

North Woodstock Connecticut Dec 13/57
 Hon Stephen A Douglas

My Dear Sir

I have read your
 Speech in U S Senate with great interest
 and the sentiments you present cannot
 but command themselves to every thinking reflecting
 mind and should be adopted by every citizen
 in the Country It was this very election that
 enabled Connecticut to give 35 thousand votes
 for Beecherism & it is the very election I advocated
 during the Decree Contest of the late Campaign
 both in public & in private on the stump &
 every where in fact these very principles
 were sustained by Gov Fowey and all the
 leading politicians of our State and we could
 not have sustained ourselves a moment on
 any other ground Should the Seecombs Convention
 position be sustained we are tormented & repro-
 achted by every Black Republican that goes
 the street - If ^{on the other hand} your position is sustained it
 will give us a perfect and complete triumph
 and will surely enable the democrats not only
 Conn of Connecticut but every other northern State
 except Mass & Vermont and give them the control
 of the State governments - but otherwise we shall
 all be crushed like a rotten vessel I hope

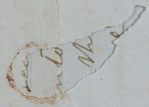
hope however this may be so disposed of that
the sense of the democratic party may be
maintained and it seems to me this can
only be done by sustaining the position you
have taken and it would seem in view
of all the demonstrations made in Kansas
our Southern brethren for the peace and
forming of coentity the sense of the Democratic
party would yield at once all further opposi-
tion and let the people of Kansas fix
things in their own way—according to the
true election of popular sovereignty—and
let the Coentity have its way. but it seems they
will not that it ~~may~~ happen unto them
according to the old proverb When the gods
would destroy the first snakes move—
Please let me hear from you.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Yours obt. S. T.
Pulley & Child
at Woodstock Conn

P. C. Child
North Woodstock

Dec. 13/57 Conn.

"I need no to the paper
or the savings will
sustain you"



Sent



FREE

Rev Stephen A. Douglas
Member of U S Senate
Washington City
D C

subject the
and 8.18.57
and 18.57

Petersburg, Virginia
Decr 13th 1857

Senator Douglas

Sir

As an American citizen, a Southern slaveholder, born and bred such, I may leave thought a stranger to you, to give my thanks, 'tis all I have to give, for your prompt and decided opposition to the Reconciliation constitution. It is a piece of politicallegerdemain that would disgrace a much less enlightened age than we live in. It tells a deliberate lie on its face and was evidently intended to be deception. The fact that two copies of that constitution have been prepared, one with and the other without the slavery clause, but shows the more plainly, that the deception that the constitution was submitted, was intended to be puffed in the popular mind and to give the appearance of a fair and honest

hide submission which in fact
is so denied that ~~no~~ vote can be
given against the constitution.

It is said to be an excellent ~~not~~
constitution - as you just bring that
suggestion under indignant obliquation,
that is not the question in issue -
but suppose that were the question -
Then, even then, there is one clause
in that constitution which would
condemn it in the estimation of
every southern Senator. It proposes to
give slaves in trials for higher grades
of crime than petit larceny, a trial
by jury - and what a perversion of
jury trial that would be - not
a trial by his peers - but by superi-
ors in caste! Would Senator Hunter
vote for a constitution in Virginia,
giving to his slave and mine, a
jury trial by Whites? - Now, if it were
not a slavery constitution, and offered
jury trial to free negroes, it would
be well enough - But think of it!

a slave to have a jury trial by
a white juror!!!

The old republican principle that
power not granted, is withheld, cannot
be fairly gotten rid of in its applica-
tion to this constitution, on the question
of the rightful propriety of its submission
to the people, in its entirety. As I under-
stand the facts, the act of the legisla-
tive legislature calling the constitu-
tional convention, is silent on this
topic. Then the power to that convention
to make a constitution without sub-
mitting it to the people, is not delegated -
How Virginia has clung to the prin-
ciple that all undelegated power is
reserved to the people, you well know.
The idea of Senator Harris, thrown out
the other day as if of cathedra, is
utterly worthless. The primary legislature
acts under a constitution ratified by the
people who, by their constitution, have
clothed that legislature with the power to
make laws without referring them back
to be ratified by the people. The

power is expressly parted with - not
20, in the other case - In appointing
a commission to make a constitution,
all power is retained in the original
fountain, The people, which they have not
given away in the preliminary legislation.

I will only add that I was
against the Kansas bill; but, as it
is the law, I wish to see it fairly
executed; and would resist to the
death, any attempt to have it
perverted from its original design.

I am very respectfully

R. R. Collier

P.S. I think the true doctrine of the whole
matter is, that Congress is clothed by the federal
constitution with the oversight of the territories,
and cannot lay it aside - but that in taking
the oversight, it should be done, not by
constraint, but willingly. Congress has a duty,
the people have rights. Congress "shall guarantee"
a republic of the territory, and Congress is instructed
to interfere on the subject of negro slavery by the con-
stitution and its exposition by the Supreme Court - all
other subjects are with the people - and with or without
the Kansas act, Congress, having the oversight must see
to it that the people enjoy their rights fairly and fully. R.R.C.

Subj. not only to no such restriction -

Leveque Dec. 13th 1857
 Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I write you
 for the purpose of asking your
 influence in my behalf as Mr
 Davis will make application to
 the Department for me, in order
 to obtain the publication in my
 paper, Leveque Journal, of the
 letters of Mail Contracts. You
 will confer a great favor by
 expediting with in this particular.

