64 Maiden Lane New York January 24th 1861
Sirs

Dear Sir,

Allow me to suggest to your Honorable body the desirability of amendments to the Constitution confining all legislation in relation to slavery the public lands and the territories to the Senate, requiring for the passage of all laws and regulations in relation to the same that they shall receive a majority of the votes of Senators from all States North and from all States South of the line now dividing the free from the slave States only in case of a tie vote in one section and a majority in the other, and requiring for the confirmation of Judges of the Supreme Court the consent of both sections in the same way.

Please excuse this intrusion.

Yours truly,

Wm B Allen
Mr. B. Allen
64 Maiden Lane, N.Y.
Jan 24 1861

suggesting certain amendments to the Constitution.
Paris Jan 24th 1851

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir:

May I ask you to use your influence for the passing of your Homestead bill, but I feel my anxiety on the preservation of our commonwealth, and when we are in trouble, and feel great much of help it is natural to apply to a power where it can be obtained. I feel if any one can do more than another you are the man. The people here are all as far as our party are concerned are in favor of Senator Curtis's Bill or any one that will take the dreadful "Negro" question forever out of Congress. The anxiety among the people here is daily increasing and I have heard many respectable Republicans say that they are ready to vote for Mr. Curtis's Bill or any other similar that will settle the difficulty and save the Union. The leading politicians do not say that they are in favor of such a bill, but claims has come that they can't hold the people any longer and the people know that the time has come that conciliation or division is inevitable. The politics of Maine are carefully maneuvered to destroy. Twenty years ago my native town (Pais) gave for the Democratic candidate for President of the United States 476 votes. The Federal or Whig or Republican or Negro, as may be 1/30. Now it is revealed the last election London had 1113 votes Douglas 180 Breckenridge 266 and brought about by such means Hamilcomb John Perry, Traitors to our party and their country. After we had no more office for them they turned and fought us in the lowest possible rate and almost all the Minstrels have more pity for the negroes whom they have not seen than for their white Brother whom they have seen.

I hope you will be able to save the Union and
...as I may again try and see if we don't give votes enough at some future time to place you within a majority of the people of this country desire to place your Union in the presidential chair. And if not, if it may have the Union all the passage of years they call it necessary. In a simultanoeus way, that was by all political parties, that are opposed to the Constitution and institutions of our country. The real state of things here is that the politicians are afraid of the settlement of this year's question, will it be submitted to the people and that will take it out of the hands of such men as this State is represented by. I should have no fear that the motives would go for anything less than it can reasonably mean to settle the matter and accord to this county all that belongs to it, and pass it over and I think they ought to have that, I will not handle your further north, my imprudent views but I live in the North and live in the town adjoining and that is enough to contaminate the political atmosphere and I earnestly desire to hear from you although I've acted as your favor.

I am a democrat and have been from my youth and some of my ancestors were in the Revolution and helped fight its battles. My brother, Col. Charles Andrews, was a member of Congress in the winter of 1857 and died the last day of April following. I presume you may have heard some acquaintance with him. My tire a Lawson was less than at member of the democratic State committee and had the pleasure of meeting you at Portland last summer, wrote and gave you the regard to the prospect of a settlement of the present difficulties and the political look generally.

Very truly yours, Alfred Andrews.
Alfred Andrews
Paris, Maine
Jan 24, 1861

Complimentary & for the Union & the
My dear Sir,

The Union party of this County have nominated me for the State Convention. I don't want the place—but it is thought that my running is necessary to carry the District through. I wish you would see Hon. Mr. Hall, Secretary of War and urge upon him to give me a leave of absence during the sitting of the Convention if I should be elected. This is necessary or I can't win. Don't delay. As soon as you have fixed the matter, telegraph me at my expense. I rely on you. My friend Hon. Alexander Ritchie, member of House from this District will cordially cooperate with you and accompany you.
to the Department. After I parted with you in Washington I saw Col. Grady, Chief of Ordnance Department and in a medical way me. He said he would recompense it. More and better had better go to Ordnance Office first (right opposite War Office) and see Col. Grady. He is all right then go to Secretary of War. This matter is vital, I will have to decline to man unless granted me. I leave the matter with Mr. and sister. The business can go right on in my absence.

