Feb. 7th 1861 Dubuque Iowa

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir:—As a Democrat that has ever supported you, I would ask of you a favor, which you give to hundreds of others—i.e., place my name upon the list of Public Documents.

I would not ask you because I have never received a single one.

Address Posta
Dubuque Co
Iowa.

Yours Democratically,

Jas. Austin.
To: Austin
from: [illegible]
Date: Feb 3, 1861

[illegible]

Speaks [illegible]
Does his name on [illegible]
Chowell Feb 1st 1861
Livingston C. Michigan
Honor S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir. Please hand the enclosed letter to the President. I unreservedly recommend for H. C. Briggs as Postmaster at this place. He is both honest and capable.

I voted for you for President and would do so again.

Sam now a Minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church and desirous of politics. But I love my Country and pray that it may be preserved and for all good amongst that God may bless and preserve you in the prayer of your friend.

George Oldsman
Rev. George O. Bachman
Feb 7, 1861

Encloses a letter for the President, recommending H.C. Briggs for P.M.
at Howell.
Philadelphia Feb. 17th, 1861

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

Please send me two copies of your speech

delivered in the "Senate" Jan. 31; as also, of any speeches delivered, or

to be delivered, by you this session.

Very Respectfully,

F. D. Raquet
Box 908 P.O.

Philadelphia Pa.
F. D. Lagem
Box 903 — Philadelphia
Feb 27, 1861

Two copies of late speech
Tam 93
Duplain Rich Feb 7, 1861

Dear S H Douglas

Will you be so kind as to send me a copy of your speech in the United States Senate on secession and coercion?

Respectfully,

J L Bajto

Portsmouth

[Signature]
S. L. Day. P. W.
Duluth, Michigan
Feb 7th. 1861

Six copies of speech against coercion.
Bethany, Mo.
Feb. 1st 1861.

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

Dear Sir,

These are perilous times, dangerous men have nearly destroyed our Union and Constitution. Our legislature has called a State Convention, our district will elect three Union men. The Union sentiment is universal here. All are in favor of some such compromise as that introduced into the Senate by yourself or Hon. John J. Crittenden.

We have not had your speech here yet and would be thankful to you for it. If you will send us several copies we will hand them around to friends. Would also be thankful to you for any other documents you will be kind enough to send us.

You may remember John E. Crayton as an old friend and acquaintance of Swiney Ills. Yours Respectfully,

John E. Crayton
D. J. Readton.
John C. Clayton
D. R. Keaton
Bethany, Missouri
Feb 27, 1861
All for Union & for compromise. -
also for Judge J. C. Smith.
Washington, Feb. 7, 1861

My dear Judge,—

I have just received a note from Prof. Backe stating that the Committee on Finance had unanimously recommended that the appropriations for the survey of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts should be raised to the estimate. These estimates have been cut down by the House of Reps.

It is not improbable that Mr. Snell of Illinois may, as usual, oppose the appropriation when the Bill comes before the Senate; and in that contingency, the Professor hopes, and in that hope I most cordially unite, that you would say a word or two in favor of the great national work.

The survey is conducted on the most economical principle; the promotions depend on merit, and not on political influence; and there is, therefore, no patronage to bestow. It is purely a scientific work, and has reflected the greatest possible credit on our country. Every European state has made, or is making similar surveys, and at an outlay of money and time far greater than is expended by us. "The proofs of these statements are contained in the ac—companying paper."

"
accompanying pamphlet, and I know them to be correct and indisputable.

Of the present condition of affairs under it indispensably necessary to devise all the means, that no exception would be asked in favor of the coast survey, altho' in reality, a work of the kind, in which the entire country is interested, directly or indirectly, might well constitute an exceptional case. There is certainly, however, no reason for reducing this particular appropriation. The survey of the Pacific Coast is not yet completed, why cut down the annual approach? The survey of the Florida reef is more necessary for national commerce than for the people of Florida, and to continue the approach in full for the Gulf Coast would be merely carrying out the general system of ignoring the recent act of suicide on the part of the Gulf States, and hence, perhaps, as a conclusive measure in a political point of view.

