Chicago ill
Febry 6th 1861

How S.A. Douglass
Dear Sir

Will you be so kind as to send me a copy of your late speech in the U.S. Senate, also a copy of senator Bingham's and very much oblige yours.

Respectfully

Geo. H. Ashton
G. M. Ashton
Chicago, Illinois
Feb 6, 1861
Copy of speech - Jan 93.
Carthage, Feb. 6th, 1861

Dear Sir,

You have doubtless seen the general result of the last elections. The papers given me by Mr. Crittenden and yourself was in all this part of the State. The newspapers in the fight? Let not the Republicans misunderstand your views. The vast majority of the "Union" men elected are those like me, who will make any personal sacrifice to preserve the Union, but who will precede the first moment that the effort to obtain the Constitutional amendments...
which our safety requires. The noble position which Virginia holds in spite of all the agitating elements around her appeals to the memory of our Northern associates with Edwards Tongue. At this moment Mr. Smarr is consistently with his speech come forward to make his political friends of the Peace Communists come forward with broad comprehension concessions to the Conservator influence of Virginia. The bond of etiquette and of honor is owed to them by our course. In the basis of events now transpiring a new Party can be sought to be constituted which will

Commonwealth County for 25 years. The career of the shrewd praktitioner and the wise patriot is now when the same line. Mr. & Mrs. Smarr have the calibre to see & know their own. I ought to have no effort omitted to show it to your own politicians. The career of the Northern government authorities in the next few weeks settles the fate of the Union. We have done all that we can try, this new development when the measure in which we are met yours C. S. H. Barlowe

I suppose you have seen that Peace is elected & give up!
James Barbour
Culpeper, Virginia
Feb 26, 1861

Judge D. V. Liebtenen wrote to him that the Mexican
that accomplished the victory was the
Let not, however, the
Rep. misunderstand the
vote. He will decide
if he is right or not
satisfied.
Patterson  Feb 9th 1860
Hon Stevens & Douglas
Washington

Dear Sir,

I wish you to favour me by sending the Pacific Railroad Survey and the Patent Office Reports.

Yours most Respectfully,

Amos Beard
Amos Beard
Pattstown, Pa.
Feb 26, 1861
Pacifice N.E.R. surveys,
Bloomington February 6, 1861

Mr. Douglas, I think you will have to admit that this Compromise is a much better one than Senator Crittenden and will suit the Republicans and Democrats of the North, and many in the South much better. If so, why can not it take the place of the Crittenden Compromise as a final settlement of the difficulties between the North and South. You believe that the extinction of slavery is not best for the North or South, why then not prohibit it, yet allow the master and slave to live together in Territories if they wish it, not as master and slave, but as freemen. As master and hired servant as they may agree.

W. T. Beater
Mr. W. Keat
Blooming ton, Illinois
Feb 36, 1861

Prepares a Commissary to take the place of cartridges.
U. Va. Feb. 6th, 1861

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

My dear Sir,

I am about to do an act which I have never done before in my life. That is, I am about to thank a distinguished man for his speech. I mean your last great and glorious speech. It will do you more honor, in the eyes of posterity, than a thousand presidencies. I wish you would order a copy to be sent to me.

I am afraid the petition of the "Three Films and preachers" I have not forgiven them. One of the number, the Rev. Charles Noyes, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., has recently come out with a pamphlet in the Mason compromise and its repeal. My friends have asked me in print, and I have done so. The reply will appear in the New York Journal of Commerce.
at least they have promised to put
at least. Dr. Hedge is the most distin-
guished Presbyterian I have ever seen.

In the course of my investigation,
I have read, for the first time, your
great speech in the Kansas and
Nebraska Bell. It did me good
to see how you left Senators to say
no more than a name under
the new system of a great

I do indeed rejoice that you
have so worthily upheld the calum-
ny, prejudice of your enemies, that
after the black ingratitude shown you
in Charleston, (as I call it) you would
force your firm sense, and
cling to the ranks of the Republicans.
For the sake of the country, I looked
in action of the Black, but meantime
with an anxiety, which words can hardly
express. No political event has
never caused me to feel a pang as
the failure of your nomination. Not
the election of Lincoln; for after
the split of that sectional, I looked
upon his re-election a certain.

I look upon your last speech as

I am not perfect, our Southern friends
could do nothing. And as I looked
among the ranks of Northern leaders,
it seemed to me that, though for
the most part they stood shivering
in the brink of the yawning abyss,
consulting their own popularity, I, and not
knowing what to do. I could see then
only one certainty, one decision, nearly
willing to risk himself for the
honor and safety of his country.
I intend, if I am spared, to write the political history of
This country. Is it not a grand theme? The cause, which have contributed to the rise & the fall of the Republic - is it not a grand theme?