Yours truly,
Alfred W. Barber

From: Stephen A. Douglas

Washington, D.C.
Alfred F. Barbour
Harper, Perry, Va.

Jan 24th 1861

ask Judge O. to
obtain an act of abscon
for him, in case in
order to enable him to
run as a Union
candidate for.

[Signature]
Dover, Jan. 24th 1864

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dr. Sir,

Will you oblige me by sending your late speech. I am collecting speeches for the purpose of binding, and would be very glad to have this or any other you may care fit to send me, and by so doing you will confer a favor upon your obedient,

J. H. Pateman
J. H. Bateman
Dover, Delaware
Jan 9, 24, 1861
Copy of late speech.
Rockford, Ills Jan 27/61

Respected Sir,

I take the liberty to send you enclosed a copy of a house bill for the relief of Mr. Butcher, who now resides in this (Winnebago) county, and respectfully requesting that you endeavor to procure for him the relief which appears to be justly due to him from the government.

It is believed that the bill for his relief was defeated in the Senate on account of Mr. Butcher being removed from the hospital the next day after receiving his injuries, but he was removed by his friends for the purpose of securing more strict medical attendance and you can learn the nature and extent of his injuries by reference to the affidavit of Dr. McFarland which is on file in the house.

Mr. Butcher is now as well as can be.
advanced in years with very limited means but notwithstanding all that he in conjunction with the rest of us although we are but a handful he expended his little means freely in support of the principle of popular sovereignty during the late campaign by giving the matter your attention you will confer a favor on many friends I am honorable sir respectfully yours David Brown

Honorable A. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

To Hon. A. A. Douglas

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I am acquainted with Mr. Brown, he is a prominent Democrat and Catholic citizen with us and this statement I believe to be correct any assistance or information you may extend to him will
H. R. 274.

[Report No. 278.]

In the House of Representatives.
February 29, 1848.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Fulton from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the following bill:

A BILL

For the relief of William Butler.

1. Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby required to place the name of William Butler, of the city of Wilmington, and State of Delaware, on the roll of invalid pensioners, at the rate of eight dollars per month, and that he be paid at that rate during his natural life; to commence from the first day of December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.
Long Island Times Office
Flushing, N.Y., Jan. 24th

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir: It would be much pleased to receive any Public Document, and copies
of all speeches which you may deliver in the Senate or elsewhere, of which you
may find it convenient to send us. We are pleased to see that our paper was one of
the two in this County that advocated your election at the recent Presidential contest,
and that this town and County (Queens), as well as the whole 1st Cong. Dist. gave a handsom
majority for the Union Ticket. Knowing this fact, we have a large number of Republicans
in our midst, who take no opportunity for circulating all kinds of falsehoods in reference
to your course in Congress. If your监事会
I was informed by one of them that you
voted against a resolution introduced in the
Senate for the repeal of the Northern Prevalent Liberty Bill. It is for this as well as
other reasons that we should be pleased
to receive copies of your speeches so that
we may be prepared to refute these falsehoods
when uttered.

Yours of Jan. 1st,

Walter H. Burling
Ed, L. T. Times
Walter R. Burling
(Ed. Long Island Times)
Flushing, New York
Jan'y 24, 1861

advocated Judge Dickerson's
ask for a rehear of
Judge D. v. pub. boot
Office of Clay County, 


Yours, A. A. Hodgkins.

