

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senator
Washington
D. C.

Union College
Schenectady
N. Y.

Nov. 14. 1852

Hon. Sir

Your speech at Chicago
was received in our time and the
frequent pleasure I enjoyed in its
personal was strengthened into
heart-felt gratitude at its effect
— a happy effect, a victory of
reason over passion — right over
engaged fancy. Please accept my
thanks for this your kind favor
In the struggle which is soon to

Coon of Democracy against Whiggers
with our principles, personified in an
old school to the Democratic faith wing-
ing their way in the breeze till the air
battalized comes to the ears of the people
and the motto *unus sumus victor* is
already ours — a needed victory

This personification — not of darkness as to
to the country Whiggers always is; but of light,
I know not. Yet in the signs of the times
can be seen some foreshadow of the future
and it would oblige me very much if without
cost or trouble you could forward to my
address your report while true, yet happy
our Grand Master to his divisions North and
South during the session of 45 & 50 I think.
Please excuse this importuness.

Your most Obedt Servt

Clara M Van Allen

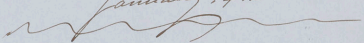
P. M. Van Allen

A. M. Van Amer
Union Coll.

12 Jan 1852

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"North Adler." Office New York City
January 14th 1852


Dea. Sir.

My attention was called a few days since to a speech made by you at the recent Congressional Convention given to Hopedale. The sentiments expressed by you on that occasion have so fully endorsed what I have always maintained, as the only true policy of our Government in its foreign relations that I cannot refrain from according to you the very honorable testimony of a writer who is rejoiced to recognize in you the true representative of the progressive Democrats of our country. Believe me Sir, the programme you have laid down is the only one at all equal to the exigencies of the age and the times. It is incorporated into our diplomatic system the better for our national honor and republican consistency.

In my very humble sphere, as the editor of a paper which represents a very large portion of our adopted citizens, I have endeavored to urge the policy you have enunciated and, with the help of God, shall continue to do so, with undiminished zeal.

I have taken the liberty of transcribing your very able speech to the columns of my paper - that it may be widely read by our little American citizens and I trust sentiments of great respect for our best and very truly
Yours M. J. Daley
Senator Douglas.

Private

[Handwritten flourish]

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



Dear

Dear Joseph, to be sent.

N. York 14 Jan. 52.

Wm. A. D. —
"South letter"



THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN

Is Published by Orson Hyde, every other Friday, at Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa.

AT \$1 00 A YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The Guardian is devoted to the interests of the Latter-Day Saints, and to the general news of the day. No subscription taken for a less term than one year, and no paper continued after the term expires for which payment has been made. All commands, POST-PAID, addressed to Orson Hyde, Kanesville, Iowa, will receive due attention.

Guardian Office, Kanesville, Iowa, *Jan'y 14th 1852.*

Hon Sir

A few days ago, I forwarded to Hon Wm. A. Burdett, our immediate Representative a petition to Congress, asking that body to indemnify me for losses sustained by the Indians last summer in crossing the plains. Six Animals by the Cheyennes and One Hundred & Twenty dollar worth of Clothing, Blankets, New Rifle & fixtures, Sugar, Coffee, Kinnikinnick & Camp furniture. Judge Perry C. Rice has visited me at the time we were robbed by the Pawnees. His amount is more than I feel able or willing to lose, if there is any remedy.

Should this matter be brought up, I hope you may find it agreeable with your feeling to exert a little influence in favor of its passage. The Indians on this frontier have given us great trouble, by stealing our stock, and driving it off. But to have every animal taken from you, in our Indian Country, Four Hundred miles from home, and left on the plains without the means to convey you a rod, is worse than all. This is the condition in which I was left in the South Platte on Monday night. October 20th 1851, while returning from Utah to this place. I came home the best way I could, by borrowing, changing, and shifting about with me.

Company. There were five No. 1. Hunks, and a fine bag
more taken from me by the Cheyenne.

Your favorable influence to further the object
is therefore sincerely will be appreciated, and faithfully
reciprocated should opportunity ever offer

With sentiments of high consideration

I have the honor to be

Most Respectfully

Wm. C. S. S. S.

Wm. S. S.

To
Hon. Stephen A. Douglass
Washington City
D.C.

Orsam Hyde
Hannasville
Iowa

Loss sustained
by Indians

1852

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 14th 1852

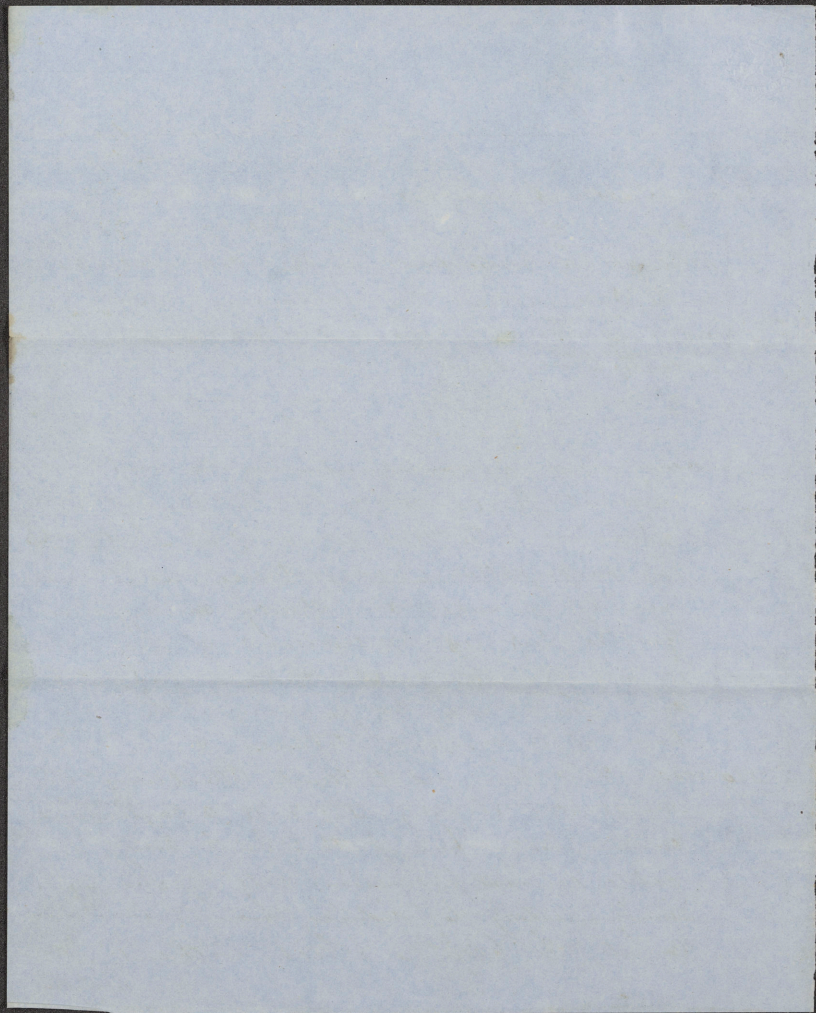
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Sir:- At a meeting held at the Globe Hall, in the City of Dubuque on the 6th instant the following Resolutions and Memorial were adopted, and a Copy ordered to be sent to you.

Resolved; That a continuation of the "Illinois Central Railroad" on by the bend of the St. Peter, to the Red river of the North is of vast National importance as it will furnish a safe and speedy conveyance for the ~~supply~~ productions of these inland regions, and a great avenue of Commerce over which may be exchanged the productions of its varied latitudes.

Resolved:- That this great trunk Railway when constructed, forming as it will a continuous communication from North to South through our entire National possessions will serve as a main artery to diffuse throughout the whole Country, the blessings, which without it,

W. Wood



would be enjoyed only by the most favored sections, and would render the inland portions of our country the abode of millions of prosperous, intelligent and happy citizens.

