

E. B. Hart
N^y
Wants Speeches

[1852?]

1854 Spring

Hon^{ble} Sth Douglass.
My dear D.

Our mutual
friend S. C. Fields, leaves
here to morrow for Wash.
His father & Brother in law
W. Smith & Son anticipate
obtaining a Contract with
some of the belligerent gov-
ernments. The house is
a very wealthy one and
any thing required of you
to say as to its ability to
perform its obligations you
can do with impunity.
The m^{rs} Smith are
worth at least one million
and ^{are} an old established
firm doing business in this
City for the last thirty
five years. I will explain
to you what he desires and
at the same time put you

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As to the political Condition
of our City— Congratula-
ting you upon your efforts
on the Subject of Nebraska
with the assurance of my
most hearty Co-operation

Most faithfully
E. B. Hart

N.B. Whenever you
have any thing published
of an interesting Charac-
ter please remember me.

218
[1854]

✓
Dear Judge

As an off-let
to the effigy burnings
- I send you a letter
written by one of the
best & most influen-
tial men in my state -

A sort of Baptist
Exhorter - Staid -
sensible, reliable
man - an old member
of our Legislature - &
whose opinion is worth
forty "town meetings" -

This is the most grate-
=ful letter I have
rec^d. - That gives you
the best idea I
can convey - of the
man - I have sent
~~the~~ him 25 more of
the speeches - having
anticipat^d his request
in part by sending
him 25. in a package
over a week ago

In haste
Yrs faithfully
D. S.

Burhan

40
[Signature]

217
[1854]
Wash: Thursday Evenj.

My dear Sir,

If not too much of
an infliction, I should be
glad if you would look
over a long communication
of mine in to-morrow morn-
ing's Union or Nebraska
—over my initials.

It presents the case
in an aspect which may
possibly be serviceable with
some of our Northern men
who may be frightened by
the District election.

Not leaving Washington
in the morning, I shall
not leave the country
without returning to take
leave of a few friends,
among whom you know
the place in which I
rejoice to have the honor
of placing you.

Yours faithfully,

J. L. O'Hullivan

Mrs. S. A. Doyle.

Olympia Wash. Ter.

January 30, 1854.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
 Senator in Congress,
 Washington D. C.

Sir,

I beg leave to introduce my friend Lieut. Orson Mullan U. S. Army, and one of the officers associated with in the Exploration of the Northern route for a railroad.

From Sept. 1853 to Sept. 1854, a period of 12 months, Lieut. Mullan was engaged in the Exploration of the Passes of the Rocky Mountains, of the passes in the range Westward and known as the Belle Fourche Mountains and of the intermediate Country. His Exploration extended from Fort Hall to near the Northern Boundary line, and was prosecuted under circumstances evincing great hardihood and enterprise. He crossed the Rocky Mountains during the winter, thus establishing the feasible character of those passes at all seasons of the year.

I beg of you to do what you can, in order that Lieut. Mullan may be continued on these Explorations. He has great talent for such labors, and I particularly desire his presence in those regions the present season, in view of our Indian relations. It is proposed to bring all the Indians from the Mouth of the Yellowstone to the Columbia River into permanent relations with the Government, to place them in agriculture and to open the country to Settlement. Lieut. Mullan is known

to and her influence with all these tribes, and on these questions
in relation to the general geography of the country, and the public
policy best calculated to develop it, you will find him full of
acumen and intelligence and thoroughly devoted to the public service.

Very truly your friend & old friend,

Samuel J. Stevens

W.D. Stevens

— " —

W0

Philomathean Hall.

January 28th 1857.

Hon S. A. Douglas.

Sir.

We have been appointed a committee in behalf of the Philomathean Society of Indiana University to inform you of your election to an honorary membership of that association.

The Society which we represent is founded on the basis of mutual improvement and friendship, having for its object in common with other literary societies the improvement of its members, the promotion of virtue and the cultivation of the intellect.

"Doctrina vim promovet iustitiam" is the motto of our Society and by acting in accordance with this principle it is our aim whilst preparing for the active duties of life to merit the favor of the wise, the good and the influential.