It would afford me the
 utmost pleasure, if you would
 write me your views upon the
 Kansas question. I desire to
 do what is right and at the
 same time take such a position

as will inure to the benefit
of my party and my friends. So
far as I have been able to
harmonize your views they correspond
with mine. You have doubtless
seen the proceedings of our
county convention, in which a
resolution will found in your
favor for the next Presidency.

Give my best regards and say that
this is the feeling throughout
Indiana. Expediency will not
deter her delegates from doing
their duty in 1860.

Your Friend
G. F. Cookerley

G. F. Cookerley.

Am. Anti.

Ind.

of Am. A. Journal

Concerning Pub. printing

Dec. 18th

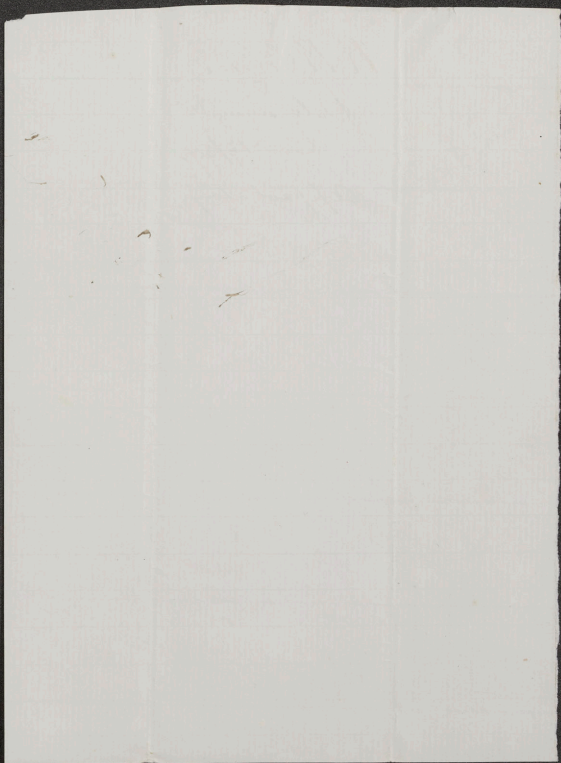
1859

R R Collier

Petersburg, Va
Decr 13/57.

Approbatory,





Washington City

Decr 13th 1857

S. S. Cox

enclosing letters

Sent

Press Office, Dec. 13/57

My dear Judge:

I got in at one yesterday and write this at 12 to-day (Sunday.) The feeling in this community in support of your position is absolutely astonishing. I have not met a single Democrat who does not entirely support you. Our paper goes up every day and every mail brings me the strongest expressions of sympathy and support from our leading men throughout the state. You will see in the Press of yesterday an extract from the paper published at Somerset, the residence of Mr Attorney General Black, in which strong ground is taken against the Comp-
-ton Constitution. The demand for your speech was so great that we are compelled to put another edition to press. It has done more to settle and crystallize the minds of our people than all things put together. I regard it as the triumph of your life. The opinion that Bigler made an ass of himself is universal. Charles Brown who served in Congress with you, told me yesterday that he was amazed at Bigler putting himself in your power, that he regarded you as the ablest debater in America. He mourns over Bigler's fate. You must keep this feeling up. Be on the

alert for him when he speaks on Tuesday and expose
and ridicule ^{his} for meek as he is his presumption and
vanity deserve to be shown up. He was opposed to
the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and
when he was nominated refused to allow the Convention
to endorse it. I think in his Pittsburg speech of '36
he took ground for submitting the Constitution
of Kansas to the people. All eyes are turned
upon you, and if you have lost some friends in
the South you have gained thousands in the North.

With my kindest and best regards to Mrs
Douglas I remain, very truly,

Yours devoted friend,

Wm. L. G. F. F.

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

J. W. Fomey
Phila

Dec. 13/54

Says the people
are "all right!"

✓

San Souler - See Vol 21 - part
 2d. Cong Globe 49-50,
 page 1548, for the protest
 of Southern Senators against
 the California bill. It is
great. It is all your
 power, from my set
 back. See it ~~at~~ it at
 once, if you have not already
 got hold of it. I hope
 you have seen Over.

I write you again by this
 day's mail.