Resolved:- That as a means of National defense in the transportation of troops and munitions of war, as an expeditious and safe mode for the transportation of the public mails, and as a means of uniting in one common brotherhood the North and the South, cementing the bonds of our glorious Union, this contemplated Railroad is equalled only by that proposed from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Resolved:- That in view of the immense tracts of wild lands now owned by the Government, and the quantity proposed to be added, should the treaty with the Sioux Indians be ratified, some means should be adopted, whereby the sales and settlements of these lands should be promoted and that a donation of a portion of them for the construction of the proposed road will

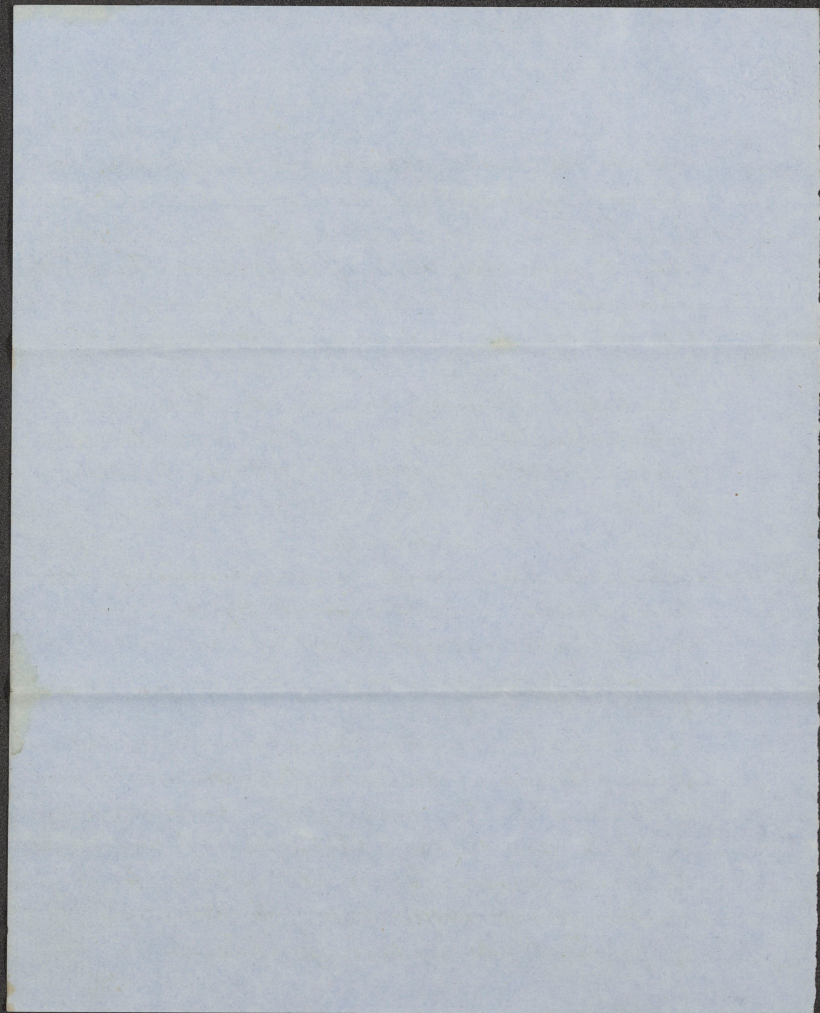
W. H. R. E. N. L. I. N. G.

will be the most effectual if not the only
mode of doing this.

Resolved: That the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, more
than to any one of the great American states-
men, who are now so actively engaged in
opening up the resources of our western
country by means of such grants, belongs
the honor of having originated this great
enterprise; and we do, without intending
to be invidious towards others, tender to
the Hon. Senator from Illinois the public
thanks of this meeting.

Resolved: That we fully concur in, and cordially adopt
the sentiments expressed ~~at it~~ by our friends
at the late railroad meeting held at West-
Union, Fayette Co., in the following language
to wit:

"That the unparalleled growth of the west
" in population and wealth, removes from
" the idea of the immediate construction
" of the road the character of wildness
" which might seem to attach to it from
" the recent settlement of the Country."
"That as experience has shown that
the



"the moral and intellectual progress of so-
 "city, as well as the deveapement of
 "the resources of the country, is promoted
 "by the construction of Railroads, the philan-
 "thropist equally with the husband man and
 "capitalist is interested in their construction."

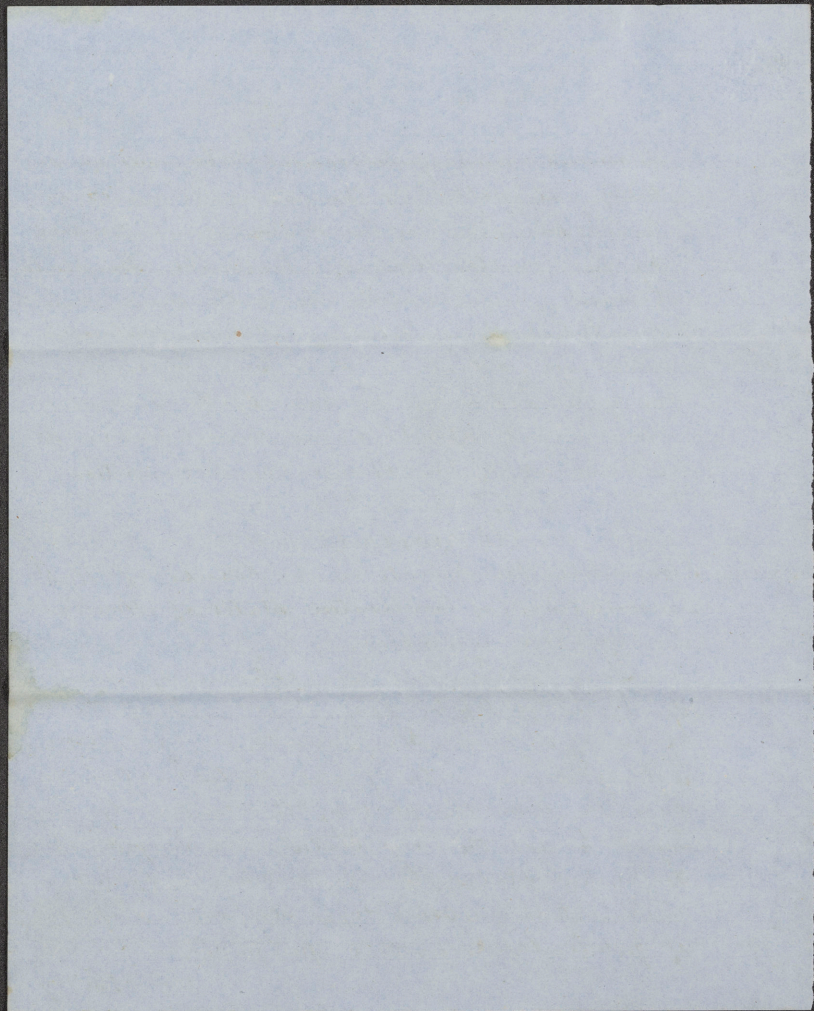
Resolved:- That we adopt as expressive of our wishes,
 as to the action to be had by the General
 Government upon this great enterprise, the
 Memorial of the Mackville Convention,

Memorial.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Rep-
 -resentatives of the United States of America
 in Congress assembled.

Your Memorialists, citizens of Northern
 Iowa, in behalf of ourselves and of the cit-
 -izens of Minnesota Territory represent:-
 That we view with great satisfaction a
 disposition on the part of the General Govern-
 -ment to aid the new States and Territories of
 the United States to open channels of com-
 -munication across them by means of grants
 of public lands for that purpose.

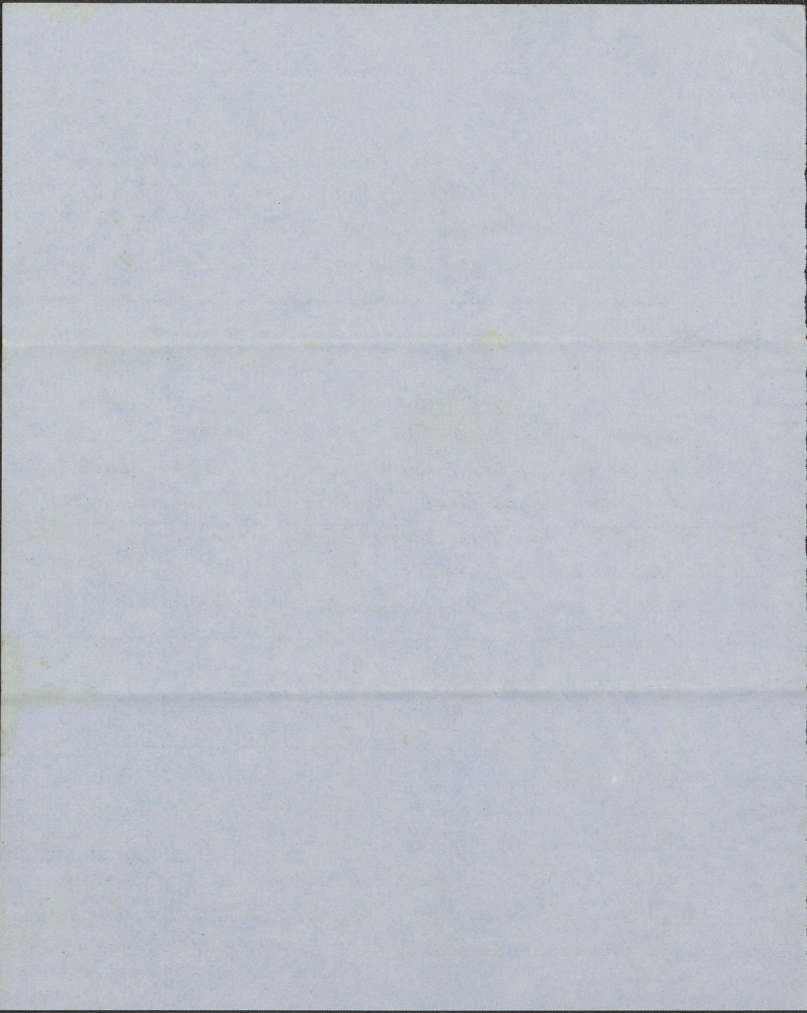
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This is humbly conceived to be an enlightened policy; as by donating limited portions for these purposes, the remainder is rendered more saleable and the residuary sections immediately along the line may be readily sold at an advanced minimum. In this wise and beneficent policy, the general treasury is not drawn upon, while at the same time large quantities of wild lands are rendered saleable by means of these public improvements.

