

Prarie du Long St. Clair Co. Ill. March 13th 1832

Sir

You will excuse the undersigned, one of your friends in this County for the following request: as you are the only person at Washington City whom I have the honor of acquaintance,

A friend of mine Adolph or Adolphus Junge, a worthy, enterprising Mechanic has invented a newly improved machine for threshing all kinds of small grain. The model together with the drawings made by the inventor himself were forwarded by the American Express Comp: at St. Louis to the Patent office; the other papers relating to said invention also prepared by the said inventor, and may be imperfectly made out, as he is not a master of the English language.

When this matter comes before the Com^t. of Patents it may be necessary to employ an Agent to represent his claims. I therefore ask of you this favor, (if not improper) to give me some information in regard to it, & recommend some person who attend thereto, and if your power be sufficient, that Letter patent may be granted to him. If ever in my power to return any favor to you, I will ever be happy and at your service.

Yours very respectfully

To Hon:

S. A. Douglas

Washington City D.C.

old servant
Fred^d. C. Horn

J. C. Horn

Prairie du Loix

St Clair Co Ill

March 15/56

Relative to a protest he
has sent to the Court of State
and wants assistance &c

New Haven March 15. 1856.

My dear Sir:

We are entering upon an important state election the issue of which will show whether we can return Mr Fessenden to the Senate. Our election takes place in three weeks, and our prospects are good, but we want a rousing mass meeting to set the county in a blaze, and I have been requested to write urging yourself and Mr Tombs or Cobb to come on here and give us a blast from your engines. Can you be with us say ten days hence - indeed let your own time before the 7th of April? We will give you such a gathering as you never witnessed in New England. The tide I think is with us, and if you will but come on we think we can promise you a victory for the Democrats in Connecticut. Be good enough to send me a line in reply, and with best wishes for your health.

Believe me very truly

Your friend & servant
Colin M. Fessenden

Wm L. Douglass.

Mr C W Ingersoll
New Haven Conn
March 15 / 56

Political

V

Gene Haute Feb March 15. 1858

Dear Douglas

I write for the purpose of putting in your hands such matters as may be of service to you & of getting your advice, in reference to the course your friends had best pursue.

Wednesday I went to Indianapolis on business, found Judge Hughes who is trying to get on the track for Congress in Dennis district there. Walker the candidate for Lt Gov. was also there - they got me to consent to make a speech in the state house - but Hughes went down to Madison to conciliate Bright and to get Lothrop out of his way - the notices were not posted & I did not speak, but have left an appointment to speak there next Tuesday night. I was under

the impression before I went to
Indianapolis that Bright had the
cards completely stacked against
you, so that ^{the} A delegation
would not go for you in any event
but it affords me the highest-
pleasure to say (and I would not
deceive you Doug for what I am
worth) that I was never more
mistaken in my life, your name
is a household word in Indiana
the People are for you, and the
Politicians know it, and they dare
not go against you, Walker, James
Beach & indeed all that I conversed
with told me that they professed you
to all the world less Bright not
excepted - & they say his name
will not be presented - ~~that is~~

what
he and a few of his satellites &
friends are working for, - to give
the Nominations to Hunter of Vir-
ginia or some Southern man - with
the expectation, that Indiana will
be paid, by giving to Bright the
second place on the ticket.

Amongst others I saw Bill Brown.
he is for you, but I must confess
I am afraid of him, 1st I think he
will trade almost any way to secure
a warm comfortable berth for
himself - 2nd admitting he is true
there is a bad odour about him
which might do you more harm
than good - but you know him better
than I do. I shall speak mostly on
the Nebraska question - & the course
pursued by the abolitionists towards
its friends & towards you in particular

I shall not press your claims on
Indiana or say anything which can
possibly be interpreted into an election-
eering speech for you - for it would
do more harm than good - for Bright
& his friends might in their jealousy
think that I was sent by you -

There is ^{great} ~~an~~ anxiety amongst those
I saw there to see & read your late
report - if it is printed when this is
no mail it to me at Indianapolis -

I think it probable the politicians
from many portions of the state
will be there to hear me - I have
a big name, in this state, for speaking -
one that I can hardly live up to -
and there is an impression gone forth
that you have great confidence in
me - which I wish was true, and
much kind feeling towards me which I know is

Wm. D.

all of which I propose to turn to your
 advantage - if you have time write -
 me two letters one of advice for
 my own guidance and government -
 which I will either burn or put away
 out of reach of any prying enemy -
 and another that I may be able to show -
 the latter may be very short - If the
 politicians here can be made to believe
 that in a certain contingency. I would
 have some influence, I think I could
 turn it to your advantage while
 I am in Indiana - It is generally
 known (& it is true so help me God)
 that I want nothing for myself but
 that I have a sort of Personal pride
 in seeing you when Washington sat -
 for if you are ever president which
 I have a presentiment you will be - all
 your old friends who knew you 20 years
 ago will feel like vice presidents - //

Now in this letter you know better how
to talk than I can tell ~~you~~ - perhaps
it would be well enough to say a kind
word of Bryant - this would show that
you had no envy or ill will towards
him, which I know you have not, for I
would despise you, if you could either
hate or envy him - I will also suggest
that in speaking of the presidency you
play ~~beside~~ in gently pushing away
the crown - I seek other matters as
will warm up the Indiana politicians
towards ^{you} which you can do in reply
to that part of my letter in which
I say they are enthusiastic for you -
I intend to make that speech next
Thursday the Great Speech of my life -
and I intend to make them know
that you are not only a giant
yourself but that all your friends

are giants

But this letter is already too
long - in conclusion let me ask you -
do you still wish me to be at the
Birmingham Convention as a delegate?
If you do, make your wishes known
to some of your friends at Springfield
in whom you can trust & the object
will be secured - I had rather not go
there to solicit it - for if Lamphier & one
or two others know that such is your
wish the thing can be as well accomplished
as if were there myself - If you are
nominated, as I do sincerely believe you
will be, I have to advance my affairs
as to devote the whole summer & fall
to your service in any quarter of
our Glorious nation that you may
assign me - cheerfully, delightfully
& enthusiastically - your faithful & devoted
friend
W. H. Linder

P. G.

I am preparing my speech & will send
you a copy of it as soon as it is
published - If your letter & report can
only reach me at Indianapolis before
I speak it will make me feel
vastly pleasant & assure you

W. L. L.

Political

W. L. L. Under [?] 2227
Sons of Liberty Hall
March 19/86

Postas 15 March 1856
 Hon^{ble} Stephen A. Douglass

Washington City } Dr Sir; Having
 been called from Washington earlier than I expected,
 and this being my first stop since, concluded to address you respecting our Post Office
 at Albany Whitehead County, N.Y.

The Post Office is now in the hands
 of a man totally unfit for the station, he
 is nearly blind, and of an uneven temper, &
 mismanages the office, it is situated in an out
 of the way place, being entirely out of the business
 part of the Town.

