, doubtless you will make this week. The Republicans, true to their instincts, are endeavoring to damage you by their fulsome praise. I do not understand or believe that you intend to make the speech they predict. The Democracy are for the Union, and are in favor of giving to the South all the rights they are entitled to by virtue of the Constitution. They are prepared to go further, and to amend the Constitution in the manner provided for in the Constitution, and give make those rights which now exist more clearly defined and more securely protected. But this must be done in the Union. They should not secede. The Union must be preserved.
There is a wide spread defection from the proper principle. The thousands upon thousands are actually opposed to any force being employed to subjugate the seceding states. Civil war is horrible to contemplate, and the feeling is, that if the South must go, let them go in peace.

My own opinion is, that if the South secedes in earnest it will be a popular task to subjugate them, particularly with such an unyielding creature as Lincoln who will not budge the popular confidence or respect to back him. If the secession and disunion could be arrested by force then I would be in that course, but under Buchanan or Lincoln it is not possible. I have written this much to give you an idea of the popular feeling among the Democracy, knowing that you will excuse me for so doing, when you know that I only wish to see you continue to enjoy their confidence.

On Sunday Sept I commence my new paper, and expect that I am bound by contract not to touch upon politics. Therefore will be helpless to aid you in the dreadful struggle that is to take place. So far as I can do consistently you know that I will do so.

The Times is against our side in this controversy.

Put me on your list for books, documents &c.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
I. W. Sheahan
Chicago, Dec. 17, 1860

The constitutional right of the South to secede should be
granted, and if the Southern states determined to go
off, coercion would be useless and impossible.

Speeches.
THE CHICAGO POST.

1860?

On the twenty-third day of December, inst., there will be issued the first number of a Daily Newspaper in this city, to be called the

CHICAGO POST.

The Post will be a first class Commercial, Literary and Local Newspaper, devoted mainly to the defence of the best interests of Chicago and of the Northwest. It will not be a political paper—and therefore, will not be the mere organ of any political organization. It will be bold and fearless in all things, caring for neither men nor parties, and will pursue an independent course, having in view always the right, and the interests of Chicago.

The Post will be a local newspaper, sparing no labor or expense in the publication of news, and, in this particular, will have the aid of friends in all parts of the State and Country.

The Post will be issued on a handsome and convenient sized sheet, and printed on new type cast expressly for printing the paper.

The Post will be under the general editorial charge and control of

JAMES W. SHEAHAN,

The founder and for six years Editor of the late Chicago Times. He will be aided by gentlemen of well known editorial ability and experience.

TERMS.—The Daily Post will be delivered in the city at ten cents per week, payable to the carriers, or five dollars per annum, payable in advance. It will be sent by mail for five dollars a year. There will also be issued a Weekly Paper, containing all the important matter of the Daily, to be called the "Dollar Post," which will be sent by mail for one dollar a year. The Post will be conducted on an exclusively cash system, and as the rates are low, the public will appreciate the necessity for advance payments. News Agents can have the Daily Post at $1.20 per hundred. The carriers will canvass the several wards for subscriptions during the ensuing weeks. Orders for the paper can be left at the office of the Post, 82 Dearborn Street, or sent to Box 1915, Post Office.

As the Post will have a very large circulation from its first issue, advertisers are requested to hand in their favors immediately.

All letters to be addressed to

JAMES W. SHEAHAN,
Editor Chicago Post.

A large, new and complete Job Printing Office has been purchased and fitted up by the Publishers of the Post, to be called the

CHICAGO POST JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Having every facility for executing all kinds of Job Printing, Blanks, Cards, etc., etc. Particular provision has been made for

RAIL ROAD PRINTING,

The utmost care will be taken with legal printing of all kinds, particularly in getting up briefs, abstracts, etc., with neatness, accuracy and rapidity.

Address

CHICAGO POST JOB OFFICE,
82 Dearborn Street.
Osage City, Dec 17th, 1861

Dear Mr. Douglas,

Washington

Sir,

I take the liberty of proposing on your valuable time to call your attention to a measure which soon at this gloomy period in our country’s history, as soon as it shall be possible, demands the consideration of Congress. I will premise by saying that I am an old Illinois Senator, and have been a supporter of your views and principles. Since I believe that a man of liberty is in duty calling upon you without hesitation. The measure I allude to is a recent Bankrupt Act of such a character as to the public to both declare and refuse. While the former can be adhered to on delivering up his property, that such an act is needed I think to no one can deny. The power of by and for to be lent to many of our moral
Subjunctive encouraging mine in hope's
bankruptcy from which & it will take
these year & wrong only help in than
standard others. Not the loss of the
of such men in the common of our
County is delirium to the best interest
of learning in those papers. I think
therefore that if there are your mine let
you will find time tested your end
substitute duties to call the attention of
Oregon to this matter to get a bill
through which in your judgment shall
be both calculated to accomplish its
object desired

Very Truly yours &c. M. J. Sibley
J. A. Sibley
Oswego, New York
Dec. 19, 1860

An Illinoisan — to
ask to have a “Bankrupt
Act” passed by Congress.
New York 17th Dec. 1861

J. A. Douglas Esq.,

Dear Sir,

I was not invited to the Father meeting on Saturday, but feeling a deep interest in the subject considered the call for me as well as other old merchants.

The meeting was held in a room 18 x 50, perhaps 16 x 50, and was well filled by respectable men. Many of them old merchant, with a good view of old politician.

You no doubt have read the speeches which are fairly reported. Mr. Ransom was much excited and apparently alarmed making himself up to the "Civil War" point at that moment among a confused noise of applause & disappointment. I exclaimed "let it come" audibly. It brought strongly to their feet demanding to know the person. I explained that I did not desire Civil War, but that I meant that necessity would certainly force me to my sword that I did not want the truth to think we were acting through any fear of that, we were not coward.
The universal belief here is, that a war of open formidable Coercion must follow unless I have been present. Buchanan came as much to the south and I have been present. Buchanan came as much to the south, and the impression was that this meeting would add up as a sort of manifestation of public opinion, probably dictated by some influential persons south. That if certain prayers came from the north to the south, that Georgia would decline in sympathy with South Carolina, and the prayers of this committee of three would be listened to and a compromise made between the Union and the Union preserved.

Well, I hope it may be so. I cannot be made to believe there can be any pacific solution. The whole of the city and state will go on for a 7 year fight, before they will yield to a breach of this union.

At that meeting, worthy of it, I saw a man in humble position and the south sustained, in case of humble position, and the south sustained, in case of humble position, deeply alarmed and afraid to offend the breaker, up of this union. for the sake of the Union. But if others feel as I felt, they would tell all traitors that a bloody war alone will seal their accession and I doubt not that that was the feeling of many present at this for the sake of peace. The loss of the Union. That intense feeling was suppressed.

Gage does not represent the union of the Republicans, not at all. He & Buchanan seem to be quite contrary. The report this day is, that the whole of the Southern states are as good as gone.

Of the Western States, with New York & Pennsylvania would embrace my understand but greatly tell the South our intentions. They do full justice to the South by passing them over more than their right. They would be disposed to remain in the union and not cause us to be the laughing stock of the world. Royall, Dec. 19th.

A. W. Bliss.

I have the pleasure of meeting you at dinner after the other meeting at any time in a company with 10. C. Plato. E.
A. W. Scipes
New York, Dec. 17, 1860

an account of the Bathers' meeting in N. Y.

The weather is good
for seven years was to
measure the time, &c.