Yours truly
 J. W. Brown

Wm. S. Souler

Recd.
 Dec. 13, 1857

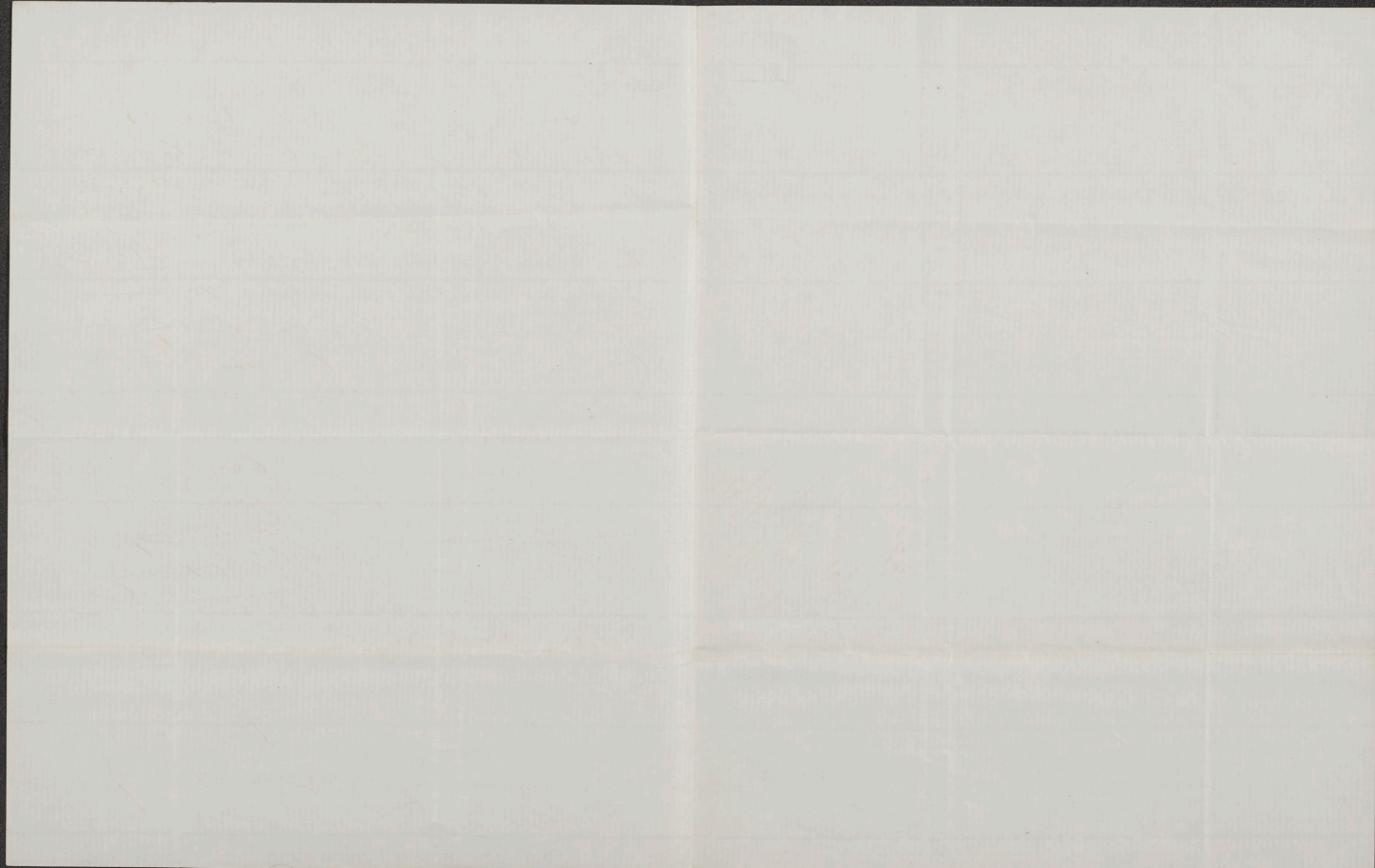
W. H. H. H.

Phil.

Dec 13/57

Political

✓



Hon. H. A. Douglass, Washington.
 Dubuque, Dec. 13. 1857

Dear Sir! I hope you may excuse me, if I take the liberty, to ask you for a great favor.

We wish to have some of the democratic leading English papers. But we are not rich enough to pay for. Would you be so kind, to open us a way, to have some such english exchange papers? We should infinitely gratefull to you. The, Dubuque "National Demokrat" is now in good hands and shall, I hope so, be influential in a short time. Again, excuse our liberty,

Respectfully

Your obedient servant

Victor Wilhelm Frelisch

Editor of the Dubuque National
 Demokrat.

(formerly editor of the, Chicago
 "National Demokrat."

Nicolaus Wilhelm Frolich

of Dubuque & Des Moines.

