Richmond
Decem. 21/60

Honor S. A. Douglas,

My dear Sir,

I was delighted to see from Mr. G. Herold that you would not make the location sheet. I have taken the liberty to write to you, that we have renewed no answer. I hope this does not intend. Thank you and you now depend on your own man that of any man in the Union.

May I not beg you to make a speech against location? Our is a government of moral affinities. No your can maintain a. Then to get here a conclusion is followed. Exclue the reasoning liberty. I write as I feel and as you

S. D. Gilmer
J. R. Gilmor
Richmond, Va.
Dec. 21, 1868
No answer to his letters.
Wants Judge D. to make a speech against Co-Adam.
New York, December 21, 1860

Rev. Stephen A. Douglas, Sir,

No public man lives in this country, whom I honor so much as I do yourself, both for the breadth and sagacity of your views as for the unwavering firmness with which you have at all times maintained them. My admiration for you perhaps may be some excuse for preparing the following request. I am unable to obtain except through this application the following speeches delivered during your congressional career:

January 6, 1845 - Annexation of Texas
May 13, 1846 - Army Appropriations
July 30, 1848 - Ten Regiment Bill
March 13+14/50 - Compromise Measures
Oct 23/50 - " " (at Chicago)
Jan 30/54 - Kansas W. Bill
June 9/58 - British Aggression
Jan 23/60 - Invasion of States
Feb 29/60 - Wyandot Constitution

If, without disadvancing yourself,
you could send me copies of the above
or as many as you will, you
will greatly oblige a supporter
of yours in your last contest
and intends to be the same in the
future.

Yours respectfully
W. Henry R. Douglass
Louisville Dec 21 1860

Dear Sir,

Will you oblige me by furnishing me with a copy of Secretaries' Report in document form after it is published? I would also very much like to have a comparison of figures when printed.

The drift toward secession is very rapid in its progress. If something is not done soon to check up the Cotton States, either in their secession plan or some other there will be no chance to save us. Kentucky in the interior is fast making up her mind to go with a Southern Confederacy. Many who do not like to confess it, may say differently; but I see the evidence too plainly to be mistaken. Your many friends out here are much pleased to learn that you did not intend to make a Coercion Speech. That you left for the radical Republicans and the second Jackson, who now displays such unbounded courage in attacking the South, was too cowardly to sustain you; when it might have done some good. Regard to Mrs. Douglas. Yours truly,

Robert Duncan
Josephine, Dec 14, 1861

Hon. H. C. Douglass, Charleston,

In these like those all true patriots feel it their duty to work to save their country from ruin and civil war. Although States may be allowed to secede peaceably, I cannot close my mind to the fact that a deep and bitter hatred will still exist between the extremes of both sections and that from this source will grievances arise that will sooner or later cause war between the different powers. It becomes the duty of all true lovers of their country to use all honorable means to restore peace, confidence, and brotherly love throughout the nation.

With this motion, I beg leave to submit to you a few propositions that ought, in my opinion, to be offered by the North and prove satisfactory to the South. First, let it be established by law that all territories belonging to the general government shall be equally free to citizens of all the states and that those persons, who
When emigrating to any such territory, shall any of their persons as slaves, be held as slaves in the State from which said persons emigrated; shall be protected in the right to retain such persons as the slaves within any territory of the United States, while the same remains a territory.

Be it enacted, That no territory shall be allowed to call a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution with view of becoming a state, until it has been ascertained by an census ordered by congress, that such territory has 10,000 inhabitants exclusive of negroes.

Third. When it shall have been ascertained by actual census that any territory has 10,000 inhabitants exclusive of negroes and Indians, it shall be the duty of the legislature of such territory to call a convention, by an election of the people to frame a constitution with the view of creating such territory into a state. It shall be binding upon said convention to incorporate all duties in the constitution they frame, legalizing the holding of negroes as slaves in the proposed state, and in submitting the constitution to the people for ratification, they shall be required to vote upon those articles separately, having written or printed upon their ballot, for slavery, against Mr. Blenner, and if there be a majority of the votes cast for Blenner, then the President of the United States shall by proclamation declare such territory a State of the union, with the constitution as adopted by the people, and if a majority of the votes cast are for the contrary, then the President shall declare such territory as State of the union, with the constitution as ratified by the people.

