Office of the Ohio Statesman,

Columbus, March 24, 1854.

Dear Sir: I was once introduced to you, but you do not know me; for it was but a passing introduction. You may know me however, as Ed Medary's successor on the "Statesman". You ought to know me; if for no other reason than for the fight I have kept up for you & your bill, against as mean a body of reckless scamps, both in & out of our party, as ever deserved a skinning.

I need not tell you sir, with what anxiety we in Ohio have watched your movements in the Senate & your last Comp in which at one swoop you peeled the cuticle off of the "Addressers"; & with what satisfaction & admiration we have seen its effect in the passage of the bill in the body of which you are a member.

Now I have been wanting to publish your last speech, as I did publish your first. But I can't get it. I have only got the

concluding part in the Sentinel. The first part I could not get — The Sentinel containing it, has not come to hand. I promised to publish for the special benefit of our legislators, many of whom wanted it to send out among their constituency. You have made Cords of friends here, notwithstanding all that is said. More than one half of the opposition to the bill came from men who didn't like you a priori, without regard to the principles of your bill. But no matter for that. Will the bill go through? We are anxious about it here. Can't you get the ~~German~~ alien clause replaced & put it through. If you can, — no matter just get it out till '56! Our friends are in the dumps to day, by reason of its offence in the House. What effect will that have? Is the bill endangered by it? Heaven! Don't let it fail. Our Ohio Members ought to stand up to it. The Sentiment of this State is misrepresented. We can to day, whip the Whigs & Abolitionists clean out — niggers too. After the biggest hurrah ever got up the Fusion Anti Nebraska State mass meeting assembled here to day. Read my paper for a veritable account of it. There was not over 500 here; & that's an exaggeration. Chase spoke & some recreant Dem acats backed him. He breathed free" again he said — "on Ohio Soil," — I thought it was a relief to get away from Washington — for he & his address were peppered most unmercifully there.

I write this to you at a venture.
I feel that I know you & I will not be particularly diplomatic in talking to you. Send me out your last speech. Let me know, if you can, the condition & prospects of the bill. We have had a hard row here; but we are triumphant, in beating Allen (who hated your bill because it was yours) for U.S. Senator, & in beating down his paper & slanted here to help him & his confederates; but especially triumphant in keeping our Democracy in line on the bill, with a very big opposition against it. That opposition is giving up by degrees as men understand the question.

Yours with respect
Sincerely
Sam'l S. Cox.

Georgetown O
March 24. 1854

Private

My dear Sir;

It is almost too late to congratulate you upon the passage, by the Senate, of the Nebraska Bill; but I know that you will make proper allowance for an invalid. I have been in the hands of the Doctors for three weeks & am now barely able to guide my pen. // Your measure is gaining strength day by day. The people are just beginning to get hold of the doctrine upon which it is based. Popular Sovereignty will win, if it is thoroughly & properly discussed & understood. // The friends of the Bill, in the House, should

take high, bold ground. Your intrepid bearing, throughout the discussion in the Senate, is alluded to with undisguised admiration, not only by your friends, but by many who are utterly opposed to the policy of the movement.

Discussion has helped and will continue to help the cause. Let its friends repel every attack; return shot for shot and if necessary, (and it will be), "carry the war into Africa". They have nothing to lose & may gain much by this course; therefore, let the "ball open". At least such are the views that occur to me herewith, beyond the verge of "circles political".

// Gen. Cass' sinuous speech was a source of profound regret to me. He spoke as if annoyed & frightened at the resurrection of his own offspring. Had he given the measure an earnest, cordial support, his speech would have strengthened it immensely with the masses of our party & added greatly & justly to his hold upon their affections. Something too much of this for a sick man, & yet, there is one other suggestion with which I will trouble you. It is this; pass the Homestead Bill. If possible, put it through the Senate without delay. It will endanger the passage of Nebraska in the House & floor its opponents there & elsewhere.

There may be some doubt as to the first proposition; but in my judgment there can be no doubt as to the popular effect. // Am I right or not?

Send me your closing

speech & I will have it published in our paper. It does battle for your Bill right gallantly. The Editor is an educated & in every sense a clever man. I think, I gave you the name of the paper; "Dem. Union", the last time that I was at your house.

You will greatly oblige me, by writing, should anything affecting my prospects require attention. As soon as my health improves, I shall put my house in order & be in readiness "come what may come" — You are fully advised of the whole case, of my expectations & the reasons for them. If this power is in any way weakened, I trust that you will not fail to advise me of the fact. Excuse me for troubling you with this crude epistle & believe me always, Your friend

S. B. Johnston

Boston

March - 25. 1854

Alas for thee Senator Douglas! In an evil hour thou didst think to barter the peace prosperity and blessed hopes of thy country, the last and the noblest of time, for a miserable mess of pottage. Thy selfishness - thy ambition, doubtless, so blinded thine eyes that thou didst not see the heinousness of thy crime, or the fearful retribution that awaited thee.

Thou hast been guilty of a great wrong - a wrong for which thou canst never in thy reflecting moments, forgive thyself - and for which thy Countrymen will never cease to execrate thee.

Even now, ambitious but wicked man, shrink from thy touch lest they share thy fate - good men pity and abhor thee - bile men hang thee in effigy - and thou art fallen into the pit which thou hadst digged for others - henceforth thou wilt go abroad with the mark of Cain upon thee - Alas for thee Stephen A Douglas! better, far better would it have been for thee to have tilled the soil far from the busy haunts of men, and to have remained little and unknown, than to have obtained the dreadful notoriety thou now hast. Alas for thee Stephen A Douglas. Thy name must now go down to posterity side by side with that of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold

Take the advice of a stranger friend, - leave at

once and forever the Halls of Congress - retire to private life, and as thou good relieve thy upbraiding conscience by a full and public confession of thy wickedness - and warn all the scoundrels of which thou art capable, warn other political aspirants against following the dreadful path which thou hast trod. Tell them that the way of the transgressor is hard - that he who attempts to climb to power by forging chains for his fellow men - by trampling upon solemn compacts - by exciting discord among brethren - by encouraging the worst spirit of his Countrymen and scattering blight and mildew over all the bright hopes and blissful promises of the future, is an unhappy man - and that no earthly honors or emoluments can compensate him for the loss of his own self respect, and the respect and esteem of the law loving law abiding citizens of the land - Tell them that the righteous Providence of God will work against such a man - Make a clean breast of it. It will be medicine to ~~thy~~ ~~now~~ tempest tost & harassed soul - and then will soon the satisfaction of reflecting that thou didst what thou could to stay the mischief which it was in thine heart to do

Besides this refrain from taking any part in public debate - let the walls of the Capitol never again echo to the sound of thy voice. Then the sorrow that now preys, and must continue to prey upon thee will be in some degree mitigated, and thou mayest find in the retirement of home, the hopefulness thou hast in vain sought for in the past. thou art now treading -

Farewell

William Penn

Wm Penn

Southern Military Institute
Shelbyville Ky March 25/54

Honorable Stephen A. Douglas

Dr Sir

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that at the last meeting of the Philomathian Society of the Southern Military Institute you were duly elected an honorary Member, as a token of the high regard of the Members for your public character and approbation for your national course in the present Congress

With much Respect

H. H. Bedford Cl.S.

a Letter informing
you of your election
as Hon. Member of
the Southern Military
Institute Shelbyville
Ky.