Please present my kind regards to Mrs. D., and bid her,

Truly yours,

A. T. Bledsoe

Washington
July 4th 1863
1st A.S.
Complimentary - he asks for copies of speech of Seward. I am about to reply to Dr. Seward - I propose to write a political history of the country.

Annonce, Feb 7, 1861
Friend Douglass, as we see our constitution trembling, and our banner flagging, and our stars don't give any light, and our stripes darkly glowing. And what is the nation doing to better the condition of our country? I see by one of our political speakers that you had some act against all Political Parties and every thing that is connected with them. If this was your land point, I told them that you must rule the nation the next 6 years, a man that stands point to build on, must have everlasting principles, everlasting truth good deeds and ethics, for a standing man we must have the principles. And now the nation wants upholding and filling, and ruled by the perfect perpetual rule of three, when the perfect rule, you the time will come that one can rule thousands, and you want to see you dain your Masters Buies, keep of think the time has come you think when you think you should be it common to do it, from on high, for the principles or not here to do it with our nation events timing with principles, for you can't tell which is the best clarion South East or West, it is true duncan de
and please what is to be done with our choice. Our people are here to Washington. For what, I cannot tell, and in our papers for what they cannot tell, and no one else for I think it don't exist, that is insensible for I think that is not the idea that I mind. The idea was down here and there, I think that if we had the principles of nature we should make peace there in one day and through the election in three days. I think that political papers don't change one other any at the present day so that we must have something better than one, they are not able to bring our nation right, if the South events to get them out of the election let them go and the North to and then we will have peace. I am long to say, Mr. Lincoln can't make the election the chief term of he has the chair for that never can make him ruler for he is not the man to rule our nation when we have to have a man that can get the everlasting principle to rule with. And we can say that there is not one drop of pure Democrat Blood in our nation, and the Republican think, and I think it is true, that the Democrats for it principle to stand on. If there was one there he would have the nation right in a short time and we should have peace and he would be the ruler of the nation.

Among that he has got the principles of Nature can rule the Nation for that is what has got to rule them now. So that I want to see a little of pure Democrat Blood at Washington. I want to see the one and make the election with the principles of Nature and that will bring peace to our nation and without it can't be done. We know how wrong that we want a party to come out and lay a foundation on principles which can't be disfraced and that in what the elections events a new one that must start it and I think you are the one to start it, and then you will see our nation in peace and you will find a way to follow peace, for all they want is for some one to start, compromising never will make peace with our nation. Never, but a little while I have we but before the principles wants to lay a foundation to build on, Republican kind want to do it. There is nothing but the pure Blood that can do it, and so that I want you to go to work with it, and make the nation perfect, and save the principle to the Nation to stand on, and then we shall see our nation longed and peace.

Franklin N.Y. Feb. 6 1861

John Brown
as there is about is about 70 that want
the Passage in the Republican sphere
I want you to remember your friend
Brother Langdon now as well as we were

Hayen Allday
Franklin, New Hampshire
Oct 7, 1801

as the eldest of the
Gentry.
Wasserprille, Vendo

Feb 6th 1861

Honor H. A. Douglas

Mr. C. Washington

D. C.

Dear Sir,

Through your kindness I read your valuable sketch of the 3rd act and do fully appreciate the favor as well as the logical manner in which it was delivered. I have thought that under the circumstances that your defeat was a National Blessing, and well conformed to the principles upon which your campaign was conducted. And I trust soon to be the salvation of our government or we are a ruined nation. I see that Major, Varner, Corwin, Rice and others of the Republican Party are willing in part to endorse the Doctrine, the line of 36° 30' as the line left to the South of that line to submit to the will of the people will give us all that we have contended for. Practically of course the principle would not in any case be applied South of that line. This is a Caving on the part of the Republican Party. Well they should be willing to yield for the sake of the union. We have fallen no times that will try the patience!
It is truly an awful thing to contemplate now, election at war with Nation
Neighbor with Neighbor, Brother in the
Brother until all the Hundred & National
lies that have bound us together and
made us prospering are bound
When this is done we will have nothing
but a scene of Petty Government always
at war with each other, fighting for
Unknown Monger may God in his
Driving yet remember our God and
Salmon Days and love us from
this due, calamity, go on Sir, try
and when you fail try again and
if you fail try again to save this
Union. What would be the consequences
a Nationrenched in Blood and
after all our fighting and devastation
we would have to break with each
other as equals. Why then in this
Land of Republicans you will hear
Hundreds and Some of them old bel
lawsly that if we must fight that
they would help the South and they
never would Consent to do battle
for a Republican Party against their
Handred & friends, the will not
forget them. Write please.

