

17 West 21st Street
2 Dec. 1857.

My dear Mr Douglas,

We did not know till last evening, that you & Mr Douglas were in town, or Mr Bancroft & I should have waited on her. Moreover, I have a very strong desire to see you, & enjoy a half hour's conversation with you.

I hear, and I trust I may believe, that you intend at the opening of Congress to stand by your Nebraska Bill in its plain significance, & not to allow it to become in the hands of timid or unprincipled men an imposture and a sham. At this time, it needs nothing but firmness on your part, in which I never knew you to be wanting, to place your bill, yourself & the democracy in a proud position, a better one than it has occupied since Polk went out of office.

To recommend an enabling Act in the very words of your Minnesota Act seems so simple an escape from all trouble, that I cannot persuade myself Mr Buchanan will miss it. If he does, I trust you will bring it forward.

Such a measure is just. The Topeka Constitution is probably the voice of the people, but it wants form: the Leavenworth Constitution is withheld from the people: a fatal usurpation, that leaves the democracy no choice but to reject it.

Democracy knows no change: it is the same at

Chicago & at Mobile. Your arching Act can stand the ground
of fair argument, in the one place & in the other; & carry in its favor
all but those who wish to ~~prolong~~ ^{prolong} the inalienable right of the people.

At the worst, this brings a few months of delay. What then?
The future belongs to truth and right. Nothing but a wrong purpose
requires a sudden decision, when deliberation can effect no ~~wrong~~ ^{wrong} injustice.

The Nebraska Bill permits the country that in the institution
of Kansas the people shall decide. The tribunal to consult is not
the South or the North, but Kansas. They have a perfect right to
reject or constitution or accept it, be it good or bad.

The Cincinnati Convention promised a reference of Kansas
affairs to the people of Kansas. Word is not kept, if it is not done.

The principles of democracy require it. The people have rule &
should rule, & have a right to decide on their constitution. They do not
permit their power to be sequestered; they reserve all power not granted; &
hold their trustees & agents, to whom they grant limited power, to a swift responsibility.

All precedents are that way. In the revolution the two great
states were Virginia & Massachusetts. Massachusetts ^{in 1777} consulted the people
if a new constitution should be formed. Then the people in their primary elections,

voted to do. ~~The~~ ^A constitution was then formed, & it was a very
good one. It was submitted to the people, and they rejected it. A
convention was called; a new constitution ^{made &} ^{& the people voted in 1778} submitted, and this was
accepted. Virginia had of a sudden to institute government with
the flames of Norfolk ~~and the flames of the Revolution~~, a proclamation
emancipating all slaves who would fight against their masters, and
every sent to their work to bring down on them the savages, ^{to require instant action.} Under
such circumstances Virginia formed a government without pausing to
take the ratification which was spontaneously given. But that first
constitution, ^{contains the principle,} "that all power is vested in the people," "that magistrates will
their trustees and servants and at all times amenable to them." And
whenever Virginia changed this constitution she has always first
involved the ratification of the people. So the principle & the prevailing
practice of Virginia utterly repudiates the proceedings of the secession
Convention.

But the ground, the leading precedent, is the action of the United
States themselves. Our government was instituted by a convention. That
convention sacredly & most scrupulously respected the innate, inalienable
power of their ~~people~~ ^{constituent}. They referred ^{to the constitution as they found} it for acceptance to their constituents; &
their constituents accepted it state by state. North Carolina, Rhode Island

were not called upon to submit to it, till they had severally by their
peoples accepted it.

But I should not soon end, if I were to undertake to
suggest the many reasons why ~~the~~ constitution in Kansas should be
accepted by Congress, that has not first been accepted by the people of
Kansas themselves, in conformity to the Minnesota precedent, to the
Democratic precedent, to the American precedent, to ~~the~~
indefeasible rights of the people.

The plan to cheat the people of Kansas of their right
is unconstitutional. Any body who studies history, or human
nature, must know that it will leave any administration that
should attempt it, helpless ~~and~~ in Congress; & helpless with
posterity.

If you think with me on this ^{subject,} as I confidently trust
you do, pray let me hear from you. It can do no harm, and
I may be able to render you aid.

Yours truly
George Harman

New York City
Dec. 22. 1855.
George Harman

Boston Mass
Dec 2nd 57.
David H. Barnes
want your
Autographs.

Dear Jan 17/58

Boston Dec. 2. 57
Hon. J. A. Douglass
Dear Sir

I am collecting
the autographs of distinguished
persons and it will afford me
great pleasure should you favor
me with yours to place with my
collection

very respectfully

Yours

David H. Barnes

Dear Sir
I have the honor
to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter
of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform
you that the same
has been forwarded
to the proper
authorities for their
consideration. I am,
Sir, very respectfully,
Yours obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

Enclosed find
a copy of the
report of the
committee on
the subject of
the proposed
amendment to
the constitution
of the State.

Indianapolis. Ind. Dec 2nd 57

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir. Knowing you
to be very intimate with
the President, and having
some acquaintance with you,
Myself, I wish to ask a
favor of you as our government
is about to have some trouble
with the Mormons. I would
like to get an appointment as
Colonel to raise a Regiment of
volunteers to go to Utah
as I am well acquainted with
the Mormons and know how
they will have to be dealt with
to make them submit to
our laws you will very much
oblige an old friend who has
always supported you and
the Democratic Principles. I laid
the foundation to move

the mariners from Illinois
I was also through the
Mexican war. therefore
if you will use your influence
for me I will be under many
renewed obligations, and
if any references are
needed you can have as
many as you want or
a general Petition if needed
yours with great
respect

Capt. Jacob Beck



Indianapolis Ind.