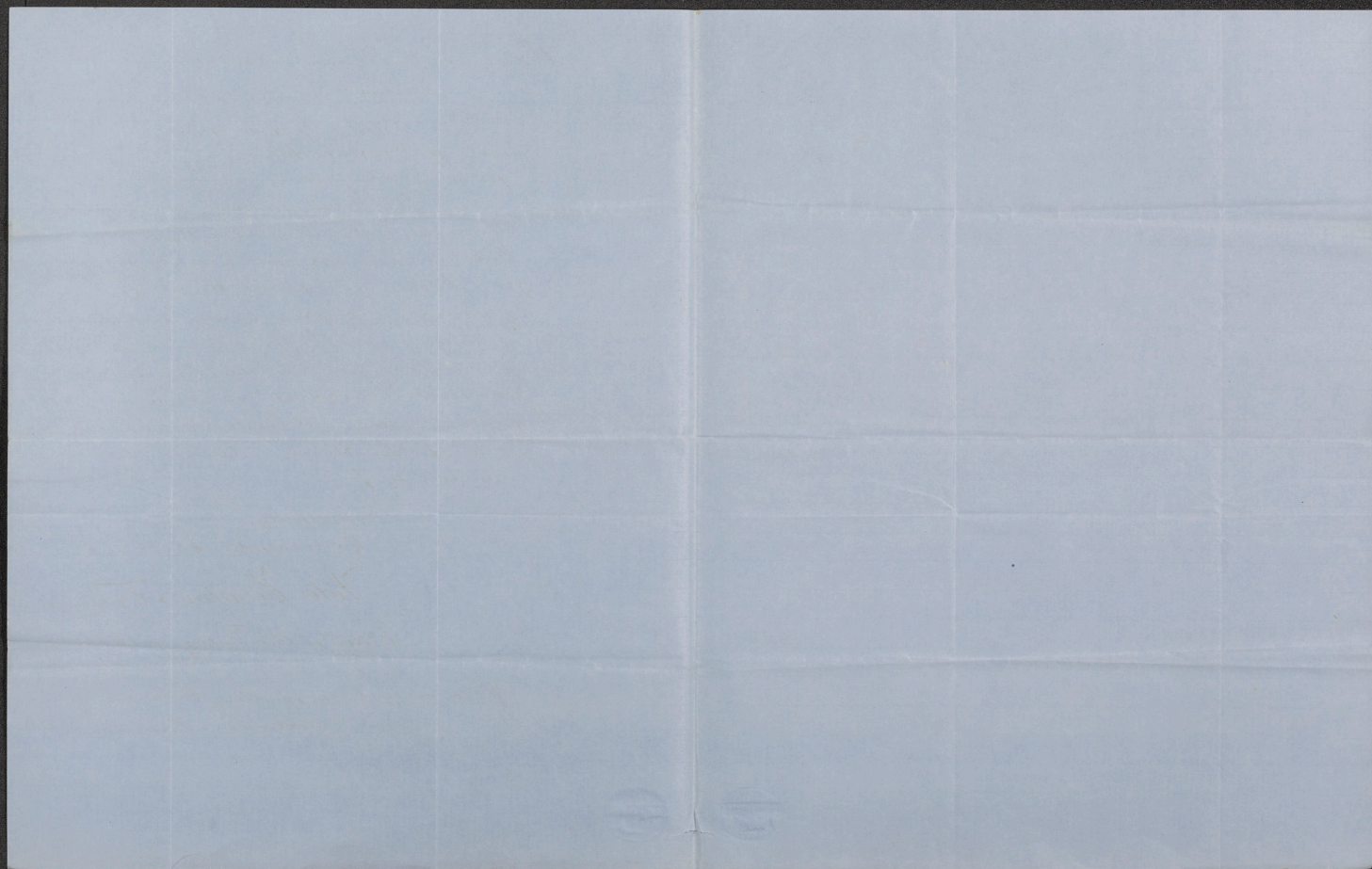
Dubuque, Iowa

Wants English Exchange.

Dec. 13th

1867

W



332. Pa Avenue

Dec 13. 1857.

// Can it be that the Administration
has been induced to abandon the great
cardinal, fundamental principle
of the Democracy, - to fail in the re-
demption of its political and per-
sonal pledges solely from the vaulting
ambition of a Cabinet officer to be Presi-
dent? It can't be else. //

W. G. Randin
322 Penn Avenue
Washington
Dec 13/59

Political

✓ + encl ✓

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 11.

We are not disposed to underrate the present complications of the Kansas question and feel inclined, in company with our readers, to take an observation and see whether the good Democratic ship is really, as the Republican leaders so joyfully assert, rushing upon the breakers, and upon certain destruction.

During all the discussion over the Kansas controversy, from the first introduction of the Kansas bill by Mr. Douglas, to the final triumph of the principle involved in it by the election of President Buchanan, the Democratic Party insisted that the subject of Slavery should be submitted for adjustment to the people of the Territory, and that they should determine the character of their domestic institutions. In the recent action in Kansas, this Democratic principle has been carried out so far as the Slavery question is concerned. Both President Buchanan and Senator Douglas, and, in fact, all who have occasion to speak on the subject, agree on this point. All the male inhabitants of Kansas, over twenty-one years of age, have now an opportunity to say by their ballots whether they will or will not make Slavery one of their domestic institutions. Thus far, then, there is no serious difficulty, and if this were the whole action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, there would be no room for controversy concerning its doings.

The President in his Message expresses his disappointment that the Convention did not submit the whole Constitution for popular ratification, and hopes that the example to that effect set in the Minnesota case may hereafter be followed. Senator Douglas, and we think we may add the great mass of the Democratic Party, concur with the President in this feeling of regret over the action of the Convention on this point, and in the President's desire that the sound Democratic principle of general submission may be adopted as our future rule of action. On this point, therefore, there is no dissension between Democrats.

Whether, under all the circumstances, and notwithstanding the exceptionable action of the Convention in withholding a submission of the whole Constitution, Kansas should be admitted, is a question which will address itself to the sound discretion of Congress—which we trust will be exercised under the promptings of patriotic motives, and with a full appreciation of the consequences which it will involve. The President's Message makes no recommendation on this point. We are not surprised at this important omission in that able, conservative and well-considered document. It is difficult at this moment to determine what should be the action of Congress in this matter. Very important events are to transpire in Kansas within the next thirty days, and before the question of admission will be passed upon by Congress. They may be such as should be taken seriously into consideration in determining that question, and the President acted wisely in withholding any official expression of opinion until the whole case, as it will present itself to Congress, shall be disclosed and made up. On the 21st inst., the people of the Territory are to vote on the Slavery clause of the Constitution. On the 4th of January there is to be a general election, to choose officers preparatory to the organization of the State Government, at which a Governor, and other State officers, a Legislature and member of Congress, are to be elected. Both of these elections will transpire before Congress will come to any vote on the question of admission. We are aware that it may be urged that the admission involves a principle which should control and decide it, but we think it can hardly be denied that it is also a question of practical wisdom, the decision of which, as a matter of fact, and to a certain extent very properly, will be influenced by the indications of public opinion afforded by those elections.