Ohio City March 27/54

Dear Douglas

I have just read your last speech upon the Nebraska Bill and I need not say to you that I believe in it religiously. I am sorry that the amendment was added to it not allowing foreigners to vote as I believe they have had that privilege hitherto in Territory tho I believe you voted against the amendment. Now I wish you to send to me for my own use (under your frank) 100 speeches & also the bill for the same as I desire to give all my friends an opportunity to see it. I hope and pray that it will pass the House & cannot believe but that it will —

I expected the opposition of these Black Coated Clergymen when I first saw the bill, but I consider their opposition fortunate - for I never knew them right in my life on any political subject - The truth is Douglas I never had a very great respect for that class of our citizens any way, but have less now than ever - I believe it will all come out right in the end and altho you have been frequently burned in Effigy I confidently expect to see the opponent of the bill cached here (& if there is any hereafter) I sincerely pity them

Don't get discouraged - all agree that Seward chase back & will never again be recognized by their nearest friends - My God what a used up set of men - We are all well - Remember me to Sarah - Granger & family - also Mr Buchanan

Yours Truly

D W Rhodes

Kleveler

250-1

Private

Constantinople April 4. 1852.

Dear Sir,

I have been the pleasure to read your very kind remarks in the Daily Globe of Washington in confirmation & support of those of General Cass, and I beg you to permit me to express my deep sense of obligation for the honor which you have done me. I have a very humble opinion of my own merits here, yet if good intentions, and an active zeal for the support of the standing of the Legation may be calculated in my favour,

I am sure that I have not been officious in these. It is some consolation now to know that the cause pursued by me here in behalf of Kossta has met with the full approbation of our Countrymen in the U. S., indeed, everywhere else, and the encomiums showered upon the gallant Captain Ingraham is full evidence of this. I am sure that the merit accorded to him is in no manner a detraction of my own conduct, and when the correspondence is published, - which I hope will be the case, - the public will learn that not only did our feelings in the subject in active unison, but also that I even when before him in the measures sent from the System for execution in Smyrna. I am content that he should receive the praise, if I can only be free from blame, which I believe is not the case, at present, in the minds of many persons in the U. S. Captain J. arrived here some days ago, and dines with me tomorrow. He seems exceedingly pleased with

the evidences of respect and admiration for his gallant conduct, shown him by our Countrymen at Home.

The intrigues of Mr Davies seems to be very successful in calumniating me, and at this distance, I am nearly an equal for him. I trust however that sooner or later, his tales will palle upon the taste of those who are so unfortunate as to credit him. I stand well with Rear Admiral Parker and all the higher officers of the Fleet, and my conduct was here, quite out. I believe, he disparaged

by the injury, which I fear he has had occasion in doing so with my own Government.

We are all well. Great events are fast casting their shadows before them in this part of the World. England & France seem to see (especially the former) the attractive by an opportunity in difference to the condition & position of the Porte, vis à vis to Russia, which is almost as bad as disorganization. If the Czar is what I suppose him to be, he will now strike Turkey a blow which, all the love & power of the & pseudo

friends come never back. We have today thus 90,000 of this troops have crossed the Danube at Gratz and at Rustchuk, & the Grand Pasha is concentrating all his forces at Shumla so as to avoid it the chief field of conflict. The Sultan has also 150,000 regular & some 40,000 irregular troops in Bulgaria on the Danube. The Allied Fleets have gone round Varna & thence to Sebastopol; 6000 British & 6000 French soldiers have reached the Dardanelles at Gallipoli, & the rest, in all 75000 are expected there soon. The Sultan's & the Egyptian fleets lie in the mouth of the Bosphorus. Thus the plan of the campaign is clear, I cannot yet divine.

The consumption in Greece is most serious. It evidently has had its origin elsewhere, - most likely in Germany. All sip: & com: relations between Turkey & Greece have been broken off, & the Porte has given the Hellenists 15 days only in which to depart hence.

Austria still "sits on the fence". Those who seem

Queen her probity best, think she will get fair cause with Russia. You know how warm my own feelings are for the Cause of the Sultan. I hope success for its success, I regard it as a just one, but just causes are often not the most successful nor the best requited.

I hope you have by now rec^d your Box, & that its contents required the hearts of those for whom you intended them.

Believe me, I beg you, ever most sincerely & with my best wishes for your health, happiness & prosperity, your sincere friend & humble servant.

John P. Brown

Hon S. A. Douglas

London 12 April 54

My dear Judge

The complete misunderstanding of my letter evinced in your of the 2d just received is vexatious in the extreme.- I feel certain that it was only under previous misapprehension that you could have so completely misunderstood the purport of the expression "I forgive you."-

What I meant and what I thought you would understand, and for the life of me I cannot now comprehend how any one could place a different interpretation upon the language was that your friendly act in the Senate (I did not then know that you had done more than simply give your vote for me) in contrast as it was with the apparent desertion of so many personal friends at I had reason to believe I had in the Senate, stored with me all unkindness that might have existed between us, since the Baltimore convention. I felt that your dissatisfaction with my course

in your regard was unjust and unkind. The day will soon come when you will see that you had not a wiser or more discreet friend. every day strengthens me in the conviction that your policy in estranging with mine alone causes you suspicion. Gen Cass to this moment feels with bitterness that knows no diminution the result of my movements, and unless there is some private reason why Young Hodge should volunteer to become the champion to avenge what his weak judgment might regard as an attack on Mrs. Boyd, he was governed by his jealousy of you. Bright is and has long been a personal enemy. He is connected by marriage with Gen Butler's family & no doubt he thinks he owed to me the loss of a place in the Cabinet.

It was for what I considered your poor appreciation of my movement in your favour, that I had felt coldly towards you, but upon learning your recent course, I feel that whatever might have been my feeling for a twelvemonth past, there was now no longer cause of estrangement between us; and notwithstanding you have again so cruelly misunderstood me, I wish to express to you my warm sense of your fidelity to our old friendship, under certain circumstances calculated to try the reality of it.

An attempt will no doubt be now made to introduce a new element of opposition to me in the generous tho perhaps indiscreet spontaneous expression of sentiment in my regard by Mr. Kossuth. I like him well to have in positive and warm friends even tho their enthusiasm should sometimes lead them into indiscretions in their efforts in my behalf. But of my character is not of sufficient substance and strength to stand out in bold relief from the efforts of my friends the same I am driven from the field of action the better. The Harrington city policy is known to hold a man responsible for every thing that his friends may say & do, and this was the chief cause of complaint on my part against you that you identified yourself in some degree to this policy by permitting yourself to be held re-

sponible for what I did in your
vigorous efforts to put a ~~stop~~ stop
to me. Kossuth informs me
that his letter to Dr Dow was not intended
for publication, and that his letters to
Senators and other distinguished amer-
icans ~~[illegible]~~ appeal to the presumed
opinions of the parties to whom they
are addressed and are consequent-
ly liable to the same criticism of his
German letter. The Republican
stars are rising, a few weeks
more and America will be in
a blaze, Kossuth & Mazzini will
no longer be neglected outcasts.
I can tell you no-more.

Bright is a low corrupt Dog, I
have abundant material for
his destruction, & whenever I think
him worth the killing, he dies.

I ~~thought~~ should have thought
that my prompt willingness to
assume the responsibility of all my
acts would have protected me
from the mean and ~~[illegible]~~
impudent efforts to fasten upon
me the acts of others. One account
for Washington says that the caricature
in the Lantern sealed my fate.
I assure you that I had no more to do
with the caricature in question than
Boz had himself

I have not the Lantern but it quotes I believe a few words from the Democratic Review which if I recollect right might have been quoted much better from Thompson's Biography.