Fourth. Any person held as a slave in one state, and escaping into another state, the Marshal of the United States and their deputies, shall have power to pursue such person a slave, and all officers or persons wherever found within the limits of the United States. When any officer has made such seizure, he shall immediately deliver his prisoner to the sheriff of the county in which arrest was made, and be obligated upon such sheriff to receive such person or persons from such officer, and safely keep such prisoners until recognized from his custody by the United States attorney. It shall be the duty of the person claiming such slave, or the attorney, to appear before the officers, and to prove the title to the persons held in custody, and of such title.
proven, the court shall order the sheriff to deliver the prisoners to their owners or his attorney. If after such delivery, any of the prisoners they shall by any means be taken from the parties having them in charge, the court in which interference was permitted shall pay to the owners of such persons the sum of $1,500 for each person so taken. And if through the neglect of the sheriff or from any other cause, such persons are permitted escaped before the fact or during trial or if the claimant's right is established, before they are delivered to the claimant, then the county shall be liable as above. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of Court where such trial occurs, shall make out a bill of all the expenses incurred in the prosecution of such trial and forward the same to the treasurer of the state from which such prisoners were alleged to have escaped, and the treasurer of such state shall pay to the county in which such trial was made, the amount of the expenses incurred.

Gentlemen:

Fifth. Any person holding slaves while traveling in non-slave holding states, may carry with him his servants, and the fact of his bringing them into a non-slave holding state, shall not make them free; unless such person remain for more than ninety days in such state. Nor shall any servant bring any slave
other than house servants into a non-slave holding State, and retain them there, after the First
Death, O should there be a concurrence of the States called to amend the Constitu-
tion and let their provisions form a part of the Constitution,

For my own part, I cannot see why the South should not be satisfied with this, and it contains nothing that I, a republican am not willing to grant. It gives all their rights and compromises the honor of none. If I have been pre-
suming in offering my views to a senate of that character, attribute it to my love for our country, and believe me

Yours truly, J. G. Clark.
J. H. Clark
St. Joseph, Missouri
Dec. 21, 1860

Proposing a plan for a compromise. Etc.
Chambersburg, Pa,

Dec 21 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas

My Dear Sir,

I have every reason to believe that you are for the Union intact. Continue so. Our Union was gained at immense sacrifice and should not be cast to the winds as a bubble. I look to you as one of its defenders. Do not permit personal friendships or aspirations to cloud your wisdom in giving your whole energies for your country united and invincible.

These lines are from one who heard the eloquent words of Gen. Todd, declaring you the nominee of the Democratic Party for President, and who called upon Providence to spare you life for the great duties which He has blessed you to undertake for you.

The success of the people was otherwise. Yet be faithful, earnest, and true to the Union.

I am, etc.,

Your Friend

W. S. Cook
W. B. Cook
Chambersburg, Pa.
Dec 21, 1860

Hopes Judge D. will remain the union intact —

x
Tremont Dec 21st 1860

Hon Ste. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Any public papers you may have for distribution sent to my address would be received as a favor.

Yours Respectfully, 

As T. Davis

Tremont Bazemore Co. Inl

PS Any doc sent to my friend MW Gowdy same to be favorably received As T D
Aquila J. Davis

Kemont, Tazewell Co., Illinois.

Dec. 21, 1860

Public doct.
Baltimore American.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1860.

THE NEWS.

In the United States Senate yesterday Vice President Breckinridge announced the Special Committee of Thirteen on the State of the Union.—Mrs. Powell, of Kentucky, as the mover of the resolution, is Chairman, with Mr. Crittenden, of the same State, as second on the Committee. Senators Hunter, Douglas, Seward, Bigler, Toombs and Wade are also on the Committee. Senator Davis, of Mississippi, was also appointed but excused by the Senate at his own request. Senator Pugh, of Ohio, objects in behalf of compromise and in support of Senator Crittenden's plan. In the course of an incidental debate on an adjournment for the holidays, Mr. Douglas opposed the adjournment and remarked that "he saw hope for the Union." The motion for a recess was not pressed.

Baltimore Dec. 21, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Hon. Dear Sir,

I am no politician but I cannot resist the promptings of Heart, to thank the God of our Fathers for the above utterance. It gives me hope and joy. May the Most High help you, and all that are in Authority to secure the realization of your hope.

I am no politician. My mission lies in another sphere as I think higher a holier. But I love our country, our whole country with a love no tongue can tell. I trust this love of country is sufficient apology for this expression of my heart of hearts.