Other events may occur in the Territory, and other evidences of popular feeling be furnished, which will deserve the consideration of Congress in deciding upon the question of admission. The telegraph just now brings us intelligence of one movement, the bearing of which may, or may not prove important. At least, it illustrates our position that it was wise for the President, that it is wise for all others in imitation of his example, to wait till the time of action arrives before making up a judgment. We allude to the report that Acting Governor Seawson called an extra session of the newly-elected Legislature, to convene on the 7th inst. That body, being hostile to the action of the Constitutional Convention, it is reported, will proceed (if it has not already) to repeal the law under which the Constitutional Convention was held—in the belief that thereby the whole action of the Convention will become nugatory. Should this be done, an interesting question will arise—whether after the people have acted under a Convention law in electing delegates and the Convention has performed its labors, the legislative power can step in, pending the question of a ratification of the Constitution, and arrest all further proceedings by a repeal of the law? This point may be one which will enter into the formation of the Congressional judgment on the subject of admission.

It is quite too soon for the Republican press to assume that the Democrats in Congress are to be seriously divided, or that their views are to come in collision with those of the President, on this question. It is entirely possible that, when the time for action arrives, the subject may be disposed of with much unanimity of opinion. So far as opinions may be influenced by the bearing of Slavery, or of party politics, upon the question of admission, there is ample room for change of sentiment before the time for Congressional action will arrive. To illustrate what is possible, let us suppose that the Slavery clause will be voted down on the 21st inst.; and that the Free-State party will carry the election on the 4th of January. Then the question presented to Congress, will be the admission of Kansas as a Free State, with one Republican Representative in the House, and two Republican Senators in the Senate, and with the Republicans in possession of the State Government. Will it surprise any one who bears in mind the infirmity of human nature, to find under such a state of things, the ferocity of Pro-Slavery men for admission sensibly abating, and the zeal of Abolitionists and Republicans against admission, suddenly cooling. The next thirty days may materially change the aspect of this question and possibly reverse the positions of the present contestants in relation to it.

The practical moral, which is obvious from the views which we have presented, is that there is no occasion for haste—especially on the part of Democrats—in rushing into controversy on this question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and that, on the contrary, there is much wisdom in reserving our opinions on that subject until the precise case to be decided is disclosed. So far as we are concerned, we are quite willing to endure the taunts of political friends and foes who seek to precipitate themselves and us into premature, and perhaps unnecessary controversy, until the full facts upon which Congress is to act are before the public. Until that time arrive, we are not such amateur combatants as to care to indulge in the amusement of exchanging blows with friend or foe.

author is not capable of judging and appreciating matters in Italy by himself, it would be far better for his own instruction to read the cotemporary history of Italy, (instead of consulting his "old Parisian acquaintance, the Colonel of the 21st," upon the occupation of Rome by the French, and about Roman affairs, acquiring from the same source the knowledge that "one Frenchman is equal to four hundred and forty-four Romans!")

By the siege of Rome in 1848 he will learn that a handful of Roman volunteers, without military instruction, and with inadequate means, kept in check for more than a month, and were often victorious over the best French troops, 40,000 strong, backed by three other armies—Spaniards, Austrians and Neapolitans; and I must add, that the sympathy of the United States Legation was not in favor of the Republican Government then existing in Rome, but with its present tyrannical ruler. He can learn what the Italians were at the same epoch during the siege of Venice. Everybody knows what has been their conduct in the Crimean War, and of the remonstrances of the Prussian diplomat, in the late Congress of Paris, and I will further assert that there is more wisdom in the apparent apathy of the Roman people under existing circumstances than there will ever be in the light and undiscerning brains of half the scribblers upon Italy.

ITALIAN.

Launching Large Ships.

YORKVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1857.

The Editor of the New-York Times:

It has struck me forcibly, in view of the recent difficulties attending the launching of the immoth steamship *Great Eastern*, that a much simpler method of floating large ships, is both desirable and practicable.

It appears to me that there is nothing to prevent a large ship—no matter how large—from being floated in an artificial basin or dock, located in close proximity to the river, into which the water might be permitted to enter and float her when wanted.

Admitting that those whose professions have led them to study these matters exclusively, are the most competent to judge of the feasibility of the above plan, and to carry out its details, I merely throw out the suggestion; for as the purest pearl may be discovered in the foulest oyster, so may an original and practical idea be hit upon by a meaner faculty.

Respectfully yours,

DIX.

Accidents from Explosive Fluids.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1857.

The Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: It appears to me that if the following fact were more generally known, the list of carnage accidents, now so fearful, would be materially diminished.

The fact is simply this: It is not necessary in order that an explosion should occur, when filling a kerosene lamp, that the person should be so awkward as to bring the fluid in actual contact with the flame. If the lamp has been burning for some time, so as to become heated, or if the can containing the fluid has been standing in a warm place, the whole atmosphere for some inches around becomes inflammable as soon as an attempt is made to fill the lamp. This is owing to the readiness with which the fluid vaporizes when the temperature is even slightly elevated.