W.B. Halden

Give love to Cleman and
my wishes to B.B.
M. B. Boldini
Fayetteville, Iowa
Feb 6, 1861

Complimentary, P.S. In

must prevail. If section
actually take place, let
it be peacefully done.

& c.
Gardinersville, N.Y.
Feb. 6th, 1861

To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
Dr. Sir: You will have the
goodness to favor me with
your last speech in the
U.S. Senate in pamphlet
form also Mr. Clamer
Your Compliments will
obtain Young Mr. Titus
respectfully
W.T. Conine
F.T. Martin
R. J. Comeau
P.M.
Gardnersville, New York
Feb 6, 1861

Copy of speech, Part 3.
Louisville Feb 1861

My dear Judge

For weeks hopes against hope - but I have now given up in despair. I know the people of La. and Ark. fully as well as those of Ky., so I know they never will return to the Union - having an alternative thus presented have taken my choice - and for a united South. The Republicans may pull the Southern Commissioners in order to gain time, but I have no idea that they will accept the Compromise which went in Mr. Crittenden's offer. Just to early in the Lee of Mr. Lincoln accusing him that his friends must be deceiving him so that
Before 1862—Today thousands of Kentuckians are waiting with intense earnestness the action of the Washington Convention. Tomorrow, if an honest compromise is devised, every one will be fiercely for secession. They still have faith in the good sense of the Republic. Have none—I know it will not be so bad if it is done in peace. If war is forced upon us, I feel satisfied that there will be a great struggle in our State. I shall be a party to rebel with the truth. So I want you to hail from the border half.

Refus to me, Mr. Taylor.

Yours Truly,

[Signature]

(over)
You will also find a letter from Re. Clemens in this paper.
Providence, R.I., Feb'y 6th, 1861

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington

Dr. Sir

Will you be kind enough to send me a few copies of your last two speeches on the state of the country - if you have no objection, I would like to circulate a few of them in this State.

Yours very truly,

C. G. Dodge
C. J. Dodge Jr.
Providence, Rhode Island
Febr 6, 1861
a few toadies or flatterers
Yes, sir.
New York, Feb'y 6th 1861  
Rob's Wall St.

Sir,

The newspapers report the nomination of Attorney-General Black to the Supreme Court bench. In the hope of possibly helping to prevent so great a misfortune as I should deem his confirmation I take the liberty to write to you, and send you a pamphlet commenting on his public course in reference to the California land cases (in which connection alone I know him) by Mr. George Gordon, an old and well-known resident of San Francisco. Its statements admit of ready verification, most of them in Washington. Whether true or false, justice to the candidate & to the office require their investigation. I shall tomorrow send you a pamphlet by Mr. William Carey Jones on the same subject which I lately received from San Francisco. The letters contained in it have had a wide circulation there, and are worthy of being looked into. If you will take the pains to read Judge Black's two or three reports commented on in these pamphlets, and also his report to the President on certain resolutions of the Legislature of California, a reply to which I published, and now send you a copy, you will I think see the pertinence of an inquiry whether a mind capable of either so misunderstanding or mis-stating cases and questions of importance is likely to ornament the bench of the Supreme Court.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
John T. Boyle Esq
65 Wall St. New York
Feb 8, 1861

Incluse pamphlet & urge reasons why, Judge Black should not be confirmed.
Philadelphia, Feb. 6th 61

Dear Sir,

The enclosed was received from my friend Mr. Wilson of Cohoes, N.Y. Yesterday. He requests me to forward it to you through Coca [Horse].

I dare trouble you by transmitting it correctly to him.

The matter of the letter to you is one I can best spare.体力 of all the attendances, whatever may happen the weight of her project.

Perpetually

P.S. The above.

[Signature]

Franklin Jr. Douglas
Dr. Mr. Elder
Phila. Feb 8th, 1861

Enclosing letter from Andrew Wilson, Jr. of Newark, Orange Co. N.Y. on the state of affairs of the remedy.

Yours,

[Signature]
To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Sir,

Will you allow me to press upon your time and kindness, by giving yourself the trouble to send me a small variety of seeds, for my little farm & garden. And of course have learned on this of the death of our lamented friend Col. W. O. Sturtevant. He was buried with both Masonic and Military honors.

Please send me your last speeches and obituary.

Very Respectfully,

Edmond Gill.

Chicago February 4th, 1861.
Edmund Gile
Chicago, Illinois
Feb 6, 1860

Reeds re.
Patterson, N.J. Feb'16

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Please send me (if it be no inconvenience) each of your speeches as you have it in hand. By doing so you will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

James Goldsmith

Patterson, N.J.