We would especially recommend to your consideration the grant of land to the Territory of Minnesota, as proposed by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, to complete the plan of the Central Railroad from North to South, by continuing it from Duluth by the bend of the St. Peters to the Red River of the North.

We also refer your honorable body to the Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved January 28th. 1867, in which this plan is strongly urged. This grant, if made to Minnesota and Northern Iowa respectively



respectively, would greatly facilitate the settlement of ^{the} Country, especially along that portion of the contemplated route between Dubuque and the big bend of the St. Peters River, which portion is even now rapidly filling up, and will soon require the construction of this thoroughfare to supply the wants of this interior region. The balance to the Red River will thus be secured while the land can be spared and the work finally accomplished.

From the St. Peters southward, the ~~land~~ ^{country} is rapidly populating and to reserve a portion of the lands with which to improve the remaining millions of acres in the hand of the Government is, we think the part of sound wisdom and true policy. A grand trunk Railroad extending from Mobile to the Red River of the North, and another from the East to California on the West will make it the abode of an enlightened population.

In this point of view, it is well worthy the attention of our National Councils worthy the age in which we live and worthy the

the American name,

We therefore, your Memorialists, feeling that the question has a deep National interest, and is identified with the present and future welfare of the American people would earnestly request that the said grant of land to Minnesota and Iowa should be made to aid in this great improvement.

This Convention further represents that the emigration to all this portion of interior country is even now very considerable and as the construction of the Railroad in question depends alone on the proposed grant of lands, that this grant should not be delayed for the obvious reason, that soon most of the lands will be located by individuals and the intention of the grant thus be defeated.

In order therefore to confer this great blessing, it seems imperative that Congress should make this grant the present session

Respectfully &c
Wm. Mottley. Chairman

Harrison Hull Sec.

MITCHELL

San Francisco January 14th 1853

Mr Stephen A Douglass

Dear Sir

Since the last
mail left for the east nothing has transpired
to change the current of popular feeling in
this State with regard to the selection of del-
egates in your favour. Several counties have
elected & instructed ^{to that end -} ~~are not~~ ~~favouring~~. Last night
heard from Nevada where in their primary-
county meeting they elected 14 delegates & instrin-
ted them to vote in the State Convention for del-
egates to Baltimore in our interest. I have just to
the office of Comptroller & find the State very
much behind in her financial matters. However
I have strong hopes that under a new order of

we will bring them up. A very general satisfaction was manifested by the public when the announcement was made - that all the commissioners to settle "Land titles" had arrived. I have not as yet heard a single word of Complaint with regard to them - They have already held some meetings which have been very well received. It is to be hoped that nothing further will obstruct their action to prevent a speedy settlement of Land titles. From what I have heard from those interested I believe their settlement will be acquiesced in by the people. Very many in fact I might say most who have become farmers in this state are western men - & no small portion from Illinois Wisconsin & Iowa & very many of whom knew

Genl Wilson when Surveyor Genl. of those States - We probably have at this time a much larger emigration who are permanently settled here from the lead mining district than from any other part of the Union & they all know him - altho many were politically opposed to him there - they here looked upon his appointment as the very best that would have been made by this administration. I am induced to say this much to you as I heard from a gentleman just from Washington that some influences out of the Senate & even in his own party might be brought against him to bring about his rejection by the Senate - Nothing has been said in this country either by the first individuals or the pub-

against the General - nor is the rumor of which
I write public - Genl Wilson's course in this
Country has been marked by quiet firmness
& an indisposition to meddle or engage in -
any other than professional business for the
mercantile community - or the duties of
his appointment. My excuse for writing
this is to be found more particularly in the
fact that when a boy I knew the General well &
altho myself and I might say all my relatives in
that state were not his political friends still early
recollections caused me to greet him cordially
on his arrival to this country & also feel gratified
at his appointment by the administration which
of course would not appoint from our party - This
has induced me to write you with the hope that
he will receive your support & influence both from per-
sonal considerations on my part and to avoid the embar-
rassment which would ensue from a change here where we
need stability & a continuance of what is now satisfactory
to all - our party look upon his appointment
as the best ever made by the administration for the state

Yours Obedt Servant
Wm Howard Pierce

Winslow S. Pierce
San Francisco

14 Jan'y 82

Mr. Mr.

Winslow S. Pierce

1871
1872
1873

1874

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

The following is a copy of the draft of a Bill for a QUASI organization of that portion of the Indian Territory lying west of the Missouri River, and between the thirty-ninth and forty-third degrees of North latitude, as a separate Territory, to be known by the name of Nebraska, which has been drawn up by Gen. Th: Jefferson Sutherland, (who is about to found a settlement in that territory,) for presentation to Congress:

A BILL

Providing for a division of the Indian Territory lying southwestwardly of the Missouri river, and for defining the boundaries of the Territory of NEBRASKA; also, making provisions for the removal of certain tribes of Indians from said Territory of NEBRASKA, and for the settlement of the public lands lying therein from which the Indian title has been extinguished.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that part of the Indian Territory lying southwestwardly from the Missouri river and between the line of the thirty-ninth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, and the Rocky Mountains on the west, be and the same is hereby declared to be a separate Territory to be known and styled as NEBRASKA; and that the boundary lines of such Territory shall be as follows: Commencing in the center of the main channel of the Big Sioux River, where the same is intersected by the line of the forty-third degree of north latitude, and from thence running southwardly along the center of the main channel of the said Big Sioux River to its mouth, or junction with the Missouri river; and from thence southwardly along the center of the main channel of the Missouri river, including within the said Territory of NEBRASKA all of the Islands on said river not embraced within the bounds of the States of Iowa and Missouri, to a point where the waters of the Kansas river empties into the Missouri river; and from thence westwardly up the center of the main channel of the Kansas river to a point where the same is intersected by the line of the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; and from thence west along the line of said thirty-ninth degree of north latitude to the main ridge of the Rocky Mountains; and from thence northwardly along the main ridge of the said Rocky Mountains to a point where the same is intersected by the line of the forty-third degree of north latitude; and from thence east along the line of the said forty-third degree of north latitude to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior, or for the officer charged with the Indian Affairs of the Government of the United States, to cause treaties to be negotiated and concluded with the several bands or tribes of Indians now inhabiting in and claiming lands within the bounds of said Territory of NEBRASKA, for the purchase of their respective titles to the same; and also for the removal of such bands or tribes of Indians into other parts of the said Indian Territory, either north or south, and beyond the bounds of said Territory of NEBRASKA. *Provided farther,* That the whole amounts of monies contracted to be paid by any treaty which may be made and concluded with any of the said bands or tribes of Indians for the extinguishment of their titles to lands lying within the said Territory of NEBRASKA, and for their removal therefrom, shall not exceed three cents per acre for the lands which may be thereby ceded to the United States.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any citizen of the United States, he having a family for whom he provides, to enter the said Territory of NEBRASKA, and to survey, or cause to be surveyed and marked out by distinct lines, running north and south and east and west, the one fourth part of a square mile, or one hundred and sixty acres of land in a quadrangular form, of any of the unoccupied and unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory of NEBRASKA, from which the Indian title had been extinguished, and to make settlement thereon for the purpose of cultivation. *Provided farther,* That no such citizen shall be deemed to have acquired a right to make a settlement upon any of the public lands of the United States lying within the said Territory of NEBRASKA, until he shall have filed with the Register of the Public Lands residing at Plattsburgh in the State of Missouri, a plot of the tract upon which he proposes to make such settlement, the lines of which plot by metes and bounds shall not embrace over the one fourth part of a square mile of land, or one hundred and sixty acres, in a quadrangular form, together and with a description of such tract of land by reference to marked trees, posts, stones, or water courses, and shall have annexed to such plot and descriptive notes, his own affidavit duly made and sworn to before some officer authorized to take affidavits by the laws of the United States, in which affidavit it shall be stated and set forth that the person proposing to make the settlement is a citizen of the United States and that he has a family for whom he provides; and it is *Provi-*

