Jamestown, Va., February 5th, 1861.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir:

I have the gratification to acknowledge the favor of your speech in the U.S. Senate of the 3d January, and though a citizen of a state affected decades, my interest for the old Union, and respect for yourself, lead me to appreciate your great and patriotic effort. I am still watching with deep solicitude the affairs of the Union, and hoping that these discordant states may be again united in bonds of fraternal and reciprocal interests, and mutual respect, that shall make them one and inseparable, invincible, and ever increasing in glory and duration. I have eagerly watched the fate of the Cullender, your, and other propositions, and think some settlement will yet be concluded, further decision avoided, and the seceded state restored to their place in the galaxy of states. Your plan of selecting the President, I believe, if adopted and carried out would cure all difficulties, but as an antedote to the territorial disease I include a proposed Constitutional amendment, which I suggest as perfecting the Constitution on the territorial question. I am of that class of people who cannot see any grant in the Constitution to apportion the territory or establish territorial government. The Dred Scott decision is not satisfactory to me as sustaining the power. The object of the amendment proposal, to obviate, your plan leaves the people in the territory, without government until 20,000 have accumulated, and the Cullender plan leaves the whole subject in suspense.
The amendment presupposes that Congress will not be
conscious of the wants of the people in the territories, and
will protection and establish a territorial government when
their necessities require it. This may be calculated on with
the more certainty since the people under their government
are to legislate according to themselves, and no temptation
can lay in the way of the Congress. It withdraws the whole
territory from Congress and leaves it to the citizens of the
United States domiciled in the territories. It makes the
Chiefs of States, recipients, States as President, Prime Minister
and States in the Union, carrying out the treaty arrangements
fundamental, that the people of each territory shall regulate
their domestic concerns. This plan of constitution, most
interference would certainly be sustained by the States who
uphold your nomination for the President by a great body of
the supporters of Mr. Bell, and I should hope by the body of
the supporters of Mr. Lincoln. The two chiefs, the author that
are first the Southern men, the body that the Constitution in
its present state and that it is the duty of Congress and the
Alabama. This is a formidable step and if they
present it advances a still more formidable step in the North
that holds that the Constitution and not is authorized Congress
to exclude it from the territories. The latter chief may be gotten
along with upon the supposition that emigration from that
district is so much more rapid than there is no danger of
the territories being set apart, and the people are to be warned
that they are considered as a barrier of Constitutional rights.
But with the amendment, you provide for the latter Coleman
and other places refusing under the Constitution, Congress, your
plan for futurism both from science and justice, and to
provide John Brown, raiser and conspirator, the South might be
brought to the support of non-interference in the territories,
where with the improbable provision you propose, it does
seem to me would satisfy the South and be upheld by the North.
I say this, that you will place this country and keeping
on your considerable time, and my only apology is my great
regret for the destruction of price of your distinguished Country.
You are certainly conceive me in some other light than as
suggesting to one like I believe will consider a suggestion
come from what quarter it may, or decorous handle to sound
I do not overmuch from the speech of Senator Johnson of
Tenn., called his comment speech, Clemens of New Jersey, of
Ohio, and other leaders over upon the crisis if I can obtain
them, but I have no friends in Congress, I have the importance
upon you,

Very Truly,
B.F. Rowan
B. W. KIngan

Pocust, Miss.

Feb 25, 1861

Hope the rat. difficulties
will be settled re-
y
the States return of their
allegiance
sends an amendment to
the Constitution touching
the Territorial question

ask for Johnson,

Cornell & demwts speeches
A proposed Amendment of the Constitution of the United States to cover and provide for the territorial reception of...

The Congress shall have power to operate the Territories of land outside of the limits of the State in the Union, which may belong to, or may hereafter be acquired by the United States, into suitable divisions, and with such boundaries, as shall be best calculated for the benefit of the States of the United States, who may become admitted therein, to be a State for admission into the Union as a State therein, and to establish a republican form of government (with a suitable designation as an incipient State) for the said States, the territory wherein shall be under such government, but all legislative power not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, and that may be exercised by States in the Union, and the Congress shall have no more power to legislate over or concerning such incipient States than over or concerning the States in the Union, and such incipient States shall in all respects have and bear the same relation to the United States as the States in the Union except that they shall each be entitled only to one delegate in each the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and they shall be entitled to all the privileges of said body, respectively, except that of voting, and such incipient States, if they shall respectively have a sufficiently numerous population to be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, under the then federal apportionment, shall from and after that time be admitted as a State in the Union on an equal footing with the States respectively, then in the Union.
Proposed Amendment to the Constitution on the Subject of the Territory by
B. N. Kenyon
Greene, Mississippi, Feb 35.
Beinfield, Peoria Co., Ill.
Feb. 5th, 1861

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Sr.