My Dear Sir:

I received the copy of

your great speech on the present crisis

of our country, for which you will

please accept my thanks; and should

you have a supply on hand, you

will confer a favor by sending a

package of them for distribution

among your friends here, as I have calls almost daily for a

copy of "The Flag" containing fresh

speech. You are gaining friends

here by scores, and the Brethren

now say to me, "Tell me, I

like the course you now take, a

great deal better than I used to."

The fact is, they are coming over

to the true doctrine in this locality.
and will all be right soon. I should like to have a copy of
Cuttenden’s speech delivered at the time the vote was taken on this
question, when the Southern members refused to vote at all. So far as
the synoptically telegraphed, it must have been a meeting relative to the
nullification. If it would be convenient, I should like you to
send me the “Journal of the last Congress” and all important doc-
uments connected with the present
situation. Please also, get me a
daily exchange with some
reliable paper in Washington, as
I have none from that quarter.
Our State Legislature, as you
have been no doubt apprised by
telegraph, has passed the bill for
calling a State Convention for the
purpose of secession, for which
McDowall
of the people.

With the highest regards for yourself and estimable lady I remain your friend

C. Henry Keeler

[Handwritten text continues on the bottom right corner]
Senator Dixon accepts invitation to dinner, Jan 24 1861.

Mr Dixon had the honor to accept the invitation of Senator Douglas to dinner, on Thursday, January 24th.

January 14th.
Detroit January 24th 1861

Humble Stephen A. Douglas
Washington D.C. Dear Sir

I hope you will pardon the liberty I take in addressing these few lines to you, but being always an admirer of your principles and particularly since your defense against the "Lecompton Scheme" of faithless blame I flatter myself that I may claim your kind indulgence in this exciting times when such men and средств are needed for the preservation of our glorious Union. although not an American by birth I am one by choice and bound by ties that cannot be severed by any fanaticism from the allegiance due to these United States north and south, although being a discharged member official of the custom house at this port line that "anecdote" in account of political belief I presume you recollect O Henry Baggy endorsing the administration (Sheen's)

May I be permitted to ask you to lend on your Speech in the senate that followed the report of the Committee of thirteen the free press has promised to
publish it but did not do so if you will honor me by so doing, or any other public document will be thankfully received and highly appreciated by your devoted county may by choice

I am Hon. To Respectfully

[Signature]

James Donnelly

City of [handwritten]  
Detroit, Michigan  
June 24, 1841
United States of America

Thirty Sixth Congress

Washington City Jan. 20, 1861

My dear Judge,

Will you please give me the shape of the Illinois gavel and any news you may have, and oblige

Your friend

John Whitney

P.S. William will remember whatever you tell him.
Judge Douglas.
St. Paul Jan 24/61

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Mr. A. Senator,

Sir: I have had the pleasure to receive and read your speech delivered in the U.S. Senate on the 3 inst. Much credit is given to your talent & energy explained them upon the present state of affairs of the Union. The Democracy now stands between the Republicans of the North & the secessionist of the South as Peacemakers by their standard bearers & says to them, hands off. This Union shall be preserved at all hazards and the Extremist shall be vanquished. I cheerfully assent to the necessity which the crisis in itself explains, that the Constitution, as it is, does not give such requisite guarantees to the two great systems of Labor in existence, as required, for the safety & peace & future prosperity of our Nation and that the time has arrived for our wise & patriotic men, to call a National Convention, for the purpose of protecting sure basis for the union of States. The South having become the minority of voters, needs guarantee in the Constitution, for their system of Labor, without which their safety, their homes and their rights are of little if of any value to them, in the Union and a Union existing upon principles of Compulsion, are of no value to the South with a view...
The forms of our Government, as also in other respects its imperfections and its proper to mention them now. Anticipating your indulgence, I shall allow myself to advance them as in my humble opinion. I believe that the constitutional and independent form for government, are intended to express the 3 ages of man—youth, manhood and age, because, if put together, you cannot avoid irritation or corruption of opinion and action. Such were and still be the intention of the framers of our government, the people of which were left to future generations. Suppose them with imagination, that the voter of 18 or 21 year of age to at age with others likewise, should be entitled to vote in towns and county organizations, because he being next entitled and would be then considered an experienced and qualified voter. The voter of 25 years of age, and upward, should be entitled to vote in all affairs, relative to the State. The voter of 35 years of age and upward, should be able to vote upon all affairs, relative to the general government. Thus, the youth, the manhood and the age, would be consigned the proper of age, in which to act as partially to their age, experience and their qualified mind. The general government, would then be guided with the proper attributes of thrift and would constitute the eternal pillars of union, able for time. —