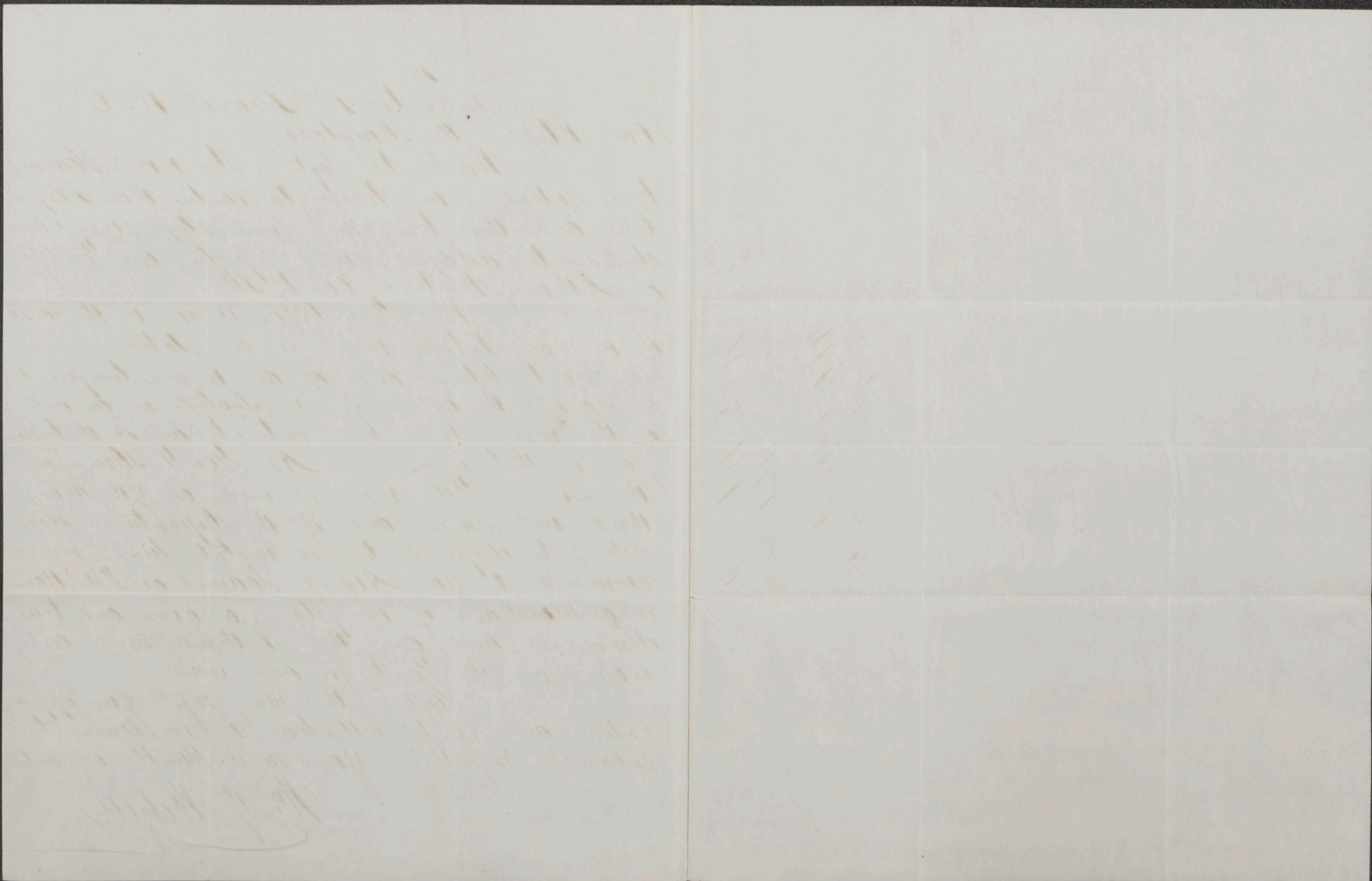
As Geo. S. Demmis the
 former P.M. was removed, as you may
 think with cause, and if the Department does
 not feel disposed to re-instate him; would
 recommend to you Alfred Haines as P.M. Haines
 is a merchant of our place, a good and true
 democrat, and one that I think never cut
 loose from the Party for any isms

Hoping this may meet your appro-
 bation, and early attention, I beg leave to
 subscribe myself Yours most humble servant

Wm. J. Mitchell

Wm G. Wetzel of Ills
Boston Nov 14/56

Relative to the R.C. at
Albany Wharveside Co Ills



Chicago, March 16th, 1836.
6. p. m.

Dear Judge.

Hayne has just handed me yours of the 13th. I will of course abide by it. He has not yet rec'd any instructions from the p. m. General. My last will explain all that is to be said on that score. I would rather have the matter settled here, by his retiring. I do not wish to embarrass him in any way. You can best understand his temper in the matter by writing to him & getting his reply.

Yours truly

Jos. W. Sheehan

James M. McKean
Chicago Ill
March 16/91

Private

Chicago March 16: '56

Dear Judge.

I received your dispatch of the 13th stating that Cosh had been summoned to Washington by the P. M. General. I also hear that he had answered your dispatch inviting him to Washington by stating he could not do so. I wish that his visit to Washington could be dispensed with, as his bank is in a terrible state. It closed on Monday last, and will tomorrow I hear pay to depositors a dividend of 10 per cent. To call him away will embarrass him much, or it may be a relief to him. He is said to be the debtor to the Bank whose overdrafts have compelled it to stop. Rumour puts his indebtedness at from 18, to 50,000. I have no means of ascertaining the truth. In spite of all his distress, in spite of ~~all~~ the fact that money is of the greatest value to him at this moment, & of the fact that he cannot borrow at any price, he still most obstinately refuses to sell for cash, his interest in the Times. He swears that he will do it, and will bequeath it to his children. There is a deep political motive in all this. He is just now encaptured with Carpenter. He wishes Carpenter to edit the Times; that he and Carpenter

should go to Cincinnati as your personal representatives, that
Carpenter shall be the congressman for this district at
the November election. Carpenter is fit for neither place.
He is a man whose personal character drove him from Ken-
tucky here. But ~~the~~ above all this, to make the Times
the especial advocate of any man is to kill it. You know
how careful I have been to keep independent of all
personal intrigues. I have kept the paper free of any sus-
picion of any local preference for any person. Even
with respect to state officers I have refused the most
earnest requests to express an preference for any
individual. In this way I have ~~it~~ retained the
~~whole~~ respect of the whole party. Cook avows his
political aims openly. He asserts that the Times is
his paper, & that if he it does to oppose his ends
he will dismiss the editor & get a new one. It is
impossible to direct men's minds of the impression
that he does control it, except by getting him out.
The first move to get him out, is followed by an
order from him that I shall go out. Your dispatch
advising me to hold on, was exactly in accordance
with the universal opinion here, that you would
do. I was in an awkward situation. I must either
leave myself and paper to promote Cook's private
squarrels, or go out. I determined to do neither & left
the decision to you. You have given it. I will adhere
to it. In the meantime Cook is furious. He denounces
me in every saloon & at every corner, as a beggar whom

he picked up in the streets of Washington where I was starving,
and brought me out here, where he has clothed & fed me
for a year and a half; that after he had enabled me to
make the acquaintance of gentlemen, I have turned round
like a villain to oppose him. You know how effeminate
is his denunciation of those whom he dislikes. You know
also that I was no beggar; you know that I have be-
tried myself to my business faithfully, and you can
give me full credit for the Christian forbearance I
display by keeping silent, when by a dozen lines in
the paper I could render him a political outcast
forever. I forbear out of regard to you. I have
made friends for you by refusing to lend the paper
to Cook's private squarrels; I would not make friends
with Cook your enemy by defending even myself. Still
it is unpleasant, it is injuring the credit of the paper, for
he avows it shall not go on unless I go out. It would not
live six months under Carpenter. Carpenter moreover is not
fit for Congress. The Democracy of this district have been 12 years
for Congress. We have thrown ~~him~~ him off,
~~and~~ under his worthless rule. We have thrown ~~him~~ him off,
and in the seven counties there are many aspirants for
Congress. Chicago has a dozen. By refusing the Times,
aid to any of these, they all admit its independence,
& none dare oppose the nomination it endorses. They all
respect it. To have it supposed to be committed to Car-
penter renders it unable to exercise any influence ex-
cept with Cook's friends, & makes enemies of all others.
This would do you no good, nor would it do the party
any good. Cook must leave the paper, & the
consequences must be those which he shall choose

for himself.

I have not up to this date (4. p. m. 16th)
received a line from you. This will explain why
I enclose this under cover to Harris.

I wish you to send me ~~the~~ your check in reply
to Trumbull, the very day it appears in the
Globe, as we do not exchange with that paper.
I see the Union up to the 11th inst. had not
heard from the Chicago election. Wonder if it has
heard from New Hampshire. Hoynes leaves
here for Washington tomorrow, & will explain
many things to you. Allow me to say for him,
that in the recent election he worked like a
trojan. He worked as no ~~man~~ other man
could. He made speeches every night, and speeches
of the right character, and of the proper spirit.
He was with a hundred of such men as
we had for candidates. In one of my letters
written before the election I took the liberty of
suggesting that ~~whether~~ you ought to
write a letter such as I enclosed show, thanking
your friends for the exertions they were making
to secure a victory in your name. I suppose

if you got my letter, that it escaped your recollection.
 I think such a letter even now would be most
 gratifying. I do not exaggerate when I say
 that I never saw more devotion to you personally
 than was manifested in the late campaign. In spite
 of the fiercest daily denunciations these men left
 their business and worked industriously on the
 votes. Every night till a late hour they visited
 all quarters of the city, got up in prompt meetings
 and made the name of Douglas the battle cry.
 The effect of this has been most beneficial. The
 spectre of slavery which the Dutch of the city
 have always connected with your name has
 been banished, and at last you are fully under-
 stood by them. A letter thanking them
 all generally must be gratifying to them.
 The weakness of human nature ought to be considered.
 I have been writing to Saml. in answer to anx-
 ious enquiries about our delegation at Cincin-
 natti. Harris & Richardson will be appointed
 delegates at large if you wish it. Let us know

what you wish. It has been so long since I have
heard from you that he is completely in the dark.
When any debate takes place in the Senate on
political questions he kind enough send us the
State containing it. The other Washington
papers also, do not contain anything
beyond a synopsis.