Being very grateful to you for past favors in the way of documents, I take the liberty of asking a renewal of that kindness by sending to my address the eleventh and twelfth volumes of the "Report of the Survey of the Pacific R. Route," which I see are now ready for dispatch.

Should not trouble you, but one representative, Mr. Kelly, does not seem to trouble himself to favor any one outside of his party with the best wishes for your health and prosperity.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
S. A. C. Law
Bentinck, Prince Co. Ill.
Feb 4 1861

11th & 12th Volumes of
Pa. ASW. Reports.
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Senate,

Dear Sir,

May I ask your attention to the enclosed copy considered plan for changing the Presidential Term?

Very respectfully,
E. Littell.
E. Littell
of Littell, Living Age
Boston — Feb 25. 1861

Enclose plan for changing
the Presidential Term.
Summerville, S. Carolina
Feb. 5th, 1861

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I cannot permit the present occasion to pass without conveying to you my unbounded admiration at the course you have pursued and the spirit you have manifested during the present crisis. If the greatness and the glory of our nation could be preserved your conduct and policy would do it. And if your spirit of lofty patriotism—unembittered by desertion, persecution and teaching, unmov'd by defeat, rising above every personal and sectional consideration—if this spirit actuated Abran Lincoln or the party of which...
he is the head, a day would be
sufficient to restore to our country
the blessings of union and peace.

We must adjust as to the fact
that the North is thoroughly sectional
The last election shows it. I had the
honor during the last campaigns of
being placed on the electoral ticket
in N.C. pledged to your support.
I thus found that the people of this
proverbially conservative state, mad
by the aggressive and insulting policy of the Republican party,
had become thoroughly sectional.

And in canvassing my district, I
found that while the people entertain
the warmest sentiments of grati
tude and regard for you, they would
not vote for you because they wish
to oppose a sectional candidate to
another sectional candidate.

Two months, I am confident, will
place N. Carolina out of the Union.
Our convention will meet about
the 14th of March, but the state
will not decide. But as soon as
Lincoln is inaugurated, and with
him the policy of sectionalism and
correction, N. Carolina will go out of
the Union, not by deception, but by
Revolution.

Let me say in conclusion, without
any spirit of fawning, or servility, that
I deeply deplore the day when I shall
no longer be able to call you my country
man; but I know that impartial history
and our disinterested posterity while casting
withering obloquy and maldictions on the
guilty murderers of our country will do full
justice to your lofty patriotism and characte-

Very Truly yours,

Dan. McDougall
Danl. W. Dougall, Esq.
Sonerville, North, Ca.
Feb. 4th, 1861

Complimentary to N. Ca. is thoroughly sectionalize, & on the 4th of March will be out of the Union, I.e.

Was a Douglas Elector

I.e. —

√
Buffalo Feb 5, 1861

Dear Hon. A. Douglas,

Will you have the kindness to forward me by mail one or two copies of your speech of the 19th April delivered in the U.S. Senate. I cannot find a copy here and should like to procure one or two copies. I would be much pleased to procure also a copy of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee's last speech. as also any paper or document with which occasionally you may perhaps find it
convenient to favor you friends. But the first
mention? I would be most happy to record
at your earliest convenience.

You will doubtless not remember me but
I was one of the committee who waited on you from
Niagara Falls to this city when you addressed
the Democracy here last fall.

I am Sir Very Respectfully Yours,

Allan MacLean
Att'y
Allan McDonald Esq.
Buffalo, New York
Feb 85, 1861

copies of late speech,
of Johnani of Tenn.
McConnelsville Ohio

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir. Please send me two copies of your very able speech in U.S. Senate on State of the Union and High Life to

byers McFlashen

Post Enquirer

McConnelsville

Ohio
Lyman McClashan
McConnelsville, Ohio
Feb 9 1861

Speeches
Bloomington Feb. 3rd 1861

Dear Sir,

The people of the State of Illinois have been waiting ever since Congress met in December last, for some proposition calculated to settle the present difficulty between the party called the Republicans, and the fifteen Southern States. So far there has been very little done to affect that object. Nothing only three plans presented for consideration by three members of the Senate, yourself being one of them.