ded farther, That whenever any such plot, of lands lying within the Territory of NEBRASKA, with descriptive notes and affidavit, as provided for by this act, shall be presented to the Register of Public Lands residing at Plattsburgh, aforesaid, the said Register shall give to the person presenting the same a certificate of the fact, who shall thereby acquire all the rights to make settlement on such land and to purchase the same of the Government at the minimum price, as provided for by the pre-emption laws of the United States.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever application shall be made to any district or circuit court of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the said Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of an United States Commissioner to reside in said Territory, he said court shall appoint one of the applicants such Commissioner, who shall possess and exercise in said Territory of Nebraska all the powers and duties of other United States Commissioners; and in addition thereto the United States Commissioners appointed for the Territory of NEBRASKA shall have the powers and perform all duties prescribed for Justices of the Peace by the civil and criminal laws of the former Territory of Missouri.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the civil and criminal laws of a general application enacted by the Territorial Legislature of the former Territory of Missouri be and the same are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the said Territory of NEBRASKA, and that all suits, indictments or informations, and all civil actions, where the debt or damages claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars, the cause of which may arise with any of the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and which shall be of the class of proceedings that might have been preferred and prosecuted under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Territorial laws, may be instituted and tried by the circuit or district courts of the United States held in and for the State of Missouri, which court shall have full jurisdiction for the trial of such causes and for the legal disposition of all criminal and civil matters arising with the inhabitants of the Territory of NEBRASKA, and to issue process to be executed therein.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever application shall be made to the United States Marshal of the District of Missouri, by twelve or more citizens residing in the Territory of NEBRASKA, for the appointment of a Deputy Marshal to reside in the said Territory, the said Marshal shall appoint one of the said applicants such Deputy, who, upon giving the security required of other Deputies of such Marshal, shall possess and exercise all the powers and duties, and be subject to like liabilities as other Deputies of said Marshal; and *Provided farther,* That the United States Marshal for the District of Missouri, and all of his Deputies, shall and may execute process of law in the said Territory of NEBRASKA, with the same right, and under the same restrictions as they execute such process, in the said State of Missouri.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the sum of _____ Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Cincinnati, O. January 14, 1852.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass,

U. S. Senate.

Sir; I am intending to make a set-

tlement in the Territory of Nebraska, in

company with other citizens, early in March

next; and it seems to me very unjust

that we should be left there without

the protection of law. We want a quasi

organization of the Territory; and for

this purpose I have drawn a Bill - a

copy of which is here unto annexed.

Nebraska is the starting place for

those bound for Utah, Oregon and Ca-

lifornia; and the emigrant road for

six hundred miles is through that Territory; and it is proposed by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army to withdraw the troops now stationed at Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie in that Territory, leaving the same without any permanent military force. - Now, whether or no, the proposition of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army be carried out in this respect, it would seem to be good policy on the part of the Government at Washington to encourage the immediate settlement of the Territory, by a proper provision for the settlers; and I think my draft of Bill embraces one.

I understand that some years since a Bill was introduced by you in Congress providing for an orga-

nization of the Territory of Nebraska. If there was a previous reason for the organization of the Territory, that reason is at this time backed by many additional ones; and as the measure was first moved by you, I am desirous to enlist your influence and action at this time - when I think a law can and ought to be passed for a partial organization of the Territory.

I beg to enquire whether you will put before the Senate, and use your influence to effect ~~its~~ passage, such a Bill as I have drawn up? An early reply is requested. I should like to hear from you in response to my previous note.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your very humble servant.
Th: Jefferson Smithland.



WED

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

U. S. Senate,

Washington,

Ind. - with care

Both with in out

in - for

Ind. - for

Ind. - for

To Estabish

Bill

Nebraska Ter.

De Witt Carroll Co. Mo.
14th Jan. 1852

Hon Fred^d A Douglass M. L. L.
Washington City, D.C.

Dear Sir. At a meeting of the members of the De Witt Literary and Political Lyceum held on the night of the 9th Jan, you were elected an honorary member of that body - It being the duty of the corresponding Secretary to notify you of the fact, I have the honor to make you this communication.

The De Witt Literary and Political Lyceum, was organized in part for Political purposes, as well as for the mutual advantages derived from an association of intelligent young men. Being aware of the interest that the approaching Presidential election will excite, we hope, by a co-operation with intelligent men, not to be behind our fellow citizens. Consequently Sir, we request of you being at the seat of government, if convenient to forward us through one such political intelligence, and debates in Congress, as you may think would be interesting to us, Any government statistics which you may be pleased to send us will place us under many obligation to you.

Hoping you appreciate our motives
I remain, Very Respectfully Yours
Opton B. Windsor
Cor. Sec^y

U. B. Winsor

Dewitt

Missouri

28 Jan
Ans

John A

John A

& send on

Harold E. W.

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Dubuque Iowa, Jan. 15th 1852

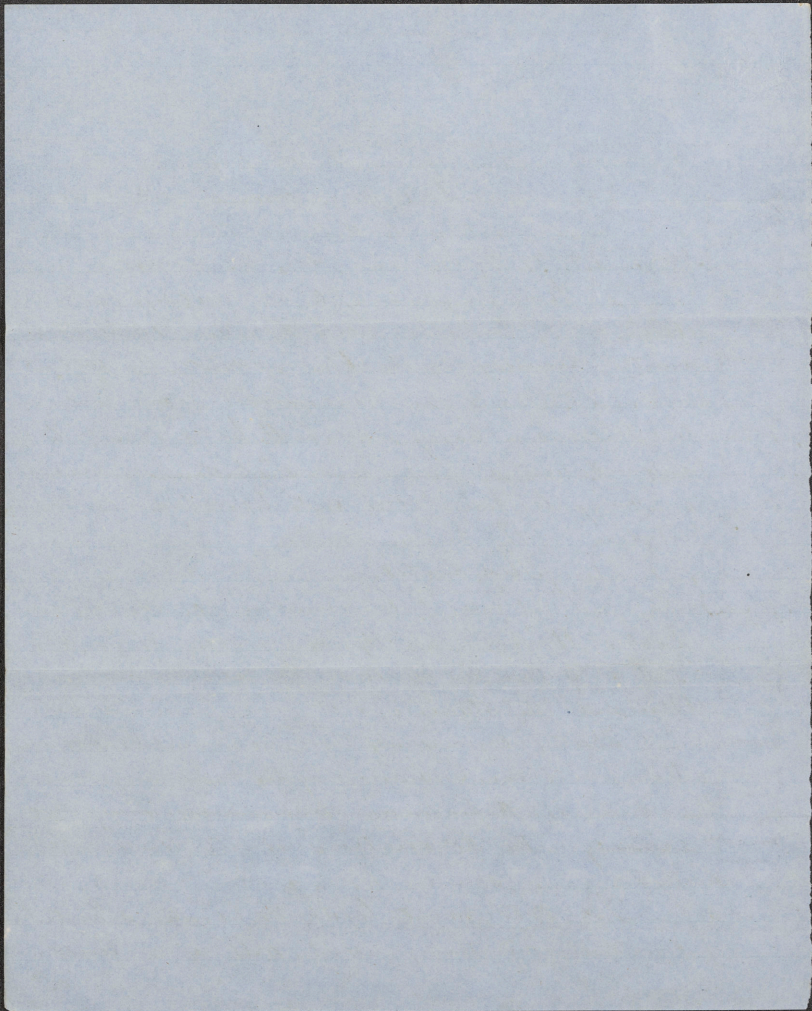
Honrs. A. C. Dodge and Geo. W. Jones.

Gentlemen:- At a meeting of the Citizens of Dubuque, held at the Globe Hall on the evening of the 6th. instant, the following resolutions and Memorial were adopted, and a Copy ordered to be sent to our Senators and Representatives, and a Copy to the Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Resolutions.