I know not what objection Mr. Trumbull will urge against the survey, but the I do know, that he can say nothing new—notting that cannot be satisfactorily answered. The best proof of its economy, usefulness, and necessity is the fact that it has had the support of every Administration and of very great statesmen.

During the last 20 years, Polk & Clayton tried hard to crush it—but public opinion was too strong for them. The survey has gone on uninterruptedly, and is now drawing to a close. There should be no draw-back now. The survey of the Coast and of the Northern Lakes is indispensable for ourselves, as well, as a duty towards other countries—none of which, indeed, more than our pre-occupations, for France and England are surveying all our bays, to the great advantage of American shipping.

I sincerely hope that if Mr. Trumbull opposes the report of the Finance Committee, you will not find it incompatible with your views to give this national work your endorsement, the encouragement of a few words in reply to Trumbull.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Postscript:]

Nov. Stephen A. Douglas

[Signature]
Frederick City
Feb 4th 1861

Hon. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

My engagement with the firm of Clarke & Albright Co. will expire on the 1st of May, and I am desirous of procuring a clerkship of some kind by which I can support my family. If I could succeed in renewing my engagement for a year longer, I could only get $450 which you know is a small sum to support a wife and 5 children on.

Supposing you are personally acquainted with some of the gentlemen about...
Mr. L. H. Duvall
Frederick City, Maryland
Feb 7, 1861

ask Judge D. to get him a clerkship under Lincoln's Administra-

To take position in the incoming Administration (albeit departing from them in politics), I would thank you most kindly if not inconsistent with your views of opportunity, and if it would not compromise yourself in any way that you were to me. The farm to interest yourself in my behalf, I have now asked or held a public office of any kind, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits. I did not vote for Mr. Lincoln having voted for yourself and if my life is spared will vote for you again, and when even you are a candidate, but suppose if any appointments are made for the North,
That some will be taken
for the opposite

I wish you
in your endeavors to have our

Kindest sentiments
are asked by Your.

C.H. Duval

Please treat this confidentially

If you can spare a
moment of time, I shall be
pleased to hear from you.

C.H.D.
Bath Me February 1668

To Hon. A. Longfellow Dear Sir,

Love for our Country and the Strong Desire for the perpetuity of the Union of all the States, Endear to me the every Patriot, who takes his energies to preserve it. Permit me to tender to you the acknowledgments of a humble Citizen for the devotion you manifest in your unceasing exertions to save from impending destruction this Honoured Republic.

But allow me to say that however ardently our Desires for the continuance of this Union, so beloved by every true patriot (and of which perhaps have been vainly sown) there is strong indications that the disposal of events has so purposed in relation to it that our Hopes are not to be disappointed.
I harbor the opinion that the slavery of the African was permitted for a wise purpose, the results have followed the object affected, and its overthrow is speedily to follow and perhaps the dismemberment of the Slave States or a portion of them. It might involve the necessity for some extent of direct taxation, and in time the loss of our Agricultural resources would enable us to defy the world as competitors.

I feel that I have intruded an unjust policy, that in the emergency it might be wise to consider, should there be a separation, but if such presumptions, I suppose, the mind of every sober man of this country is exercised to some degree of its welfare in these trying times, as you are aware, I trust your have many sympathies in times of great responsibilities.

Henry T. Aynes
Thomas Caton
Thomas Eaton Jr.
Bath, Maine
Feb 27, 1861

Slavery approaching its end & with it the State of this country.
Detroit Post Office

Detroit, Feb'y 7th. 1861

Sir

Enclosed please find memo of Citizens of Ypsilanti, Mich., which I am requested to forward to you for presentation to the Senate.

You effort, during the present session of Congress, to bring about some compromise, by which this great Republic can be preserved, to the calamities attendant upon its dissolution averted, have endeared you more than ever to the heart of the democrats, the Union loving, conservative men, of this State. God grant that your efforts, and those of your fellow helpers in the good work, in and out of Congress, may be successful.