In view of this fact, it is perfect folly to talk of being "careful" in this operation. The truth is, no kerosene or fluid lamp should ever be filled except by night. I would that every man, woman and child in America might witness the appalling spectacles which I have seen, and such frequent warnings would be unnecessary. Respectfully,

A. H. SMITH.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THEATRICAL MARRIAGES.—Some interesting marriages are talked of in European theatrical circles. Mlle. BORGHESE, the beautiful singer of the Opéra Lyrique, leaves to marry a trading captain of Bordeaux, who takes her out, as it were, as part of his venture. Wherever his vessel *La Javotte* touches, his wife will give a concert. After the concert given, the merchandise disposed of, he sails the *Jolie Javotte* for other climes. This is something new under the sun at last. Mlle. SOPHIE DULCEN is about to marry M. RADIXVIL, the richest landowner in Poland. The good news to give courage to our girls, to continue their practice, as well as to their lovers who hear it. They say likewise that M. MARD and LAUTERS have also determined on marriage, which decision gives cause of rejoicing to the public in general, as they will both remain in service.

CAPTURE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the great African explorer, left London Southampton on the 26th of November. On the 15th he embarked on board the Peninsular mail ship *Tagus* for Lisbon. The object of his visit to that city is understood to be for the purpose of consulting with the Portuguese Government, through whose territories on the eastern coast of Africa the great traveler purposes passing to reach the heart of the great African continent to pursue his magnificent discoveries there, and to open Central Africa to Europe through the great river Zambezi, which passes through the Portuguese possessions, and empties itself in the Mozambique Channel.

THE POPE AND THE INDIA MUTINIES.—The *London Freeman* announces that the Most Rev. CARDINAL CULLEN has received 1,000 francs from his Holiness the Pope, and 600 from the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda.

A caucus of the Democratic Senators was held to-day, on the Printer and Committees. It was suspected that an effort would be made there to read DOUGLAS out of the party, by appointing some other gentleman Chairman of the Committee on Territories. A Senator opposed to him, however, denies any such effort, and says that DOUGLAS was treated with profound respect. The Committee on Territories, however, was agreed to be so constituted as to leave him in the minority.

It is evident that the fight is to be a fierce one, and that the President is determined to oppose DOUGLAS position to the bitter end. DOUGLAS will beat them, however, at last.

X It is stated in confidential circles that the Democratic delegation from Indiana have had a long interview with the President, in the course of which they said that in full consultation they could not support the Lecompton Constitution, after the expose of Senator DOUGLAS. There can be no doubt that such a consultation was held.

The Government telegraphed in every direction to-day to find Governor WALKER, but without avail.

MARTIN, the Secret Agent of the Administration, has returned to Kansas with Gen. DANIEL.

The course of Mr. DOUGLAS continues to be the subject of much excited discussion. That he is to be read out of the Democratic Party without the benefit of clergy, seems to be the determination of every supporter of the Administration.

The hostility with which he is pursued you would scarcely credit. He has clearly committed the unpardonable sin in the estimation of the South; but by the time a month has rolled around these who pursue him will find the Democratic Party ridiculously small if all who think and act with him are expelled from it.

Mr. DOUGLAS is not so easily slaughtered. He possesses the recuperative power of a dozen ordinary politicians, or he would have been in his political grave long since. He now occupies in the Democratic Party something of the position which Governor FRANKLIN had in the ruling party at a time when he was urged to abandon it because it seemed likely to be used for the extension of the Slave Power.

Mr. S. declined, insisting upon his duty to remain in the party and exert his influence for its reformation. Mr. DOUGLAS will assume the same attitude in the Democratic Party; and whether he succeeds or not as well as did the Senator from New-York, he will, at least, command respect for the energetic boldness of his effort.

The Secretary of the Treasury hopes to be able to perfect his detailed and specific plan for the issue of Treasury notes within a few days. Mr. Coss has, he chooses to avail of it, an opportunity greatly to aid the domestic exchanges of the country, by obtaining from Congress authority to receive deposits of specie at the different Sub-Treasuries, and issue Mint certificates in sums not less than an hundred dollars each. This would enable the surplus of specie in New-York to be used at once for the benefit of the interior.

Such authority was provided in the original Sub-Treasury bill, but stricken out in the Senate. The want of it has been severely felt in the late pressure, when the Government was frequently importuned to allow deposits of this character, but lacked the power to receive them.

The Standing Committees of the House of Representatives are expected to be announced on Monday next. Weighty influences are at work to defeat, if possible, the arrangement which I announced last week giving the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means to Mr. PAYNE, and that on Foreign Relations to Mr. JONES, of Pennsylvania.

That the arrangement was made, cannot be denied; but its precise form probably differs a little from what is generally supposed. It is not certain that Mr. OSCAR in *terminis* agreed to appoint the two gentlemen named; but he agreed to let the President name the Chairmen of the two Committees in question, leaving Mr. BUCHANAN to inform Mr. PAYNE that he should be Chairman of the one, and Mr. JONES the Chairman of the other.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, aspires to the Chairmanship of Foreign Relations, and every effort will be made to secure him the place.

Another reason why the President desires that Mr. JONES should receive this position, may be found in the fact that he looks upon him as his prospective Minister to England, to succeed Mr. DALLAS.