Your Obedient Servant,

S. Quitman
S. Patton
Balke Dec 21, 1860
Complimentary &c.
Marine Biddleford 21st Dec 1861

If you consider this communication an intrusion, please impute it to my ignorance and grant me pardon, on that score if no other. But permit me to come in the name of Heaven to entreat you as you and we have cause to value your influence henceforth not to give in your adhesion to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

The Union upon an "Equal Right" policy forever joined with the highest respect and esteem.

Yours truly, S. A. Douglas
Washington City, D. C.
Elias Harring
Bedford, Maine
Dec. 21, 1860

Urge Judge D. not to vote for the "Compromise Law."
Law Department, City of New York.
Office of the Attorney to the Corporation.

No. 32 & 34 Nassau Street Dec 21 1860

Am. S. A. Douglass-

My husband,

I enclose the letter from Mr. G. M. Mcllhiney of Columbus, Ga. (Address: Mr. G. M. McIlhiney, Columbus, Ga.) I earnestly wish you may read it. It contains information of policy bearing upon the present crisis. My brother, Mr. G. M. Mcllhiney, you are to advise me at liberty to regard as you like. The idea occurs to me as both per-

- tergall & politie.

- Thank you. Know the writer, but if not, I may
Say that he is one of the nearest men of the Smith interests as well as in influence to me if you please. He shall have the name of the author of the letter and I reserve the letter till I see you in Washington. If I have the honor of your visit I shall be glad to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

John Smith
I. Ogden Hunt
New York, Dec. 24, 60

Enclosing letter from
Columbus, Ga., for the
 Hamas of Judge D.
Columbia, Tennessee, Dec. 21st, 1860

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

Dear Sir,

I wish you would send some speeches of Senator Jackson of Douglas Hall. I would be pleased to have the Hon. A. H. Stephens speeches of late that he delivered in Georgia and for Young John Brown's if I could get them and others that of the Senate and others that will instruct me on the crisis. And you will I hope have one to the Union speech of late that you made a Union speech it surprised a great many of the Yankees Democrats here. I told some of them that you was never no other way but for the Union and wanted to give that you could have elected President of these United States. We could not have been all these black clouds that now darken the horizon. But I would say to you to hold on to the Union. I am your sincere and devoted,

R. A. McCord

Hon. S. A. Douglas
R. O. McDonald
Columbia, Tennessee
Dec. 21, 1860

Union man—want
speakers.
Lynn, Mass Dec 21st 1866

H. I. A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

We live in the midst of perilous times. I think the best thing that could have been done for the County would be to send a delegation of old women, armed with the pieces of Ruffa draper to clout the Buchanan, Double and Bipolice and to join them in his posterns with a thunder instead of a draper pin for he has evidently got the Lowell complaint and when he retires to Lancaster County to the shades of private life he should have written over his door - "What misfortune can happen to that man who has already followed at the expense of his own reputation."

There are the two main pillars of the Temple 3 had Iaman upset the fabric.

PS I am anxious to say I voted for him in 1866

Joshua C. Cleen
Joshua C. Oliver
Lynn, Mass.
Dec. 21, 1860

Not very complimentary
to Pres. Buchanan.
Wheeling, Dec. 21, 1860

Dear Sir:

You will oblige me very much by sending me a copy of your speech on the issues of the day, when you deliver it.

Virginios all right for the Union.

With great respect,
Your obt servt

Wm. H. Ortoby
Wheeling, Va
Mr. H. Oetady

Killing, Va.
Dec. 21, 1860

[Signature]
Boston, Dec. 21, 1860

Sir: She means all mean New England hands which you will stand by your free proposition— it is better brave brittle heads—

We are almost prepared to say that the North may be safely left to take care of themselves, and that when they contain a population which, under the census, entitles them to a representative in Congress, they may come into the Union with State governments of their own framing, provided, of course, that they conform to the constitution of the United States. This, in view of the surroundings of the Territory belonging to the republic: in view of the fact that for four years at least, freedom will have fair play, and in view, also, of two other elements of emancipation and the census—this, we say, almost constrains us to believe that we may now consider the future of the Territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those who are to inhabit them. Or if this is inadmissible, there is another, which contemplates a division of the remaining territory of the United States, as in 1850, when the Missouri Compromise line was established. To this we shall be told that the compact was violated, and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be so again, but not in our generation or the next, nor indeed until the lessons of the last six years have been forgotten.