Very truly, etc.

A. Weatly

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Memorial of the
Citizens of Miles
Michigan, praying
the adoption of
the Ordinance
Amendment
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The recent passage of the bill for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, with the declaration of the same, has been attended with circumstances of such extraordinary importance as to render it my duty to call the attention of both Houses to the reasons which induced me to sign the act, and to make a statement of the circumstances in which I am placed in order to bring it under the notice of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:

1. The admission of the State of Missouri into the Union is of great importance to the Union itself, as it is a necessary step towards the establishment of a system of national defense. The Union, as it now stands, is composed of several states, each of which has the power of self-defense, but the union of these states will enable the United States to defend itself against foreign invasion, and to resist the attacks of any one state.

2. The admission of Missouri into the Union is a step towards the establishment of a system of national defense, as it will enable the United States to establish a system of national defense, and to resist the attacks of any one state.

3. The admission of Missouri into the Union is a step towards the establishment of a system of national defense, as it will enable the United States to establish a system of national defense, and to resist the attacks of any one state.

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11. The admission of Missouri into the Union is a step towards the establishment of a system of national defense, as it will enable the United States to establish a system of national defense, and to resist the attacks of any one state.

12. The admission of Missouri into the Union is a step towards the establishment of a system of national defense, as it will enable the United States to establish a system of national defense, and to resist the attacks of any one state.
Athens, Georgia, February 7th, 1861.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Hon. Sir:

While the excitement of the people and the schemes of seceding men are such as now prevailing, and the hopes of the conservative men in reunion, all the States over—and this extremity looks so like a visitation of Divine Providence for in gratitude and short comings as free men—(for more than all others are the free people responsible to God) for “to whom much is given of them is much required”) it behooves Congress and the executive to do nothing to subvert friendships and to leave open for conciliation some main door, and view in the destruction of the mails in the South as making the last link to break—

I respectfully (as a private man) implore your attention in the Senate to deter the passage of any war bill of the nature of that of the Hon. Mr. Corbey, in the House. Have at least this door open for conciliation. It will come too near to home to business and homes. And a Southern system of the mails, will utterly estrange...

Your obedient—humble servant, J. J. galaxy
J. J. Kelawney
Athens, Georgia
Feb. 7, 1861

The hope of Conservatives
men is re-union. Let
nothing be done that
tends to bring on bad
feeling, what it is.

Lynchburg, Feb. 7, 1861

Sir,

Your call on Mr. Van Buren, not having been heard and answered through the mails, I am of the opinion that the N. B. is safe for the Union. Having performed my duty, I expect you to see according to promise that the Union itself is saved from destruction by the conservative elements of the Middle, North, South, East, West, and Middle.

Although the situation of the 4th inst. has been precipitated upon us in the midst of a most inclement spell of weather, yet in the Union men were not caught napping. Nor were fire or fire damage caused to the Union men. The fire was put out by large odds. The Convention of the 19th will contain at least 3/4 of Union men. The division heads are already claiming some of our delegates who before the election announced as secessionists. But it cannot be. Secession is dead in N. B. provided the Republican party will meet us in the border states on a conciliatory spirit, and so treat us to the South.

The peace Convention now sitting in Washington was called to meet too soon a war precipitated also. It should not have met before the 14th of April. Then Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address would have been a month before the people, and should the question of secession or Union be submitted to the people at all, the first election on the 4th Thursday would have been held early for a N. B. or N. S. would have been better still. The elections in action otherwise on the subject of slavery would have taken places in all the Republican States again whereby the South might be able to see and judge whether there had been any change of purpose or opinion towards her friendly or otherwise, and what consequences they were led to make towards the South, either by a change in the laws of the State or by the action of Congress. I am of the
Therefore would be bad policy. The God therefore shews us that the true definition and very object of a Just War, a Just and necessary War. When the Constitution is violated and the rights of the people are trampled on, it is then that the people should rise up and resist, as they did in the Revolution. The people of the South, therefore, must be ready to resist, and to maintain their rights, and their liberties, and their property, and their Constitution, and their country, and their God. The God therefore shews us that the people must be prepared to resist, and to maintain their rights, and their liberties, and their property, and their Constitution, and their country, and their God. The people of the South, therefore, must be ready to resist, and to maintain their rights, and their liberties, and their property, and their Constitution, and their country, and their God.
Your speech in Lyneburg had a good effect on the minds of its citizens. At the late election we gave the Union candidate about 660. May our success in this being over 200 or more, gain over the majority. My love.