Dec 2nd 1887.

Capt Jacob Beck

wants an
apartment
in the house
to go to West.

Albuquerque New Mexico
Decr 2^d 1857

Howe S. A. Douglas.
U. S. Senator
Washington
D. C.

Sir

Permit me to allude to a matter of some delicacy. Chief Justice Taney, as I have before written, has gone to the States with his family. Before he left, he told, as he informed me he would, his household goods &c. I told himself, myself, that I thought, when he should get to Mississippi, with all his family he would perhaps resign and not return. At this he smiled, now, it is generally thought here, that he will resign, and not return. Should this event happen, would it be any thing more than fair, that I should be appointed Chief Justice?

now I have no particular examples, and
notions about titles that do not change
the substance, but Judges Deaneport
and Brooks both gone I will be thrown
among those advocated upon the Bench
and will have to settle as to what their
Qualities and fitnesses maybe - What
has been the labor and service of my Duties
- are these in comparison with mine? Any
gentleman from the Territory can inform
- Look over my district - the Questions
that have arisen and been determined
and my opinions upon them in the
Supreme Court - my training my family
with me and being established in the country
and so far having acquired the language
as to be able to conduct the public business
without an interpreter - and in addition all
these and more - would it be more than
sight and just to award me the
Chief Justiceship. These suggestions I make
to you under the circumstances, knowing
you will regard them ^{in confidence} the case Judge Deane-
port does not assign. It is only on case
of his resignation or death that I could

consent to the Chief Justice App - Nor is
it a matter about which I could speak
except to a friend like yourself in confidence
I know that when Judge Deaneport was much
thoroughly disgusted with his situation in
Santa Fe, and unless his resignation should be
perfectly voluntary, if suade, delicacy, from our
friendship since we have been here, would forbid
my being placed in the vacancy

The husband of your
Lacy Cousin, (as I am informed, Lieut
Craig of the U S Army, was compelled to
turn back on "leave", by reason of the
sickness of Mrs Craig on their route to
and New Mexico upon to over the plains
the past season with many officers
and recruits. The officers and recruits arrived
well - I knew Lieut Craig very well out
here, and he is a "woble and honorable
fellow, and an accomplished young officer
and hard working officer -
I have sent you the "Supreme Court opinion
in the "Lieut Case" I have the honor to remain
Yours etc etc
Henry Benedict

K. Benedict

Albuquerque

New Mex.

Dec. 2 /57

Personal to himself
Secures an appointment
to the Chief Justice -
-ship of new Mexico

Atlanta Ga
Dec 22/51

Friend Douglas

In no event
Endorse the action of
the late Kansas Constitutional
- ional Convention. "Stick
up to 'em" The Whigs
Democracy are with you
Yours truly
D. C. Colver

Urbana Ill.
Decr 2d 1857.
Mr. M. Coley,
Political

no

Dec. 2, 1857.

Hon S A Douglas

Dear Sir
any speeches or public
documents you may
be pleased to send to me
will be thankfully received
read and distributed among
your numerous friends
in this part of Ills

G M Greeley
Groveland Tazewell
County Ills

Dec 2/57

E. W. Gully

Cleveland Ill,

Decr 2/57.

Wants Speeches, & Books
for Distribution

W

William Hanna
Camden N.J.

2^d Dec. 1857

My delegation ~~will~~
not apply to Allen
for a clerkship for his
brother

Camden N.J. Dec 11/57

Dear Sir

Our Congressional Delegation
thought best under the circum-
stances, not to apply to Mr Allen the
clerk for a situation for my brother
but to make application for a
clerkship in one of the Departments,
and as per arrangement. I have
today forwarded to Senator Wright
a petition to that effect, and as
you was kind enough to offer your
assistance and influence, if you
would be good enough to co-operate
with him in the matter, you
will confer upon us a lasting obli-
gation, and one that no effort or
pains shall be spared to forward
your interests Yours Resptlly William Hanna

1840

The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
winter was also very
cold, and the snow
was very deep. The
spring was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The summer
was very hot, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
autumn was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The winter
was very cold, and the
snow was very deep.

1841

The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
winter was also very
cold, and the snow
was very deep. The
spring was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The summer
was very hot, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
autumn was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The winter
was very cold, and the
snow was very deep.

1842

The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
winter was also very
cold, and the snow
was very deep. The
spring was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The summer
was very hot, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
autumn was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The winter
was very cold, and the
snow was very deep.

1843

The first of the year was a
very dry one, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
winter was also very
cold, and the snow
was very deep. The
spring was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The summer
was very hot, and the
crops were much injured
by the drought. The
autumn was very dry,
and the crops were
much injured by the
drought. The winter
was very cold, and the
snow was very deep.

New York Dec 2^d 1857.

Honorable

Stephen. A. Douglas.

Washington. D. C.

Dear Sir: The New England Society of the City of New York will celebrate the next Anniversary of "Fow-fathers day" by a Dinner at the Astor House, on the 22^d Dec instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite you to participate in the festivities of that occasion.

Permit me to express the hope, that it will be agreeable for you to be present, and to give the Committee of Arrangements information at any early day, that the fact may be announced through the press.

Very Respectfully
Your O^b Servant

V. Morgan
Chairman

New England
Society of 1823
O. H. Morgan
New York
Invited
Dec 2/57.

received
Dec 4th 1857

✓

Hopkinton, N.H. Dec 2, 1857

Dear Sir,

The writer had a temporary appointment in the Treas. Department, under the first Comptroller, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey.