Now about the Custom House? Can
you not get the additional appropriation
into the Deficiency bill. & Price does
not wish the contract, but if he could
get the Superintendency of the work he
promises to build the Times building
for us, at his own expense, he taking
the rents of all that part not used by
us, until paid. This is on the a struggle
to get him the place, and Judge if you
can get it for him, you & I will in six
years own the best paying property in
the city. I will absolve the administration

from all advertising if they will give that
Superintendency to Price. May I ask you
to bear this in mind, the first time you
visit the Treasury Department. Tell
them it must be done. The present
incumbent is not fit for the place.
I have not seen Cingletts letter in the
Union yet.

Yours truly,
Geo. W. Sheahan

W Sheahan

March 16, 1856



which I am sure (a tall strong man)
but this thing a Mr. Cimini, some
months ago, states that
it may be as a testimony of the
factious action he is a positive
falsehood.

Mr. Spear has just mentioned that
I am the 2nd person of the House
is well aware of all of the information
which he has is still present in
the audience.

I will write you soon again, in
the mean time, have the honor
to be,

With much respect,
Yours faithfully,

John W. Brown

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

John P. Brown

American Legation

Constantinople Turkey

March 13/56

Something Rel to the Legation

no

Fairbank & Rice Co. Ch. Tenn.
March 17th 1856

My Dear friend

I hope and trust that you feel yourself well enough to further the interests of one of your old friends. I trust you will do it, and be gratified at the chance of being able to do it. My last letter was postpaid, this will be without my own private address. I bought an interest in this town of Fairbank where I was last summer. There were then only a few houses in it. The other proprietors gave me the sole management and agency. We have now a thousand inhabitants & steam mills &c. I have never been more successful in any thing I have undertaken than in the management of this town. I have a fine near town where I started with my own warrant. The only substantial benefit my soldiering has brought me. My farm I have almost fenced. I have worked hard at this myself. I have two teams of horses, one of which I drive myself. ten yoke of oxen cows sheep &c. The truth is my Dear friend I have gone back to first principles, with a resolute heart and a conscience,

consciousness that I have shewn a true vision, public
trust which had been committed to me with simple but
unswerving fidelity. - You are the best living witness
of this fact and this is why I write it to you. I have
gone back to first principles, Religion, God and my own
efforts and work as hard as any of my kind men.
I am not ashamed to name this to you. You know my
true character and can appreciate this thing - but the
effect of this is that I eat heartily sleep soundly, and
in my mind and physical health. I am friends and
for the time no man has ever been more fortunate in
this respect. By the kind of position I hope to make
a handsome independence. During the late election I did
not take the stump which would ^{have} ruined me if I had and
only ~~to have~~ have tended to make an impression that I was
a broken-down politician, who had come to this territory to
recover political position. But I took decided ground
for Rice - here testimony as I was bound to do on all
occasions by his energy, activity and fidelity to Congress
and the testimony was not wholly without its effect -
Since then I have contributed greatly and modestly
to help black up the coalition - and comfort some

of his old opponents into his friends and I can give you the
assurance that no man ever represented a new people who
had a higher and purer standing with his constituents
than Wm Rice has at this moment. While Rice personally
is a true and true - you know the past with me - besides
even I have been in public life and had a selfish motive
there could be no possibility of rivalry between us - this friends
and man would be formed by the very laws of circumstances
to act together - I have found him many times and have
admired and benefited by him - now I think he will do
anything he can for me. But I want a land office
here - He may have been compelled in self defence
to pledge himself somewhere else - and so I must look
to you. The legislature has sent me word in the subject
is Congress. That memorial prays for an arrangement to
let the public that will make this town Fairbank the
centre of a new district - Almost the geographic
centre - and quite the centre of settlement. Then
a more convenient meeting of the name. Now my dear
friend you must have this done for me. You can
talk to your friend Rice and if he is at all convinced else
when he can give the matter up to you. Do not suspect
this. I know how you are harassed and think

of a friend who relies upon you and whose interest I
know you will make your own - This is of service to
me - But were it not I tell you and assure you
this is the point for the office to accommodate
the public - Pardon me for this long letter and
write a few lines about your health as to

Your old friend

W. L. G.

Rev. L. A. Douglas

United States Senate
Washington

Obituary

V

For James Shields
March 18th 1876
March 17th 1876

[Mar, 18, 1856]

Dear Sir - I send you proof in 32p.
Please ex. and return to me
on Monday morning, when I
will put to press & run you
10,000 per diem.

There was no paper
in town & I had to send
to Baltimore therefor, which
has delayed the matter by a
day or two.

Please send proof to
me at Sentinel Office as early
as convenient on Monday morning
and oblige

Yours Truly

Wm L. A. Douglas.

J. Wendell.

C Wendell
Washington D.C.

Private

I have been thinking of you
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I will write to you soon.
 I have been thinking of you
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I will write to you soon.
 I have been thinking of you
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I will write to you soon.

I have been thinking of you
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I will write to you soon.

Mar 18, 1856

Private

Dr Sir - Since writing you this a. m. an idea has occurred to me, which I take the liberty of ~~addressing~~ suggesting to you. It is this -

I assume that none of our folks wish to circulate Judge Col-
lamer's Report. Now, suppose
such Senators as do not wish
so to do, sign the enclosed receipt,
& allow me to send them the 500
to which they are entitled under
the resolution of the Senate in the
form I have re-set it for you.

I will add 200 to each
Senator's No. if it meets with ap-
proval. Should it not meet
your approbation, please burn
this note & oblige

Yrs Dm

C. Wendell.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Saturday Evng. ~~1856~~

My object is as large a circulation as
possible without the appendage.

Recd. Washington, D.C. March 18, 1856, of A.
O. P. Nicholson, Senate Printer, the No. of copies
of Report No. 34, from the Committee on Frontier,
to which I am entitled under the resolution
of March 14, ordering the printing of 31,000 copies
the same being 500 copies

C. Wendell
Washington D. C.

Washington D. C.

Private

W

Horatio King 1st Lieut
P. M. General
29th March 19/56

Given Notice that P. M. Genl.
has appointed Saml E Knight
P. M. at Kauka Res Depot in
the place of Geo M Stowell
Removed

The mother will speak for itself
March 27

New Haven, Mar, 12, 56,

Dear Sir

You will
very greatly oblige by
sending me a copy
of your Report on
Kansas affairs.