The feeling in favor of calling out volunteers from the Pacific coast, to aid in suppressing the Mormon rebellion, is very decided here. Should volunteer regiments be authorized, it is not improbable that General LANE, of Oregon, will be offered the command of them.

ARTHUR SMITH, of San Francisco, son of "Eutaw Billy" SMITH, of Virginia, will probably be appointed Naval Officer at the former place, vice ASH, the present incumbent.

and there are few persons whose service is of more value than ours on such a matter) he will stand his hand and insist on the game being played out according to the rules he imposed when he invented it—little as he meant they should ever have such an application. Would it not be an edifying sight to behold the Fremont men of '56 converted into rampant Douglas men in '60? And yet it is by no means impossible that he may be at the head of the next Northern party—which will be constructed out of the wreck of the present Democratic Party. If Mr. BOWEN has only sense enough to be honest, we are confident of his making a good run.

Anti-Slavery View of Mr. Douglas' Position.

From the National Era.

The position of Mr. DOUGLAS is a subject of various speculation. The Republicans may be assured of one fact—he will not act with them, or separate himself from his party; but in his party, his ambition is always to be a leader. If he do not sustain the course of Mr. BUCHANAN in relation to the Lecompton Constitution, he will endeavor to manage his opposition as, while saving his interests with the Northern Democracy, he shall lose nothing with the Southern. His relations to the former constrain him to oppose the action of the Calhoun Convention, but there are many questions of equal, if not greater interest to the Southern men, on which his coöperation with them may be all-important.

It may be desirable to organize as a State New Mexico, which has elected a delegate on the slavery issue, and which is believed by the Slave power to be controlled by its supporters. It is desirable to organize two or three more territories in the slaveholding section, as the germ of future States, Arizona and the Indian Territory among them. Now, suppose Mr. DOUGLAS should embrace all these subjects in his programme, would the South take deadly offence at an act enabling the people of Kansas to form a State Constitution?

Power of the People of a State over their Constitution.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

The "freedom-shriekers" are again trying to create a breeze about Kansas. They evidently want the question settled, as it is now their principal stock in trade. The demagogues in Kansas who pretend so much love for a free Constitution threaten to not vote upon the Constitution when it is submitted to them. Could anything be done in a more forcible light their transgression and endless hypocrisy? If they don't like the Constitution, why, in the name of Africa and Lemons, they vote it down? A paper before us is itself up to a great pitch of excitement because a section of the proposed instrument says no alteration shall take place in it until 1864. This is the veriest moonshine. There is no power in Venice or the United States to prevent the people of a State from altering their Constitution as they shall see proper, either in the mode pointed out by the existing organic law, or in opposition to that mode. Admit, if the reader pleases, that the latter course is revolutionary. There is no law in this country that can call a State to account for such conduct. The people of Louisiana to-day living under a Constitution formed in a manner directly contrary to the mandatory language of the former Constitution. That instrument declared that amendments should be proposed by the Legislature, and submitted to the people at the next regular election; and, if then ratified, they should be declared parts of the fundamental law of the State. The people, however dissatisfied with this in consequence of the length of time which would necessarily elapse before the Constitution could be altered according to the prescribed mode. They therefore chose to resort to a Constitutional Convention which met in this city; and, in total disregard of the then existing organic law, framed a new one, which was unanimously ratified by an overwhelming majority, and is now the Constitution of the State.

Public Printing—The Charge of Corruption.

From the Richmond South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec 8.

I send you a special dispatch to-day communicating the fact of the happy solution of the long imbroglio, by an arrangement between Messrs. BANKS and STREADMAN as equal copartners in the management of the business, which will be conducted under the firm name of the copartnership. The arrangement had been submitted in the most frank and honorable manner to mutual friends of the candidates, and has been consummated to the satisfaction of the friends of each in the Democratic Party. A very creditable feature in the arrangement is the prospective establishment of copartners of a newspaper, of an improved kind, at the Capital, that will reflect the Democratic sentiment of the country. This is an evident improvement on the old beneficiary system, under which the public printing seems to have been treated as a mere private emolument, without any obligations to the party at large. The establishment of a press of a high Democratic character, as Messrs. BANKS and STREADMAN propose, that will not be a mere Executive organ, but will reflect the sentiment of the party at large, the printing patronage, in fact, being theirs, and of the Executive branch of the Government. It denotes decidedly a change for the better, and as it does a due acknowledgment to the public and conveying a public benefit not likely

Marion, Dec^r 13/87

Mr. S. A. Douglas

Sir Believing that man is governed to a certain extent by the influence that surrounds him and knowing the position you occupy in relation to our Kansas difficulties, and I being a Democrat myself I feel at liberty to give you my views on the subject, when you first introduced the Kansas Bill, I thought it was bad policy for our party, but still thought it to be right according to the constitution for it is an undeniable fact the policy of the fathers was to restrict Slavery to its least possible limits, still the policy of the fathers, could not impair the rights of the South now or then guaranteed in the constitution, the exact constitutional rights of Both north & South are acknowledged in the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, the principles of the Kansas Bill can hold the Democratic party together and preserve the union, if the Democratic party is split at the north, where is the union, the issue must come, North & South, it looks to me as if the union can only be preserved by strictly adhering to the

principals of the Kansas Bill, Sir the Northern
Democrats almost to a man is looking to you
to see that those principles are not violated
be fearless. The entire Democratic Party at
the north is with you in sentiment in
the position you have taken on the Secession
constitution & the conservative sentiment
of the South is with you, you hold the
Ballance of Power & the administration &
the fire eaters must yield, if a sectional
issue has got to come up the game of god
let it come from the South, I hope it may
be averted, I am nothing but a humble
farmer & one of your constituents and if
it would be convenient I should like
to hear from you, but I know you have
more important business than answering
such letters as this & if it is not answered
I shall not be disappointed