The period of time of the appointment expired the fourth of March.

A Northern climate is unfavorable to my health; it was greatly ameliorated by my temporary residence at the Federal city. The business entrusted to my care by Hon. Mr. Whittlesey, was the demands of a Resolution on-

gress passed May 5, 1856, of which the following is a transcript.

Resolved, - That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to communicate to this House a statement of the expenditures of each of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the three years ending 31st December, 1855, the said statement to specify the per diem of the Clerks, Attorneys, and Marshalls; also, a statement of the number of suits, Civil and Criminal, brought in each of said Courts, and the number of days in each year on which each of the said Courts was in session."

The writer wishes to be reinstated; and kindly asks the Hon. Mr. Douglas's influence in his behalf to secure his re-

appointment. A new man would labor under great disadvantage in finishing out the work.

John C. Wilson, Esq. my much esteemed friend, under the the second Comptroller, the Hon. Mr. Butts, can give any explanations necessary as to my affairs, or me.

The business of teaching to which I have devoted 37 years of my life, was relinquished for my appointment. The office was given to me voluntarily. I left Washington sine mora Mar. 7; did not ask the Executive for any office. Recommendations are on file with the Sec. Treas. in my favor from the reliable, prominent Democrats of the Granite State. I have written, and am still writing for political papers.

The responsibility of a
preacher has occasionally
devolved on me.

When the Remon-
strance of the far-famed
3000 was sent against
the Repeal of the Missou-
ri Compromise, a coun-
ter one was sent by the
writer. Could not the ap-
pointment be made by a
special Resolution of Con-
gress! My best wishes for the
preservation of your health,
your future prosperity and
elevation. Your sincere friend,
Hon. Stephen A. Douglass, Dyer C. Sanborn

Wm. L. Garrison
Dec. 10, 1854.
Wm. L. Garrison
Wm. L. Garrison
Wm. L. Garrison

Chicago Ill
Decr 2nd 1857.
C R Stafermacher
about removing
Judge Reynolds
from office
at Knoxville

POST OFFICE,

Chicago, Ill., Decr 2 1857

Hon. J. A. Douglas
Dear Sir - N. G. Reynolds, P.M.,
at Knoxville Ill writes me that "an un-
just effort is being made to oust" him "from
the P.O." and he desires a chance to de-
fend himself. n.b. he says he can do -

Mr. Reynolds being a true man, a good
Democrat & a man of much influence,
permit me to ask you to interpose, so
far as to see justice done him.

Of the facts in the case I know nothing,
but presume that as County Judge, n.b. of-
fice he just now vacates, his time it is alleged
has been too much taken from his office -

He is a man the South ought not
to lose as an officer for light reasons -

Very truly yours

C. R. Stafermacher

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

1870

United States District Attorney's Office.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Du 2^d 1857.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

The bearer, Capt. William A. Newman of this State, for reasons which he will explain to you, desires an appointment at Washington in the Doorkeepers Department.

Mr Newman is a sound National Democrat and ever has been. He did the Country good service in the Mexican War and in my judgment if anything is to be confirmed upon a Vermontee at the coming Session of Congress, no better satisfaction can be given than to let him be the recipient.

I am Sir

Yours Obt. Serv^t

W. E. Houghton

Bellows Falls
vi - Dec 2/57
H. E. Stoughton

Recommending
Mr. Newman
for a position
under the Doorkeeper

Glenn State District Attorney - Office

Bellevue, Pa. 1007

Dear Sir,

I have

the honor

to

acknowledge

the

receipt

of

your

kind

letter

of

the

10th

inst.

and

in

reply

to

the

same

day

of

the

10th

inst.

and

in

reply

Very respectfully,
J. B. Smith

Enclosed
are
two
copies
of
the
same

(Private!)

Springfield Ill.
Decr 2/57.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir -

Hitherto you have
Contended for the Sovereignty of the people,
as a principle; now it remains for
you to contend for it as a fact -
a practical reality. Of course I
allude to the New Kansas issue.
But I write not so much to state
this, as to suggest an idea which,
according to my view may, most
deeply concern you and the
Democratic party. Ought you
not on the first day of the Session
to introduce a new enabling act
under which a new Convention
may be held in Kansas, for the
purpose of framing a new Consti-
tution? Is not this the position

Which Statesmanship as well as policy
dictates? Unless you take this posi-
tion will not the Republican
leaders take it, and thus take
the political lead. If you take
it, the Republican party be-
comes extinct in the North.

Yours &c.

John A. McClelland.

Springfield Ills.
Dec 2nd 1897.
John A. McClelland.