With great respect,

Robert H. Clay

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My best respects to Mr. Douglas.

R. H. C.

Note. I do not think that either the question of the right of secession or concord should form any plank in the platform of principles to be adopted by the peace conference. Mr. Fillmore but should be managed to the extent of Slave law, and slavery in the Territories, doth yard, and the interior and outer slave trade. So, eliminate, solid, and popular fraud, will do the balance and keep the peace. This state of things can only be brought about by handling the Negro question from the Hall of Congress, where a feudal exercise of power over this subject, has been exercised to long already. In 1850, it is a most remarkable thing, that after the debate had gone on at the point of the dagger, the Hall of Congress succeeded in this distracting subject from itself, in 1860 to be found crawling in the slime of subserviency to the pedestal of a Black Republican Congress, asking protection for slavery in the Gold Territories. Of the South, ridiculous! In fine Sir, the country is convulsed, from one end to the other - on a miserable abstraction alone, and as is now admitted by Mr. Seward himself. His late speech indicates that there doom on this subject in the Hall of Peace to be succumbed, and the Union may God grant us. R. H. C.
Robert G. Green
Lynchburg, Virginia
Feb 9th, 1861

V. is said - Judge B. must save the Union - sugge
sions as to the future
Plan of Compromise
Recession is dead in
Va. &c.
Rocky Mount
Franklin Co. Va
Feb 7, 1861

To the Hon.
J. Q. Douglas

Dear Sir I will take it as a very great favor upon your part if you will be so kind as to send to my address a good large number of your speech that you delivered in the Senate of few weeks since. There are a great many persons in this section that are very anxious to read them.

I have the honor to subscribe my self and your strong friend,

Peter Hill
Peter Hill
Rocky Mount, Franklin Co. Va.
Feb 9, 1861

A large number of
 Judge D's speech
 for distribution
My Dear Judge,

By the Papers of yesterday, I see that Judge Black has been nominated to a seat on the Supreme Bench. It is also stated that you, if your personal friends, will vote against his confirmation in the Senate. I must respectfully ask of you not to do so, for your own sake, as well as your friends in this State. The Democrats of Summit Judge Black's native county would be much grieved to find your vote recorded against him. A large majority of them stood by you in the contest with Mr. Buckman & Judge Black, but throughout the struggle
They never trust confidence in his integrity, of talent, of position, from you now, would be most certainly construed into personal malignity. We have always believed in your courage, and declare you will not disappoint us now.

I have known Judge Black from boyhood, and dealt with him fully throughout. When I say that he has many of the elements that go to make up a great Judge,

I have there a great

time on my own motion, without the knowledge of Judge Black, our relations in some time not being of the most cordial nature, but this shall not prevent me from doing justice.

True Yours

[Signature]
Isaac Hughes
Harrisburg, Penna.
Feb. 7, 1861

Favorable to the Confirmation of Judge Black.
McDowell

Virginia

Feb 7th 1861

Hon. L. A. Douglas

My dear Sir,

The last and most patriotic stand you have taken in defence of the Union has met with approval to the hearts of many of the American people who have hitherto suffered and you in opposition, and that makes you friends who until the latest breath will keep you in mind as proviso. I am one of that number. I was