As Senator Seward had been in Albany three days when this article was published by Mr. Weed, it is probable that it has his concurrence. It seems to us, however, like an abandonment of the whole Republican ground, and going down upon the earth, as the water goes down upon the land. Some men, however, are of the opinion that the North had better not lose this chance of gaining more land. We do not think so, and we hope that those who advise the abandonment of the Missouri Compromise line are mistaken. It seems to us that the North has no ground for ceding to the South a single inch of the territory between the 36° 30' and the Missouri River.

This is the real position among the people—my principle and comrade will stand.

Your friend,

[Signature]
We are almost prepared to say that the Territories may be safely left to take care of themselves, and when they contain a population which, under the census, entitles them to a representative in Congress, they may come into the Union with State governments of their own framing, provided, of course, that they conform to the constitution of the United States. This, in view of the surroundings of the Territory belonging to the republic; in view of the fact that for four years, at least, freedom will have fair play, and in view, also, of two other elements of emigration and the census—this, we say, almost constrains us to believe that we may now confide the future of the Territories to the intelligence and patriotism of those who are to inhabit them. Or if this is inadmissible, there is another, which contemplates a division of the remaining territory of the United States, as in 1820, when the Missouri Compromise line was established. To this we shall be told that the compact was violated, and that the South cannot be trusted. Perhaps it would be so again, but not in our generation or the next, nor indeed until the lessons of the last six years have been forgotten."

As Senator Seward had been in Albany three days when this article was published by Mr. Weed, it is probable that it has his concurrence. It seems to us, however, like an abandonment of the whole Republican ground, and coming down upon the platform of Mr. Douglas and Eli Thayer. In truth, to the view of calm reasoning, such a compromise as this would confirm Mr. Webster’s much condemned seventh of March speech, in which he advocated the doctrine that the question might be safely left to the laws of climate, the influence of popular opinion, and the superior activity and facility possessed by the free States for emigration. If so, then all the subsequent agitation, ill temper, and deadly hostility of the sections, through which we have passed, have, to say the least, been wholly unnecessary.
Sol. Parsons

Boston, Dec. 21, 1866

Judge D.'s plan more popular than Crit.

-tenets, etc.
Lancaster City, Penna.

Dec. 21, 1860

Hon. H. A. Douglas, Jr.

Will you please send me Public Documents Speeched to when they are of any interest, that is if it does not interfere with your duties in helping to save the Union.

Res. S. Van R. Bode, Jr.
Francis Ruth Jr.
Lancaster City, Penna.
Dec 23, 1863

Sperches x doct.
Defiance Dec. December 21, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dr. Sir:

By telegraph from Washington yesterday, I see it stated, 'That you have decided to support the President's propositions for restoring the Missouri Compromise.' Allow me to say, don't you do it; sustain the Constitution and the Laws, and let no act of yours by word or deed, infringe upon the reserved rights of the whole people. Your defeat at the election will add new laurels to your brow, when the sober second thoughts of the people shall prevail.

Yours Respectfully

J. S. Drago
S. S. Uplice
Defiance, Ohio
Dec. 21, 1860

Regi. Judge S. not to
support Critianism amend-
ment, &c.

V
Marion Berryman N.Y. Dec 21 1860

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Will the Honorable

I take the liberty of stating to you a rough statement of facts from an observer who was unexpectedly surprised in thinking upon paper— one of the reasons of the North, who are strong in that the South should know their feeling and sentiments to-day.

Can the southern people expect the present legislature of the Northern States, who have placed in power at the full flood tide of Republican success, to wipe away the disagreeable blot upon our national honor placed there by their peculiarities of the same political opinion?— they should not hope for such a thing.

But the ebb tide has commenced which will carry that party out of power, when that issue shall be wrested by a storm of insurrection from the sovereignty of the land— an liberty destroy us.

Never was there so sudden a change in the current of political opinion as has been manifested at the North since the election.

If the people of the south could have seen in a comprehensive way all the wheels that were set in motion by the Republican party during the last year, whilst sectional men were divided and split, they would not wonder at the result. Young men who knew nothing of political affairs were induced to join Underwite Clubs by being promised with uniformity, money and excitement by the promise of future reward— by being told with the idea that the country had never seen such prosperity as would be permanently
established through the nation, a Republican President should be elected, so that the question that then agitated the country would be settled forever.