S J Taylor
Ulenona
Marshall Co. Ill.
Decr 27/57.
Wants Speech, &c

900
Ulenona Decr 27/57

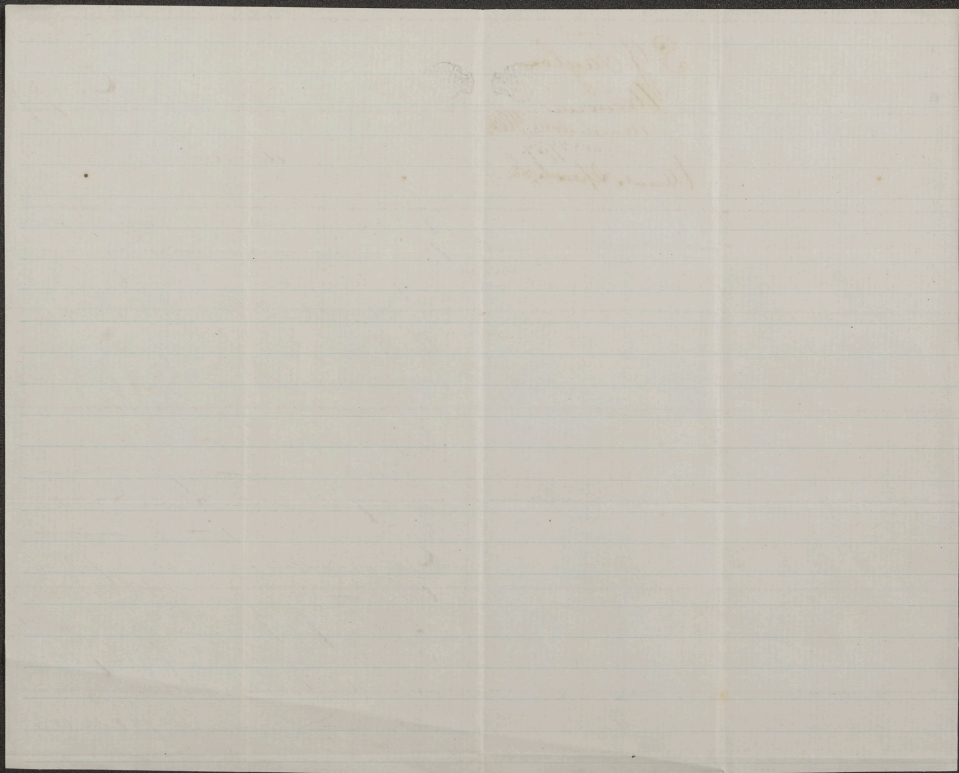
Mr Jacobson Refr

I am a young man & feel
that there is ample room for
improvement, morally &
politically — therefore I take
the privilege to address a few
lines to you — asking you to
forward me such document
from Congress as may be
instructions — I speak of
you please of S. J. & when
made in rebut —

Down with the Lecompton
Const. & up with the rights
of the people — mean while
I remain your faithful political
friend & true worker.

Ulenona
Marshall Co.
Ill.

S J Taylor



90/-1
Lamb & Treat.

✓
St. Louis, Dec. 2^d 1857

Dear Sir: - The newspapers indicate no little difference of opinion concerning the present aspect of the Kansas question; and that Gov. Walker makes issue with the Administration.

// You know my views of Gov. W. and of his ulterior designs. If he shall endeavor to arouse dissensions upon this subject, it will be manifest that he is laboring, not for the ascendancy of the party or of right, but for selfish ends. Although I think he has committed several blunders, and gone beyond the true limits of his Federal authority; yet I can see no necessity for denunciation or a quarrel, unless he is re-

solaced to force an issue upon every act of his course, I would judge him as I do every other Democratic officer, with leniency for all venial faults - just as I do the President himself. || If we are to quarrel with every political friend whose views upon details differ from our own, we shall have no party or organization.

In the present condition of affairs, it seems to me that a speedy and easy solution of all difficulties is presented. The Kansas Convention was legally constituted, and empowered to frame a Constitution, as Gov. Walker has demonstrated. It was for that Convention to determine whether it would submit the proposed Constitution to the voters at the

ballot boxes. No one outside of Kansas had any right to interfere with that question. It was beyond Federal Supervision or Control. Although the President, or any of us, might have preferred its submission, yet it was not for him or us to say what the Convention should do, in the premises. Instead of submitting the whole instrument, only the vexed question of Slavery is submitted. The policy which dictated that course, is evidently a prudent one. || In that Territory are a large number of "rebels" - at open enmity with the authorities - bidding defiance to all government - setting up their Topeka rebellion in opposition to all law and right - resolved to so act as to prevent all legal proceedings

and all just protection of the
loyal citizens there. Their plain
object is anarchy, for partisan
and, it may be, worse purposes.
To submit to them the whole
question, would be to prolong
indefinitely the Kansas troubles,
of which the people of Kansas
and of the Union are weary.
The Convention had to decide
whether the Topeka rebellion
should triumph, and its aiders
and abettors throughout the
Country have that rebellion for
party capital, or whether the
difficulties there should be brought
to a speedy close. // It is said
that only a small minority voted
for the members of the Convention.
That fact does not make the
Convention less potent, in con-
templation of law. If a majority
refuse to vote, they must, never-
theless, abide the result; they have
their choice and exercise it. //

But I am not disposed to argue the question; my present object is different. A few weeks ago, the question of danger was over Gov. Walker's appointment, whether he should be confirmed or rejected. On that point there was no adequate cause for schism, as I wrote to you at the time. Now, a Constitution for Kansas has been framed, and in about three weeks will be adopted, with an anti-slavery clause in all probability. In two weeks thereafter an election for State officers will be over. The admission of Kansas with her Constitution at once devolves on the new State officers the government of the State,

If the nomination of Gov. Walker can be kept back from the Senate - or if sent into the Senate, can be kept in Committee, until the admission of Kansas, there is an end to the first danger - a quarrel over his conduct. He should be content with that; and so should his opponents be. Instead of his making an issue with the President, which will end in his being prostrated politically, he should be satisfied to let his Course speak for itself, after present excitements are over, without any undue controversy, or it may be immediate condemnation of his acts. His opponents will have nothing to gain by provoking a popular issue over him; for the only result will

be ^{the} temporary weakening of the Democratic party.