given a local permit in 1851 as a delegate to the State Convention to assemble at the 13th instant and our trusty delegates to frame the laws, indeed it is my duty to argue that it may be done; many way and in every manner that seems to consist with justice. I still hope that it may be done, but the clause that first enters our mind is really a decided one. I fear that first motion will be found upon without allowing time for our congressmen or congressmen to act or any thing, and if so the minds of all will be set at rest as to the putting out all chances of compromise or conciliation. Do you believe that one of the South can have our grievances redressed under the Constitution, as
as well as out of the Service, I will the
form "carrier" apply with some force to
see if an assisted without the passage of
an ordinance of omission, than with such
an ordinance. You may see what is your
opinion at all practicable at present. As I han
said before, I am a person peace, but as the
matter much stronger, I think it best that
it should be settled upon some your basis,
principally of our own method of course
Your experience points you out as an
from among those of less experience should,
his account. I am well able to show you
with a private settlement of your opinion
but if you think it would lead my mind
be accurate conclusions, and you would
consider it wise as it would lose our
renewed watching allegations to you. I shall
be at my art in Richmond on the 10th of
in health.

Yours truly your servant

W. M. Scott
Geo. W. Hull
McDowell, Virginia
Feb 7th 1861
Delegate to State Convention, and Union man.
Can the South obtain her rights to freedom.

Detroit, 7th February 1860

Hon. S. A. Ogden,
Dear Sir,

In the last 15 days I have visited Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, and Springfield, Ill. I found the people here much of it to be in a state of great excitement. I was told by a man who informs me that this state will send commissioners to Washington, he gives me to understand they are in favor of the Union. While Radical Republicans are daily coming in, and in many places they are not in favor of the Union. With the exception of Radical Abolitionists, and in many places they are ready to show themselves in their true colors. It seems to be a Conservative man which I think he will be. And by his acts ignores the Abolitionists and their radical principles. The Republican party will not desert. Many of his supporters without regard to party lines, but he act as to have the Union, without regard to party, I am truly glad to find this state of things, and feeling increasing rapidly in the North and South, hope it may lead to a permanent settlement of our political troubles, and the final and irrecoverable downfall of the
Abolition part: I shall be in Washington in a few days and shall be pleased to spend an hour with you.

Your friend,

Elisha H. Hoody

Elisha H. Hoody

2nd. July 1861

At Union Station on the in a large race.
Arlington Dec 7th 1861

Sir:

I have just learned that you arrived a short time since in perfect health and safety. I need not add how happy I am to have you read the same documents at your pleasure,

most truly YOURS

C.F. Kennedy

P.S. New Brang day is still vividly before my gaze.
Mr. Kennedy
Arlington
Feb 7, 1861

Sincerely.
Vinderen ILL. Jely 7th 1861

Hon. Sir,

Allow me to trouble you to inform you that I have moved from Lexington Miss. to this place with my family. Partly in consequence of an apprehended war between the Government & the Slave States, after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. I am of the opinion, if Mr. L. declines against the admission of no more Slave States, & the prohibition of slavery into the organized Territories, every Slave State will regard it as a declaration of war or dissolution, and will all withdraw from the union.

I am perfectly disgusted with the attitude of both N. & S. and从中 no objection to the both sides get a
Sound doubting, if it would not involve their good neighbors—how could I live in a very strong Union (in name only) County and they proscribed me because I advocated your election. Hence I concluded to leave them & if the storm or insurrection came should not be there with my family to be the victims of the folly of lamented past and of demagogues. The Union men there denounced you & your friends in unmeasured & falsehood terms until the Hon J. Crittenden made his Louisville speech, when they changed their tone to a more respectful measure—

I left what few slaves I had in Ms. with a hope they were worth something hereafter. I have had little sympathy for the South since they bolted the best nomination that could be made for them—yet I think they have been badly treated by some.

of the free States it maybe more by the incoming Administration if submitted to. Will not the Republican party have every thing to lose in the event of a dissolution? And unable to gain by any honorable compromise? A party without the Union as it is most result in the destruction of the party that produced the result.

If the government is to be reconstructed by earnest mutiny to the Constitution, I would advise the election of the President's patronage by every city Town Village electing their own Post Master. Land office to be appointed by a committee of Congress—all local offices to filled by the R. M. End of the President until half elected & patriotism would then more nearly shut up govern than it does now.