When we compare the present with the past, relative to the U.S. Constitution, we must also come to conclusions, that as time have advanced, population, forged an go governments, in the arts and signs, have been red and increased, in a race huts for unknown among nations, the have now over power, in the sense improved facilities to work with on the Ocean our Eric Line, Rivers our Bacteries, our Air as their as Car and Roads and the speaking Lightning or Telegraph. 30,000 miles of Rail Roads and the 13 states with exclusive control of its public and long power as a subject beyond president. The equal amount of their slargon— and Telegraphs—and yet we are progressing as long as territorial expansion social. To believe it is, that Congress should have the predominating control of these and might not, to allow monopolies, to control the suits of a free Drivers labor to their exclusive profit and benefits. I wish think, for an none, and what influence the Capital, that involves control as the Wages of our people and their destinies to prevent becomes — hope —
I therefore gladly hail the coming victory of the event, that the general government undertake to build two, yes three, National Highways from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. They will be needed for the progress of Civilization, until westward march and nothing can be better done, than thus, to stay the song of destruction, of faction existing north & south.

The most desirable, natural & beneficial Route of the above mentioned 3 Routes, are via St. Paul to Fingal sound. But all three Routes, be built by the W. R. Government by its appointed Trustees of 12 Directors, for each Route. The Government can within 10 years obtain by Revenue, Capital & interest from investors. Such enterprise are becoming the W. R. Government, to engage in and carry out proper work for the progress of Operatives within its domain.

I have advanced the above for your consideration and if you Jed adopts the propriety & realisation, will the wheel in no wise.

I am most respectfully yours the friend

F. A. Browne
B. A. Croiset
St. Paul, Minnesota
Jan 24, 1861

Was not a speech. To
give his ideas touching the point in dispute, the remedy proposed.
St. Louis, Jan 24th, 1861

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
SIR,

I have never belonged to the political party of which you are one of the most distinguished leaders, but I am one of that vast body of citizens who feel deeply anxious for the preservation of the Union, and who look to you for the exertion of all your power and influence in restoring peace and harmony to the distracted Country.

Your name in this State is a tower of strength, and I come to you with a request for help, that the torrent of madmen may be stayed. Your ability and patriotism are admitted even by those who may differ from you upon some questions of policy. Your speeches are read and approved by multitudes.

But I have now to request that you will write a letter specially designed to influence the action of Missouri, which will, of course, be a letter for publication.

You are aware that a Convention has been called, which is to assemble on the 28th February, and I wish the letter to be published and cir
...eled throughout the State prior to the 15th of
Tfrey which is the day of election. There is no
time to be lost.

We are engaged in resisting deception and
wrongly upon the consideration of the people, not
only the danger and ruin which the State must
encounter as consequences of deception, but the
madness of throwing ourselves into the vortex
when by keeping out we may best secure the in-
interest not only of our own State but of the
neighboring States themselves. We hope that if a
Delegation shall take place by the line dividing
the free and slave States, there will be but
little hope of restoring the Union, but that if two
or three of the border States remain in the
Union, they will be a power in the center
modifying the action of both sides and in all
probability obtaining from the Northern States
as fair and just a stipulation with the present difficul-
ties as if the whole Southern States had remain-
ed, thus preparing the way for the return of all
that may have been ceded.