Aware, Sir, of your acquaintance with

similar associations we deem it unnecessary
to enumerate the many advantages of which
they are productive in connection with in-
stitutions of learning.

Accept, sir, the best wishes of the society
we have the honor to represent and of ourselves
individually for your future happiness and
success in discharging the arduous duties of
your station.

Very Respectfully Yours

Bloomington Ind.

Lewis Jordan }
H. C. Rippey } Committee
H. L. Macae. }

Informing you
of your being made
a member of the
Philomathean Society
at Bloomington Ind.

Confidential 62 East 23rd Street
 N. York Jan 27. 1854
 Dear Sir

In the Pacific rail road
 all there is a mistake in naming
 Pagets Sound - it should be straits
 of De Ruca, not to render the
 matter certain say - Pagets
 Sound on the straits of De Ruca

This is say important & Mr
 Johnson in his printed pamphlet
 shows the fact - //

Yours truly

R. J. Malster

From the head of Lake Superior to
 straits of Ruca by a practical route
 the road should not exceed
 1400 miles - The northern route on the
 inclosed map is as marked by the Engineer
 Mr Johnson -

3 roads are right but the middle will
 never be letted at -

Robt. J. Walker
New York

About the Pacific
Rail Road

✓

Columbus Ohio

Jan'y 28th 1854

Dear Sir

The Caucus adjourned last evening after the sixteenth ballot, without a day's standing. 31 for Allen, 29 Mansfield, 11 Pugh, 10 Medary, 11 Corwin, 1 Burdett. It is now thought that sometime will elapse before another Caucus will be held, and in the meantime the discussion of the Senatorial question will enter largely into the press of the State. The adjournment under the circumstances is considered here as very much to the injury of Allen's chances. You will observe that Allen could only get about one third of all the votes cast. All the other candidates, desiring the success of any one rather than Allen & it is hoped that this adjournment may bring about an union among the other candidates.

Your friend

B. B. Chapman

B. B. Chapman
Columbus C.
about the
Caucus.

✓

Public Office
 June 16th 54.

Sir

In reply to your communication of the 13th inst. in relation to the application of Harriet A. Hale Mother of Wiley A. Hale de^{cd} a Lieutenant, 1st Regt Mexican War, I have to inform you that the Mother of Wiley A. Hale has no claim to Bounty Land under the Act of Sept. 28/50 or under the Act of Feb 1847. The Act of Sept. 1850, confers the right to Bounty Land on the surviving Soldier or Officer, and on his widow or minor children in case of his death, and makes no provision for Mother or any other relative, so she could not obtain Bounty Land under said Act.