I enclose you a letter addressed to me by the American Captains at London, as I am sure that it will be gratifying to you to know that it is signed by every Captain that has kept this port since the knowledge of my rejection. These Captains are from all parts of the Union Democrats & Whigs, and are now gone to all parts of the Globe. Most of them are active talking men and will make themselves felt wherever they go. All that I have business relations with regret my recall. Indeed I have not heard of an american in Europe in office or out but what is decidedly on my side. I know that the people at home North & South when a few months shall develope to them all that I have done here will resolutely stand by me. Finally the President

will send my name again before the Senate. He will not refuse. The World would hold him responsible for the rejection of his own nomination. Most of the letters from America tell us that the President & Cabinet were hostile. The Cabinet may have been. Mr Frank Pierce cannot have deceived me.

Your friend

Geo. N. Sanders

Say to Ben Tucker that I "forgive him" that that his whitewashing on the Arquit Body was awful. I shall write to him & Praya by next steamer. Mr Sanders is now in Paris. I go on Sunday to see Louis Napoleon & Morny.

Cincinnati April 10, 1854.

Hon: Geo: E. Pugh

Washington City.

Dear Sir!

You will be kind enough to excuse me permitting my-self to trouble You with few lines at Your present visit at Washington. You have been always so kind to me that I don't fear to be misunderstood and so I come to the point at once. My youngest son is at present 18½ years old and employed in the Hardware trade since four years. In his veins is running the military blood of his father — I tried different times to get him in the military service of the U. S., but You know how difficult this is for a foreign born citizen; therefore I address my-self in asking and begging You to use Your influence with His Excellency the President to get him a place in the Navy or at West Point. I spoke with Richard „that's the name of the young man", yester-day night and he told me he would prefer the Navy, but if he coul'nt be employed there he would just so willingly enter the Army. As You know too, how I adore Hon: Senator Douglass, and if he too would be so good to take some interest

in a poor fellow like myself so it wou'nt fail to provide a place for Richard either in the Navy or the Army.

I leave it then with You to decide the fate of the young man and whatever the result may be, so much is certain I remain always with the highest esteem

Your
most obed. servant
M. A. Arloff

Washington,
April 24th, 1857.

Dear Judge:

This man, as he says, actually adores you — and if you can do any thing for his son, either in the Navy or the Army; it would fill his heart with gratitude forever.

I have one other letter, in my possession, asking a favour from you — but don't be afraid, on that account, to see me. I am entirely reasonable, and wish to God that both you and I could do all our friends expect or ask.

I shall be so engaged in court to day and to morrow (and, perhaps, the next day) that I cannot come to the Senate chamber — but I will have you with my budget, and we discuss our matters in general, before leaving this city.

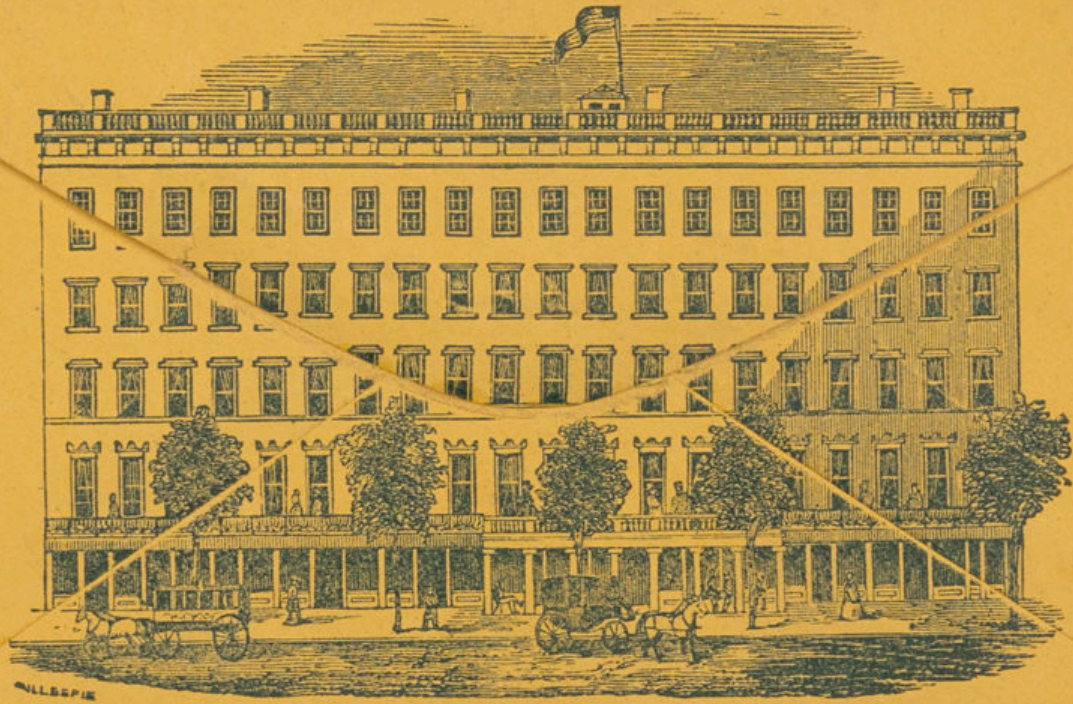
Yours truly,
Geo. E. Pugh.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Present

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

U. S. Senate

MARBLE



BROWN'S HOTEL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Buffalo April 14th 1854.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senate

Dear Sir,

I was pleased to receive under your frank, your closing speech upon the Nebraska Bill, — and I have risen from its perusal with entire satisfaction. The argument is conclusive, and the objections upon every point are admirably answered. I wish that document could be distributed through every school District north of the Potomac. While the wire-pullers have succeeded in exciting at the north the blind prejudices of those, who have no inclination to examine the subject, reflecting considerate men can have no doubt as to the correctness of the position of the advocates of the measure.

But in this State at least political affairs are brought into a singular position. The Whig party deem it for their interest to howl against the bill and its supporters the bitterest anathemas. Upon the other hand the influence of the Government, through its entire line of appointees is openly or covertly brought to bear against it. Postmasters & Deputy Collectors, through all the ramifications of party organization engender a full tide of opinion in opposition. You are sufficiently familiar with party machinery to understand how effectually the sentiments of the masses

are moulded by the quiet efforts of chosen officials.

The free soil faction, — potent only by the vitality infused into it by official patronage and except for which it would have died out 12 months since — is now brought into full operation vigorously & effectively against the Bill.

The only party left therefore to sustain it, at the north is that of the Old line Democracy. While they will not abandon their principles, they have, you will readily perceive, but slight inducement to engage in an active warfare in defence even of a public policy, which they approve, — when by so doing they encounter on the one side the assaults of free soilers at home, and are met upon the other by the crushing out process of a National Executive of their own choice, to make places for this same class of free soil fanatics.

Under this anomalous condition of political matters, it cannot be disguised that interested persons have succeeded in arousing a considerable clamor. And yet upon any fair presentation of the question I have no doubt the sober second thought of the people will sustain this measure. Could the influence of the Administration be fully and unequivocally exerted through its appointees in its behalf, the Democratic masses would at this moment have yielded to it a fair manly, determined support.

The result is now otherwise. And the present tendency of the course of such officials is to abolitionize the rank & file of the party. I assume not to judge who is responsible for this state of things — I suspect however that Southern men will yet realize that they committed an error in remaining passive spectators of a combined onslaught against northern Nationals. The hands of their natural enemies the free soilers & abolitionists have thereby been upheld and strengthened. More bold and open have they become in resisting the compromise enactments, as the late scenes at Milwaukie and at Auburn furnish evidence.