Very respectfully
your most obt,

D. S. Mantton

(New Haven
Conn,

Hon. J. A. Douglas,

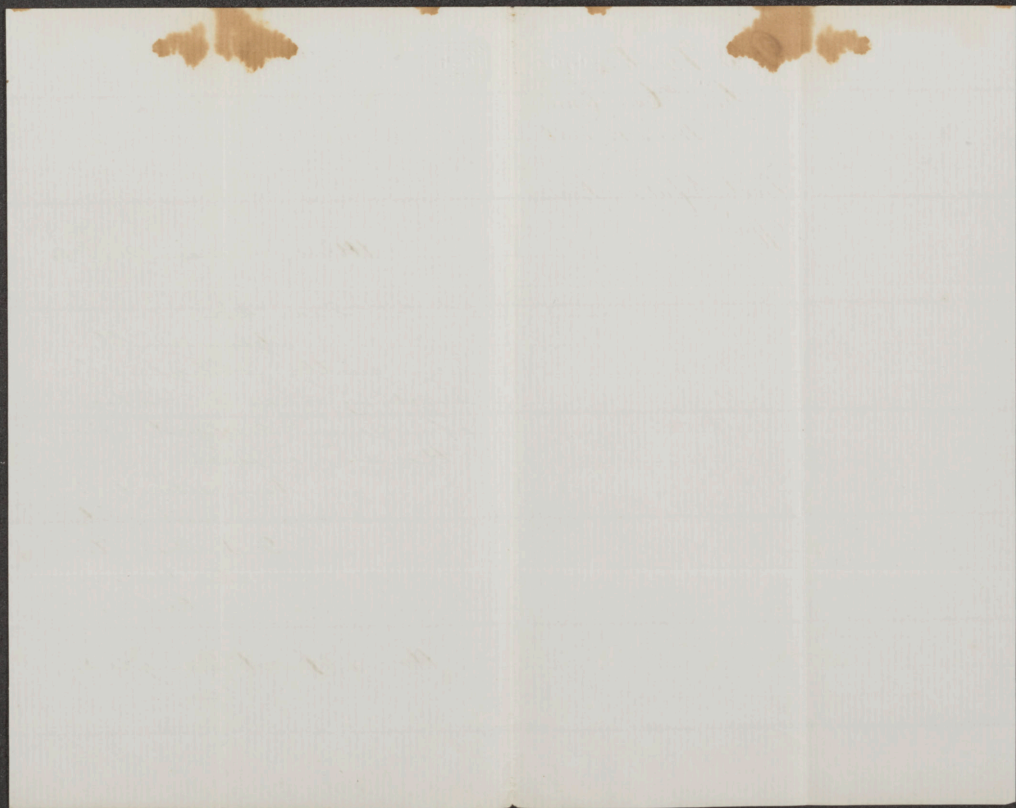
D S Wadsworth

New Haven Conn

March 12 1856

Wants Report on Kansas
Affairs

Leub



OFFICE OF
Cleveland and Mahoning Rail Road Company.

Cleveland, 19 March 1856

My dear Sir,

The newspapers inform me that you have made a report on Kansas affairs, which I would like much to see - when printed, will you do me the favor to forward me a copy? -

All well - Daniel and Sophie went to Chicago last week and are still there -

Yours Truly
Chas L Rhodes

Wm L Douglass

Chas I Rhodes
Chicago Ill
March 19th 1856

Wants Report on Kansas
Affair

Sent

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

1892

TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the University of Chicago.

Very truly,
Yours,
[Signature]

San Francisco Feb 20th 1856

Sir

Stephen A Douglass

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I send you the proceedings of our State Democratic Convention and the list of delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

They are all good and true men and out and out Nebraska Democrats. Sage and Brewster from the force of their talents and standing will prove to be the leading and controlling members of the Delegation.

Had you permitted your name to have been canvassed for the Presidency you would have been the first choice of the Democracy of California and in the event of Mr Buchanan failing to be nominated and a new shuffle and cut is made, and your name is brought forward, California will assuredly cast her vote for you, if any regard is had for public sentiment here. I have had frequent occasions to speak of you as my first choice, and have never failed to receive a response that you was also the first choice of the party whom I addressed -

Your hold upon the affections of the democracy is deep and abiding and when the time comes and California is needed you may depend ^{upon} her rally to you.

It is said that Doct Gwin's name will

over

probably be prominently presented to the Convention for the Vice Presidency, and in that case I hope you will be able through your friends, to give him a lift.

Gwin's prospects for election to the U.S. Senate were never so bright as now, and he is gaining strength surely and rapidly every day.

Gwin's friends and Weller's friends seem to a great extent to act mutually in concert, and if Weller and Gwin do no imprudent or rash acts to disturb the harmony now existing, they will both be reelected.

Know Nothingism is dead in California and although Black Republicanism has its worshippers they are so few, that it dares not show its baleful head in California.

Gwin and Latham have had a slight quarrel, but I have made peace between them and they are now friends. I really hope that Latham will be forthwith confirmed by the Senate and I hope Weller will lend his important aid to this matter.

So long as Latham is not confirmed the harmony of the Party here is disturbed, and the time has come when there should be peace all around.

I am rejoiced to hear of the complete restoration of your health and that you are again at your post.

I shall occasionally write you if any thing interesting turns up.

Truly Yours
Frederic M.
Pittsford

L. H. Chapman

D Hayden
San Francisco Cal
March 20th 56

Political

✓

Waterbury Conn March 21

Hon. G. A. Douglass

Respected Sir

I have long had it in contemplation to beg of some member of Congress to send me a speech in favour of Slavery or connected with Kansas. Truly I wish to set myself right on that subject.

Now sir I am sensible that it is no honor to you my addressing you this because I belong to the poor class of community.

Perhaps you may think it well for me to read the democratic newspapers and there find the information I wish. My circumstances are such I cannot buy them and I prefer begging of a stranger rather than my neighbours.

Respectfully Yours

Your Obedient Servant

David G. Lawrence

David S. Lawrence
Watertown Conn
March 21/56

Wants Some Speeches

Sent Report by Loombs
Speech March 28/56

Union Precinct Randolph County State
of Illinois March 21st A.D. 1856
To Hon^{ble} Stephen A. Douglas Senator in
Congress

Dear sir

I have to address you on a subject
of some importance to me on or about
the fourth or sixth of November A.D. 1855
I went to the land office then at Nashville
State and County aforesaid to enter the north
west quarter of the south west quarter of sec-
tion thirty six in Township four South in
Range eight west I found the land vacant
and applied to the Register Mr. J. M. Roberts
in writing for said land he was in the office
doing business I wanted the land for the
use of an adjoining farm he told me I
could have the land but the Recorder's office
was not open that day but for me to come
down on a certain day of the next week and
I should have the land I went down when he
stated he had no blanks for me to file my
affidavit but for me to come again the next
week on a certain day of the week I went
according to his appointment the office was

crowded it was late before I got an opportunity to speak to him when he told me to go to Savinien St. Vrain and have him to file out an affidavit for me and bring it to him and he would swear me and for me to leave my money with said St. Vrain and he could pay in the money for me and save me the troubles of coming again I done so and took St. Vrain's receipt for the money to enter the land for me from the fatigue I underwent I fell sick and while ~~sick~~ sick I was called upon by Wellington Rice and Lyman T. Smith to go down and withdraw my application for the said land for Smith wanted it or else bid on it I told them I could not for I was sick that I had applied for said land and filed my affidavit they went down as I have since understood and got the land at twelve cents per acre I immediately wrote to Hon. William Bissell then a Representative that I had been served ^{for} and wanted him to get the land for me he stated I must swear to what I had done I done so before a Justice of the Peace and sent it to him and also sent him a certificate from the clerk of the court that the Justice of the Peace was an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State

as far as I heard no more about the matter from Bissell till this winter when he told me by letter that towards the latter part of the session he was sick and could not attend to it he wrote to me to write to some of our members in Congress to examine the general land office and get them to see what was done therefore I wrote you this letter to get you to attend to it for me and let me know as soon as possible you have suffered persecution remember me who have had a full share of persecution there is no person living on the land nor was there at the time of my applying for it first nor is there any improvement on it except a few grabs taken up not five rod square if Bissell has not secured the land in question for me I want you to do it for me and by calling on him by letter he can furnish the papers that I sent him this Lyman T. Smith was from some other state and came on here after I had applied for said land he is not considered a very upright man since he has been here no very industrious
your friend and fellow
citizen Levi Caine

Lewis Owen
Union Mills

March 21/56

Relative to Some Land he
Extends at the Has Kasi's
Land Office

My attention will be
called to this case
Cm

Sent your letter to
Mr. Brown April 17/51

See letter 21287

To the Hon. Secy of
 Douglas, Washington
 D. C.

March 29/86

March 29/66
Respectfully
Referred to Mr Hendricks
to favor Judge Smith a
reply. &c

Signature of George Apr 25th 1836 and
17,270

Custom House, New York,

Collector's Office, March 21st 1856.

Sir

My Dear Sir,

I have this moment seen the Bill introduced by Senator ^{Jam} "to prevent fraud on the revenue & for other purposes" - the most important word in this Bill, is the word wool, found in the last line of Schedule C. Strike out this word & you may depend upon it the originators of this law would care little about its passage - and this word wool should be stricken out, so woolen clothes, including flannels, costing not over say \$2.50 per yard should be put in the free list. also - the Newspaper press in this City & in the New England, within the last two years, has had much to say about free wool, but not a word about free woolens - Why is this? the former is demanded by a few hundred or at most a few thousand individuals - the latter is demanded by every man, woman & child in the United States,

I most sincerely hope the present democratic administration
will be spared the consummation of this scheme & it is
precisely the movement I should expect from a wiser
administration.