James Goldsmith
Paterson, New Jersey
Feb. 6 1861
Copies of Judge D.'s speeches.
Charleston Feb 6th 61

Hon. S. S. Drake

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report of the explorations and surveys from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean for a railroad route.

It is in 15. long. ye will enjoy a great favor if you have time by hunting among ye.

P. P. Grover

G. P. 

If you will address to P. P. Grover Charleston S. C.
Dr. P. D. Groce
Harpersburg, Maryland
Feb 16, 1861

Ask for 10 volumes
of Pacif. Rep. Leavys
s.c.
Hampton, Feb 6 - 1861

my dear sir,

I sent you a short note yesterday informing you of the election of our friends, Smally and Blow, and I only have time to hastily say that so many of our friends are elected that I enclose the latest accounts of them. Every count man is our friend now as far as I can judge. Every man of the Bell & Everitt Party tell me they are for you or Mr. Contended - although this nasty note if you can spare the time please write me a few lines encouraging if you can as all of our hopes are on you and Mr. Contended & Nelson. The the order is off. I am as ever very truly,

[Signature]

A. Douglas
James Hicks
James Hicks
Hampton, Virginia
Feb 3. 1861

To you for the Union.
The Bell & Everett men
Saw for Judge D.
Ask for a line
of encouragement to.

[Signature]
Lafayette, Feb. 6, 1861.

Hon. A. A. Douglas,

Under many obligations to you for favors in the way of public documents, I feel it incumbent on me to tell you a little in the matter of the singular interests your friend John Pettit is making at the coming Court. He is now in Washington with a letter in his pocket to Senator Trumbull, from Lincoln, to this purport: Lincoln informs the Senate that he has no desire to fill the office of District Judge in Kansas— that if Pettit gets the nomination from Buchanan, to go for his confirmation and do well his best efforts to try and secure it.

I am certain that Pettit told this story to some of his friends here when he passed through, the other day; and the course of Trumbull and other of the incoming President's special friends, will indicate to you whether it is true or not. I have no doubt it is true.

You must know that Pettit, Jim Lane and Delahay of Kansas, have fallen desperately in love that the contract is that the first is to be Judge, and the two latter Senators from that State— that Delahay went to Springfield with Pettit, and being a relative of the President elect, positively had important influence in securing the above mentioned letter.

Very truly, your friend,

James Howe.

There will be no necessity of compromising me in the matter.
James Haines
Lafayette, Indiana
Feb 9, 1861

Petition of Kansas, etc.

a letter from Lincoln
requesting Hambu... to vote for his confirmation,
etc.

Petition, for Lane and
Dakazes are in partnership
...th x x.
Albany, Illinois.
Feb. 6, 1861.

Hon. J. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir: I write to beg you to lend me some seeds—a small variety of every kind—from the Patent Office. Also the Agricultural volume of the Patent Office Reports.

Is it asking too much to request a copy of the Appendix to the Congressional Globe for the last session? I will be greatly thankful to you for your own late speeches or others of extraordinary ability. Please put my name on your list for an interesting document now on file.

Yours very respectfully,
A. H. Stockey
Pastor of the Baptist Church
Albany, Illinois.
Rev. A. W. Lackey
Albany, Illinois
Feb 26, 1861

Seeds—
agricultural Report.
Species.
Brunswick, Me., Feb. 6, 1861

Dear Sir,

We labor under the misfortune of our State of not having a single member of Congress to whom we can represent the feelings of the people in regard to the distracted state of our country with any hope that their wishes will be carried out. From the large majority of Republicans in our State our southern brethren probably judge that the Democrats of Maine are about discouraged and are making no efforts to redeem their State. Luck is not the case. The Democrats of Maine have shown their time and money more freely than they did in the late Presidential contest. But we have had everything to contend with. Thirty-nine out of a hundred of the clergy of the have used all their influence in and out of the pulpit in favor of the abolition party, and the ignorant have been made to believe that it was the policy of the Democratic party to extend slavery over the whole country and thereby deprive the poor white laborer of employment.
I canvassed this village yesterday for signatures to a petition to Congress (similar to the one to the Boston and Portland papers) and obtained the names of several hundred of the citizens. If you or any of our Democratic friends will forward such petitions as you may think advisable, they will be greatly appreciated. We have no hesitation in assuring you that a large majority of the voters of Maine are in favor of Mr. Cantwell's resolutions or any other that will heal the divisions between the north and south. More than half of the name to the petition referred to above, and which I have forwarded to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, are led with the Republicans in the late election, and we have no doubt if an election were to take place in this State to-day that it would result in a complete Democratic triumph. Many of the leading men in the county who have been identified with the Republican party tell me they have been deceived, and will vote with the Abolitionists no more.