Some are foolish enough to pretend that the Nebraska Bill has occasioned this. Nothing is more fallacious. The evil lies back of all this. It is the influence and consequence bestowed upon free soil leaders, by means of which their odious principles are authoritatively diffused among the ranks, that is the incipient cause.

I believe it is Esop who gives the fable of the hunter, who upon being bitten by one of his dogs was advised that if food were dipped in the blood of the wounded and given to his hounds, it would effect his cure. He was foolish enough to try the remedy, when the entire pack of hounds (as the story goes)

fell upon and destroyed their master, the hunter. This modern experiment of throwing cops into the kennel of free soilers, appears to be attended by a similar result.

While I sympathise fully with your noble sentiments and regard your position wholly impregnable, and one too which will yet be triumphantly vindicated, I still deemed it just to refer thus perhaps too fully to the difficulties which in this State embarrass the subject.

With great Respect I am

Yours &c

Horatio Seymour Jr.

Providence, April 15. 1854.

Dear Sir,

I know you are too intensely engaged to afford time to read useless communications. The size of my paper will shew that I do not intend to bore you. But I cannot restrain myself from saying a few words; although I presume that what I am about to say has not escaped your observation. Among the three thousand names appended to that arrogant and insulting paper, called the Clergymans' Memorial, there can be found no name of a clergyman of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. For this I thank God, as a

a democrat and a christian.

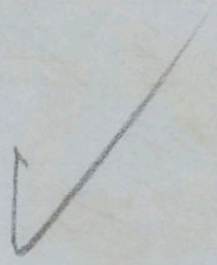
I have conversed with both priests and bishops of the church, upon the principles and effect of the measure, called the Nebraska bill, and have found them each and all to concur with me in the opinion that it is wise, just, patriotic, and timely, and tends more effectually to quiet sectional animosities and to cement the Union, than any measure proposed in Congress during the present century. While such is their firm and religious opinion, they feel that it would be indecorous, nay, absolute wrong for them, in their sacred characters and as a body, to simply express their opinion to the Congress of the U. States.

I have written this to remind you that you are not destitute of the sympathy of all religious men, unless, indeed, you should think, as most protestants do, that there is no religion in the Church.

Excuse me for saying that while I live, I shall take a part in politics more or less active; but I shall never ask or accept any office.

Please, Sir, to accept my high personal regards, greatly enhanced by the wise and patriotic course you have pursued as a statesman of my country

Thos. F. Carpenter



Burlington 16 April 1854

W M Wallbridge Esq

Dr Sir

Tell Mr Dodge that I have been sick or I would have thanked him for the public documents he sent me the day.

Tell him that I am a democrat dyed in the wool, tell him that I have run for Township Assessor & have tied my Antagonist Nat Irwin, but a notion came into the heads of Trustees & Clerks they made a recount without a full Board for one of the Sledges A H Carpenter was not present they out counted me 4 votes & I suppose if they were to recount a second time I should be nineteen & forty & so on until I had no vote left.

With regard to the Nebraska Bill it is constitutional, & no true democrat can deny it, send me Douglas' last speech on that question tell Douglass that it is hard to climb the steep where fames proud science stands afar. but the horse whipping he gave Edwards in Jacksonville as put him 4 rounds up the ladder of Fame that I hope he may climb to the top in safety, altho' the elements of jealousy for his future fame may be like the jarring of Nations & the crash of Worlds still he will stand unmoved unawed as Fitz James said in the Lady of the Lake come one come all this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I.

Jas W Grimes the Whig candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair has

Issued a circular in which he bids for democratic, Whig, Abolition, curly headed, wooly headed, & kinky headed votes, he is of every creed & opinion, that by all means he may gain some: he is temperance out of office & a charter of Groceries when he is a candidate: but there is so much intelligence in the democratic party in the democratic State of Iowa always barring 'Tabart & the red fox disorganizers' that he cannot win.

Tell Dodge Grimes' circular praises the doctrine of the people electing their own Judges the Whig party repudiated & scouted in mass the doctrine that the people were capable of voting for competent Judges but now when it suits Grimes' purpose he steals our creed to ride on. if you have not a circular write me I will send you one if I go to the Legislature Dodge can count one but I fear all the Churches, Abolitions, & hypocritical Sons of Temperance will keep me at home.

Yours &c

J. Spurr

Wm M Wallbridge Esqr

Boston. 17 April,
1854.

My Dear Sir,

I thank you sincerely for sending me your various Speeches on the Nebraska Question. The debate will become historical, & I am glad to have the means of preserving it. It has not been my fortune to agree with you. Indeed, I believe we never agreed about any public question, from the time we first met in the House, to the moment that we parted in the Senate. But I am always glad to recog-

-nize the ability & energy with which you conduct your side of a debate upon every subject which you deal with, & I can honestly say that I had rather have you for a friend than an opponent.

I heartily hope that we shall find something to agree about one of these days. But, at any rate, while you continue to make such strong & vigorous speeches as these, I shall take it as a favor if you will remember me in their distribution. The effigy-burners do not seem to have convinced you as yet; or, if they have, your friends may say of you, in the words of Gray's elegy, "a spark in your ashes like their wonted fires". —

Believe me, in haste,

Very truly,

Yours,

Rob. C. Winthrop.

Hon.

S. A. Douglas,

Franklin, Johnson Co. Ind. Apr 22nd 1854.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Dear Sir.

At a late regular meeting of the Webster Society, of Franklin College you were unanimously elected an Honorary Member, of said Society.

In doing this we did not presume ourselves able to confer honor upon you, but we would ask you to regard it, as a token of our respect, for one, in whom we recognize the distinguished Statesman, and Philanthropist.

And if it would meet with your approbation, we be happy to record your name as an Honorary Member, of our Society, which has for its object our advancement in Literary and Scientific pursuits.

Yours respectfully
Edwin P. Ferris.
Corresponding Secretary,
of the Webster Society.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Informing you
of your election as
an hon. member
of the Webster
Franklin College
Society I rec.

Washington
April 24th 1854

Rev Sir

Some kind but unknown friend has forwarded to me a copy of a speech said to have been delivered by yourself at an anti Nebraska meeting at Providence R.I. on the 7th of last month, from which the following is an extract

Rev. Mr. Wolcott's Speech,
At the Nebraska Meeting, Tuesday Evening.

I am compelled to rise, fellow-citizens, at a very unseasonable hour. If I can have your indulgence for a few moments, I shall regard it as a tribute not to the speaker, but to the cause of freedom.

It is now twenty years since I passed a day in the city of St. Louis, on my way to a home which had been transferred to the great West. While standing in a public room in one of the hotels in that city, a young man came up and introduced himself to me, remarking that he had observed on the books of the hotel my name and destination; that he also was from the East, had come to seek his fortunes in the West, and was wholly undecided where to locate himself. He added, that if agreeable to me, he would deem it a favor if he might accompany me to my friends in central Illinois, and he would seek a residence in that quarter. I assured him that I should be happy to have his company, and named the hour when I was to leave the city. He expressed a very lively satisfaction with the arrangement; and the first days and nights that he and I passed in the State of Illinois, we were fellow-travellers and fellow-lodgers.