We do not step to discuss the right of deception
because in the present diseased condition of
the public argument on that point, however
clear appears to be thrown away.

If you cannot you help us in time of our
plight, a letter from you which shall present
with your usual clearness and force, the
changes which may occur ma be presented for
her to remain in the Union, would be a pow-
erful aid to the friends of the Union.

I have strong hopes that the friends of
the Union will have a large majority in the
Convention, but changes take place, and even
hurry on so rapidly that the effort should
be directed to render victory certain and com-
plete. The map of your friends, and of the friends
of Bell, will stand true to the Union if they are
not hurried forward against their own connec-
tions by the clamor of the away deceivers.

To me it is a painful thought, that Illinois,
which is so intimately connected with Missouri,
by Commercial and Social ties, should ever be
come to us a foreign and hostile country. Help us, I pray you, to keep Missouri
steadfast as one of the United States.
as your numerous and important engagements will permit.

I have the honor to be

Yr. Ob. Servt

H. R. Gamble

[Additional handwritten notations on the right side of the page]
Chicago, 24 Jan 1861

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Sir,

I have occasionally, during the late campaign and since then, received several Democratic and Conservative documents, for which please accept my thanks. And I take a very lively interest in the present crisis and yearn to see the day of returning reason with the majority of my Northern fellow citizens. I may perhaps be pardoned for asking of you the favor, to cause to be sent to me, copies of the more important speeches on the above subject no matter from where they emanate.

I remain Sir,

Your most obedient,

John Garrick
John Garrick
Chicago, Illinois
Jan. 24, 1861
Copies of Judge D's
speeches & others of
a conservative character.
Dear Sir,

Drawing of the tests of which you purchased for $75, has been performed until the 16th of February - to give time to the Ladies Trustees thereof to dispose of the mule yet unregistered.

Very Respectfully,

Your Most Obt, Servant

G. T. Coleman

Saturday

April 22nd, 1861.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1861.

[Signature]
E. Goodeau
Nashville, T. - Jan 24th 1847

Drawing of ticket
just framed.
Wilmington Del Jan'y 24th 1861

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your late Address in the N. Y. S, for which accept my thanks, nothing can be more gratifying to me, as well as to every lover of his country, than the noble efforts of yourself and a few others to save our beloved country from the impending danger of dissolution.

Any public poem of this kind will always be thankfully received by an humbleearer and will always inspire me.

Yours very Respectfully,

Friederich Harkett

Hon. Sel Banters
Fred. Hackett
Wilmington, Delaware
Jan 24, 1861

Acknowledging receipt of cheers and complimentary words.
Colosse Osweyo Cozy
Jan 24th 1861

Sir,

Will you be so kind as to send me Cavodes Report, it is a book that I have for a long time been anxious to read. I wrote to our best member for one some months ago, but it seems that he declines to send one to me for some reason. And now I take the liberty to call on my friend Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, a democrat for one & if you have any other public documents or speeches to confer on a democratic friend it will be thankfully received.

Respectfully yours,

To Mr. Harvey P. M.
C. H. Harvey, P.M.,
Calapooa Oswego Co., N.C.
Jan 24, 1861
Comde. Com: Dept.

Hon. Jude Douglass,
Washington D.C.

Sir,

Some few weeks ago, Hon. Jeff. Davis introduced a bill into the Senate of the U. States, to furnish the "Lexington Old Infantry," with a stand of arms, accoutrements, tent, knapsack, &c., in consequence of its meritorious services in the late war. The bill passed the Senate, and the House of Representatives, but was rejected by the President. The Company have no arms, nor any accoutrements whatever. In consequence of the quota for KY having been drawn, the whole Company are Union Men, as you may see from the paper containing interesting proceedings of the Flag presentation of the Star of Stripes, January 18th. This is the anniversary of the battle of Baison, in which the "Lexington Old Infantry" bore a conspicuous part. Mr. Davis having left the Senate, in consequence of the too precipitate actions of Messrs. I am afraid this bill will die for want of some one to urge it promptly through the Senate; it influence its passage in the House. I believe you love our Union; therefore more heartily trust the safety of the bill in your hands. May God bless your efforts for our Common Country, and spare your life to see your efforts crowned with success. Very respectfully, Sam'l D. McCullough.
Sam D. McCullough
Lexington, Kentucky
Jan 24, 1861