The people are restless—The Union like a flash of light entering a dark place has opened things they are waiting with anxious minds, and they're hearts for an opportunity to prove that they have been unjustly treated. If the Southern people bear the burden, because they are the people who are determined to stand by a wrong because they have been committed, they are ready to speak now, but the law stops them; this privilege except at certain seasons, they cannot remain, the Constitution they have made with their consent, until the legal term expires.

The election will be on the 2d election coast with the national majority, the people say to all national men in Washington, Mend by your post and the Cross that shall come to the Board of the Union forever. This is a question for the last two years of the administration for the last two years, he shall have left power.

Southern Men do you know of the north justice? Jury one percent of the Northern people to think for your rights at the late election, sixty percent more ready on the 2d day of December, long time now, you say this will have to give you the North, but you are the party of power, with many other they all agreed, we say a party at the north, they pronounced you. We are strong enough to say to you, further we mean to do your justice if national men will stand at their post—this is the court—and wait for the people.

John Henry
offender be responsible. Permitted once guarantee to end
other thousand.; new arms & supplies to protect the land of
our Country. Unless this number be reduced - only a
moment's notice of occupation.

With respect,

Your friend the Mayor;

Capt. Henry [unreadable]
Capt. Henry Breder
Rochester, New York
Dec. 21, 1865

I am a Union man. We, the
laws must be enforced, either
in Mass. or N.Y. Rochester
can't be ready to send
5,000 men, N.Y.
Haverhill N.H. Dec 23
Hon. G. A. Douglas
Dear Sir

The State is clouded with Black Republicanism. Democracy yet has some warm advocates. Are your views some heartily supported.

That we may be able to procure information which is impossible to procure from one source. I take the liberty to request you to add to your list a few names. That would be highly pleased. To occasionally receive from you. Sparkes co. documents which would at this time be of immense profit.

Sam P. Adams With sentiments of high esteem,
Your most considerate A. T. W. Wilson.
With your reply Sam P Adams
G. T. Hook
Sam'l. P. Adams
Harehill, New Hampshire,
Dec. 22d 1860

Speeches for himself,
& for [person's name omitted].
Salisbury Sargents Dec 3rd 1814
Hon J R Douglas

Dr Sir

To the pre

designated, your constituents, and fellow
Citizens of Illinois, desirous
of obtaining the documents of various
kinds equally distributed to the Mem-
bers of the respective branches of the Nation-
al Legislature, would request you to file
as above the same to the greatest benefi-
cence.

G. Whipple, Logan County,
and John Burns, have been flooding
this section with their fraudulent emenda-
tions, while the Democracy have received no
finances from their representatives.

Very Respectfully

L. Mc. Murphy

David Mc. Murphy

Eli Hearley
L. McMurphy
Saul McMurphy
Eli Martin
Salisbury, Sampson Co., NC
Dec 9, 1860

[Signature]
Boston, Dec. 22, 1860

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

Dear Sir,

It appears to be understood that you are disposed to succor in any possible manner for the present 
existence of slavery in any of the States, and that you will be 
ready to receive any plans for perpetuation 
calculated to produce peace and harmony 
between the States and to maintain the 
true principles of the Union. I have 
not the least doubt, however, that the 
people will be able to grant such 
and to you.

Consider them my Dewin's.

Whether some such an amendment 
as the following may not be made to 
the 4th Article of the Constitution, and be 
satisfactory to all parties, except the 
extreme abolitionists.
And in any Territory west of the Mississippi River, shall in habitant or acquirer (except for crimes) be allowed him to be present in the regular inhabitants thereof, and to determine whether such in habitant or acquirer shall reside, or any such determination shall be entered to obstruct any inviolate in perpetuity their existence as such Territory, or impair the exercise of any person in the laws of the common or foreign states, or any Territory, as well as by the Government of such Territory.

And when the President of the United States shall receive sufficient evidence that any Territory may have attained a population of one hundred thousand persons, and
Thank you have any desire to know the name of the writer I have some assurance you have been any a letter addressed to box 1575 Boston Post Office and enable you to ascertain such.
Putneyville Dec 22, 1860

To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Being one of those Democrats that held the office of Post Collector at the Port of Plattsburg Village in the District of Genesee that adhered to your nomination and was almost for no other reason, that being considered sufficient. I wish to ask a favor of your Hon. if consistent please transmit one a copy of the Book and College your humble servant, A.A. Cornwall.