Your late speech in Congress, which was published in the Portland Argus, has circulated among the leading men of Maine and I have done as much good by explaining them on the true causes of our present trouble. If we are deprived of a Democratic member in Congress from this State it is seldom we get
T. S. McCollum
Brunswick, Maine
Feb 9th, 1861

The coloring clowns have been deft, we shall not hereafter join the Abolitionists all for the Union. Judged's speech has done much good.

ask for more copies.

w0
Mr. S. A. Douglass.

Dear Sir,

May I take the liberty of asking you for a copy of your speech delivered in the Senate in January, in the present disturbed condition of our country — May the right provide and the great principle to which your best en-\vrefs{tions are devoted finally be acknowledged throughout our land.

Yr. Obsey

Edward B. Merrill
Edward B. Merrill Esq
16 Wall St. New York
Feb 6, 1861

Copy of late speech.
Panola Hills Feb 6th 1861
Hon. J. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

A day or two since I wrote you a hurried letter with a P.S., which perhaps deserves an apology. The P.S., being written when in conversation with others and probably conveyed little—if any sense at all after a hard day's toil I sit down to write more at length. Pray don't think me a fanatic either religiously or politically and condemn me unheard because a stranger—run but a farmer I have yet to learn to think with method as well as write—as you will readily discover. I may be far behind the age in thought other and greater minds may have grasped. The subject on which
I am about to write—Be it so.

My labours still will not all be
last—It will be evidence that the
common mind sometime thinks
on subjects grave as well as
master intellects—Being a stranger
I feel compelled to speak somewhat
of myself—First—Religiously I
am in a certain sense nothing.
Not being a member of any religious
organization—Politically always
have been a democrat—ever a
non-intervention democrat and still
remain as—opposed to African
slavery as a northern man—believing
it to be to my interest individually
and also to the interest of the labouring
poor among whom I live—too be so.
But also believe African slavery to
be right—which makes me oppose
the prohibition of the slave trade
forever as a national policy how—
are the heathen nations to be
christianized—Look at the efforts of
the combined Christian world to
save eighteen hundred years how
much of the world is yet to christianize.

To your last clause I am also
opposed why not make it seven
The world's history will some day
be read mathematically—and by
the number seven—The Great
and All-wise God—Never made any
mistakes—confine us to our present
limits as states and our present
system and three labor (with all
our boasted liberty)—will crush
us in 2 years—Free states
I believe we owe much if not all of
our prosperity in the past as a
nation—to the simple fact that
we as a nation vindicate the Jewish
Theocracy—or come nearer doing so
than any nation on earth—
I am no prophet neither the
son of a prophet—But I predict
That the Nation that first adopted
the Jewish civil and judicial law
in their purity — will nothing
more or less than a world bound
republic — The Bible is the best
law book the world has ever had
worth all the statutes in the land.
What means all this disturbance
among the nations of the Earth
The world seems ripe for revolution
are we drifting into a French
Revolution Don't you see we are
certain and sure unless God
by his almighty power does save
us — Then lay firm hold on
the helm (The word of Truth)
Not with the sickly touch of a
higher law — man But with the
‘Sane’ mind of experienced
Stalwartsmanship and steer a
nation into Liberty Oh my
country my much loved country
my whole country — would to
God that I could save Thee — oh
That I could serve Thee even just
a little I'd ask no
other way than what you would truly give in quiet peace and protection on my little prairie home. Senator I fear you are not fully apprised of how much the North are abolitionized. Don't trust too much to the people without reflection. No compromise can be of any permanent use without there is some effort made to bring the Masse to think (first instruct then act) kindly but firmly and we are S.C. and all. But I have already inflicted to long a letter upon you - your correspondents are numerous and the least among them all is more worthy your consideration than mine. If in ought I have written I have erred. This is in the head and not the heart I hope. Read again and again the Bible as a law.
book it came from God and is pure — "The law and the prophet" — ("The law and the lawyers") — They testify of Christ in whom we have Eternal life. But mark the Bible has two distinct laws the law of Eternal life — and also “the law of this present life a law to govern the just and the unjust — Christ's Kingdom was not of this world — God instituted civil law Christ and his apostles obeyed civil law always — even unjust law. Christ never broke the Sabbath according to Moral law — and their is given by him for keeping it. Why do we observe a Seventh day? But enough I am done — good night.