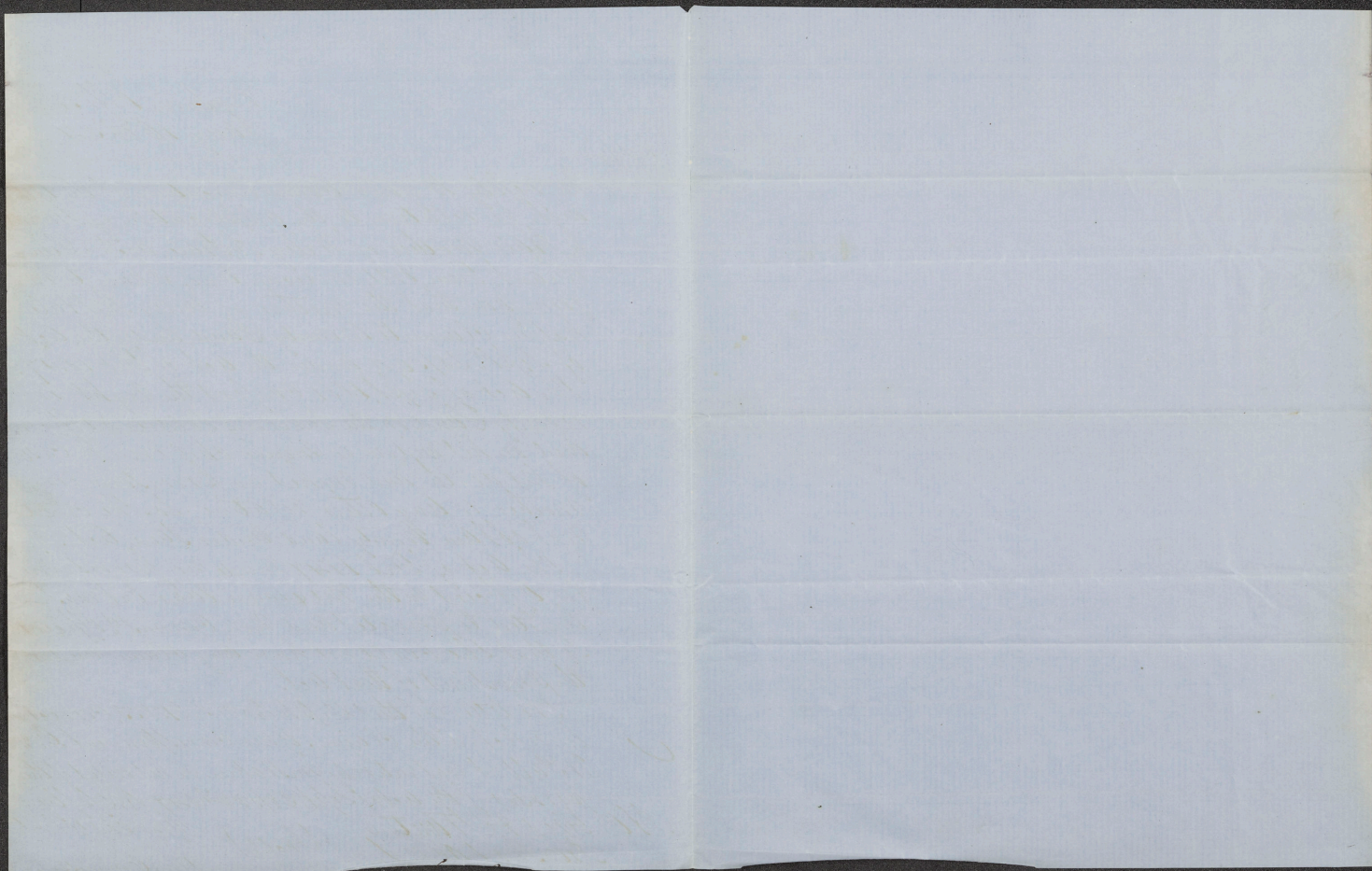
The Act of Feb 1847 made no provision for Officers in the Mexican War, but was limited to Privates and Non Comms^d Officers so that she could not have any claim under the provisions of that Act.

The letter of this Department, Dec^r. 21st 53, correctly rejected the claim. Your correspondent, Geo. W. Talbot was entirely mistaken in his views of the provisions of the Act of Sept. 28/50 & Feb 1847. A. L. Kelly.

Wm Ford, P. M. Winton
 Wash of R. S.

(Incl^d) Your Obedt^t Serv^t
 J. C. Cole
 For Commisⁿ.

Comms of Pension
about the Pension
of Mrs Hale



Private

Newport, N. H. Jan. 9th 1854.

Mr Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senate.

My dear Sir,

I have read with great
pleasure your Report, accompanying
my the Bill providing for the estab-
lishment of the Territory of Nebraska.
I am glad to see that you are now
disposed to treat the principles of the
late Compromise Act, as nullities, —
more especially to escape the peril
of the moment, — but as practical things
to the Society absorb attention at
certain times which demand their
practical application. In the ~~past~~
~~of~~ ~~approach~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~present~~ ~~time~~, the Administration
has repudiated the Union sentiment
which elected the Compromise men,
and upon the strength of which
Gen. Pierce was elevated to power.
In the north it has been the especial
policy of the Administration to reward
the ~~negroes~~ ^{negroes} agents whom we have
been ~~waiting~~ ^{waiting} for years, and to pro-