Very truly your friend
N. W. Lottone
W. M. Letton
Virden, Illinois
Feb 27, 1861

Was removed from Virden -
tow. Illinois, for fear
of war between slave &
free states - & co.
Pandu Feb 7th 1861

To His Excellency The Gov of South Carolina or any other Southern State

Dear Sir,

Seeing in the Public prints that you were receiving numerous insulting letters from persons in the North I deemed it a duty as a Southern man to write also. Not I hope insultingly, but with candor and fairness. As a lover of God, Liberty, Justice and Humanity, last but not least as a lover of my country my whole country.

As your self made correspondent I will say, my forefathers were among the Rebels of a whiskey resurrection in early days - you perhaps know its history far better...
Than 1. Do I will inflict this history on this sheet as handed down to me by tradition. But will say notwithstanding my very illustrious ancestry — I am but a small western farmer — am desperately opposed to slavery. Not that I think it wicked or sinful to hold slaves. But for interest dear interest gain — filthy lucre's sake if you please. Oh say you one of these fellows that would thin a file for you know what it? Yes sir even so. But I now do not wish to rend the hide in pieces. My motto being whole hide or none, being desirous of preserving liberty — in its broadest sense — I will say peace to stay military dictator of this once proud nation and come let me make it alone or with the whole south sure.

Spurn such power, despise such peace! Subdue my countryman, the land of a million, the home of my brethren's lives. I bear generous fellow not very far. There is millions in the North just as good as I. Nobly free born sons of thee or native land — Don't wrong them to deeply. They know their rights as Freeman — and respect them as well as you — remember too human to err but Godlike to forgive — we went to battle without our sword even thence. Union is strength divide us and I fear our much prized liberties are gone — prized alike by North and South. Remember France — we fought a bloody battle and been vanquished — Let's fight another of a similar and conquer — come let us reason.
Together - we do not meet the sword. But peace and Grant, feeling which will insure prosperity, suppose we forsake our national sins alike both North and South and strike boldly for God and Liberty. Give us something a great nation and honorable alike to North and South and worthy our aspirations. Where is our Sabatical year Debilo? Point me to the nation that has it small or great and I will show you the beginning of a world bound republic. Read the prophecies of Isaiah not with the tickly touch of some Higher Law men - But with the experienced intellect of a statesman. Read this - To some this may seem as the ravings of some demented fool - But mark! If all other remedies fail (and all seem likely too) this will save the nation. Demand a Sabatical year - Spread the thrust in its purity. North and South and we are safe.
will take our place as first among earth's nations. Increase our wealth untold millions and loose the chains of kings. Talk about conquering Americans. True-born Americans North or South nonsense. Worse than nonsense. Give us compromise worthy a professed Christian people and if we fall, it will be rep. Still, and won't trust us badly. We need it worse bad as you yes worse worse I may be far behind the age in which I live or it may be too fast. But it will come. It is a law of nature. It must come. God makes no mistakes. I subscribe myself yours I hope in Christian kindness.

J. B. A. Myers
O. W. A. Myers
Pana, Illinois
Feb 7, 1861

An address to the Gov.
of South Ca.

Dear Sir: My admiration for and approval which the soundness and correctness of your political course has gained of me, caused me to implore all available exertion and influence among my German friends in the last Presidential canvass in your favor, for which I would ask a small favor of you, namely, if you will have the kindness to send me your speech delivered some time ago in the Senate also Johnson's of Tenn., 2 speeches delivered in the same place and if it is not asking too much send me also your autograph if you will have the kindness.

Respectfully to

Chas. C. Zulauf

New Albany, Indiana &

Oct. 4th, 1861
P.S. I must also satisfactorily state that your present course has gained you many friends among the Union loving portion of our city.

With respect,

Christ L. Zulauf.

Ru-Albany, Indiana.

Feb. 4th 1861.