Resolved:- That a continuation of the Illinois Central Railroad, on by the big bend of the St. Peters to the Red River of the North is of great National importance, as it will furnish a safe and speedy conveyance for the surplus productions of these inland regions, and a great avenue of Commerce over which may be exchanged the productions of its varied latitudes.

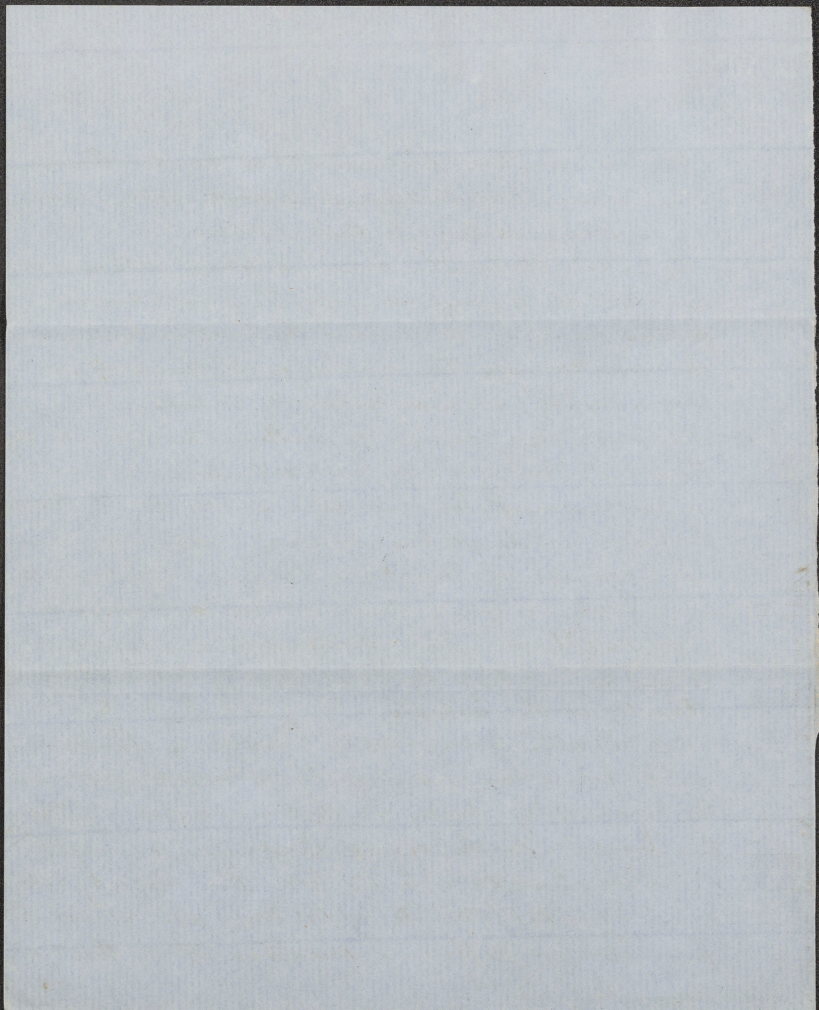
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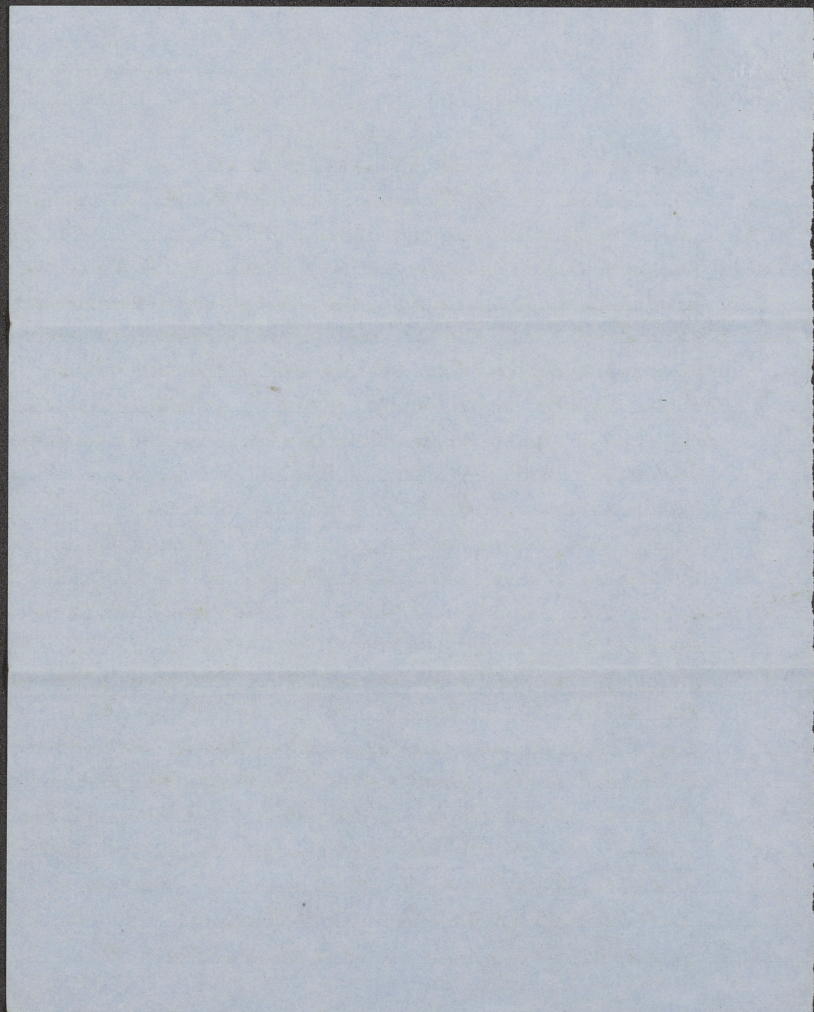
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Resolved:— That to the Honorable Stephen A. Douglas, more than to any one of the great American Statesmen, who are now so actively engaged in opening up the resources of the western Country by means of such grants, belongs the honor of having originated this great enterprise, and we do, without intending to be invidious towards others tender to the Honorable Senator from Illinois the public thanks of this meeting.

Resolved:— That we fully concur in and cordially adopt the sentiments expressed by our friends at the late Railroad meeting held at West Union, Fayette County, in the following language, to wit:

"That the unparalleled growth of the west
"in population and wealth, removes from the
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That as experience has shown that the moral



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 "philanthropist, equally with the husbandman
 "and capitalist is interested in their construction".

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 wishes, as to the action to be had by the General
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Memorial.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representa-
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Your Memorialists, Citizens of North
 ern Iowa, in behalf ourselves and the cit-
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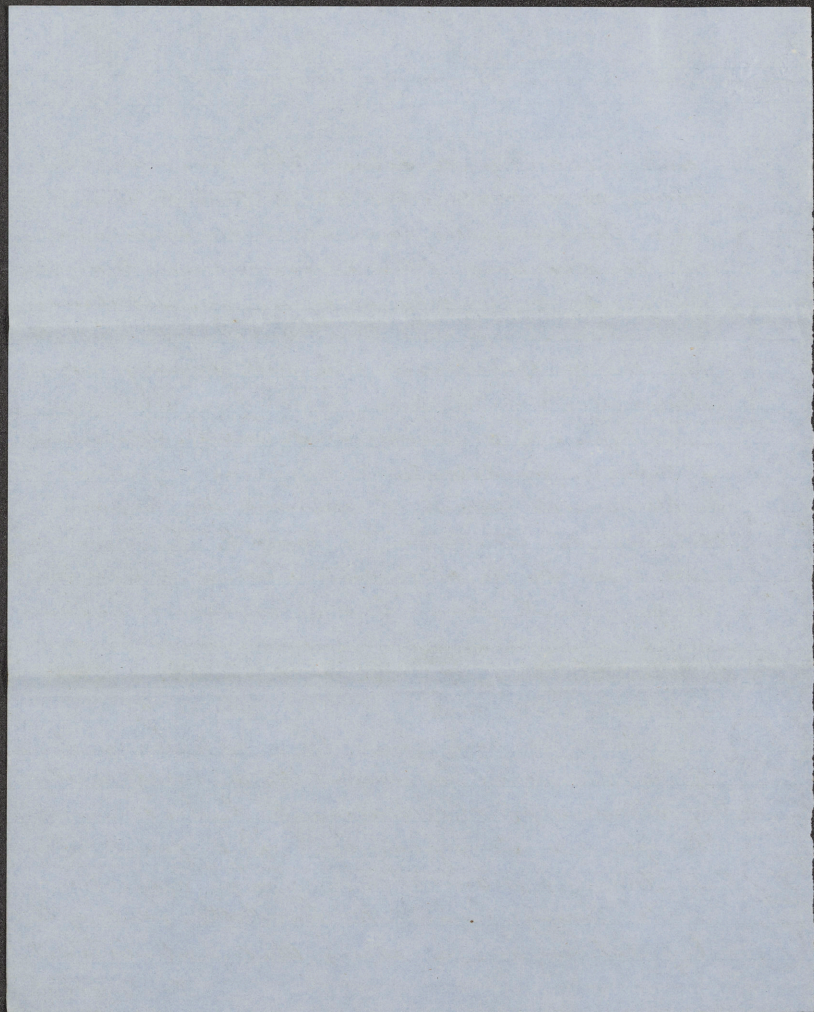
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We also refer your Honorable body to the Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved January 28th. 1851, in which this plan is strongly urged. This grant, if made to Minnesota and Northern Iowa respectively, would greatly facilitate the settlement of the Country, especially along that portion of the

Contemplated



contemplated route between Dubuque and the bend of the St. Peters river, which portion is even now rapidly filling up and will soon require the construction of this thoroughfare to supply the wants of this interior region. The balance to the Red River will thus be secured while the land can be spared, and the work finally accomplished.