Jeff Davis introduced a bill to supply the "Lexington Old Infantry" Comp't. with arms etc. gives a history of Co. V. Capt. Judge D. will take the bill in hand. The Co. is for the "Union."
Sardis Ohio Jan 24 Th 1861

For S. H. Douglas

Sir

Permit me to address a line to you in these exciting times when our Union is in eminent danger and the dark clouds of dissolution threaten us on every hand. and is overshadowing our horizon like the black pall of night. But we yet hope that this threatening storm will pass over and this glorious Union be preserved. We believe that as long as the Union has such men as Douglas and Britenden for its advocates it must and will be preserved. Nothing will convince one that this union is finally dissolved until I hear the trampling of soldiers the clash of arms and the rear of fighting along our borders. May God save the country from such an event.

Will the Senator from Illinois send us some Congressional documents

Your obedient servant

W. Martin P. M. Sardis W. 0.
W. Martin  P.M.
Sardis, Ohio
Jan 8 1861
Judge O. V. & Mr. Cut
- tend to the S. B. & meet
in the County
Speeches.
Wilmington Jan 24th 1861
S. A. Douglas Esq.

I wish you would send one or dozen of that great speech of yours.

Respectfully,

James Montgomery
Wilmington Del.
James Montgomery
Wilmington, Delaware
May 24, 1861

Copy of State Speech
Genesee Henry Co. Mo. Jan 24/61

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Sir, I take the liberty to inclose and forward you a copy of the Resolutions adopted by our Henry Co. Convention. The position assumed appeared to us to be in harmony with American notions, and the deductions from the premises, logical. I cannot receive why the right of peaceable secession, for a just cause, does not, and ever did, exist with any and with all people, and that the avowal of it should be asserted prior to a resort to coercive measures by the minority and unruly party. I cannot believe that war is an indispensable prerequisite to the attainment of warranted rights, i.e., the right of constitutional exit, but not the right of peaceable secession.

The thinking portion of the mass of the nation feel deeply and are anxious as to the future. What is to be the end of all this is their anxious inquiry. The plan of adjustment of recent dispute presented by you, or any other which has been submitted to Congress, would give better satisfaction to the North & Northwest than any other which has been submitted to Congress.
It is the only equitable plan that has been suggested. Will not the South cooperate with you in the measures of leaving the states of the Territories as they are until they contain a population of 20,000 or 30,000, then let the people of those inhabiting the Territories settle their domestic institutions for themselves, I elect all their affairs, the same as a state ought to satisfy all, North as well as South. This would get off the project of preponderance of executive influence wherever congressional interference.

Thousands of tens of thousands in the North who voted for Mr. Lincoln would now vote for your plan if it was submitted to them—let the change be it, or separation. One of the most formidable arguments of the Republicans that we had to meet in the last campaign was, that popular sovereignty was a force, it being overcome by the appointing power of the President and congressional dictation in organization in the enrolling act. I ask again will not the South cooperate with you in submitting the question to the people for amendment of the Constitution as you suggest together with the amendments suggested in our resolutions.

Respectfully yours, A. LINCOLN.
P.S. Any suggestions from you would be entertained with much pleasure.

O. M.
Mr. Munder
Geneseo, Henry Co., Illinois
Jan 24, 1861

Enclosing resolution of
Henry County Convention.

[Note: The handwriting is not very clear.]