I purposely omit those parts of the speech in which you indulge in coarse & insulting epithets towards myself for the reason that they involve matters of taste & propriety which I chose to leave entirely between yourself & your audience. Nor are the facts stated of any material importance except as furnishing a graceful introduction

to a clergyman's stump speech. I have the charity to believe that you are under the impression that the facts stated by you are true. I would not disturb your delusion upon this point but for the fact that I dwell with pleasure and perhaps with a paradoxical pride upon the incidents connected with my early history in the West, and I am unwilling to have this truth distorted in such a manner as to efface the vivid impressions left on my mind. Permit me therefore to remind you that it is not true that you met me in St Louis on your way to your home in the West twenty years ago — that it is not true that I came & introduced myself to you in a public room in one of the hotels in that city — that it is not true that I had observed or said that I had observed your name & destination on the books — that it is not true that I said to you that I would deem it a favor to accompany you to your friends in central Illinois — that it is not true that you assured me that you would be happy to my company

and that you warned the hour when you would leave the city — that it is not true that I expressed my being satisfaction at the arrangement — that it is not true that we were fellow lodgers the first days & nights we spent in Illinois. I repeat that each one of these statements is a pure fiction — the result of a devil's imagination — but without a particle of foundation in truth. I happen to know how you got into the state of Illinois, but you have shown that you do not know how I got there. We did not enter the state together, nor at the same place, nor by the same modes of conveyance, nor had we ever met or exchanged a word at St Louis or elsewhere prior to our meeting in Illinois. Yet I have the charity to believe that under some strange hallucination you are under the impression that your statement is really true. It is a pity to spoil so pretty a story, yet I will venture to do so by a statement of the facts of our first, and with one exception, I believe, our only interviews. In the autumn of 1833 I landed at Alton in Illinois from a steam boat. I was in extremely delicate health

having been prostrate upon a sick bed for four or five months with the western fever, ~~and~~ I have determined to proceed to Jacksonville & with that view requested the landlord to wake me in time for the stage which was expected from St Louis. A little before daylight & on a very dark night I entered the stage which was very crowded & it was with some difficulty that I procured a seat. I was taken very sick, but soon fell to sleep, and awoke a little after sunrise on the Prairie near where the Town of Farmville is now situated. It was the first time my eyes ever beheld a Prairie and I shall never forget the impressions & emotions produced by the scene. It was also the first time that I ever beheld the light of your countenance. When I awoke you were expatiating fluently upon the glories & beauties of New England and her institutions & character in contrast with the wild and uncouth West. I did not introduce myself. I did not participate in your disquisitions, nor did you know who I was, or where I was from, or where I was going until after dinner & when we were within a few miles of Jacksonville. In the meantime I had listened to the tale of your eventful history & that of your family in central Illinois and of your kindred in Connecticut. When I happened to ask some one what time we would probably

Brooklyn
April 24. 1854

Original
April 25 1854

My dear Sir

I cut the paragraph on the other ~~leaf~~ from a Williamsburgh paper.

I saw the letter in the Tribune but gave no heed to it, but some of our friends are nettled at it, and I send it to you.

Runcie is a sterling democrat - a friend of mine & a friend of yours. He is in favor of the Nebraska bill. He was appointed without the recommendation of Mr Tweed and hence the efforts to remove him. I need not say that

I do believe the above rumor. Runcie must not be sacrificed for such a purpose as indicated by it.

This county is the banner county of the hards in this State. We gave over 600 majority over the softs. Yet we are not factiously opposed to the administration. We are just where you are.

Yours Truly

Ben: C. Mumford

Hon S. A. Douglas

OUR POSTMASTER.—In the Washington correspondence of the *Tribune* of this morning we find the following:

Senator Douglas "Hardens" considerably. He proposes that Mr Marcy shall be humbled if the "Hards" go the Nebraska swindle; and if Mr. Tweed will vote for Nebraska, the Postmaster at Williamsburgh shall be removed.

The above would seem to be a confirmation of what we have heard; namely, that desperate efforts are being made at Washington, which, of course, find their origin here, to cause Mr Runcie's name to be withheld from the Senate—his appointment not having yet been confirmed because not sent in to that body. Mr Tweed is at the head of this unworthy movement and his position at the present time doubtless gives him the power to make it successful. We understand he is anxious for a re-nomination, and if he would gain his point, we advise him by all means to make a martyr of Mr. Runcie and prostitute his conscience at the same time by voting for the Nebraska Bill. His re-nomination and election would be certain after that.

Beaverspring Union Co Pa

Hon S A Douglas

Respected Sir will you be so kind as to send me a few copy of your very able Speech on the Kansas & Nebraska bill, and any other documents which might be of use to sustain the principal contained in the bill, I hope you will excuse me for troubling you when you learn my true motives I live in the antimasonic head quarters of Union County Nr Middleswarth home, and have been labouring to place you before the people in your proper light and have battled manfully for the principal contained in your bill namely the right of self government, you have been grossly misrepresented, and I consider it the duty of every Democrat to throw themselves into the breach and do service when Democratic principles and their acknowledged champions are thus wantonly assailed, I shall be happy to hear from you soon and any thing which may be of service to the Democracy will be received with the most profound thanks

very Respectfully Yours

Reuben Keller

address

Beaverspring P.O

Union County

Pa

Cincinnati, April 6. 1854.

Dear Sir!

Some time ago I translated and printed in the German language, on the order of Dr. Vetter, 1000 copies of Mr. Douglas' speech on the Nebraska question. At the time of forwarding them to the Dr. I wrote a letter to that Gentleman, on the necessity, in my humble opinion, of a more solid way of imparting correct information, than the medium of mere newspapers. I proposed the publication in German, of a periodical work on the plan of the Congressional Globe, containing, per annum, in a volume of about 750 pages, large octavo, the most important Congressional speeches and reports, in full; and, to show my competency for the task, I delivered to the Dr. several sets of 5 numbers of a similar publication, commenced by me in 1850, but discontinued after the 5th number, for the want of the necessary means to secure a fair circulation.

I afterwards learned from the Dr. that he had submitted my proposition to Mr. Dirwy, with a request to consult with Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas and other Gentlemen, who might be inclined to take an interest in the matter. Now, having received no answer, I do request you, during your intended visit to the National Metropolis, to talk the matter

ial consideration, and to advise me of the result. You know that, under present circumstances, where nearly the whole of the German press of the Country, conducted by a considerable amount of talent, yet with an almost entire ignorance of the institutions and the people of this Country, is battling with reckless fanaticism against all existing organizations and the men upholding the same, I have altogether an uphill business to perform. You know likewise, that I do it cheerfully, and that I have devoted the twenty years last past, to the cause of American Democracy; and, having had the honor of serving with you in the Legislature of this State, during the two most difficult and exciting sessions of our State history, I respectfully submit to your own judgment, as to my efficiency in political warfare. Now I frankly state to you, that, if my said proposition to Dr. Walker, or something like it, is adopted, I shall continue in this work, but, if not adopted, I shall be obliged to look out for another occupation, first, because I am not inclined to spend my time and energy to no effect, which would be the case, if the means for securing a fair circulation are wanting, and, secondly, because I owe to my family the duty of better providing for them, than I am enabled to do, under existing circumstances.

I shall thank you for an early and positive reply.

Yours &c very respectfully
Henry Roetter

Hon. George E. Pugh.

April 29th.

Dear Sir:

I regret that I was away when you called, but will endeavor to see you Saturday noon. Please read the enclosed, and bring back with you what you have to say on the subject.

Yours truly,
Geo. E. Pugh

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

U. S. Senate

Washington City, D. C.,
April 3d 1854

Hon S. A. Douglas,
U. S. Senate,
Dear Sir:

M. M. Leeper, Esq., of Pruntytown, Taylor Co., Va., a friend of mine, desires employment in civil Engineering, and has concluded that the ~~[illegible]~~ State of Illinois offers the best inducements for the developements of his profession. Mr. Leeper was several years in the employment of the Balt & Ohio Rail road Company, and for some time engaged in the location on the North Western Virginia line. He leaves in a very short time for your State, designing to make it his permanent home, and wishes employment on some of the great lines of Road now being made through its territory. I hope it will be your pleasure to

aide him, in such manner as will best insure his success.