My suggestion is this:- Let Kansas be admitted at an early day with the constitution just formed. If that is done, there is an end of all chance of quarrel over Gov. Walker's appointment and confirmation. In admitting her, those who are of opinion that her constitution ought to have been submitted in all its parts, must take their stand upon the principle - that the Federal Government has no right to dictate the manner in which that question shall be decided - that it is for the people of Kansas alone to settle that question - that if the constitution shall

not be acceptable to the people, the first Legislature can call a new Convention, &c. &c. I cannot see how any effort on the part of Congress to act upon that question will escape the reproach of "intervention", and further, of falling back upon the Topeka doctrine. If the legally constituted authorities have the only legal right to initiate proceedings for calling a Convention, &c., then the action of that Convention within the scope of the law calling it, must be conclusive; otherwise the rebels may get up an unauthorized Convention, as at Topeka, and insist upon enforcing its action, upon the ground that it has the sanction of the majority, though there has never been any lawful ascertainment of the alleged fact:—or that a majority may at any time overthrow the Territorial Government. Surely, no man who holds to the true idea of liberty—"liberty in the harness of law"—could advocate such anarchical views. ~~There~~

True, the whole Abolition sophism has been, that the institution of a Territorial government by Federal authority denies the right of the people of the Territory to govern themselves - as if the machinery had not to be set in motion through which the will of the people could be legitimately ascertained. Thus, the people of Illinois have a right to govern themselves - to abrogate their present constitution and form a new one - but how - by revolution or rebellion? That ultimate right, outside of and beyond all law, it is unnecessary to deny; but the question is not what the people have a right to do outside of existing Constitution.

tional restraints or organization,
but inside of them. The sub-
version of all government is
a different thing from the
alteration or creation of a
legitimate government. The
Legislature of Illinois may pro-
vide for the call of a Convention
to change the constitution of that
State - either by first submitting to
the people the question whether
a Convention shall be had,
or by making provision at once
for the election of Delegates, - it
may further provide that the Con-
stitution, ^{to be} framed by that Con-
vention shall go into operation
on an appointed day, or that
it shall not be operative un-
til submitted to the popular
vote, &c. &c. The machinery
thus set in motion would then
ascertain legitimately "the will of

the people". If, however, ^{at the moment}
the Legislature took the first step,
a faction pretending to compose
the majority of the people,
should meet in mass and pro-
claim a constitution of its
own devising - (even if it really
was a majority) - would its action
be upheld? If so, then we are in
as bad condition as Mexico.
Here, however, the will of the
people, to be effective, must be
legally ascertained. A majority
in a County or State cannot
by resolutions make or unmake
laws or constitutions. How long
would the Federal Government
stand under such theories?

No; the true doctrine or princi-
ple of the Kansas bill is, that
the people of the territory shall
govern themselves within the
restrictions of the ^{Federal} Constitution,

and that their will as to what
their government shall be,
shall be legally ascertained
through appropriate machinery
set in motion therefor by the
Territorial government. In other
words, "the will of the people" in
Kansas, as elsewhere, must act
through and be ascertained by
legal machinery, - not that the
^{majority of the} people of a State or Territory can
at any time assemble and over-
throw existing governments, laws
and constitutions by popular
resolutions, - ~~that~~ the will of un-
organized masses can ^{not} be recognized
except ~~through~~ ⁱⁿ revolutions, and as
yet there has been no successful
revolution in Kansas or the Union
by which ~~the~~ any "will of the people"
of Kansas has been ascertained
other than that embodied in the
new constitution.

Excuse this hasty note. I have
unexpectedly been running into a dis-
cussion of fundamental principles, instead
of suggesting matters of policy.

Yours truly,

Sam^l. Freat.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

New York Dec. 3. 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

It is with a sense of pleasure that I learn through the public journals that you have resolved in your official capacity to defend and uphold the people of Kansas in their rights as guaranteed to them by the Kansas Nebraska act so ably defended by you as chairman of the committee on Territories in the Senate of the United States in which you enjoy so eminently the title of the "Little Giant."

In the last Presidential campaign the Democratic party fought hard in defense of that law with the full belief and promise from you and through the declarations of the Cincinnati platform that the citizens of Kansas should enjoy the privilege of forming and adapting their own fundamental laws for their Government and as we are all well aware that was the only available defense to all the many charges brought against the party and the nominees by our opponents, who charged us with insincerity on the part of the party and

And on the part of your Honor

But we are now informed through the press that the President and Cabinet are about to approve and give sanction to an instrument in the form of an Organic Law denying the people of Kansas full and unabridged rights in forming a law for their own government.

And I ought to feel that in doing so, the President and Cabinet do not fulfil the pledges given to the people of the United States at the last Campaign, and that what the people had a right to expect from them in in the matter referred to. I sincerely wish & hope that an influence may be brought to bear to prevent so great a catastrophe as such an act would bring upon the Democratic party throughout the extent of the Free State. To make that newly adopted constitution of Kansas a test question before the people of the North, it would not secure supporters sufficient to constitute a respectable Town Caucus, it would sweep the Democratic party out of existence, the first opportunity they might enjoy to pass judgment upon it. Such a snap judgment as that Kansas Constitution imposes upon the people there is too bold and wicked to merit approval by any true Democrat, and particularly one so intelligent and able as the little Giant of the West.

If you can be instrumental in guaranteeing to the people of Kansas, the full unbiased right of constructing their own fundamental laws, without fear or favor, according the true spirit of the Kansas act, the Democracy of the Free State will owe you a debt of gratitude that they will be prompt to pay. Gov. Walker should be sustained in the course he has adopted, if we rightly understand it, he is with the people, he is with the Democracy and for fulfilling the spirit of the law that made Kansas a Territory.