I enclose you a couple of articles,
signed "Genius", taken from the Ray Book & which
were ~~rather~~ called out by articles in the Tribune
& Journal of Commerce. Perhaps they may be
worth peruse.

Yours Very truly
Heman J. Redfield

Wm. L. R. Douglas.

Herman J. Redfield
New York
March 21/86

Roll to Customs House
Affairs &c



THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK

THE NEW YORK DAY BOOK is published every morning (Sunday excepted) at 19 ANN STREET, New York, and delivered to City subscribers for Twelve Cents per week, by the carriers, or, preferred, a advance at the rate of \$2.50 per annum, in advance. When not paid in advance, 7 per annum, at that rate when ordered for less than one year. SINGLES COPIES, TWO CENTS.

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N. R. STIMSON, Publisher.

NEW YORK DAY BOOK

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Fallen Brave of Mexico.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

From oppress and from laural boughs
Are twin'd in sorrow and in pride,
The leaves that deck the mouldering brows
Of those who for their country died:
In sorrow, that the subtle pill
Enfolds the valiant and the brave
In pride, that those who robb'd ill
Win garlands that adorn the grave.

The onset—the pursuit—the rout
Of victory o'er the routed foe—
Will startle from their rest no more
The fallen brave of Mexico.
To God alone such spirits yield!
He took them in their strength and bloom,
When gathering, on the tented field,
The garlands woven for the tomb.

The shrouded flag—the drooping spear—
The muffled drum—the solemn bell—
The funeral train—the dirge—the bier—
The mourner's aid and last farewell—
Are fading tributes to the worth
Of those whose deeds our homage claim;
But Time, who mingles them with earth
Keeps green the garlands of their fame.

[For the Day Book.]

The Duties on Wool, Woollens and upon Imported Raw Materials.

In a former article, in this paper, I maintained that the release of the duty on wool, while it is retained upon woolen cloth, would operate as a boon to those who have engaged or should engage in the manufacture of woollens—that such release would be tantamount to a protective duty, and would raise the prices of woolen fabrics, foreign as well as domestic, to the purchasers or consumers in this country, to the amount of the duty, and I invited a discussion of the important question of taxation, which is always overlooked or evaded by the advocates of protection.

I believe no argument, at this day, is necessary to prove that duties on imported goods are, mainly, paid by the consumers thereof. It is remarkable that this question did not escape the attention of those patriotic and far seeing men who advocated the adoption of the federal Constitution by the people. In one of the numbers of *Pablius*, written by Gen. Hamilton, it is expressly admitted that, when the imported goods in market do not exceed the demand, that the duty, first advanced by the importer and added to the price, must, necessarily, be refunded or paid by the consumer. An indirect tax is thus levied upon the necessities and not upon the wealth of the citizen and is in many respects more unequal and unjust than a capitation tax, because, under the former, the head of a family is taxed not only upon the necessities of life which he alone consumes, but also for those consumed by his wife and children, and others dependant upon him; whereas, under the latter, if levied upon male adults, he would have to pay for himself alone.

Perfect equality in the assessment and collection of taxes cannot be expected, yet it must be admitted that the happiness, prosperity and indeed the liberties of the people, under every government, depend in no small degree upon the manner in which such taxes are imposed. It is true, that taxes, when assessed upon capital, will, to a great extent, be shifted to the shoulders of labor.

If the taxes of the landlord are increased, he will increase his rents. If the manufacturer is taxed on his capital, he will deduct the amount from the wages of his operatives, and even the small farmer when his taxes are increased, will be very apt to remind his "hired help" that he must reduce their pay.

But it does not follow, from this, that taxes should, in the first instance, be assessed upon labor, or upon the necessities of life, which are consumed by all. On the contrary, taxes should, as far as possible, in the first instance, be graduated upon capital. There will be then little danger of oppressive taxation, which seldom occurs except in cases where it falls principally upon classes of the community which do not include the influential and wealthy. When the man that votes the tax is made to pay in exact proportion to the length of his purse, there is little danger of over taxation for any purpose, and there is as little danger that all taxes necessary for the common welfare and the legitimate objects of government, will not be readily voted.

It must be admitted that for some thirty or forty years past the burthen of taxation in this country has been borne mainly by labor. The system of indirect taxation, perfected by the younger Pitt, and so much eulogized by a late British historian, was early adopted by our national government. Indeed, we have gone further. The British Premier proposed that all the permanent taxes, only, of the Empire should be levied in the indirect form. But since 1813, we have seen all the taxes of our general government collected in that form—a system which taxes the poor equally with the rich, so far, at least, as they are the consumers of dutiable goods.

A progressive scale of taxation upon capital had the sanction of the fathers of the revolution, not only in several of the states, but by the national government also. As early as 1798 an act of Congress was passed under which houses were taxed as follows:

If valued at \$100 and not more than \$500 3-10 of 1c per	
" 500 " " " 10 6-10 " do	
" 1000 " " " 10 4-10 " do	
" 3000 " " " 10 2-10 " do	
" 5000 " " " 10 1-10 " do	
" 10,000 " " " 10 0-10 " do	
" 20,000 " " " 30 0-10 " do	
" 30,000 " " " 1 " per ct.	

This plan of gradating taxes has the sanction of High Authority. The author of the *Wealth of Nations* (Adam Smith) says, "It has been objected that a progressive scale of taxation, presents the disadvantage as operating as a penalty to deter activity and frugality from the accumulation of capital. But it must be obvious that taxation of all kinds subtracts a portion only, and generally a very moderate portion, of the addition made to the fortune of an individual; so that every one has a much stronger inducement to invite, than penalty to deter accumulation." This doctrine is expressly approved by Mr. Say, a French author of acknowledged celebrity. He says, "for my part I have no hesitation in going farther, and saying, that taxation cannot be equitable unless its ratio is progressive." He illustrates by supposing a tax of ten per cent, for instance, a family possessed of 300,000 fr. per annum would pay 30,000 fr. in taxes, leaving a clear residue of 270,000 fr. for family expenditure. With such an expenditure the family could not only live in abundance, but could still enjoy a vast number of gratifications by no means essential to happiness. Whereas, another family with an income of 300 fr. reduced by taxation to 270 fr. per annum, would, with our present habits of life, and ways of thinking, be stinted to the bare necessities of subsistence.

It is true it has ever been the policy of the laws of this State to tax capital and not income, and whether we adopt the principle of progressive taxation as applied to capital or not, there are many reasons in favor of increasing the taxes upon capital in proportion to the profits or revenue derived from it.

But any one, who, at this time, should venture to propose such a progressive scale of taxation upon capital would doubtless be denounced as a demagogue and a Jacobin. Even those who, in the next Congress, shall struggle to maintain the present system of *ad valorem* duties against the encroachments of power and privilege, will have a hard time of it.

If this movement to release the duty on wool had also included a proposition to release the duty on cheap woolen cloth of all kinds, say of the value of \$2.50 or \$3 per yard, it would have appeared less selfish. It cannot be supposed that so many millions of consumers, scattered over the whole Continent, will consent to a perpetual tax for the benefit of a few hundreds, or at most a few thousands of capitalists upon the sea board of three or four of the Atlantic States.

If a high protective tariff from 1816 to 1846, a period of thirty years, failed to build up and establish woolen manufacturers in this country, can we hope that the protection, bounty or boon now asked for will effect that object, or that it will have any other effect than to raise prices, as I have already stated?

Let me say that if the subject is again brought under discussion in coming elections, the consumers will prove the most formidable party in the controversy. Agitation will not cease until protection is extended to those who need it—to the poor man—the laborer—the man without capital. These should have free trade in the necessities of life—food, cheap clothing and fuel. Discrimination should be made between those articles which the poor man must purchase and those he may purchase, so as to leave him free to purchase the taxed article or not at his option. So far, let me repeat, on the next agitation of this question, the masses of the people will have protection, even if procured by a progressive scale of taxation upon capital. A word to the wise, &c.

The introduction of a raw material, wool, flaxseed, &c., entirely free of duty, must tend still further to concentrate the manufacturing capital of the country upon the seaboard of the Atlantic States, where seller and purchaser meet and where exchanges are made. The difference in the cost of transportation between the raw material and the manufactured article would alone determine this question.