Chair of Board of桐.
Hon. S.A. Douglas

my Dear Judge

I met Mr. Latham today (who has just returned from Wash.) and he told me he thought Mr. Morris and his Committee seemed dissatisfied with my letter to them under date of 25. ult. as they seemed to think I must have had the letter of Mr. Floyd to Mr. O'Brien or some other.

Now, my dear Sir, I beg to say that I cannot, for the kindness so far as, back you to see Mr. Morris, or anything, and assure him that I am incapable of making aA

I certainly never had such a letter, and I am sure and more convinced that the impression I had of Floyd's having issued my bond for work, very good, is erroneous. I was, from some one who was, through me, to sell those acceptances in the market -

I rely on you to remove from the mind of Mr. Morris any idea of any want of knowledge on my part.

P.S. I have a copy,Very truly,

C. H. Butler

of my letter of 25. Many of my friends have set my cashier to add his opinion on the subject.

Send to Mr. Morris,
I. D. Souther
(President Bank of Republic)
New York. Feb 17, 61

Says Judge D. to a friend
Mr. Morris (Ch. Investigating
Mog. Co.) that he never
read the letter alluded to, from Mog., otherwise he
would most undoubtedly
have produced it - he
is incapable of misde-
meanor, &c.
New Albany Indiana 26th Feb 1861

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Having read a portion of your late speech and opposing its sentiments I concluded to write to you for a few copies. Hoping you will comply with my request it remains

 yours truly
James R. W. Smith

Hon. S. A. Douglas

P. Illinois.
James R. W. Smith
New Albany, Indiana
Feb 7th, 1861

Copies of late speech.
Lynn Feb 4th 1861

 headquarters

 Dear Sir

 I want to get some garden seeds from the patent office, such as peas, beans and any other seeds adapted to our northern climate. I am an old man, have no business to engage my attention except to cultivate a garden in the proper season. You may think it strange that I should write to you rather than the representative from the Sixth District who is a Lynn man but I hold him and his principles in such utter contempt that I would scorn to receive a letter from his hand for I know full well that like the blessing of the Priest spoken of he would cast a penny he wouldn't consider it if the rater of this district hadn't known him as I have from his youth up he would never have been elected and the Members of Congress know him and his antecedents they wouldn't hold him
as I do in Measure's from an Ab 
Content and I trust and hope that 
He in making a administration will look 
with District on any recommendation 
of his for offices of place and profit 
such as an Post office, Custom House, 
of offices in the District which includes 
Salem, Lynn, Marblehead, Beverly, &

If you can in case the deeds 
they may be left with Mr. Reyes Wholesale 
Shoe Dealer Washington

Yours truly,

Asher C. Oliver

Dear Beans, squash 
Aucumbers and any other kind for family 
I have recently got a good ship with whom I have lived for forty years and 
my heart is so absolute that I must 
leave something to do. - I Oliver
Joshua C. Oliver
Lynn Mass.
Feb 7, 1861

Garden seeds.
Political &c.
Rockport, Illinois

Feb 4, 1861

Hon S. A. Douglas

Sir,

I would be pleased to receive from the Agricultural Department of the Patent office such seeds, plants, or cuttings as the department may have to distribute to such as I am “an Amateur farmer and gardener.” In all that I may receive I will see that the design of the department is fully carried out in regard there to.

Respect yours,

John Lane

Recommended by

R. O. Warah Polo
John Lane Co.
Lockport, Ill Co., Ills.
Feb 27, 1864

Garden seeds, 1

plant.
Ohio Farm 1863 Feb 7 1864

Honorable S.A. Douglas
Sir: Included I send to your care any resignation as Postmaster at Ohio Farm. I have been one of the many that opposed the late party, and to save them the trouble of petitioning for my removal I have thought it best to resign and as they intend to have the name as well as the locality of the office changed, it is better to have the office discontinued and let them get a new office if they want it.

I leave it to your discretion to do with it as you think best.

Respectfully, Sir,

Your Old Servant,

John Whitney
John Sidney P.M.
Ohio Farm, Illinois
Feb 7, 1861

Encloses resignation of P.M. to be given to F. Martin General.