Any communications to him or others in his behalf will be thankfully received & forwarded.

Permit me to say no one will remember longer or better appreciate your kind offices than Mr Leaper

With high regard

I am truly

Your Obt Svt.

J. Hedrill

Hon: Stephen A Douglas

U. S. Senate

Washington

D. C.

Bloomington Ind.
May 4. 1854.

My Dear friend

I am spending a few days at my old Indiana home, I find a great demand here for your last speech on Nebraska, and your reply to the Clergy. I desire you to have sent, a few copies of each to. The "Religious Times" also to the "News letter" The two papers published here, Also send a a package, to Hon R. W. Akin Bloomington Ind, You have many warm friends here, and the fruit is ripening beautifully

Truly your friend
W. A. Forman

Hon S. A. Douglass
Washington
City

Smithsonian Inst.
May 6th 1854

My Dear Sir

I have been so much pressed for time during the meeting at the Institution of the american association that I have been unable to call on you as I intended.

I now write to ask whether you can give me an audience this evening? If you can I will call at your house about 7 o'clock. If you cannot I will call at about the same hour on Tuesday evening

Accompanying this I

send you a volume containing the Reports of the Regents to Congress. also a copy of the estimate submitted by the executive committee

I regret that I cannot send you a copy of the law of congress establishing the Institution. you can find it however in the Statutes at Large for 1846.

I beg that you will not commit yourself as to the interpretation of this Law until you have heard the exposition which will be given of it by Mr Pearce.

I remain very truly
your obt servt
Joseph Henry

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Joseph Heane

Smithsonian Institution,
Washn. May 8/54.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that an adjourned meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, will be held in the Smithsonian Building on Saturday, the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

I am,

Very Respectfully
Your obedt. servt.

Joseph Henry
Secy. of the Smithn. Instn.

Hon S. A. Douglass

Informing you
of an appointed meet-
ing at the Smithsonian
Statue Place May 13th
Joseph Henry

(Confidential)

Troy N.Y. May 8. 1854

Hon Stephen A Douglas

My Dear Sir

I rec^d your letter yesterday marked "confidential". I was not aware that any body had assumed to say for the "Hards" of New York that they ought not to hold any offices under the present administration nor do I believe that to be the general sentiment of that section of our party here. Surely it has not been, nor is it mine. On the contrary I have struggled to obtain offices for my friends. Yet I must say such struggles have for the most part been in vain & in most instances where I have succeeded in advancing some friend in my immediate locality, he has sooner or later been de-

posed to make way for some personal or political foe of the free soil sort.

This surely has been enough to drive almost any body of politicians to desperation. But I have from the first hoped that the President would retrace his steps & by his acts show the country that he intended to correct the prejudices which Gov Marcy had led him to excite in the minds of the National Democrats of this State. But if he will not do this, if on the contrary he will under the guidance of Marcy & his free soil allies in this State continue the course of policy which has wounded the feelings of his friends & already alienated the minds of many, then must it be expected that this entire section of the party will cease to regard him as their friend & will look elsewhere for a friend & defender. This is going process in the general mind is going on at the present time & is turning them to you for such support & countenance as they ought to have from prominent National Democrats.

And they hope to see all these shilly shally weak & wavering, who by cheating their friends at home & the Executive at the Capital through the aid of Marcy, have been forced into office, rejected.

I think you have more to gain or lose in this juncture of our affairs than any other man.

I should like to sit down & talk with you & if during this month I can get away from my professional engagements I will run down & see you.

Yours truly
D S Dickinson

See over

To show you how the work of proscription among my friends & our best Democrats I will state that I have this moment been informed of the removal of Gen Nott Lansing Esq of this County & one of the most influential Democrats of the National South from the Office of Inspector in the Custom House in N.Y. Mr. Redfield when he removed him told him he had no fault to find with him while in office, but he was not considered a Democrat. And yet he had done nothing politically wrong, not even to mingle in the Melée of the Hards & Softs last fall - But his offence was he was my friend & for 20 years had stood by me as a true Democrat & his place was needed for a free soiler - All this is true & has occurred since the 1st inst.

D. L. S.

Hudson May 12th 1854

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir / Permit me to call your attention to the case of John S Arable the Post Master of this City, now before the Senate for confirmation - A paper was sent yesterday as I understand to Gen Cass detailing some of the reasons of his rejection -

It is an appt not fit to be made by reason of political infidelity and moral character also, I told the Prest he would be deceived in March 1853, and he has been - The National democrats have lost -

the opp in both at Poughkeepsie and
& Kinderhook all in this cong District
in this City — In this City a
Barnburner & per sister and ante-
Rentor and in Poughkeepsie a
Softer worse than either —

The appt of Amable has
caused a deep mortification
on the part of our citizens —

May I ask you to examine
the paper in the hands of
your Class —

I wrote you sometime since
about the Nebraska bill — It
would be to me and to our true
democrats here a matter of
great rejoicing should that
bill become a law — and
if we had an administration
like Genl Jacksons it would
succeed — Sincerely yrs

R. McClellan,

Elizabeth Stephens about a Pension Huntington Lorain Co Ohio

Huntington Lorain County Ohio. May 19th 1854.

Hon Stephen A. Douglass

Washington D.C. Sir As I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, By the advice of friends I take the liberty to address you. And ask your aid and influence in my behalf. My History has been one of privation and trial, consequently would not be interesting. I will therefore be as brief as possible. My Father and Mother and their two youngest children were killed by the Indians, at Lower Sandusky in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen. I have buried my Husband and six of my children in the far west. And I have come to Ohio under the most discouraging circumstances, to endeavor to obtain (at least a part of) my birthright, and also the birth right of my deceased sisters children. When I left my home in Illinois, I expected to obtain my Fathers writings, to show the validity of our claims. But thus far I am doomed to disappointment. And unless Government has appointed some person to take care of his effects, I despair of ever obtaining them. I have Affidavits now in my possession, to show that I am one of the legal heirs of Abel Geer deceased. And consequently entitled to receive any papers or property that belonged to him. The reason why no one has investigated the subject until the present time, was that we were informed that the Indians had burned my Fathers dwelling with all it contained.

At length after a lapse of so many years, having learned that his house was was not burned. I have spared neither time nor expense, in fruitless endeavours to ascertain what disposition had been made of my Fathers property and papers at the time of his massacre. His valuable land titles, copies of wills, and other valuable documents, that was in his possession at the time of his death, would be of immense value to his descendants at the present time. Should I not be able to obtain those writings in question, I know of no way