I subscribe myself your sincere friend and fellow countryman

O. R. A. Myers
Feb 7th

I am a subscriber for that odd mixture of good and evil our own Christian Times of Chicago.
I send you a copy if time will allow read the rest of the evil and voice from the Past.
I am slightly acquainted with one the Editors and have written him a private letter but have not sent it and believe I will not - Being better acquainted with J. B. CCEPT I will write him to day - If he is an isle (I do not know) he will get some not that from an unexpected quarter - Its time the people should speak - let them rise in their Magnesty - They will be heard and needed by both church and state - Mark what
I say—Truth will be heard and acknowledged. By church and state and still be separate as church and state—I may take the liberty to send you a letter for the Gov. of D.C. simply for your inspection and ripe judgment—you can send or not—as I desire no notoriety and only wish to do good. I may or may not do so—just as the Spirit moves. Cynine heard of the Spirit— I think sometimes I am like the man that got religion—He felt good you know and wishing to express himself among his brethren days of brother and sisters. When I get up there the first thing I'll do will be to hunt up good old Isaiah and we will go out in the woods sit down on a log and talk it all over.

Yours with respect,

O. P. Huggins
O. P. A. Myers
Panola, Illinois
Feb 6, 1861

in the state of the country.
PHILADELPHIA, 6th February, 1861.

Dear Sir,

In the Tariff Bill now before the Senate, Quicksilver is subjected to a duty of 20 per cent., while two important articles manufactured from it, namely: Calomel and Red Precipitate, are in the 10 per cent. list.

Nearly all of these two articles used in this country are manufactured here. Should the duties remain as proposed, the English preparations will in all probability take their place, and thus interfere with the consumption of California Quicksilver, as under the British Tariff Quicksilver is admitted free.

We would therefore respectfully ask that a discrimination of 10 per cent. be made in favor of the manufactured articles; or, if Quicksilver be retained on the 20 per cent. schedule, that Calomel and Red Precipitate, with other Mercurial preparations, be subjected to a duty of 30 per cent.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your friends,

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.
Powers & Wrightman
Phi. Co. Feb 26, 1861

asking for a duty of
30 p.c. on Carbon
& Red Precipitate.
Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Feb 6th 1861.

Hon. S. P. Douglas

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of presenting for your consideration an idea, which, if incorporated into your proposed constitutional amendments, may have a very happy influence on the future destiny of our country. The idea in such a connection may have often been considered by others, myself and others, but I have been met with it in my reading.

The abstract notion, that "all men are created equal" is, you will know, the very life blood of fanaticism on the slavery question. To practically deny this dogma of "political equality" in our Federal and
State Constitutions and legislation; but in most instances it is done by indirection.

Now inasmuch as the negro race is the only race that is, or can be held in servitude among us; and inasmuch as the question of race is the great obstacle to the lifting of slavery; it inasmuch as we practically deny every where the political equality of the black man to the white—would it not effect a favorable influence upon the whole question, to forego all amendments of the Constitution intended to settle this slavery issue, so as to deal with the race?

To provide, for instance, that Congress shall not legislate in any manner so as to change or disturb the legal or political status of persons of African or Negro descent within the limits of the States, now within the limits of the District of Columbia, A. D. 1863 and unless with the consent of the contiguous States. Also that the practice “improvement” of the race be forever prohibited: that the states of individual sole of the race, shall be the same in the territories organized to be organized, as in the States where they come.

In short, my idea is to deal with this slavery issue, as a question of race primarily & fundamentally, & the property question will then become incidental & secondary. To deal this frankly and truthfully with the vital question in the Constitution, to recognize in this way the physiological & historical truth that the two races born never intended to live together, or if together by accident or circum...
stances, that they cannot associate, from the very nature of the case, on terms of political equality, would, in my judgment, be hailed by both sections as a step in the right direction; and would, most certainly, help us in the North, in our combats with for
noticism.

Very many arguments & considerations may be brought to the sub
port of this view of the case, but these will readily occur to your own
mind & need not be mentioned in detail.

Whether it will be wise to intro
duce a new question at the pre-
sent time you can decide better
than I. But from your position,
you can also determine more
readily than I, how much of a per-
position would be received; to
which there is enough of practical value in the proposition to make an ef
fort for its incorporation into the
fundamental law worth while.

Yours for the country

Foster Pratt
Foster Pratt
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Feb 9, 1861

Suggestion in regard to the determination of the question as to equality of races, etc.
Par College, Pittsburg, Feb 6th, 1851

Hon. A. T. Douglas:

Dear Sir,

You doubtless received the invitation of our Conno, to address the Literary Societies of our College at the next Commencement, on Thursday, nineteenth of September. We regret the necessity so soon again to trouble you, as the College wishes to publish its annual catalogue and the Phi Beta Kappa Society's catalogue of their library, in which the Speaker before the Literary Societies is always mentioned, the Committee have requested me to decide if you would favor me with your answer.