Direct A.A. Cornwall
Putneyville
Wayne Co., N.Y.
a. a. cornwall
pultneyville, wayne co.
n. y. dec. 20° 1868
a copy of "blue book"
Dear Mr. S. H. Douglas,

Dec. 22, 1860

I want you to send me the proceedings of the present Congress with all its barings we get a life sketches here of what is going on but its not satisfactory to me I have bin watching salients for some time and this is what I have bin predicting for the last year when I saw the forces that Buckham was taking against you and the main cardinal principle promulgated.
I say. Ever the true American citizen, ever honest, and faithful, the citizens of this Union feel that if we get in to a family quarrel we will have the most serious time that has been known in America. For, if we get up a spirit we are not alone France is ready, England is ready, and if they join in, we are no longer a free republican. Stars and Stripes will fall and a King will be to claim over this vast land. Blessed Free land. The words of Thomas Jefferson is about.

 Came to fall.
 He well said that a dividing line threw this land would be the downfall of this government.

 Nothing more at present yours,
 July
 [Signature]

 J. H. Kitch
J. H. Fulbey
Sen. Illinois
Dec. 22, 1860

Political - want proceeding of Congress, etc.
Dear Sir,

After a further

inquiry into the opinion of those on the subject, I have come
to the impression that of the

two the preferable line is

the more acceptable. If they
are kindly and respectfully
debated the matter may
be cleared out of the

president's

I am with great respect,

Smithsonian

Saturday, May 22nd

Hon. S. A. Douglass

Smithsonian, Saturday May
Fort Smith, Ark.
Dec. 22nd, 1860

Hon. J.S. Douglas
Dr. Sir

I have been seventeen years since I had the pleasure of seeing you; then I was but a boy, but as my father, William McDonald, of Macoupin, Ill., was always your friend and from a degree of friendship you extended toward me while I was yet a boy, I feel at liberty to introduce myself to you in this manner, and having done so, I simply hope to say that I have ever admired your course as a Statesman in the late contest I did all for you that I could do, and although we met with defeat, I with all these feel confident you do not regard it as a test of your Popularity nor of the Doctrine as advocated by you in this country, the people now see that perfectionism is impracticable here while
Religious fanaticism prevailed in the northern States while you were ignored. But sir, as the result is so, you will occupy a proud position and we are proud of you and now the whole world is thrown into the present despicable condition. We are all anxiously looking to you for a peace-offering some sort. I measure that will restore peace again.

I doubt if mortal man can do it, you can. I have heard stories of men who believed the nation against you say to you they look for help in this large and lengthy, can you not do some thing to save the country from ruin? I beseech you put forth your resolute energies for the perpetuation of our Union. I feel a deep interest in this matter and I know you to be a national man. Possessing that desire of patriotism that should swell...
Stephen D. McDonald  
Fort Smith, Arkansas  
Dec 20th 1860

Friends & face alike
Cook to Judge D. to
Save the Union, Va.

Manuel D. McDonald

Sir,

The Author of the acclam'd Pamphlet...the...writ to you & call your attention to its...it has sent to you (without the Postscript) ten days ago...but it may...been thrown aside with the mass...of anonymous matter printed or written...which must daily be placed on your desk...to which it is impossible to pay...attention...I know this is the...case in other instances...to thereon...send you a duplicate in this...which I do with the same confidence...as my suggestions have the approbation of some of the best...and...and...in...Our Country.

I am much gratified by your declaration...that showing aside all recent...particular considerations...you are ready...devote yourself entirely to the preservation...of the Union...
and waft a spirit in the leaders of
the great parties to call that is
whether to the cause it.
I have moreover given the promise
to introduce into a series of measures
as in the future will take the whole
question of slavery out of Congress.
I humbly submit my proposals
as nearly covering the whole ground
and of practical use in the present state
of parties (public sentiment) so curing
everything the South ought to ask.

The first question is at present an unsubstantial cloud
full of stormy passions and loaded
perhaps with destructive fire
but as nothing would be lost in game
by any party of the House by the
settlement in any way it seems
that it would be wise to keep it
by of subrity in the present.
But that I would not concede
any thing to balance. On this
point I will not yield.