to ascertain with any certainty where those wills are recorded, but to to examine the records, which I am anxious to have done immediately.
I wish you to instruct our Consul in Scotland, to have the records examined from seventeen hundred and fifty to the present period.
I am anxious to learn whether any of the connexion has attended to those estates since the death of my Grand Father Wm Carlisle.
I have received many communications on the subject of those estates, From which I will give some short extracts on an other page.
I wish to be informed whether Congress has made any provision to indemnify the surviving heirs for the loss of life and property by the enemy in time of war.
I am also very anxious to learn whether or not, the heirs of my Fatherinlaw, my Father, or my Husband, are entitled to either bounty land or pension under any of the late acts of Congress.
My Father, Abel Geer (son of Daniel Geer, of Preston New London County Connecticut) served as a volunteer during the war the Revolution And, the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, until he was cut off by the Indians. My Fathers place of residence was in Preston at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. He served a part of the time on the Ocean. I am told that he ably assisted George Croghan in his defence of Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky.
My Fatherinlaw, Phineas Shepard, served during the Revolutionary war. His place of residence was at that time, in Connecticut, as the Rolls of the army, and records of the Pension Office will show.
I have been informed that he drew only a part, of the pension to which he was entitled. It is now over twelve years since his death.
He also served as quarter master, (probably in General Wadsworths division in Portage County Ohio) under General Harrison, during a part of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve. My Husband, Miles Shepard was drafted at Cincinati Ohio, near the close of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve. He paid a substitute to serve in his stead.
The Rolls of Hamilton County Ohio, will show the names of the commanding officers. I must rely entirely on the records and Rolls of the army, to show the names of the officers under whom my Father served. I have not one line to corroborate my statements.
All the records, and correspondence that pertained to himself, both from Connecticut and Europe, were in my Fathers possession at the time of his death. I hope you will not consider it flatery, when I inform you that I have conversed with men of intelligence, on the subject of memorializing Congress, in regard to those complicated claims, that I am compelled to investigate. My only Brother, being shot, tomahawked, and scalped, at the time the rest of the family perished.
Consequently there are no male heirs to attend to the business.
Those gentlemen one and all, tell me to submit the whole business to your supervision, from first to last, and give myself no uneasiness as to the result. And with your permission I will gladly do so.
Should I be successful, I will amply compensate you for all your trouble.

Elizabeth Shepard.

Extracts of correspondence

J. C. My Grand Father bequeathed one half of his estate to his son William Carlisle, and the other half of his estate, he bequeathed to his daughter Elizabeth Carlisle. Elizabeth Carlisle, a bequeathed her estate to Elizabeth Geer, daughter of Abel Geer, and Grand daughter of Wm Carlisle. (Now Elizabeth Shepard)

A. M. Our Great Grand Father was the sole proprietor, of eighty acres of land, on which a part of the City of Paisley now stands

A. M. Our Grand Father William Carlisle, was thrown from his horse and killed instantly.

J. P. A. short time previous to Fathers death, he received letters from one of the Frazier family, requesting some of the heirs to come to Scotland and help to take care of that property. At the same time observing, that it required more than one person to attend to so much property. Brother Henry started to go and assist him, but in going on board the vessel, he fell into the Ocean, and was drowned. He was found brot home and buried.

And we have never heard of any of the connexion attempting to go since that event. I am unable to say what may have been done by writing. Our Great Grand Mother left of her own estate, over five thousand pounds sterling money.

W. M. I have long known that there was a large amount of property that belonged to the heirs of William Carlisle, both in Europe & America.

H. S. Your Grand Father, William Carlisle, died intestate. Consequently all the heirs, are entitled to an equal share of his property both at home and abroad. One of your Cousins says, that an Uncle had died in some part of Scotland, leaving an estate worth forty thousand to the heirs of Abel Geer. The name of the testator must be either Geer or Spicer, as your Grand Mothers maiden name was Spicer, and she had a numerous connexion in some part of Scotland. Names of persons to be refered to, for information concerning the death of Abel Geer and his family.

Samuel Herrington. Col. Bell. Mrs Shanton. Mr Hawkins. Mr Prior. Mr Morning. Mr Howland. Mr Knap. Mr Kemp. Mr Smith. Mr Harman. Mr Sherwood. All of Fremont, Sandusky County Ohio.

T. J. Kirk. J. H. Magruder. Mrs Stuart. Mrs Thomas. Mr Couchain. Mr Rousdale. All of Port Clinton Ottoway County Ohio.

Madison May 29. 1852

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Will you do me the favor to send me a copy of your original bill, organizing the Nebraska Territory, together with the accompanying Report. I want it for purposes of reference; and to show that there is not substantially any difference between your original bill and the one that finally passed.

Our State convention is finish'd, and I was more than gratified that it passed a resolution, commending your course on this great measure — a tribute you so justly merited.

Truly

Your O. S.

M. L. Bright

M. G. Bright
Madison
Ia

Wants report on original
Bill for N. & Kansas

San Francisco May 30th 1854

Hon S. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Dear Sir,

Our famous Legislature has adjourned and all honest men breathe deeper and freer. More I mean to say was a more servile and corrupt body of men associated and banded together to commit an unholy fraud upon the people than the Broderickites of California to bring untimely and illegally on the U. S. Senatorial election at the past session of the Legislature of California. The question of electing a U. S. Senator was not thought of, admitted to or discussed in the canvass which elected the last Legislature — Broderick and his coadjutors lay low and kept dark until Gwin & Weller were on the eve of departure for Washington. Then the question for the first time was sprung and what added to the infamy of the project it was openly and shamelessly proclaimed in the public streets by Broderick's friends that the Legislature was to be purchased bought up —

Many members of the Legislature at the outset denounced the scheme as most unmeasured and indignant terms — whose opposition however soon became "small by degrees and beautifully less" until one by one they went over to Broderick, and to cut the climax of effrontery called a caucus published and addressed and read every anti Broderick man out of the party and denounced them opposed to a Senatorial Election at that Session as "Bolters". Such scenes of bribery corruption bargaining trading, we never seen upon witnessed in a Legislative body — The consequence was that not little legitimate Legislation was accomplished, and the Legislature after a long session adjourned sindie very much to the satisfaction of the people that their power and patience services were forever ended — The leaders of the Broderick Columns tried ineffectually to vote down the Nebraska Resolutions but only succeeded in venting their spleen at you and clearly showing their fear and hatred for — I will to guard and free from you against Brodericism in California some among them are your friends but Broderick himself is opposed to you and he will rule his followers with a rod of iron. They are a bad lot take them all in all with whom no faith can be kept and with whom to act would bring nothing up than personal dishonor — These are my opinions carefully formed from the history of facts and which I am not likely ever to change — I have merely been a looker on taking no active part in the Embroilment guard the two belligerent parties have waged the past six months — The fortune of Dr Gwin now is much modified in California as a leader and around whom the people are rally to save the state from the deep degradation into which the last Legislature has plunged it, merely to gratify the unbalanced ambition of one man — We are sadly in want of a leader at this time — The people are for Gwin if the politicians will only let them get at him — Broderick and his friends

are now busy at work all over the State with all the appliances and machinery of Democracy, so to organize the County conventions as to nominate Broderick men for the next Legislature — If they succeed in that, Anti Broderick democrats and Gwin men will bolt — and the Whigs may run in their ticket — This would be a bad business for the Democracy of California but if the party is thus defeated it is better to be so now than in the Presidential Election — I consider things here now in a bad way and unless Gwin comes out to California soon and the Anti Broderick men all unite upon him as their leader we will be in a good way to get well thrashed by the Whigs — If Gwin is strong personally with the people, and that influence to his chieftainship in power leading on the Column is not sufficient to carry his election triumphantly with the people there we are "hard hose foot & dragoons"

I have written to you thus particularly to let you see and appreciate the necessity for the immediate dispatch of California business in the Senate so that Gwin can be among us in person and further to prove the great necessity for McDougal, Latham, Weller and their friends to unite upon Gwin as the Senatorial candidate. Unless we act in this united we fall and the Whigs will carry the State by a plurality between Broderick & Gwin McDougal Hammond & Gold only proves how many more "Richmonds may be in the field" Broderick will fight a Broderick fight and against the field regardless of all consequences to a party opposed. Sacrifice like Gallien under the wheels to himself falls down. My opinions to those who may not have known me as long as yourself may have little weight or consideration but mark my prediction Gwin is strong with the people and Yours Broderick politicians unite upon Gwin we can carry every thing —