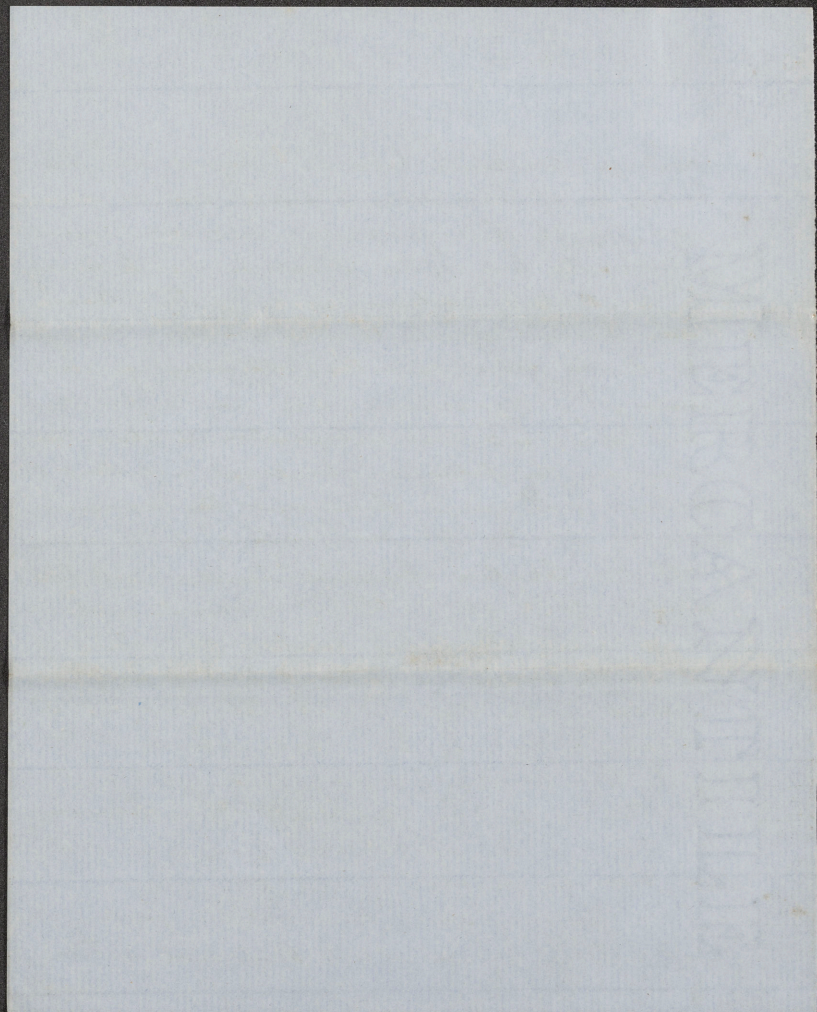
From the St. Peters, southward the country is rapidly populating, and to reserve a portion of the lands, with which to improve the remaining millions of acres in the hands of the Government is, we think the part of sound wisdom and true policy.

A grand trunk railroad, extending from Mobile to the Red river of the North and another from the East to California on the West will make it the abode of an enlightened population.

In this point of view, it is well worthy the attention of our National Councils, worthy the age in which we live, and worthy the American name.

We, therefore, your Memorialists, feeling that the question has a deep National interest,

and



and is identified with the present and future welfare of the American people would earnestly request that the said grants of land to Minnesota and Iowa should be made to aid in this great improvement. This Convention further represents that the emigration to all this portion of interior Country is even now very considerable, and as the Construction of the Railroad in question depends alone on the proposed grants of land, that the action of Congress should not be delayed in this matter, as soon most of the lands will be located by individuals and the intention of the grant thus be defeated.

In order therefore to confer this great blessing, it seems imperative that Congress should make this grant the present Session.

Respectfully &c

Wm. M. H. Kaiman

Harrison Keelt Sec.

33 Cong. 1 Sept.

Proceedings of
a Meeting of the
Citizens of Dubuque
Iowa who pray
for a grant of Land
for the Construction
of a Route Road
from Dubuque to
Winchester

1852 Feb 4. Replied to the
Com: on Territories

Wm. A. Brown.

Office *Daily Am. Telegraph*,
Jan. 16th, 1852.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dr. Sir -

Please send

me for republication a copy of
your speech at the Jackson
Dem. Assoc. Dinner to Kos-
suth, & oblige

Yrs truly & resp'g

Thos. C. Corwin

Amer. Telegⁿ Publish

15 Jan. 52.

Speech at Kosmuth festival...

wanted

Sent,

Dear Sir
 I have the honor to acknowledge
 the receipt of your letter of the
 11th inst. in relation to the
 matter of the estate of the
 late John Smith deceased
 and in reply to inform you
 that the same has been
 forwarded to the proper
 authorities for their consideration.
 Very respectfully,
 J. B. Smith

Received of
 J. B. Smith
 the sum of
 \$100.00
 for the
 same

St. Joseph Mich Jan. 15. 1852

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass
Dear Sir

I Recd. from you valuable documents, which I thank you for the same.

I have just Recd. from California from my Son, there, flattering account of your probable success in that Region, to the President
=cy. Weather cold and plenty of snow.

I am very Respectfully your
Obedient & humble Servant

Timothy L. Smith
— (J) —



Will
Hon. Stephen A. Douglass
U. S. Senator
Washington
D. C.

Recd
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst.

Yours very truly,
J. D. Smith
15 Jan. 1832.

Jan'y 17th - 52

Dear Sir,

accept my thanks for your excellent
Speech on the Fugitive question - and especially
for your Chicago Address. I wonder that
the News Editors here, who so readily published
those basely Resolutions of the Council, have
not given notice of their reversal by your
masterly instructions to the People, which ought
to be read by every intelligent family in the
Nation. That Speech is more than a match
for the man with "but one patch on his breeches."

Dr. B. Douglas,
Bridgeport,
Medison
N.Y.

When you deem proper, Address to
~~George~~ Albany -

George Douglas, Albany, N.Y.
Byron Douglas, Geddes, Oneida Co. N.Y.
Douglas Buckland, S. Barre, Or. Co. N.Y.
~~George Do~~ Franklin Douglas, of this place

Douglas, Dr. B.

Bridgeport, Madison co

N. Y.

17 Jan 52.

sent

Doc to self. & to -

Geo. Douglas, Albany, N. Y.

Wyron Douglas, Beddes, Oneida
acad. co. N. Y.

Douglas Breckland, S. Harve
Orleans, co. N. Y.

Woolbury coll

J. D. Douglas

to the Hon.

Free

Bridgeport
Jan 19.

Brunswick Maine.
January 17. 1852.

My Dear Sir,

A son of mine
has recently established
himself in his profession
at the Capital of your State.

He has enjoyed
the best Literary and Medical
advantages that New England
affords, and with a good
deal of enthusiasm in his
profession and not a little in
politics, which I am happy
to say are of the right stamp.
I hope he will find success
in your flourishing State.

If you will have the
goodness to place his name
on your list and occasionally
send him a Public
Document, it will be
highly gratifying to him and
I shall esteem it a

personal favor to myself
His address is
Dr C. P. Dunlap
Springfield
Illinois.

With high regard
Your friend
Very Respy

Robert F. Dunlap.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass
Senator in Congress.

Sent 29 Jan 4

Hon. R. P. Anslap,
Brunswick, Me. 17 Jan. 52

Requests Speeches and
doc^t. to be sent to his
son, —

Dr. C. R. Anslap,
Springfield,
Illinois.