The effect upon those manufacturing establishments which have been scattered over the country, as well as upon the farmer and wool grower, can be readily seen. The former will not be able to compete with the large establishments in the seaport towns where the raw material from other countries can always be obtained to greater advantage; and the farmer, being thrown into the market of the world, must bring his wool, flaxseed, &c., to the seaboard, where he will be met with the same raw material from other countries. Should he ship raw material to a foreign port and exchange it there for articles manufactured therefrom—wool for cloth—he would, on his return be compelled to pay the duty of thirty per cent—the protection still required to be retained by the home manufacturer to keep up prices in this country.

I have mentioned flaxseed or linseed in connexion with wool, because in regard to this article we have already had some experience of the effect of admitting the raw material free of duty, while a very heavy duty was assessed upon the manufactured article. Under the former "glorious whig tariff" of 1842, linseed oil paid a specific duty of twenty-five cents upon the gallon, while the raw material, flaxseed, was admitted under a mere nominal duty of five per cent *ad valorem*. The farmers of the northern states, as well as the purchasers and consumers of linseed oil everywhere, can answer as to the effect of this discrimination.

From what has been said in this and my former article, I conclude that it is not good policy for our government to admit the raw material of a foreign country free of duty, so long as the duty on the articles manufactured therefrom is continued, because—

1st.—The effect of such duty is to raise the price of such manufactured article, to the great body of consumers in this country, and thus imposes an indirect tax upon all who purchase or use the manufactured articles to the amount of the duty.

2d.—Because, in cases where the raw material is provided in this country, it would effect, injuriously, all persons engaged in the business of producing such raw material.

3d.—Because the tendency of such a policy would be to concentrate manufacturing capital in a few cities and towns upon the seaboard in the Eastern States, and thus affect injuriously manufacturing establishments in the interior mostly the result of individual enterprise, and which have been "planted by the side of the agriculturalist."

In the view I have taken of this subject, I have paid little regard to the arguments urged by the public press, the *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post*. Those papers seem to have looked at the question as one concerning two classes only, the manufacturers and the farmers and the wool growers of the country. I have attempted to discuss it as a question of taxation, and in that point of view, as affecting every man, woman and child residing within the jurisdiction and subject to the laws of the United States. I consider this not only a preliminary question, but the most important question, and the one, in fact, upon the decision of which depends the whole controversy.

In another paper I may review the arguments of the public press upon this subject.

GENESEE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY DAY BOOK, FOR 1855.

The publisher of the WEEKLY DAY BOOK desires to call attention to the claims which his paper has upon the patronage of the public. THE WEEKLY DAY BOOK is published every Saturday, at the office, No. 19 Ann street, and contains all the most interesting articles which appear in the daily Day Book of the same week. It is printed on a large double sheet, and contains FORTY EIGHT columns of solid reading matter. All the principal topics of the day are carefully and honestly discussed in a firm, democratic, conservative tone. Fanaticism, under whatever garb, finds no advocacy in its columns, but on the contrary stern rebukes and a full exposure of its hypocrisy.

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N. R. STIMSON, Publisher.

No. 19 Ann street, New York.

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Mr. Smith will give this business his personal at-
tention and supervision. He will also attend to any
collections West that may be intrusted to him. His
references will be satisfactory. Address, George M.
Smith, Norwich, N. Y., up to May 10, 1855; or St
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a4-6m d& w

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THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully request
the attention of dealers and the public gener-
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has been but lately introduced, under its present de-
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covered in it an old standard and highly approved wine.
The present Proprietors,
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in the name of the senior partner, Charles Heidsieck,
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We would here state, that the comparative con-
sumption of this Wine, since its introduction, has
exceeded that of any other brand now in vogue, with
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sel 4f

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Mr. Charles Engler, heretofore Sole Agent in the Uni-
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the public to the substantial merits of the
country justly claim to be alone enabled to send to this
country the Genuine Heidsieck & Co. Champagne,
under the same name and style as originally intro-
duced into this market, now nearly 30 years ago, they
being Sole proprietors of all the identical vineyards,
cellars, etc., which the founders and originators of this
celebrated brand had owned.
Such being the fact, we need not dwell upon the su-
perior quality of their wines, the reputation of the
same among the American public being already identi-
fied with unsurpassed excellence.
We beg particularly to notice that their brand still
bears the same name of Heidsieck & Co. in full, by which
it has become so favorably known, being thereby easily
distinguished from other similar marks, which have
since appeared.
New York, January 1, 1854.

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Sole Proprietors of this well known brand.
In order to distinguish the same from imitations and
marks similar to our own, which have appeared and
may hereafter appear in this market, the name of our
firm in full will be found on the labels and around the
corks.
Rheims, March 5, 1846.
jyll HEIDSIECK & Co.

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C. B. HATCH, D. S. KETCHAM,
je9 1f d& w THOMAS HILLER.

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net of buyers,
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LD & CO.,
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FLOWERS
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Manufacturers for the
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VERY !
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TON, & Co.,
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The Duties on Wool and Woollens. The Plot begins to Thicken.

Encouraged by the success of the Nebraska delusion, 'a very earnest and powerful effort,' the New York Tribune says, is to be made at the ensuing session of Congress for the abolition of all duties on imported raw materials, of which wool, it states, is the most important. 'A very earnest effort,' it will be recollected, was made at the last session of Congress, in which every newspaper in this city joined. Even the Evening Post was induced to abandon its position, as a free trade paper, and become the advocate of protection so far as to argue for the release of all duty on wool, while it is continued on woollen cloth, thus making a discrimination of thirty per cent in favor of a few manufacturers of woollen cloths against the great body of wool growers and consumers of woollen goods in this country. It is a plain proposition to levy through the aid of the government, a tax, or bounty of thirty per cent upon these consumers or purchasers of woollen goods for the purpose of re-establishing the manufacture of broad cloth, because such manufacture, it is said, has ceased to be a profitable business in this country.

An act of Congress, for the passage of which the newspapers are now making such powerful efforts, would probably be worth from five to ten millions of dollars to the confederates engaged in this larcenous enterprise. They can afford, therefore, to pay liberally to that great engine for good or for evil—the public press—for its influence, and to all who may render assistance.

The government of this country was instituted for the benefit of the governed—for all. It was not intended that, under any system of taxation, any one man or any set of men should be benefited more than another. Much has been said, in times past, about incidental protection under a revenue tariff. It can be easily shown that agriculture has received little or no advantage by way of incidental protection. It has, on the contrary, been often robbed for the benefit of manufacturers. In discriminations for the 'protection of American industry,' a wealthy class of capitalists, very limited in number, has monopolised the whole of the incidental protection, and been exclusively benefited by it, while other and most numerous classes and interests have languished and suffered thereby. Incidental protection is taxation of labor for the benefit of capital.

The main object of all legislation on the part of Congress, upon the subject of the tariff, should be the collection of revenue. But the principal argument used by newspapers now engaged in this 'earnest and powerful effort,' goes to show that the main object they have in view is protection and not revenue.

The duty on both wool and cloth is now thirty per cent. It has been stated that the whole amount of wool raised in the country for the last year was sixty millions of pounds, or about one third the amount required to manufacture all the cloth needed in this country. The manufacturers now ask to import, free of duty, the other two thirds—say one hundred and twenty millions of pounds, and say that it can make no difference to the farmer whether this amount is imported in wool or cloth, as he fails to supply the requisite amount of wool. Now it is evident that if the manufacturers perform what is here assumed, i. e., import the 120,000,000 pounds of foreign wool and supply the home market with cloth, the government will lose the present duty on both wool and cloth. If, on the other hand, they do not supply the country with cloth from foreign wool, to the exclusion of foreign fabrics, then the duty of thirty per cent on cloth remains as a protection merely as against foreign competition, and is precisely the same thing to them as if an additional duty of thirty per cent was added to the present duty on cloth, making the duty sixty per cent, leaving the present duty on cloth as it now is.

I think few will deny that the real design is protection, for the purpose of raising the prices to be paid by American consumers, and that it is by no means expected or intended by the American manufacturer to supply the country with woollen cloths. It is, then, simply an attempt to obtain money under false pretences.—Is the country prepared to discard the present revenue tariff and return to the old system of 'protection for the sake of protection'—or, in other words, to grant new licenses to a few capitalists, mostly Massachusetts whigs and abolitionists, to commit further larcenies according to law?

This is not a question between the manufacturers and the farmers and wool growers merely, as the Journal of Commerce and Evening Post would seem to suppose. While the wool growers would suffer greatly by the proposed change, yet the great question is between the very small number of manufacturers to be benefited and the large number of consumers of woollen goods to be injured, and constituting the great mass of the people in every State in the Union.