I think the day is past when the Democracy will sustain an administration right or wrong. We must carry out the law, we must fulfil our pledges to the people, we must be just, and then the Democracy have nothing to fear. The South too must learn to be National as well as the North and West. Freemen know their rights and will not surrender them, we should accept of no compromise in the Kansas matter, the people and all powerful and require nothing but the full recognition of the instructions given to Gov. Walker and the people will enjoy the privilege of accepting the whole constitution or not as in their majesty they may see fit. Yours with due respects from an admirer of the

Little Giant

New York 22nd Dec 1887.

Arrangement.



SHREFFLER, VANDERSALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEPARATING CORN SHELLERS,
WITH OR WITHOUT HORSE-POWERS.

ALSO DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ETC.,
FOUNDRY BUILDINGS.Plainfield, Will Co., Ill., December 3^d, 1857

Mon. S. A. Douglas
Washington D. C.
Honored Sir,

We take this opportunity
to state to you, that we are very anxious to get
your "Sickness" if you will have the goodness to for-
ward, to us by mail, you will favour us very
much, and inform us what is to pay, and we
will send you and.

You have many working friends here and
new ones every day, and we hope by 1860
will be all right for you.

Your most obt Serrants

Geo. W. Bradley
A. W. Shreffler

Plainfield Tea Co
Iller
Dec 3rd 1887.
Geo H Bradley
& H Snuffer -
Want your
likeness.

PLAINFIELD TEA CO

REGISTERED DESIGN

THE GOOD CHOCOLATE HALLWAY INC

THE GOOD CHOCOLATE HALLWAY INC

SEPARATING CORN SHELLERS

REGISTERED DESIGN

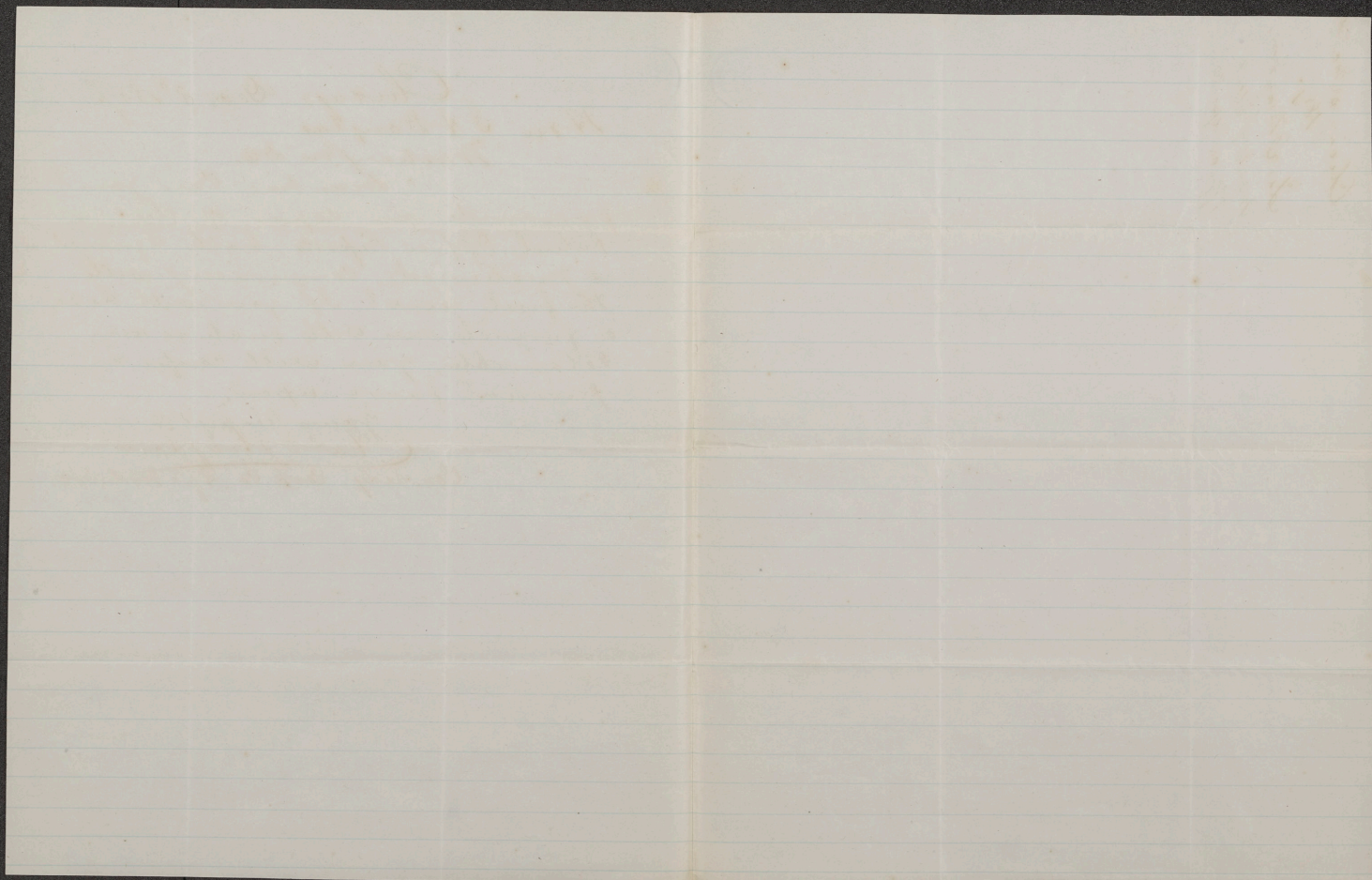
Chicago Dec. 3^d 1857.
Hon S A Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir: Can you
forward me copies of the
Patent Office Reports, both Agricultural
& mechanical, commencing with
the first issue? If you will do so,
or furnish me with such as are
obtainable, you will confer a
personal favor upon,

Yours Respy^o
Chas D Bradley
Cor. Secy. Cook Co., Ag. & Hort. Soc.