Please let me know if the plan can be
carried through with an overwhelming
majority in the N. W. M.
Grand River College
Edinburgh, Missouri
Jan. the 24th A.D. 1861
Hon S. A. Douglas, Sir please permit me to address you on this occasion in the way of inquiry in reference to the military College at West Point, I being desirous of obtaining a military education and being almost entirely unacquainted with the rules, manners and customs of the military College and believing that you are well versed in its proceedings and would take pleasure in giving me the required information. Therefore kindly ask you if you can spare the time to tell me how it is conducted and what the conditions are that a man has to come in on and what his qualifications should be and what would be the necessary course for him to pursue to obtain a berth there
I am well aware that I am asking a great deal of you, but nevertheless I feel hopeful that you will comply with my request. Knowing that a very small effort on your part might add greatly to my future prospects. I am now at school but will return home in 12 or 13 days.

Yours Tr.

Wm. G. Netherton

Please address
Pattensburgh Daviess County
Missouri
Mr. H. Notestein
Pittsburgh, Davis & Co., M.
Jan 24, 1861

A young man - wants to know the qualifications and the rule necessary for admission to the Mt. M. Academy.
Terre Haute, Indiana
Jan 24th, 1861

Hon. S. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate

Sir:

If you have at your disposal a span copy of "Statistical Report on the Sickness and Mortality of the Army of the U.S." Ex. Doc. Senate No. 62 will you oblige me with it?

As ever, Yours,

E. P. Read
Dr. Ezra Read
Pine Knoll, Indiana
July 23, 1861

Copy of "Army Medical Statistics."

Ann D. Moore, Lecto
Feb. 18, 1861.
Dear Sir:

Though personally unacquainted, I have long admired your talents and patriotism. I have been much chagrined and aggravated that the "Daily Press" edited by J. H. Forney, (which I tolerate because it has been friendly to me) has not published your recent speech in the N. S. I saw an extract from it in the "Pennsylvaniaian" handed to me by a friend, with which I was greatly delighted.
Will you have the kindness to send me a few copies of said speech? By doing so you will confer a great favor, direct to me at Chilton, Northumberland County, Pa.

Yours in the highest esteem

J. J. Reinersnyder
S. P. Reinsinger

a few copies of late speech
Richmond Jan 24th 1861.

My Dear Judge,

I wrote you ten days ago asking you to lend me fifty dollars in addition to the fifty you gave me at Washington. I have not heard from you in answer to my letter, and I fear you did not get it. Will you permit me to renew the request? I am in a good deal of distress in consequence of my delay here. I have no way of getting out of Richmond. If it is a feasible thing, please forward to me by Adams Express the amount. When I get back in a few days I can raise the money to defray. Don’t insist to any of the hostiles here, but simply of the Express or mail to Richmond, I will call at the office of either and make inquiry in person. I am in much trouble here for this amount, I will be punctual in repayment soon after I get back.

Yours very truly,

Eliis B. Schenck
Ellis B. Schmabel
Richmond, Virginia
Jan'y 24, 1861

Make 1400 to return $50 to be sent to him by
Ephraim.
Jan 24th 1860

Hon Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Will you please furnish me with a copy of your speech in the U.S. Senate a few days since on the present distracted State of the Country. You will greatly oblige me.

Yours,

Sumner Smith

Columbus Ohio
January 24th, 1861.

My Dear Sir:

The subject of lowering detachable and attaching ship's boats, with speed and safety has for a long time attracted the attention of all the Great Powers.

The Navy Department has directed experiments to be made upon all the inventions submitted to consideration, and the strongest possible report have been made in favor of one invented and patented by a very particular friend of mine, Lieut. Commander David H. S. N and of Virginia; and the Naval Committee of the House have made a unanimous report in favor of its being purchased by the Government.

You will see by the report of the officers of the Peacock that a boat was actually lowered and detached in thirty one seconds, and that "without any apprehension of his intention," when the ship was steaming nearly seven knots per hour, see rather rough.