Appl^d. be sent —
27 Jan. 52.

Doc.
Wilmington Del. co. Ill. 13 Jan. 1855

My Dear Sir:

While I was in the P.O. at Solist I was so well supplied with Congressional news & public documents that I had no occasion to ask any of my friends to send them to me - Mr Wintunth too made it a point to distribute public documents among his constituents so very freely that since I came here & have ceased to take a Washington paper I feel the want of information from that quarter May I beg of you to remember me occasionally when in your power?

We have nothing to note here - It is probable that Mr Mathison will have an organized opposition in his own county tho, probably composed of a minority of the democrats ^{who} will continue their opposition no longer than till the nominating convention shall meet - I presume that Greys has his friends who are active & the present indications are that he will be one of the strongest candidates on the list for Gov, should you have any information concerning our Swamp lands I would thank you for it - What has become of the Central Rail Road Company?

Very Truly Yours
A. W. Bowney

Adj. }
Kos. } Sent.
Ag. }

A. W. Bowen

Wilmington

18 Jan 52

doc. sent

lll.



Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
of the U. S. Senate
Washington D. C.

Dec. 21 1851
S/M: sent

Carrollton Jan^y 18th 1852

Wm I. A. Douglass

Dear Friend

You will perceive by the Register, that a call is made by the State Central Committee for a convention to be holden at Springfield on the 3^d Monday in April next, and the Convention will at that time appoint Delegates to the Baltimore Convention to nominate the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, The subject of presenting your name as a candidate for the first office, in that convention, has been fully canvassed by the leading men of the party here, and settled long since, that you were the first choice of the Democracy in this County, and I learn with great gratification that this sentiment prevails in Mecumsville, Leroy, Galhams Pike & Scott; and finally in every part of the State. And I learn with equal pleasure that other States are coming to the rescue. It is ardently hoped by your friends here that you may triumph in the Baltimore Convention, and old Greene, in that event, will roll up a larger majority than she has ever given you or any other man before.

Let me hear from you occasionally and believe me

Truly Yours Friend
A. W. Caraway

Hon. A. W. Cary
Carrollton
Del.

18 May 57
1000 S. Court.
Am

~~Send Box to~~
~~Mr. Cary~~
~~Stunt~~

Write a kind letter in pen-
ance of the 1000 S. C.

Dear Sir

New York Jan 18. 1852.

I took the liberty of sending to you some time since a memorial addressed to Congress asking increased compensation for mail service performed by the New York & Warm mail steamers - and I address you again on the subject because I feel it to be my duty to place before those who take an interest in that branch of our marine all the facts connected with the service leaving it for Congress to determine what course is to be adopted - the memorial is I believe now before the Committee on the Post office who may soon report on it.

The question is now reduced to very narrow limits, either the government must determine to sustain the loss by increased remuneration for mail service, or be content to see the transportation of mails, fine goods, & passengers, before the end of the year 1852 thrown entirely within the control of the English boats - our having been laid up from want of means to pay their running expenses, and if the American service should be suspended only for a limited period it will be difficult if not impossible to recover the ground lost - every place we leave vacant will be filled by our formidable rival, who spans

an effort to obtain the supremacy in the steam mail
service, within the last three months the Comand
in Commission with Mr. Dupetit of Paris has
petitioned the French Government for a mail contract
between Havre & New York - offering to build four
boats - the shells to be constructed in France the
Engines in England - the application was not granted
because the French Government had reason to expect one from
their own people offering to put two steamers in the
service in competition with the American boats, and they
do not desire an opposition; the object of the application
is apparent enough the monopoly of the trade by the exclusion
of the American - the British people do not fear honest
competition with their steam merchant marine but they
dread that of their country and are willing therefore to
aid their neighbors in building up a steam navy
if by so doing they injure us.

Should you have leisure to look over the memorial
I send you - I think you will then find evidence of
the determination on the part of the British lines to
crush all others & retain for themselves a monopoly
and should it coincide with your views of public
policy to support my application. I should feel
that my cause was just and greater confidence in my
success. If it does not encroach too much on your time I
would be pleased to have your views on the subject.

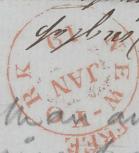
Yrs truly
Alexander Leitch

Livingston, N.Y.
N York, 18 Jan. 52.

Wm. H. G.
to
N.Y.

Mail Steamers

When Com. rept
^{examined}
will do what I can
with ²⁶ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~efficiency~~
~~and economy~~



Wm. H. G. is w g /
with an anxious
desire to do what
I can consist with
my sense of what
the public may
require

Rome 18th ^{Feb} Jan'y 1852.

Hon. Stephen Douglass, U. S. Senator.
Dear Sir,

In eighteen hundred and forty three we entered the House of Representatives as members of Congress, you as ~~the~~ Representative from Illinois and I as the Representative from the State of Georgia = we were both attached to the same political party, - the great Democratic Party of the Union = You were from the north or from one of the non-slave-holding States, while I was from the South or from one of the slaveholding States = I will recollect the contest that took place in regard to the repeal of the 21st Rule of the House, which prohibited the reception of Abolition petitions - And you were one of the few northern men who sustained the 21st Rule = I shall never forget your able and active exertions in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union, and the South will always cherish you for your opposition to what is termed the Wilmot Proviso, which prohibited the President from purchasing Territory from Mexico unless it was expressly stipulated as

at the time of the acquisition that Slavery or involuntary servitude should be forever prohibited except for crime = I recollect that in the repeated struggles that took place in the House of Representatives in relation to the organization of a Territorial Government for Oregon = And if you will refer to the Journal of the House you will see that I was among the few Southern members who gave my vote for the Oregon Territorial Government Bill after Mr Winthrop's proviso against Slavery was inserted = I done so however upon the ground that the Missouri compromise excluded or prohibited Slavery in all the Territory north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes North Latitude, and I was for carrying out this compromise in good faith, relying upon our Northern Democratic brethren to do as Justice in any Territory that we might subsequently acquire from the Republic of Mexico at the close of the then existing war. I was also one of the few Southern Democrats who refused to give my name as humble as I feared it to be, in support of the veils and hypotheses of the Southern address = I united with my friend Howell Cobb, Simon

Boggs and J. C. B. of Kentucky, in a circular address to our several Constituencies explaining our reasons for withholding our names from the Southern address = We believed then and circumstances have since transpired to confirm us in the conviction, that the Southern address movement was calculated, if not intended to array the South as a section against the North, and if not checked by the patriotism of the people would result in a dissolution of the Union. But Sir, the great objection which I had to the Southern address, was that it failed to do Justice to the Northern Democracy, but clasped them, ~~with~~ the whigs of the North, and advised the South that no reliance could be placed in any portion of them = I Renew that this statement was false and done great injustice to you, Genl Cass, Mr Buchanan, Mr. Pickens, Mr Dallas, I was warmly and a large majority of your Democratic friends at the North, and I would have suffered political martyrdom but before I would have given currency to a falsehood so gross and so unjust =

For this my friend Cobb and my self were de-
nounced by all the Democratic leaders of
the State of Georgia except when one of
there was in his Congressional District &
the other two was in my own = After this
time I retired from Congress, and was elected
by the State Legislature Judge of the Su-
preme Courts of the Cherokee Land cede.
In this position however I have contin-
ued to watch the developments of po-
litical movements in the State and Na-
tional Congress = In the last Con-
gress when you and your comrades were
laboring to bring about a satisfactory
settlement of all the questions in re-
late concerning the institutions of
Slavery = I was aiding you in my
humble way to help these measures &
after they were passed my efforts were
devoted to induce the people of my
State to acquiesce in them as an hon-
orable and satisfactory settlement of
all the questions in issue = Gov.