Either of these plans we think would answer if made part of the federal constitution, so as to prevent the Negro from ever causing any debate in Congress hereafter.

This is what the people desire to take a direct vote on. We know that the Republican party are afraid to take a vote on it, because they are nearly one million of votes behind in the presidential election, and they know that their votes now would be some thousands less now than it was at that time. But what do we care about that? If the people are the source from which the government derives all its authority, and that is democratic doctrine, why not have the opportunity or privilege to make the Supreme law of the land as they please?

If the Republicans will not submit to the decisions of the Supreme court, they must submit to a majority of the people of all the States.

We hold the opinion that the people of these thirty-three States can dissolve the Union of the States when ever they see proper to do so.
And this is the only way they can be held together, by voting on some supreme law of the land, that a majority of the voters will agree on, as a basis for the union of the States.

If the dissenting States will vote on a proposition that they will be satisfied with, no matter about the Republican party, as we think they will be in the minority, let them decide the next time. All the votes cast in the free States in opposition to W. Lincoln have no difficulty with the Slave States. It is only the Republican and abolition party by their instrument of the Chicago platform, and backed by Wendell Phillips, who doubts the dissolution of the Union. That has brought about the present state of affairs in our Government.

Phillips says, this is the same party in 1779 that scared their children to sleep by saying, Tom Jefferson. They are all now Jeffersons.

In heaven's name let us the people have a chance to vote on some proposition that will be satisfactory to all but the advocates of the Republican party.

We think the present state of affairs ought to be debated in every school district in the State, and the question to be as follows:

Which would be the greater evil to the people: The dissolution of the Union, or the dissolution of the Republican party?

We think this question would be decided in all the school-houses. That a dissolution of the Union would prove to be a Pandora's box to every business man in Italy.

Yours truly,

John Brown
John Moore
Bloomington, Illinois
Feb 3, 1861

On the state of the country.

The following question should be very much
proposed:

"Which would be the greater evil, the disintegration
of the Union, or a disintegration
of the Rep. Party?"
Benedict Springs Feb 5th 1861.  
Mclennan Co Friday.

Dear S. A. Douglas 
Washington Dr sir

The peculiar situation of our National Affairs induces me to address you.  
I have watched the proceedings of your Humblebility body known as the lower house of Jan 28th. (from short date) much into our anxiety.

From all I can glean I am lead to conclude that our "Unions Union" is to be ceased. The Convention of the States has in this breach you paged the doctrine of secession ("Rebellion") and now wish the other Gulf States in a State of Anarchy. This the fruits of Disunionism.

The better of our Charleston Convention are doing their work. They destroy this most successful Republic ever formed. What think you of the future. Do they not terrify my dear friends do let me hear from you. I have no claims greatly taxed. This think of one who has for many a year stood by and pronounced your position of opinion on all National Subjects who have devoted time and money to your care now surrounded by crooks and demoralized by an uninformed mob. I am with what anxiety I view laboring endeavor for one and from assured that I can rely upon your peculiarly wise and sound advice.

Very Respectfully yours...

[Signature]
S. C. Patten
Boulders Spring, McLennan Co., Texas
Feb 25, 1861

The letter at Charleston have produced the necessary confusion they desire, I care.

New York
Feb'y 5, 1861

My Dear Sir,
I send you a print, in the letter, the sentiments of which
I am sure will find a response in your patriotism. I am an
old conservative Whig, and am
strongly confirmed in Whiggery. I am
not satisfied that I am wrong in nearly everything, if I refuse
to bow with patriotism, being
bitter over recent trials. The
birth of my admiration—

In my appreciation your
thoughts long
more demon, while a most
petrified expression of the
patriotism acknowledge of the
line which devotes a party
to work for the country's welfare
after your country's welfare
mean to you are always in the
heart of the patriot to the
patriot and to sacrifice your cherished
patriot to your cherished feelings.
on the altar of some country.

with the best wishes for some
health as things, I cannot press
for a happy termination of our public

travels. 

very truly yours,

Wm. Peirce

[Signature]

Mr. Can you without inconvenience

send me the Reptish Office Report of the

year 1888 & 1889 - Also the Publications

pertaining to the Pacific -

Please have them addressed to me

at 968 11th St. New York.
Wm. M. Peyton
of Accomack, Va.
New York - Feb 20 61

Enclosed published letter for general. Complimentary
receive for Pn. off. Report for 1868 & 59. P
Enc. Res. Yours.