To those, and especially those in all the Southern and Western states and on the Pacific coast, it is a matter of little consequence whether the woollens they need are manufactured on one side or the other of the Atlantic. The consumer, it is true, may have no objection to 'transfer the scene of this manufacture to our country,' if he can be convinced that he is not chargeable with the expenses of the transfer. But when it is seen that the thirty per cent duty is merely a bonus to the manufacturer to enable him to raise the price of woollens, both foreign and domestic, the consumer will not be apt to sit quietly under the imposition of such a tax.

It is remarkable that the advocates of protection never discuss the subject in its relation to taxation—never enquire *who pay?* or whether there is any equality or justice in the distribution of the burthens of taxation. I invite an examination of the subject in this point of view, and will, on this occasion, close by noticing an article in the Tribune of the 5th instant, which contains the following remark:—

"Those who remember Silas Wright's dishonest and tricky partisan speech at Watertown, during the canvass of 1844, will recollect how adroitly and anxiously he labored to convince the farmers that the tariff of '42 was calculated to aggrandize the woollen manufacturers at the cost of the wool growers—the fact that coarse wool was admitted by it at a nominal duty being emphasized, while the corresponding low duty on the coarsest woollens was slurred over."

'Dishonest and tricky!' Those terms were never applied to Mr. Wright in his lifetime. His candor, honesty and fairness as a public man were never questioned. It was attested to by many of his political opponents, of high standing, the late John C. Spencer, Daniel Webster, and others, who for a long course of years, were accustomed to measure, not swords, but intellects with him in the Senate. No jack-ass dared lift his heels against the dead lion very soon after his death. This *bray* of the beast, so repulsive to every honest ear, is directed against the memory of Mr. Wright many years after his death. It is mean, unmanly and

in bad taste. Mr. Wright is not here to speak for himself. I, therefore, deem it my duty to defend him to the best of my ability.

Yes, Mr. Greeley, the farmers probably do remember the speech of Mr. Wright to which you refer, and they have not forgotten his great effort in the House of Representatives, on the 7th of March, 1828, in which he exposed the 'dishonest and tricky' attempt of the manufacturers to 'aggrandize' themselves at the expense of the wool growers and consumers. The debate was on the woolen bill, more generally known as the 'bill of abominations.'

Mr. Mallory, the chairman of the Committee on Manufacturers, moved to strike out certain provisions and to insert a clause authorizing wool costing less than eight cents a pound at the place whence exported to come in free of duty. This motion was resisted by Mr. Wright in one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in the House of Representatives. This speech embodied most of the testimony taken by the Committee upon the question under debate.

This clause, however, was enacted in 1832, and reenacted in 1842, limiting the value in the latter act to seven instead of eight cents per pound.

The large importations of wool under this mischievous provision caused universal discontent among the wool growers of the country. It came in mixed with dirt and other impurities, but when cleansed and assorted, almost every description of cloth was made of it, from the coarsest to the finest. The amount of wool imported under this provision, and called coarse wool, it was estimated at one time, amounted, annually, to nearly or quite one half of all the wool raised in all the States and territories. The manufacturers supplied themselves, to a great extent, with the cheap foreign woollens—the product of the 'pauper labor' of other countries.

'The low duty on the coarsest of woollens was slurred over,' says the Tribune. If the fact were so, it is clear that no article, coarse or fine, manufactured from wool, was by the act of '42, admitted free of duty. What does the Tribune mean by the 'coarsest of woollens?' By the act of '42 all manufactures of wool paid a duty of 40 per cent, except carpets, flannels, stockings and baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready made clothing, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps and bindings.

Carpets paid a specific duty of 30, 55, and 65 cents upon the square yard, according to the description of the fabric. Flannels, stockings, and baizes paid a specific duty of 14 cents upon the square yard, without regard to quality. Blankets, the value of which at the place whence imported did not exceed 75 cents each, and of the dimensions not exceeding 72 by 52 inches each, nor less than 45 by 60 inches each, paid a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—on others 25 per cent. Worsted goods 40 per cent. Ready made clothing 40 to 50 per cent. Mitts, hosiery, gloves, caps and bindings, &c., 30 per cent. Where are the coarse woollens with the low duty which Mr. Wright slurred over? I do not believe that he slurred over the coarse flannels, stockings and baizes used mostly by the poor. On the contrary, I think it quite probable that he told his audience that under this provision the poor man or the poor woman who purchased flannel worth fifty cents the square yard paid into the Treasury of the United States the same amount as the gentleman or lady of wealth and fashion who, at the same time purchased an article of fine quality and worth three times the value of the coarse article. It is quite probable that he exposed the "dishonest and tricky" policy of those who enacted, or procured to be enacted, this "glorious whig tariff act of '42." It is probable, also, that he said something about the "doctrine of minimums"—that refinement of villainy for taxing labor found in this act of '42. But enough has been said to repel this vile slander of the illustrious dead.

The Tribune has ever been the consistent advocate of commercial restrictions, of monopolies and indirect taxation. It has succeeded, and may again succeed in sending the tax gatherer to collect an equal amount from the cottage of the poor man as from the palace of the rich man. It may again succeed in piling the heavy burthens of our national government upon the "bent and callous shoulders of labor"—upon the wages and earnings of labor in the first instance, for the benefit of capital and the profits thereof. Whether it will succeed in restoring the tariff act of 1842, along with the Missouri Compromise, remains to be seen. Doubtless, if the latter is restored, the other will be also.

GENESER.

THE TEMPERANCE PROGRAMME.—Mr. E. C. D.

Dr. D. is a man of great energy and high character, and his efforts for the cause of temperance are well known to all who are interested in the subject. He has been successful in many of his efforts, and his influence is growing every day. He is a man of great energy and high character, and his efforts for the cause of temperance are well known to all who are interested in the subject. He has been successful in many of his efforts, and his influence is growing every day.

It is a great pleasure to me to see so many of our friends gathered together for the purpose of discussing the temperance cause. I am sure that we shall all be benefited by the discussions, and that we shall all be able to do more for the cause than we could do otherwise.

From the era of Light and Truth, brought forth by the Woods, of the murder of the latter, as he gathered together the Andrew in the W of the T.

The account of this discussion is certainly one of our latest and most interesting. It is a great pleasure to me to see so many of our friends gathered together for the purpose of discussing the temperance cause.

Part of the programme is throwing the ball, and has been commencing. It is a great pleasure to me to see so many of our friends gathered together for the purpose of discussing the temperance cause.

The Union promptly now presents yesterday's army of examination of its adaptability for the cause of temperance. It is a great pleasure to me to see so many of our friends gathered together for the purpose of discussing the temperance cause.

The New York Tribune says, is to be made at the ensuing session of Congress for the abolition of all duties on imported raw materials, of which wool, it states, is the most important. 'A very earnest effort,' it will be recollected, was made at the last session of Congress, in which every newspaper in this city joined. Even the Evening Post was induced to abandon its position, as a free trade paper, and become the advocate of protection so far as to argue for the release of all duty on wool, while it is continued on woollen cloth, thus making a discrimination of thirty per cent in favor of a few manufacturers of woollen cloths against the great body of wool growers and consumers of woollen goods in this country. It is a plain proposition to levy through the aid of the government, a tax, or bounty of thirty per cent upon these consumers or purchasers of woollen goods for the purpose of re-establishing the manufacture of broad cloth, because such manufacture, it is said, has ceased to be a profitable business in this country.

Chicago, March 24. 1886.

430

Dear Judge.

I wrote you last Sunday under cover to Harris, and also direct to yourself. The former was written before the receipt of yours under cover to Hays the latter after it. Dyer, McCheser and others have written to you but they have received no answer. I know you are busy but allow me respectfully to suggest that all men like to receive a letter or some word of encouragement from the man to whose service they devote themselves.