But you must surely admit the
questions of Negro citizenship
V right of voting for National Office
is a subject of the utmost impor-
tance to settle at once. The
Grand between Massachusetts
V South Carolina began in it is
the question of accepting the House
It was an exceedingly attempt
worse than any ordinary effort to
create the Slave, the public
opinion of the Negro’s claim to
equality in a Court held in S.
Caroline would have been more
dangerous even than the Brown
attempt.
The question of the Dist. X entered
Slave trade should be put before
the reach of petitioners.
My proposed modification of the
Fugitive Law, while it seems a
concurrence to the best would give
its great efficacy. I put an end to the hackneyed declaration.
about the right of jury trial.
The limitation of Presidential Policy on the P.D. I would particularly
Call your attention to, but
above all to the prohibition of
Presidential Election by General
Ticket—The Charge I suppose
would render a sectional Election
of President indefensible.
I will not further occupy you
attention than to assure you of
my heartly good wishes & prayers
in the success of your patriotic
efforts. You will excuse what I
say of Mr. Lincoln. I only speak
from his speeches. I deprecated
his success but you are in high	
Consideration,
J. Daniels Fisher
J. Francis Ticker
Phila. Dec. 22, 1860

Encloses pamphlet proposing plans for the settlement of sectional difficulties, etc.
Hamilton, C. Dec. 22nd. 1860

M'Vic. R. A. Douglas,

Sir,

I shall be glad at any time to receive from you a copy of public documents, and shall consider it a favor.

Yours Truly,

Alec. H. Hughes
Alex. C. Hughes
Hamilton, Ohio
December 22, 1860
Speeches VC.
Pittsburgh Dec. 29th 1860

Dear S.A. Douglas,

Dear Sir, I am by the Telegraph Newy you are going to do all in your power to save the Union, forgetting all that has been said or done in times past, that is as it should be, if all the Statesmen would do so we would soon be right.

I am one of the Common people, this strong hold of Republicans is but the mind of all others, the Republican party is done, the present troubles can not worse their time, the R. Party would not have a Majority this way in any state in the Union if the Election were to come off tomorrow, we have no hope the country can be restored yet.

Very Respectfully,

(S A) Kane
G. W. Kane
Pittsburgh, Dec. 25/61
The Rep. Party broken up
E. C.
Frederick Dec. 22/60.

To Hon. S.P. Douglass,

U.S. Senate, saying that you are appointed as the Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the cost of the different departments of the government, and the effect of the various systems of government. I am under the impression that you have made a plan of amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. which would in my humble opinion serve the very best of this difficulty appears to be the kind of conservative Southern men. I should have written to Mr. Pierce of this State, but because not the pleasure of personal acquaintance.

In my opinion, experience has shown, that the present mode of electing President and Vice-President of the U.S. is defective, radically. Of the following amongst many others reasons. 1st. The election has resulted in the election of a President and Vice-President by a small minority of the popular vote. 2nd. This vote is not sectional but upon sectional issues. These results are the deplorable. Can a change for the better be obtained?

If this feature, the possibility of electing a President by a minority, was necessary to conserve instead of perverting the government, it would be defensible, but when it is the effect of the system, is to undermine and to destroy, for he lies the irremovable conflict, the change becomes indifferent to the maintenance of our institutions. This is the revolt that must be evident. That the present mode of political forms a weak point in our system of government. If there sectionalism, worse damage, perhaps it will not officiate; but if sectionalism continues to use the same means and carry sectional election
John Lafford
Frederick A. Jr.
Dec 22, 1860

Preparing measures of
conciliation & co.
In aid of reception.
Hartford.
Dec. 22, 1860.

Dear Stephen A. Douglas,

I write without hesitation to address you the note I know your love and trust to place your name as every patriot is deeply and consequently painfully situated at the public court of this. Yet I hope that the President has recourse to this day, only that there is a sense of patriotism left in Congress to save the union from disgrace and dishonor.

I have you enclosed a published letter of mine. Will you please to and of you have time say what you think of it. Something must be done, what shall it be? The left can grasp and hold on tightly. The states will yield South Carolina. If they see that a legislative power can be exercised by Congress which appropriates billions of the States can stay the trend. If not, find the laws in force. South and North will face the law as if they had old friends.
We have a slate of candidates on the 8th of April. Marble, Macby, and others present. The Officemans be men have called one as some time. Perhaps we may unite. Have any suggestions to make of a give them to me on.

C. W. Mistletoe.

M. L. X. 1812.