scribe and put down the old, true,
and faithful leaders of the party.
While Gen. Pierce has, in his inaugu-
ral address, professed great
devotion to the principle of the Re-
publican ^{in his} ~~Platform~~, in his ~~policy~~
and acts, repudiated them. I saw,
however, glad that there, now a
measure before Congress, which
will test the sincerity of the late Mr.
Pierce's devotion, which Gen. Pierce
has taken to his bosom. I hope
you will firmly insist on the ^{restitution} ~~restitution~~
in your Nebraska Bill, of the princi-
ple of the late Compromise. I am satis-
fied that we have got a corrupt, shut-
fly, and insincere Congress, or the
head of affairs; and I hope no
opportunity will be given them
to evade a practical sanction of the
principle on which they were ele-
vated to power.

I have above remarked that
Gen. Pierce, in making his appoint-
ments in the North, has fastened
his favors upon the few real leaders,
while he has attempted to prosecute
and put down the true men of his
party who have never wavered in
their devotion to the ~~Democratic~~ cause
as a matter of course. This policy,

has produced deep and wide-spread
disaffection in our ranks. I have
and do still, disapprove of such
a policy. But, while dissenting from
this policy of President Pierce, I have
from the beginning, to him, the ground
that it was not a sufficient cause
to justify opposition to the Democratic
measures of his Administration.
However, I support his Administration
in all its sound and decided mea-
sures. But, in order to preserve the unity
of our party, and to maintain its orga-
nization intact for the great battle of 1860,
I think the Senate should exercise its
constitutional right, in rejecting some of
the most offensive appointments, of
the President. I think that body should
repeal Redfield, Collector of New York, and
there put the seal of its disapprobation
on the removal of Judge Tension, because
he would not appoint free voters to office.
It should also repeal him for another
cause, and that is, for his conduct
for interfering in the local elections of the
States. There are other persons who should
be repealed. Among them I name John
Lewis, Tax Collector of the Port of Sta-
ten, and John A. Aldrich, Postmaster
at Lowell. These two individuals are
among the most adroit and unprin-
ciple of the few real leaders of New En-
gland. Others will also be pointed out to
you, who should not be permitted

Edmund Burke
Newport N.H.

About September

to pass the ordeal of a democratic
Senate.

If the Senate were to exercise its
constitutional power in the cases above
named, and in all similar cases,
it would, in my judgment, have a
most salutary effect upon the future
mefare of the Democratic Party. It would
probably secure hundreds of thousands
of votes, who class themselves as sta-
tional Democrats, and who will hold
the balance of power in the next Sen-
atorial Election. Besides, it would be
a salutary lesson to the Cabinet. It
would teach that body that they are
not the dictators of the Democracy.

I think you must be convinced that
the course of the Washington Union, which
is, but the mouthpiece of the Cabinet, has
been most insolent and dictatorial, not
only towards certain portions of the de-
mocratic party, but towards the Senate it-
self. In my judgment, it would be attended
with the best effects, if it, and those for
whom it speaks, were rebuked for
such insolence. It would learn them
modesty, caution, and forbearance, and
tend much more to harmonize and con-
solidate the party, than if the Senate
were to yield to such insolence and
dictation. I look upon the Democratic Party
as in a perilous condition. There is great dan-
ger of its splitting up into factions, and thus
becoming a prey to its enemies. The policy
of Sam Pierce is, to secure a re-election, and
in order to do that, he will resort to almost
any expedient which promises success.

Excuse my long letter, and believe me,
Very truly, your friend &c.
Edmund Burke

Executive Chamber Secs.