Apart from my relationship with the Conno, permit me, Honored Sir, to express the ardent admiration and pride with which I have ever regarded you, both in your past brilliant career, your
late firm adherence to right in the face of the President and Northern power, and, also, in your present saturated course as the distinguished leader of the present and in reality the most powerful political party in America. The voice of power, with which you have ever spoken on behalf of this government as our fathers made it, & your unwavering attachment to the Union in this its hour of peril, have wrought a response in the great breaching heart, which will yet ever with a halo of glory the many hours of her present vow. The spirit of your friends is characterized by an act of attachment, which strengthened by the burning hunger you have received from those who should have been your friends, will never rest until I be placed you in the Presidential Chair. With the devotion of Americans, we cling only the closer in the hour of difficulty determined that the statement whose greatness flashes forth as brilliantly amid the crash of disaster, administering that government in whose service he has spent his life, shall enjoy long and loud The Preamble of his loving countrymen. If your and Mrs. Crittenden’s labors can preserve the Union, my confident trust is that the hundreds and hundreds of thousands who entertain these sentiments, will find and only you at the head, will triumph, with the most imposing majority ever known in 1864, and now forbid me, Sir, that I have permitted such an outburst of the exasperated feeling of youth. Hence or at any office to you, yet it is only of me I can offer, is that my heart is ever kindred with this nobly & with passion to overflow. Hoping it may aid you to answer immediately, and earnestly trusting that you will consent to honor me with your presence I am with the highest regard, Truly yours, Tu.}

Gerald R. Ransom.
Junius B. Reimannrder
P.O. College, Gettysburgh
Feb 4, 1861

Wishes to know if Judge D. will deliver an address before the Literary Society of said College on Dec 19th 61. If an answer requested.

Received Feb 16th 61.
Private

My dear Sir,

After I saw you in Cincinnati, I talked with one friend, as it was suggested that, inasmuch as we had the names of 10,000 of the principle men in the Southern states (Dushman and Schenck), we should send the proceeding to them, and procure for you the Envelopes. Can you lend me either by express or under frank. The frank of Envelopes to carry out their suggestion. If you can do so, send it to Mr. Elder, New Lebanon, Columbia County, N.Y.

W.B. by express add Canean Station.
Believe the Convention has done
good, and it proceeds well
also. More money
coming. I will have $5,000
enough and devoted to be
frank, but the other way
probably less useful as they
will in some cases. May

Mr. Welden
New Lebanon 1766
H. A. Hayden
New Lebanon, Columbia Co.
New York Feb 6, 1861

Desires franked envelope
to send 10000 copies of
proceedings to Northern
State etc.
My dear Sir,

God in his mercy bless you and yours, for your great efforts to save our Union our country, and true liberty! Every true heart in America, every lover of freedom everywhere on earth, decries your sufferings, looks to you as a patriot and a statesman worthy of the golden age of human enlightenment.

Such are the opinions which my judgment confirms, and conscience forbids me to withhold their expression.

By the hearers I see that the name of J.S. Black has been sent to the Senate for U.S. Judge. I wish him gentlemanly no harm. Remembering how he attacked the Whig party of which I have been a member, and which was adopted by thousands of democrats as the best mode of preventing all that has taken place. Since the last presidential election, I send you the enclosed.

It is a copy of a letter written by J.S. Black, given to Mr. C. Van Duyke.
of Mille [late US District Attorney for Phila] 1856 when presented to the Democratic State Convention of Penna in 1856 as "The plank" for the platform of that year and national election.

Mr. Van dyke has the original in J. Bleeker's handwriting, and says it was given to him to be presented to the 56 State convention.

The history of another affair, the handwriting Mr. Bleeker men, and has since occurred is the best comment I can give on the Revolution.

My letter from Boston are encouraging for the true democracy. Light has as last shone in East, and it grew into a perfect day.

I am most respectfully yours,

[Signature]

LA DEWBERRY
W. H. W. C.
Philadelphia, July 6, 61
Richard Navey Esq.
Phila. Feb 6, 1861

Complimentary vco.
Encloses copy of a resolution sent by Judge Slocum to P.S. Vanderkate, to be presented to the Dem. State Convention in 1858.
Deedline Hill
Pendleton Co.

Stephen A. Douglas & Co.

Mr. M. Gittendor 

Mr. J. Harris & Co.