Rodney's hand is as much against Mc Dougal Waller and Latham as against Gwin! and for the same that Gwin is the only man he fears, his whole activity and fear are directed against Gwin —

These things are so and McDougal & Waller are bold as not upon the premises as they blow in their own is no difficulty in all their personal friends here uniting if the word and is given from them in Washington — what I have written on this subject are my own private views — addressed by no one and as I am personally friendly to Sail and all else I feel hesitatingly in giving my opinion and advice To me the success of the democratic party is paramount to all personal considerations of private friendship, and I believe I am as firm and steadfast and unchangeable in that particular as most men — I have got to be charged with treachery or ingratitude & want of energy or frankness — When you receive this letter Gwin may have left Washington for California — if not you can show him this letter as I have written some

I would like to have him see. Make my best regards to Waller McDougal Latham the Doctor also to Mrs Hayden's brother Mr Linsday M.C. from Missouri if you know him He is a good Nebraska man and I have desired him to make your acquaintance as my best friend — He is a young man but promising his only drawback is his ability — Be his friend for my sake

In haste truly
your devoted friend
L Hayden —

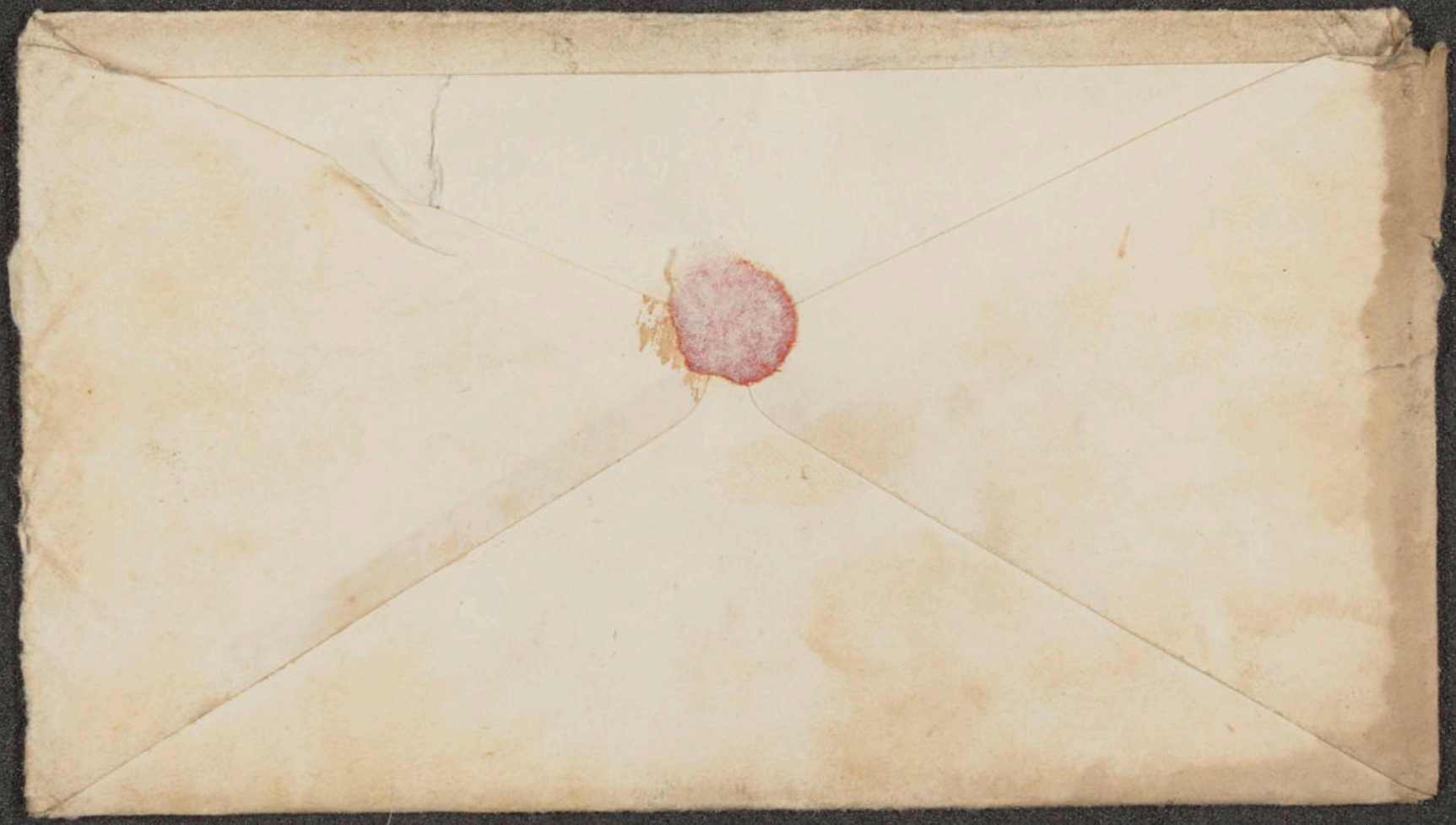
P.S. Have that Book made up for me containing all your speeches and public acts and send it by Mail, I want it — I must have it —

Hayden

Why don't you & Gwin & Waller go to see of Erasmus I have my salary raised to $5000 — the maximum allowed by law, I am starving —

D. Hayden

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



Post Office, Springfield, Ill.
May 31, 1854.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

My very dear Sir:-

Now that you have perfected the crowning glory of your life, and I suppose have leisure to devote a few moments to your devoted friends, I again take my place in line as one of your correspondents. I need not tell you how proud the old line Democracy are of you, or how the strong hold you always had upon their affections has been increased and strengthened by your late glorious battle and decisive victory in the cause of popular sovereignty. All these things you know, but it is almost impossible at your distance to judge of the strength and depth of the feeling in your favor. Old men who have grown gray in the ranks of whiggery, threw up their hats and huzzaed for you, when I announced to them from the post-Office window, that the Nebraska bill had passed. The "Journal" here has become so disgustingly abolitionized, that its old friends are falling off from it by scores.

The national wing of the whig party, say

they have no organ, Francis having gone over body and breeches to Greely and his satellites.

Sim was away during the greater part of the time during the discussion of the Nebraska question, and his sanctum was occupied by a one-horse lawyer and Yankee schoolmaster named Moore, who has so completely committed his paper, that Sim finds he is in for it, and hammers away at your "diabolical iniquity" in a style, only equalled by his great prototype. He is in a tight place, and so is "our member," as he will find out when he makes his appearance on the stump in the next congressional canvass.

But enough of this. Time at length will set all things even, and the honest constituency that has been so shamefully betrayed, will arise in their majesty and rebuke in a voice of thunder the traitor who so shamefully betrayed them.

Judge Treat and some other of our leading democrats have suggested to me that probably it would be well to drop you a line, and suggest that there might be a chance of securing to John Calhoun one of the Postmasterships of the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. He is doing nothing, and is as poor as men generally get to be.

I promised I would mention the matter to you and having done so, I have nothing more to say, except that if you think he has a chance, his friends here will get up a recommendation. In justice to Calhoun, I will also state that his habits are, and have been for more than a year unexceptionable, and further that he knows nothing of this movement being made in his favor for an appointment.

If you can find leisure to drop me a line it would be a source of much pleasure to me to hear from you.

With great Respect,
I am, as ever, sincerely Yr friend
Isaac R. Dillon

Isaac R. Diller
Springfield

Political