Millidgeville

January 8. 1854

Dear Sir:

Allow me to present to Your favourable acquaintance my friend Dr. Ramsay of Atlanta Secs. He is the Editor of the Atlanta Examiner, a journal of influence and extensive circulation. He is a warm hearted Democrat of the "Young America" stripe. Your courtesy to him will gratify
Your obt. Servt

Friend

Herschel V. Johnson

S. P. Douglass
Washington.

H. V. Johnson

— " —

Confidential

321-1

Wm. L. Garrison Jan 7/54

New Stephen A. Douglass

U. S. Senate

Dear Sir

My appointment to
some European Court as a
Chargé d'Affaires was recommended
last spring by the whole Demo-
cratic Legislative Power of
New York in Congress - in the State
Senate & Assembly - by the County,
the National Committee & a large
number of influential gentlemen
from all sections of the State.
One ground of commendation
gave out the fact that I had
perfected & carried on dur-
ing the Campaign the most
effectual organization of the
young Men of the Union known
to any prior Election. An

other reason urged upon
the President, was, that I had
circulated through this or-
ganization one half as many
documents as the entire
National Committee & more
than any single individual
in the United States. It was
conceded that in doing this
I had left a lucrative business
& expended \$6000. more than I
had received. That the documents
I had circulated were well turned
energetic & able. That the Union
Pamphlet I had edited & published
was the only one which met
with universal favor. Having
traveled in Europe for nearly
two years & speaking the French
& Italian men of the first
standing & above any suspicion
of favoritism recommended
me as competent. But by
a combination of circumstances

at the last moment before
the final decision was made
Mr Buchanan interfered &
succeeded in bringing about
the appointment of Mr Belmont.
I need not enlarge upon the
character of these circum-
stances. After my defeat the
President assured me of his
desire to appoint me & led me
to expect a position as important
as the one to which I had aspired.
The Democratic delegation from
New York, (save three or four
in opposition to the administra-
tion) have recently recommended
& urged my appointment. Governor
Seymour & other gentlemen of note
have also pressed it upon the
President. He says he is desirous
of gratifying them & thinks he
will be able to do so. I know
he can, if he is so disposed.
I am most anxious to bring
him to a direct negative

or a positive affirmative.
I am confident that influence
he can hardly exert will
be brought to bear upon
him within a few days.
The object of this letter is to
ask you to call on the
President & urge my appointment.
Copenhagen & Lisbon are
yet in Whig hands. There are
other plans not yet filled.

I have thus taken the
liberty of addressing you
with extreme frankness. I have
thus freely asked the favor at
your hands, because, I felt
confidence in my integrity, &
knew that I could at some
future time repay it. I am
not sleeping on the labor of
the past they bear but prepared
me for the future. Love my
devotion first to the Principles
of the Party. Next to those who

may appreciate their value. I could without trouble refer you to a great number of Gentlemen in whose character you would find ample evidence of truth. To assume you of my own character is position that I will refrain. The State department is open to your inspection -

Having been thus frank may I not ask the favor of Equal frankness from you? Do not imagine that I am wanting in my respect for the high position in which you have done yourself & the County so much honor, by asking your confidence I have been led to speak directly to the point because I should too much respect for you to surround my application

by any other Circumlocution
than the facts which ^{give} sig-
nificance to it

Hoping to hear
from you I am Dear
Sir, Very Sincerely
Yours

Stephen D Dillaye

Private. Read all L. Burn,

Chicago, Ill. Jan 5. 1854

Dear Judge.

I think Wentworth is determined to annoy Cook with charges until he brings him to terms to figure for his nomination or leave him removed. Cook makes a good postmaster. He has got things in trim and I think gives very general satisfaction. Wentworth appoints ^{for route agents} one miserable devil. Division of Rock Island does not perform the duties in person but gets some one to attend to it for him. Kimball another one on the Galena road is worth nothing except ^{to} report daily who is for Wentworth and who a agent. The man on the Central road is blind and cannot read or write, I have got a man to supply his place and reported the fact to the Department. He has a Dutchman appointed on the Aurora road that cannot read English and will not attempt to perform the duties. The two best agents running into this place are Capt McLeonnell on the Rock Island Road and David Hammers of the Galena. They are both independent honorable men and perform their duties with fidelity but they do not suit John and they must either dance to his music or be removed.