Chicago Dec 8th
1887.

Geo. W. Braydon.
Grant Patent
Office Reports.



Newport, N.H. Dec 3, 1837.

Dear Sir.

My friend, the Rev. E Goodrich Smith, the bearer of this letter, is desirous of obtaining employment as Clerk to some Committee of Congress.

Mr Smith was Chief Clerk of the Patent Office when Mr Ellsworth was Commissioner. He was subsequently, with the full approbation of Mr Polk and Mr Buchanan, retained by me as the Agricultural Clerk of the Office, the duties of which place he discharged with great ability and fidelity.

Mr Smith is a very competent man. He is a fine scholar, and well acquainted with the French and German languages, of which he is an excellent translator. He is a man

of great and untiring industry,
and would be an invaluable
aid to a gentleman requiring
the services which he can render.
A Member of Congress and Chan-
celor of a University, would de-
vise great assistance in his re-
searches and labors, from Mr
Smith.

I can also commend him as
thoroughly honorable and reliable.
I hope you may have occa-
sion for his services.

I am with great respect
Mr. Dr. Lurain
Edmund Burke

Mr. Lurain St. Douglas
W. Lurain
Washington
D.C.

New Port A H.

Dec 3rd 1857.

Edmund Burke.

introducing Rev
E Sorduck Smith
& recommending
him as Clerk
of one of the
Committees.

W0

Chicago Dec^r 3^d 1857Hon
E. A. Douglas
Sir

about the first of August last I called on you, with a letter from Capt H. A. Mitchel, to see you in regard to getting me an appointment as Mail Agent on the cars and was to call again in two or three weeks. I have been out of town since and unable to see you before you left for City of Washington. If you will please look out for me for such a berth, or any good berth in Washington I will endeavor to reciprocate the favor. I am out of a job at present and it is impossible to find ^{work} one here these dull times. I have ^{worked} in this city two years for A. B. Spencer & Co & one year for A. Thompson & can give the best of reference. am formerly from Jefferson County N. Y. and a sound Democrat.

Very Respy

John V. Connell

Please address
P.O. Box 823

Chicago Dec 9th
1854.
John Connell
Wants and Fred.

100

1777

Philadelphia
Dec 3rd 1837.
Genl. H. Fisher
No 713 Market st.
Inclring 22 cyp
upon Nicaragua

100

Philad^a December 3rd 1837

Dear Sir,

This enclosed receipt from the North
American, is respectfully submitted to Senator
Houless, for his perusal.

Very Truly and Respectfully

Sam^l H. Fisher
No 703 Market street

Wm S. A. Houless

just a small sketch

Sketch of a small building with
a porch and a chimney
on the right side of the porch
is a small building with a porch
and a chimney on the right side of the porch

Sketch of a small building with
a porch and a chimney
on the right side of the porch
is a small building with a porch
and a chimney on the right side of the porch

Sketch of a small building with
a porch and a chimney
on the right side of the porch
is a small building with a porch
and a chimney on the right side of the porch

SIR:

The undersigned begs leave most respectfully to submit to your consideration, the following Testimonials in his behalf.

Faithfully Yours,

July 1, 1857.

WM. GRANDIN.

Having known W. GRANDIN, Esq., for many years, I most cheerfully testify to his ability and intelligence. He has been, and still is, an effective political writer and speaker, to whom our party is largely indebted.

R. MCCLELLAN.

I cheerfully concur in the above.

ALBERT SMITH.

The undersigned would cordially commend Col. WM. GRANDIN as a gentleman of education and ability. He is well known as one of the most industrious and effective writers and speakers of the Democratic party:

J. GLANCY JONES, Pa.

HOWELL COBB, Ga.

JOHN WILLIAMS, N. Y.

JNO. H. LEMPEIN, Ga.

THOMAS F. BOWIE, Md.

MILES TAYLOR, La.

JAS. A. STEWART, Md.

L. O'B. BRANCH, N. C.

ELI S. SHORTER, Ala.

JOSEPH LANE, Oregon.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Ill.

GEO. W. PECK, Mich.

J. F. DOWDELL, Ala.

P. H. BELL, Texas.

H. A. EDMUNDSON, Va.

LEWIS CASS, Mich.

S. W. HARRIS, Ala.

WM. SMITH, Va.

A. IVerson, Ga.

JOHN WHEELER, N. Y.

H. M. RICH, Minn.

R. M. T. HUNTER, Va.

JOHN KELLY, N. Y.

J. H. JEWETT, Ky.

D. L. YULEE, Fla.

WM. BARKSDALE, Miss.

CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER, Va.

C. T. JAMES, R. I.

J. A. QUITMAN, Miss.

A. GALLATIN TALKBOT, Ky.

J. P. BENJAMIN, La.

WM. AIKEN, S. C.

THOMAS GREENE DAVIDSON, La.

JOHN H. SAVAGE, Tenn.

JOHN S. PHELPS, Mo.

S. A. SMITH, Tenn.

HIRAM WARNER, Ga.