Loans, then the Executive of the State, and through
his influence a majority of the Legislature
of nearly two thirds, ~~returned~~ in advance
of the passage of the Compromise measures,
that on the next that California was ad-
mitted into the Union as a sovereign State.
It was made the duty of the Governor to
call a Convention of the people to take
into consideration the mode of resi-
stance that should be adopted = The
Majority of the same Legislature under
the lead of George W. Loring, Colman
John A. Howard, John A. Jones, and
other Calhoun men, that had been
acting in concert with, rather than being
identified with the the Democratic party,
determined to send delegates to the
Washington Convention, and the pro-
vision was such that the delegates were
to be appointed by the Governor, in the
event the people neglected or refused
to elect their delegates = The Union
Democrats, that belonged to the School
of Genl. Jackson, and who had
warred with him against Calhoun
and his Nullification heresies,
admonished the Governor, the Legis-
lature and the public through the

newspaper press, against these ultra and fac-
tious movements, = we told them that we
did not approve and would not sup-
port under any state of circumstances
the line of policy marked out by them,
we were denounced as old hunters hang-
ing on the skirts of the Democratic party
for the sake of office or national hon-
or = They denounced the whole National
Administration as unsound and unrea-
sonable, and rebuked both National
Parties, and said that they were for
the South and against the North &
would act with no man who would
not identify themselves with them
in their Southern Rights and Southern
organization - They gave me the honor
of announcing me as a traitor to the
South that deserved the hangman's
ax = The efforts of the first Nash-
ville Convention were defeated if you
remember to repeat the compromise
measures introduced by yourself
into the Senate of the U. S. and the
plan they adopted was to urge upon
the Senate the adoption of the Mis-
souri Compromise as a settlement,
they had no hope of carrying this pro-
posed compromise, but their object was

to defeat if possible the compromise then pen-
ding and nearly matured in the Senate,
and if they could not succeed in this,
they would have a moral made of it
alleged that they could urge before the
people, upon it, based up a triumphant
party at the South in opposition to
the compromise whenever it should
become the settled law of the land,
the compromise measures of Congress
and safe and the Nashville Convention
and reasonable, to show their open and
undisguised hostility to these measures
and their desire to become the coop-
eration of all the Southern States into
resistance to them until they were chan-
ged or to set up for themselves an inde-
pendent confederacy = The contest
was renewed in Georgia upon the call
made by Gov. Forsyth for the meeting
of a State Convention, and the issue
of resistance to the compromise mea-
sures were met, and the Southern
Rights party were overwhelmed by
defeat = The contest was again
renewed by them in the Elections
for Governor, Members of the Gen-
eral Assembly of the State, and members
of the present Congress, and the con-

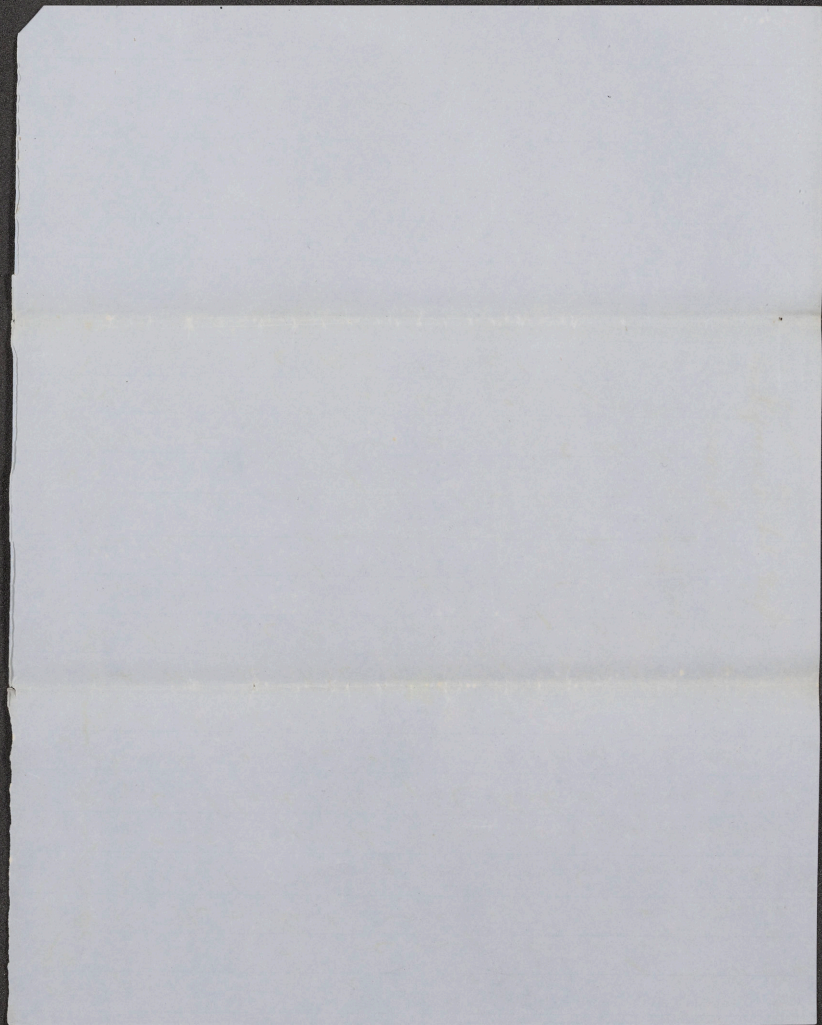
compromise men carried the Election, and the popular vote of the State by upwards of eight tens thousand majority, = The old Democratic Party is nearly equally divided between the Southern Right Party and the Union Party = All the Calhoun men, and quondam Nullifiers, belong to the Southern Right Party. Most of the old fashioned Union Democrats that stood by Genl. Jackson in 1832, are identified with the Union Party & a minority of one third of the old Whig Party are now acting with the Southern Right men, while a majority of two thirds of the old Whig Party in Georgia are acting with the Constitutional Union men = There is no Party in Georgia, nor any considerable portion of any Party, that sympathize with the Northern Whigs = They are regarded here by every body as unsound & as unavailable in all sectional questions connected with the institution of Slavery = The Union Demo-

orals have ever had an abiding confidence
in the integrity of a majority of the North-
ern Democrats. We expected to make our
arrangements to act in concert with them
in nominating candidates for President
and Vice President, and to have gone
along with them in the next Presiden-
tial contest. That portion of the old
Whigs that have recently been acting
with me in sustaining the compromise
measures were prepared to go with
us into the Baltimore convention, and
in the selection of our candidates and
support them too, provided the Na-
tional Democratic party should have
a resolution affirming the efficacy &
finality of the compromise measures.
And why not do this? Can there be
a sound reason assigned for withhold-
ing such approval? You know and
I know, and the world knows, that
these compromise measures were pass-
ed mainly by Democratic votes,
It was sustained by a majority of
the Northern Democratic votes, and by
a majority of the Southern Whig votes,
and opposed by S. McKim not by
a majority of the Northern Whigs.

Southern democracy = It is however a measure
of democratic policy, and as I thought them
and still think both wise and salutary
and one well calculated to promote the
peace and harmony of the country.
My own state has sustained them many
times by overwhelming majorities and
where ever the issue has been made at
the South they have been sustained =
But it was done with the hope that they would
secure to the country quiet and re-
pose against renewed agitation on
this subject = I am happy to learn through
you and others that the people of the North
are gradually becoming reconciled to
them and still they will ultimately carry
out the provisions of the fugitive slave
law in good faith = I am truly glad
you to be assured of this fact by
such high authority = and I hope
your conjectures may be realized =
But my friend let me enquire of you
in all candor, what injury it will
do for the democratic party to re-
affirm this compromise measure =
It was that party that passed, the fa-
vourable vote and they own off-
spring = But so far from its doing
an injury I think it clear that

it will do them positive good = These meas-
ures we all know are overwhelmingly
triumphant at the South, and if Southern
support is desirable it seems to me that
sound policy would induce us to
make the declaration to secure their
support = For you may rest assured
that without such a declaration you
cannot get a single Southern State =
I know what I vote, and I am re-
sponsible for the declaration = But
if the Northern people too are becoming
reconciled to it, and will ultimately
carry out the fugitive slave bill
in good faith, it is now or never
time will be very popular in that
region of country, and it would be
considered good policy I think to an-
nounce this movement = my opinion
is that it would aid the friends of
the compromise at the North and
give us the ascendancy = I repeat
it would if what your state is true,
But my friend I feel that by the Report
of your speech made at Jackson
Hall on the 8th of January inst, that
you are opposed to affirming the efficacy
or finality of the compromise measure
of the last Congress = upon the ground

that you are opposed to incorporating us to the
Democratic creed any new professions
of faith = The principles upon which the Demo-
cratic measures are based are such as
you and myself have always supported
and I had thought that there was no
new principle incorporated in them -
But I ask you in all candor, if you do
not think that those of us who have
sustained the measures of the Demo-
cratic party, and thrown ourselves
on the back to preserve the peace
and harmony of the Union, do not
deserve an endorsement at the hands
of the National Democracy = or do you
think that this should not be done
for fear that it will give offence
to Free soles, Abolitionists and Se-
cessionists = If you are unwilling
to affirm and reaffirm as often as may
be necessary the measures & policy of
the Democratic party, it is not
the party that I have always cher-
ished and sustained -



Jno. H. Lumpkin

Rome

18 Jan, 52

Jno H. Lumpkin