In the case of Capt Connitt Major Hobbs
wrote a letter, to John and tells him that
there are such Complaints against
Connitt that he must be removed
and asks him (Wentworth) to name his
successor. This letter John encloses to the
Captain and tells him that by quiet exer-
cises he can save him from removal
that he will do it and that Connitt
must not forget him for his exertions
John today then come to him and
tells him the conditions on which he
can be saved. The same game
is played in the case of Hammes
except Major Hobbs letter is enclosed
by John to one of his friends who con-
fidentially communicates to Hammes
and then gives him to understand the
conditions on which John will save
him. Now I am satisfied that all
charges against these agents are mere
fiction, and the whole is one of Went-
worths games. You must see the Department
and see that they do not lend themselves
to Wentworth to help him play out his tricks
on honest honorable men. If it had not
been for Cook and myself these men
would instantly have resigned. They

will perform their duties well but will
play they today to Wentworth or any
one else and if they are removed
under such circumstances it will
injure us here, Wentworth will do
these things but the army will
must not help him, I wish this
in stud. Confide - I don't want to
get into a quarrell with him
but I cannot stand such things

Very truly
W. B. Brown

New S. A. Douglas

W. J. Brown
Chicago

About Cook &
Newberth

V

Chicago July 24 1854

Dear Judge.

I supposed it was unnecessary to trouble you with your letter about writing Please now accept my Congratulations upon your safe return.

I enclose for the Letter of Senator Brewster and my reply. I thought it did you & shield to say something by way of denial to the oft repeated charge of "Abolitionism" Here in this part of our State it amounts to "Nothing" but below I know them "Sensitive" - It will be all right give me more time -

The secret of Brewster's attack on me is to be found in Indiana, I can not by a black of this city. All of our enemies and allies to mention beyond all precedent Hayes & black work together. "For noble gentlemen" I thank you Brewster I had ascribed all the credit of the Central Road, at Kankakee Celebration to you & shield - I had toasted you there - which I did - & this has touched the Ex Senator's claim.

Thus I give you as a hint to the causes
of the onslaught. I will say nothing
more. If you have any course to
advise me please write & consult
friends to whom & yourself I feel
most deeply indebted.

Very sincerely
Yours

R. W. Myers

Tom Hoynes. ^{Chicago}
Ch. Hoyer

Chicago

Abolitionator

Breeze, or

January 24th

1852,

Jacksonville Ill Jan 28th 1854

von L. A. Douglas

My time was so short in Washington that I had no opportunity to say to you one word about home matters things that is important to you and me and the country generally. I have just read your letter to Madison about rivers and harbours. I also read all that has been reported and said upon the Nebraska bill, altho I have been greatly pressed with professional business, having over one third of all the cases in the Supreme Court, that is one side of the case.

From the signs of the times we are going to have trouble
over both of those questions. The whigs and free soilers ^{and some} ^{and against}
of the democrats ^{are to} ^{and against} are now agitating upon ~~the~~
~~subject of~~ ^{the} principles of the Nebraska bill and it is ^{at least} so
with the principles of the River and harbour improvement.
But I have no hesitation in saying that both of those great
questions are so clearly right that if properly presented to the
People and in time ~~that~~ ^{they} will triumphantly carry them.
But our opponents are beginning now.

The candidates for congress and for the general assembly will or should all take ground for both of those principles, and if they do not, or if they waver or dodge in the least it is uncertain what the result may be.

Who will be our candidate for Congress is altogether uncertain. Cloud has joined the conference, taken a circuit and is laid on the shelf. Many think Calhoun was so badly beaten that he has no chance if we nominate him. Harris is an excellent man, and good for him, but if he is nominated he will have a large force among the Democrats both in this and other counties and all the newspapers in ^{the county} are in his favor.

and under those circumstances it is doubtful what is
the best course, and a word of advice from you would be very
acceptable. that is to me, not as to my own course in particular
for you know that I am always for the nominated candidate
if he stands to his principles, but as to the course it would be
proper to advise and influence others, we might run John Palmer
of Mecklenburg but the People have an impression that he is half
an abolitionist. I have but little doubt, the impression does him great
injustice, but I do know some years since when he wanted to be a
candidate for Judge all the free soil abolition going in this County
with David A. Smith at their head was for him, and privately I
threw that if the whigs do not run Yates and the Democrats
should run Palmer, those same friends will support him. Parsons brother
-ers and all his family are the truest abolitionists I know of
one of his brothers attacked me some years since in a public speech
in Green County upon that subject (and he is smart in a negro speech)
I came in however at the close and got my part of the wood ^{you} burning.