My friend, Mr. WILLIAM GRANDIN, a graduate of the U. States Military Academy, and late a Lieutenant in the Army, served with me in Florida for more than two years, the greater portion of the time under my immediate observation. He was present at the battle of Okeechobee, the 25th of December, 1837, where he acted in the most gallant manner, evincing on that, as well as on other occasions, great coolness and judgment, so much so, that when I was placed in command of the Army operating in that territory, in the spring of 1838, *I selected him as a member of my Staff*, in which capacity he served until May, 1840, when I relinquished said command in consequence of ill health, and as a matter of course, the military relations between myself and Mr. G. were dissolved. *I advised him to resign*, and turn his attention to civil pursuits, particularly to the profession of the law, which he did, and settled in his native state, New York. Since when, though separated from him, I have continued to feel the deepest interest in all that concerns his welfare and success, in whatever business he may embark.

Z. TAYLOR, Bt. Br. General, U. S. Army.

PORT JESUP, LOUISIANA, October 11th, 1844.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. }
Washington, November, 1844. }

I have been gratified with the perusal of the within letter from GEN'L TAYLOR, and doubt not the justice of the commendation he bestows on Mr. GRANDIN, late an officer of the Army. This officer also served under my immediate observation in the Cherokee Nation in 1838. I was very favorably impressed with his zeal, intelligence, activity, and gentle bearing.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

COL. WM. GRANDIN.—The within letter may possibly be of some service to you, and therefore I send it, and with it offer you my best wishes.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

WASHINGTON, 3rd March, 1853.

Following is the letter alluded to by Gov. CRITTENDEN :

SENATE CHAMBER, 17th August, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR :—This will introduce to you Col. WM. GRANDIN, who served with GEN. TAYLOR, as one of his Staff, in Florida. After which service he left the Army, studied law, and has been employed both by Mr. WALKER and Mr. MEREDITH as Special Agent of the Treasury—as provided for by law for the establishment of the Independent Treasury. I can say of him, *that he is a true man, and is possessed of high attainments and sterling integrity.* He will, if you choose, give you satisfactory proof of the estimate in which he was held by GEN. TAYLOR, and how he has discharged the trusts which have been confided to him by late Secretaries of the Treasury. As ever, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3rd, 1849.

DEAR SIR :—In the closing hours of my official career, among my last acts, I desire to express the deep interest in your welfare and happiness which I feel most sincerely. The ability and fidelity with which you have discharged many important duties which I have at different times chosen to entrust to you, in consequence of the firm conviction with which I knew they would be discharged by you, deserve the highest commendation, and merit the continuance of my confidence and esteem. With the sincere hope that your course may continue onward and upward, and that the abilities you possess may ever be exercised in your usefulness and advancement, I remain your friend,

R. J. WALKER.

WM. GRANDIN, Esq.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., 17th April, 1845.

DEAR SIR :—I am informed by W. GRANDIN, Esq., of New York City, that he is about to revisit Washington, and desires a letter of introduction from myself. It gives me pleasure to state, that I have formed a very favorable opinion of his talents, intelligence, and principles.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY.

JAMES K. POLK, *President of the U. States.*

News Office.

New-York, Dec 3^d.

Dear Judge.

I asked your aid
and influence with Mr
Allen to appoint me Reading
Clerk to the House. If you will
oblige me by seeing Mr Kelly
of the House in this behalf,
I will devote my energies
and abilities to your service
through the press and otherwise.

Yours friend,

W. Grandin.

W

Mr Grandin has
been appointed
Reading Clerk
of the House.
1857.
Wm Lloyd Garrison
Dec 3^d 1857

Lacon Marshall Co. Ill. Dec 3^d 1857

Abu S. A. Douglas
Washington
D. C.

Dear Sir

When I last saw you in Peoria at Mr Swatts during the State Fair I designed as you probably remember to have again seen you before you left the City of Chicago — but was unavoidably prevented from doing so.

We have but little of political interest stirring here now — we have again elevated the political position of our Country the particulars of which you doubtless learned from Mr. Cook as he tells me that he called on you before you left Chicago — Ramsey boasts some too, of visiting you — and evidently attempts to convey the impression that you would like him to return to the party. — He will doubtless come in — but will not be begged nor caught. — He is in bad repute

But for the simple reason that from his
unreasonable leap, none can have confidence
in him. There is but one way for him
to reclaim himself and that is by at once
fully renouncing the Party (Republican) and
again uniting with the one to which he
rightfully belongs - and this I think
he will do - The P. O. matter at Kansas
is all quiet, and I hope it will remain
so, for any further action in regard to
it would injure our prospects in
this country and we are in great need
of all the beneficial influences.

In this regard and I suppose all over
the country our object seems to be "para-
mount to all others" and that is in regard
to the finale of the Kansas question.
"Shall the Constitution of Kansas be submitted
to the People and be by them ratified or
rejected." If so, then no matter how goes the
"Voice of the People" upon it, all is calm and
safe - If not, then there is fear for the
result, and perhaps danger - I will
not trouble you with any lengthy ideas for
you need no suggestions as to what are
the desires of the masses.

I am of the belief that by being cautious
we can carry this Rep. District next
fall - every Democrat has it uppermost
in feeling - I have been solicited by
my friends - to inquire of you when
the appointments would be made to fill
the offices of Chief and Associate Justices
in the Territories of Oregon & Nebraska
and if practicable select one of those
positions - If you can with no injus-
tice infringement upon your time and labors
I would like you to give me some infor-
mation in regard to the matter - I have
desired to remove to one of those
New Countries so that I may take
hold of the institutions at the start
and such a position would aid
me of course -

Any aid which can be rendered you
myself will of course be cheerfully
done as opportunity occurs &c. &c.

Yours truly
A. M. Libbons

Lacon Washoe Co
Dec 3 1889.

A M Citterus

Wants the report
of Chief or Associate
Justice in
Oregon or Minnesota

About \$1000.00.

W