May I beg of you the special favor to oblige me in behalf of my friend in investigating the subject and if you approve report in amending the Naval appropriation bill, by adding to it the appropriation recommended.

I know that it is not usual to tax a private
appraisal to a general bill, but I presume I am not wrong in considering this a public bill, as it is an appropriation to purchase an article for the benefit of the nation, as much as it would be to purchase the articles for a ship, or to build a house, for any other purpose.

Allow me, still further, to call your attention to the fact that the Committee of Naval Officers to whom this subject was referred by Mr. Forey, Sec'y of the Navy, say "we are of opinion that the methods of Capt. Armstern, R.N. and Capt. Darbyson are very much preferable to any of the others, and that of these two systems Capt. Darbyson has the advantage both in simplicity and cheapness. The other present the objection of uncertainty in detaching both ends of the boat at the same instant, which in a sea way might result in the loss of the boat crew and the bow detached first."

And pulling still to a later report made by the Secretary of the Navy by the officers of the United States Frigate "Passage," with other data that by which you will see the most conclusive proof of its great utility and great importance to the service.

Owing to the absence of Capt. Harris and Hughes from the Senate when the Naval appropriation bill was passed the appropriation to purchase Mr. Darbyson's patent was neglected, and the bill was then similarly amended.

Very truly,

[Signature]
Mr. A. Spencer
Jan 24, 1861

asking Judge B. to add an amendment to the Naval Bill for the purchase of the use of St. Davids's improvement for launching detaching a boat while the ship is moving rapidly etc.
Fitchburg No. 3
January 25th 1867

Hon. S. M. Douglas

I am

making the endeavor that

a young man of limited means can, to procure for

myself a library. And

his desire of obtaining

the U.S. Coast Surveys;

though I thought I would

not be asking in vain

to ask a City. From one

whose political faith I

was desirous of seeing

and still think Shoneb-preval

O.W.
In case you can without considering me to much of abore. Conspaly with my request may I ask a your autograph in the cafe.

Yours, F.F. Stephens.
J. P. Stephenson
Fulton, New York
January 24, 1861

Copy of Coast 1st. Rep. 

and further

[Additional text not legible]
Massillon Jan 24th 1861

Hon. Mr. Douglas.

Will you be kind enough to favor me with a copy of your speech of the 3d inst. All copies of speeches will be received with pleasure. For all such favors as the above named, I will always happy to receive. I hope you will stand firm in your position as you have already done your views meet the good feeling of all the true and honest Democrats of Ohio.

Yours most obedient,

J. Stoner.

To the Hon. S. A. Douglas.
J. Stoner

Mabillon, Ohio

Jan 24, 1861

Copy of late speech,

Y. C.
Post Office
Brooksville
Hancock Co
Maine Jan 24, 1861

Sir,

Will you send me your speech you made in the Senate a short time ago. If you have a Coast Survey for 1860 please send me one.

What is your opinion of the present troubles.

Can the union be saved?

If the Black Republicans will adopt your compromises I hope it will end all trouble.

Please give me your views.

Yours truly,

John Walker

Hon.

S. A. Douglas

W. S. S.

Washington
Mr. Walker
Brookeville R.O. Hancok
Co. Maine — Jan. 24/67
ask for copies of late speech — the Coast dy. Rep. and Judge Dr. views &c.
Chelsea Jan. 24th 1851

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir

Will you please send me a copy of your last speech in the Senate?

Yours Respectfully
E. Williams
Chelsea Michigan
Dickinson College
January 24, 1861

Honor A. Douglas

Dear Mr. Douglas,

Chunn & myself being strong supporters of your
in the late campaign—we would
request a copy of your speech in
the U.S. in defense of the Union. Hoping we long to see the
difficulties adjust themselves.

Yours sincerely,

J. F. Williams
J. B. Shum
J. M. Williams

F. B.

Dickinson College

Aug. 24, 1861

Capt. of late A. P. O. H.