Bigr - Fire

I write many others, am anxious to hear from you. And to hear & get your most candid opinions in reference to a final adjustment and compromise of the great question in issue, which has excited the two great sections North & South. Whether there yet is hope, good reasonable hope of the preservation of our Union. If so, hang on to the ship of States, she will land us safe at home. Where we will foreordain to Rest, & enjoy peace & happiness.
The resolutions known as the Crittenden & Douglas Resolution meet with much favor in the portion of Virginia. We hope your resolutions may be accepted and adopted before the Virginia Delegates meet in Convention. May an all-wise Providence smile upon you & make you instrumental in accomplishing that which many thousands of our Brethren North & South desire, a restoration of peace & quietude. God grant it, a favourable report from you would revive us again with bright & main for the Union.

Feb. 6th 1861 Yours truly

P.B. Warren
P. P. Warnauff
Rosedale Hills, Endale
To Co. Virginia
Feb 4, 1861

Makes opinion as to future.
New York, Feb 6th 1861

My dear Sir,

Circumstances of a peculiar political nature demanding me at the present crisis in our national affairs, I take the liberty of writing to you for some advice on the subject.

As Chairman of the Young Men's Democratic General Committee of Kings Co (comprising the large & populous City of Brooklyn) - which organization you may remember was formed on the principles of Democracy, laid down in the Baltimore platform upon which you were nominated, in consequence of the failure or refusal of the other General Committee to endorse
you nomination as regular—I am constantly urged to take an active part in the present movement which are being inaugurated in our midst, by our National Battalions & Volunteer Associations for the annexation and restoration of the Union.

Now, as our organization represents the bulk of the Douglas Democracy of Kings Co. including most of the young men in the Democratic party, it is suggested that our Committee lend their support and countenance to the furtherance of the movement, to give them our official prestige—and the young men, being the chief ones sought to be incorporated in these Battalions are waiting for some action on the premises of my part.

As these so-called Union movements have taken their birth in the midst of Republican—

— an assembly of men to be formed by Republican managers, although they invite Democrat & Union men, citizens generally to join them and offer official positions to their once political opponents—still, I feel very doubtful about taking any step which might possibly begin not alone my self, but the interest of our party in the county—

Whether it is better to wait for further developments, or at once to enter into the movement & secure a control of it, I leave for you to decide—

As the late standard bearer of our principle, I am tempted to tell you to unite the present, acting on the advice regarding my action as affecting the future interests of the party of which you are the acknowledged chief.

Regarding this communication and my answer thereto, if you—
dear sir, they shall be kept strictly private & confidential.

Awaiting an early answer,

I have the honor to remain for

in your obedient service

Leopold C. Newmann

167 Broadway
New York

To the

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

12, 12. P.

Washington, D.C.
Leopold C. Freimann
New York — Feb 6. 1861

To Ch. Dem. c/o for Kings Co.
I wish to know if it
be well to join or to form
National Battalion or Volunteer
Association for the protec-
tion of the Union.
Montgomery, Ala.
July 6, 1861.


My Dear Sir:

Are all means to save the republic been exhausted? Surely the object to be attained is worthy of constant labor, and I promote effort. In the condition in which the seceding states are now placed it is impossible for them to ascend without constitutional guarantees. To do so would be inevitable ruin. If the union is to be preserved it must be done now or never. The union sentiment grows weaker. I make every day ten people pay death to the rule of republicanism. If they are compelled to own masters they will take them peaceably.

P.S.

[Handwritten note on the right side of the page]
any quarter of the State and at any sacrifice, before republicans. Will you permit me to ask you what in your opinion is the cause of the Northern democracy in the contest if it ensues? Can they be made to fight against us? Will any of them fight for us? I appeal, as you fairly know, to all the means in your power the preservation of the Union of my State. We can not permit the admission of the rule. Nor that our State has taken her course, though any judgment does not approve it. I feel bound by the motives that should impel me to patriotic action to stand by her. I am thus, a member from my district by a vote of two thirds the representative in the Southern Congress. I see no safety but in the one determined to emerge in action. Such a course is a necessity. The republicans will yield nothing but compulsion. I intend the fight no. Can not the Northern democracy, a concealed movement adopt this? Endeavor to frame of us or a thousand ties, such a course would magnetize our people. I shall use us together again, in spirit of all conspirators. We must. Determines action on their part might strike terror into the republicans. I trust to them. If we begin the fight, the North against the South, it ends in accordance with the dictate of one of the leaders. The world has never witnessed such a strife, My administration has impelled me to write you. Perhaps more fully than our personal relations would justify. You will have the magnanimity to
Wishing continued success in your integrity and capacity as patriotism.

I am Yours truly,

Augustus P. Mays

[Date: 18 June, 1864]

[Address: Montgomery, Ala.]