My affairs with Cook remain so painfully in stale quo. Our personal relations are daily becoming more. You would not respect me, if I did not feel indignant under the personal calumnies he is repeating of me in the streets. I faithfully communicated to you all the trouble he gave me as in our former meetings previous to the nomination of Maynor, and also in that Convention which nominated Dyer. I told you of ~~his~~ the consequences of his ~~conduct~~ conduct. He thought that you must have interfered to prevent his disturbing us the party again by carrying his private quarrels to the polls & into our public meetings but you have either not interfered, or he disregards everything. He is more furious now than ever. To night we hold our meeting to elect delegates to a county convention, & apparently del-

legates to Springfield. He has got up opposition tickets
& is avowing that no man shall be chosen who is not
a friend of his. In the second ward he will defeat a
ticket headed by Dyer, and in which my name is - showing
us both out of the current. He is endeavoring to
hack it for himself, & have a special endorsement
of himself over the ~~rest of~~ persons whom he thinks
fit to pronounce his enemies. I have no unkind-
ness to Cork, but unless you can control him, unless
you command him to be quiet, silent, & to follow
& not lead, the party here will have to ~~do~~ take
action with him. He ~~will~~ can be denounced by
resolution even in any convention passed by
himself. Judge allow me most earnestly to
advise you to control him - if he will not
listen to words, let him have blows. It would be
better for you to act thus, than have the entire
party array themselves against Cork, & have
him bid them defiance as you were bound to
sustain him. As I have stated before, he
will not go to Washington. I can do nothing
with him, & unless you advise to the contrary
the Times must take sides against him, & it
will do so.

It is the entire wish of the party through

the state, that in the coming campaign, you should
not be embarrassed by an association with Cork.
Springfield has sent a friendly delegation here
to advise him to withdraw; he met them as you
may suppose with violence & curses.

I want you to send me a copy of the globe with
your remembrance with ~~Franklin~~ Dumbell, and also
your speech in reply to his. Be kind enough
to send me the globe with all interesting
debates or in which you take a part.

Every thing looks bright here. Cork is
the only cloud upon us. Will you not
dispell it. It is the universal opinion
here, that Cork cuts off all communication
with you, so I send this under cover.

Yours truly,

Jas. W. Sheahan

Sheahan

✓

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

Syracuse N. Y.

March 22. 1858

Hon. S. A. Douglass

U. S. Senate.

Dear Sir

I should be disingenuous if I did not congratulate you upon the rapid change which public opinion is undergoing with reference to the fundamental principle of popular sovereignty contained in the Kansas Nebraska Bill. Upon the introduction of the Bill, by you, in its amended form, I must admit, that I was offend'd to it - not upon the small hallucinations of Abolition reasoning, but upon the reasoning I had adopted from the arguments of Mr Calhoun in opposition to the views of Mr Cass in his dichotomous letter - more mature reflection, & a better appreciation of the actualities of the

prompt in their practical application
Early after the passage of the Bill
satisfied me that you were right
and nothing has since gratified me
more than your determined - Statesmanlike
& fearless vindication of it - In this Country,
popular verdicts are often hastily, &
as often foolishly given; but the popular
heart always rights itself here; & I say
it because I know it, the Kansas Nebraska
Bill will carry the Democracy triumphantly
through the Canvass of 1856 & give
an imperishable basis to the reputation
of its Originator in the future of this
government - Let me therefore congratulate
you on the triumph - & in doing so beg
you to honor me with your respect
upon these Territories & to command me
in everything -

With sentiments of profound
respect - I am Dear Sir

Yours very sincerely

Stephen A. Billage

Stephen D. Dillaye
Syracuse N. Y.
March 22 1856

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Conc

Post Office Department,
 Appointment Office,
 22 March 1856.

My dear Sir:

Be pleased, at your convenience, to
 call at this office, as I wish to consult you respecting
 the nomination of a successor to W. George B. Wards, late
 Route Agent, on the line from Junction to Fulton.

I have the honor to be

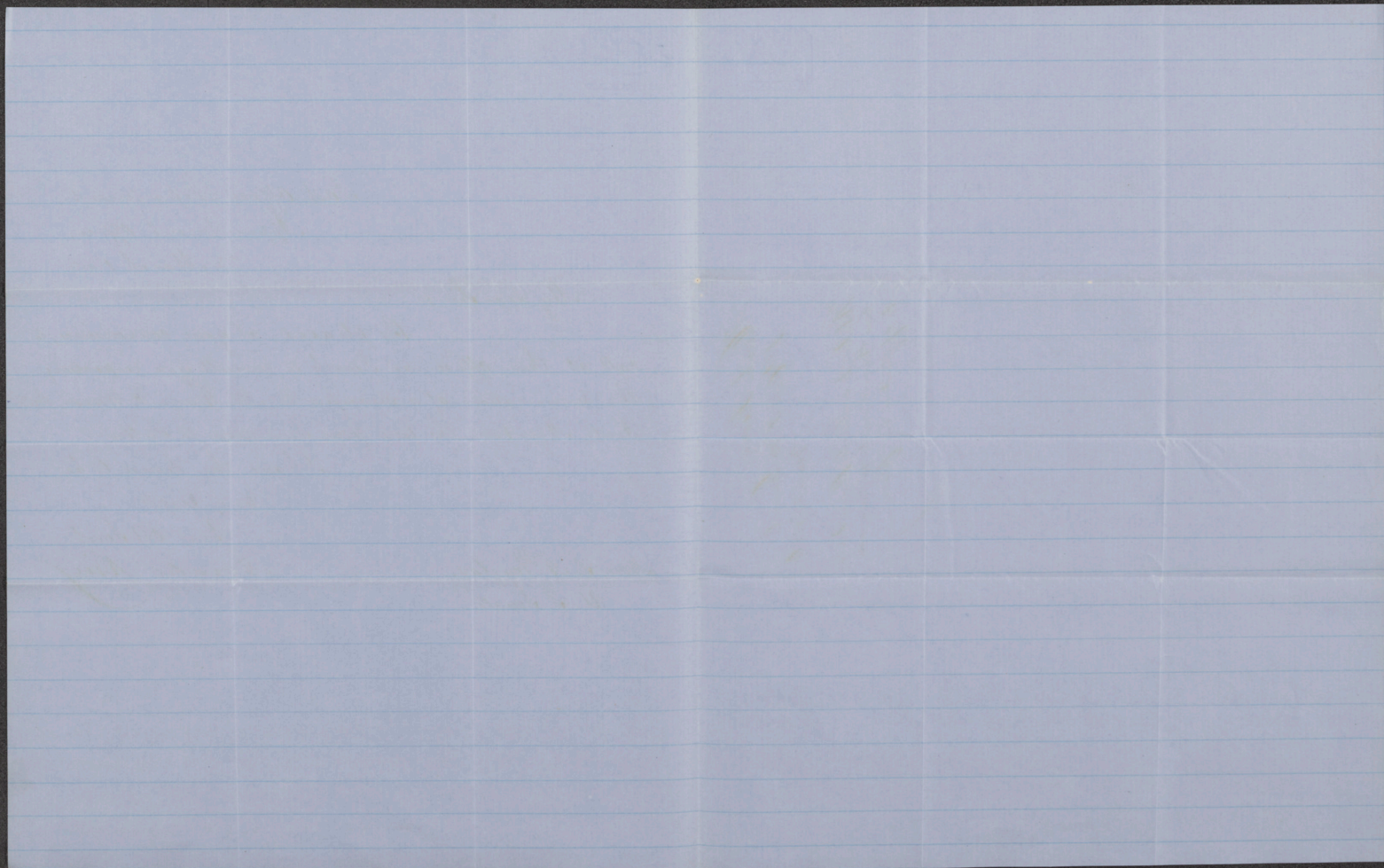
Very Resp^t

Your Obedt Serv^t
 Horatio King

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

Coratio Hering
1st Asst. S. M. General
March 22 1856

Relative to a Route Agent who
has Resigned wants to know who
to appoint in his place



Olney Illinois

22^d Mar. 56

My Dear Sir:-

Your esteemed friend with whom you had so much friendly interview when you was with us here, is an applicant for mail route agent on the Ohio and Mississippi rail road in Illinois. - We were favored with the appointment of that office in the person of Our fellow Citizen John Mc Moan who departed this life on day before yesterday. Our esteemed member Hon. J. C. Allen will receive a

Strong recommendation from
your friends in this quarter

I understand that
Col. Eastham of Vincennes
Ind. has made applica-
tion for his son - We
think Selma is entitled
to the agency - See
is O K in this quarter
as you will see by the
press. Hoping that
you have entirely recov-
ered your health I
Remain as heretofore
your friend

F. D. Preston

Hon. C. S. A. Douglas

F. D. Preston
Only Ills
March 22/56

Wants Routed Agent
appointed &c