[Signature]
I am a candidate for the State Convention. It is asserted that there is no chance for the Crittenden amendment or any other adjustment. Ask Mr. Crittenden to join you in answer.
Telegram

W. H. Park
Columbia, Tennessee
Feb 6, 1861

[Signature]

[Red ink mark]
Cleveland Feb 5th 1861

My Sir

I have had such feeling in my life as I have had since this Congress convened. It has made plain to me what has bitterness been a suspicion. I am now well convinced that the Southern leaders in the Charleston Convention prefer the election of a Black Republican to yourself. They saw they could not control you, nor could they make the Southern people believe that they had not stood side by side with you both by speech, state, upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. They saw they could not go back the way before their people. Hence their determination to defeat you. I am not satisfied with leaving the country they feared you would still be elected unless they cut off your chance. I am thankful that a completed their hollish
& decernable purposes. But I am

unwilling, I will forgive them
I shall now do that in this role
of them, what I may do in the
world to come (whether I am heaving
or since I cannot tell. If this, I
am known certain it will not
then be done hastily & not without
mature reflection. You are right
when you have all the time, they
are determined to rule or ruin
it appears so our government
is a farce if we cannot protect
our own public property and so
Your friends, & I sincerely hope we
can preserve the Union of these States
but if not I hope they that a
land may be taken of the clergy,
they send it so may we long
Washington of the paper tell the
truth. You had better send these
of the Boys we have made in a
visit, write me what you think
will be the result of matters if you
have time be we are all well. Write kind
regards to all your household I

Mr. S. A. W. Bush

Miss Sally W. Bush
S. P. Rhodes
Cleveland, Ohio
Feb. 5, 1861

The southern leaders, refused the election of Lincoln, &c.
He would not forgive them in this world, if it would be
only after mature deliberation that he would forgive them in
the next, &c.
Goshen Bridge, N.Y. Feb. 5th 1861

Dear Sir:

To compromise soon is delay will precipitate it ruin our state. Slave holders & non-slave holders are being exasperated more & more every day, the latter are better than the former. Their argument being this: the principles of the republic will lead to the equality of the races. Yet in that event, the negroes will not vote us, the losing the unconditional surrender of our families & the destiny of the white man's birth into a preponderating free-negro power. This will convey any idea to you from past speeches in pamphlet form. I have now nothing pleasant every petty bite you have placed yourself among the immortal sons of earth; not aside of this, my dear sir. Any late efforts in the Senate I have not seen yet I would be glad to see them in some shape. At once see especially the discussion between you & Senator Mason in regard to Virginia refusing to deliver up to some Northern State, a fugitive from justice. But him again: people here would like to see Mason (he's as much better) instructed (or kicked) out of the Senate. He does not want compromise.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

P.S. Sterrett
Mr. D. Herrell
Locken Pipe, Virginia
Feb 8, 1861

Masten the Compromise
complimentary yours,
asked for debate letnous
Hope B. V. Means us.
To the Honorable
Stephen A. Douglas Esq.
Of the United States Senate.

Sir,

I haste to return to you my thanks for your able speech of the
third of January, which you had the goodness to send to me
although I did not receive it
until the fourth inst., and the
sight of your name upon the
envelope relieved me from the
most painful sensation that
ever I felt, and that was the
fear of having been
wronged with silent contempt
by a man whose friend I
really was as I written to your
Honor at the commencement
of the Session, and received no
other document or reply. But I am
well aware that you have business
of much more importance to
attend to, but if you have my name
upon your list of correspondents,
please send me from time to time
some more documents, as in
Testimony as your speech.

And I shall ever be mindful
of the favour.

Emanual Lehigh county, Pa.
February 5th, 1861

Wm. Townsend.
Mr. H. Townsend
Emans, Schuylkill Co. Pa.
Feb 25, 1861

[Inquiry about a person's relation to the writer and request for return of a document]
Williamsburg
Blair County
Penn.?.

To the Hon.
Stephen A. Douglas,
Sir: you would confer a great favour on a friend by lending me a Congressional Globe of Second Session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and if it ever occurs that I can do you a favour in return, it will be done most cheerfully.

 Yours very Respectfully
Saml. S. Warham

Feb. 5 1861
Samuel J. Marsham
Feb 25, 1861

Angels' Hobe for 2 & 3d sq.
3d Congrs.