Will you pass your Nebraska bill god speed you, and your
River and Harbour reform. Hold on to them both they are right
and we can carry them before the People. I will take the stump
for both of them in some way if necessary.

This is too long a letter to write to a busy politician, but we
are old true friends, so I expect an answer. Still you I cannot
a sleep, or dead. neither do I intend to be as much so for a few
years to come, as I have been for a few years past. I know I
have the energy and power, and I will use it for good or ill but
certainly for good if I can. Give my respects to all my children in
Congress and out, and except them for Sayles too.

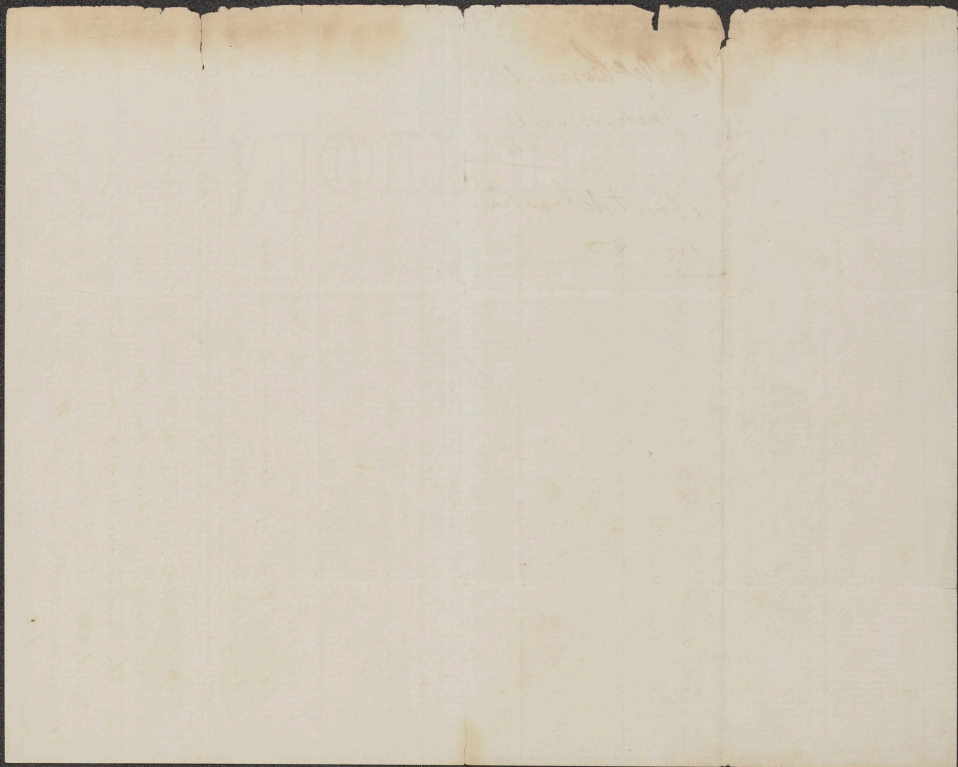
Wm L A. Douglass

I shall spend most of the balance of the winter in Springfield
Edw. C. Cornell

M. McConnell
Jacksonville
Ill

About Nebraska
in

✓



Clement L. Vallandigham
Dayton
Ohio

3. Speeches

Dayton, Jan. 30, 1854.

Hon S. A. Douglass, -

Sir: - I am very
sorry to trouble you, but will
be greatly obliged if you will
send me a copy of your
report & two bills on the Ne-
braska question. I am anx-
ious to examine the subject.
Also a copy of your speech
in Aug. 52 on the Harbor
question, & your recent let-
ter on the same subject.

Very truly yours
Clement L. Vallandigham

Hon S. A. Douglass,
Senator,
Washington, D.C.