Yours Respectfully Wm. Leg Green

Harley Green
Memoranda
Dec. 13 1857

appears you covered
in at concise philosophical
disquisition

Leah

no

Canandaigua 13th Decr 1837

My Dear Sir

I have this moment, finished the reading of your speech, on the President's Message - I read it aloud to my Wife -

I cannot refrain from saying, that, I read it, with great interest and attention and with profound admiration, for the strength and boldness of the positions taken and so logically and ably maintained.

I am proud of the head & heart, that, under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the owner, could again so fearlessly avow and sustain, the great & noble cause of Popular Sovereignty.

Whilst I was exceedingly interested in the debate and was proud of the consummate tact and address displayed, by the Chief Debater, I most sincerely regret, that, there seemed to be a necessity, forced upon him, to take issue with the President - I regret also, that, there should ^{be} "a seeming occasion"

given, for chuckling & glorification, among
the Black Republicans, that, a fire brand
had been thrown into the National Democratic
Camp -

"The President, is right in saying,
"that, Kansas has occupied too much
of the public attention" -

Allow me to say, that, I do most
sincerely hope and pray, that, the discussion
of this vexed subject and the final
disposition thereof, connected, as it is, with
Northern Political Abolitionism, the great
curse of our Party, may not force,

Stephen A. Douglas, upon whose
eyes of many are fixed, as the leader,
of the Great National Democratic Party,
North & South, East & West, in the year 1860,
into a seeming antagonistic position, ~~with~~
to that Party -

Excuse me, when I say, that, whilst I
have high & profound respect for your
wisdom, ability and political honesty
and integrity, I shudder, when I look
back upon the Political arena and
contemplate the wrecks of noble hearts

and men, among which are, Young's Wright's
and ^{Clay} Van Buren's, caused by the waves
and tempests, raised by the treachery
of the need question of Slavery

Excuse me, My Dear Sir, when I say,
that, whilst your Democratic Friends,
especially at the North, love, honor and
respect you none the less, when you so
nobly and defiantly uttered the sentiment,
so eloquently expressed, that, "I will go as
far as any of you to save the Party" - I have
as much heart in the great cause, that,
binds us together as a party as any man
living - I will sacrifice any thing, short
of principle and honor, for the peace of the
Party, but if the Party will not stand by
its principles, its faith, its pledges, I will stand
there and abide whatever consequences
may result from the Partition! We tremble
whilst you make it, in its connections =

Do not misunderstand me - I, (who for
conscience sake, have fought all my life, politically,
with kindred & personal friends) am the last
man, to encourage or justify the seeking of
promotion, at the expense of "faith, principle & pledges"

But, My Dear Sir, Your Friends love
you so well, that, We are jealous,
of the utterance of your words -

I desire to present my kind regards
to Mrs Douglas -

With the most sincere prayers for your
continued health and prosperity, in which
my Wife joins, I remain sincerely Your Friend

Thomas M Howell
Hon. S. A. Douglas.

P.S. Consider this Epistle from the heart, not the head.

Thos. M. Howell.

Cambridge

M. Y.

concerning Canada

Such an appropriate

Ex. 33

1844

Wm. D. Webster
Dec 13/57
Chico Cal

Chico Cal
Dec 13/57
Chico Cal

Chico Cal
Dec 13th 1857

Wm S. A. Douglass.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of ad-
= dressing you in regard to a subject of great im-
= portance to the Pacific. I do so now, because
in the year 1852, you drafted a Bill that meets
the case precisely. If you recollect the facts,
your Bill provided for the establishment of
Military Posts on the main emigrant trail,
any one hundred miles. The men enlisted
to be "emigrant soldiers" with liberty to re-
= move with their families, agricultural
implements, tool &c & to serve five years,
& at the expiration of the term, to be en-
= titled to a certain amount of land &c &c
Whatever became of the Bill I do not now
recollect; but its passage then, would not
only have benefited us; but would have pre-
= vented the difficulties we now have to meet
at Salt Lake.

My object in writing to you now is to urge
you to introduce again that Bill, and pass it.
You can do it; and will in doing so, ren-
= der such essential service to us as this
country, as will always make us feel.

that, we directly are for some thing, while
we admit your great services nationally.

In connexion with your Bill to es-
tablish Post-Office Posts, you should also
provide for a Telegraph, which can
be easily kept in order, with Stations
only one hundred miles distant. I am
and I of this persuasion, that if the
Government will contract, to pay one
hundred thousand dollars per annum,
for the use of the wires, I will under-
take to lay them & keep them in
successful operation; and I give you
full authority to use any name in the
promise of increasing, with any amount
of security, the Government may require
for full performance of contract.

The Mail route selected by the Post Office
Dept is a humbug - No emigrant ever
traveled that route, and none ever will.
An overland mail is, so far as mail service
is concerned, no benefit to California, unless
established with stations on the main
traveled emigrant route; and this
one hundred thousand dollars paid
by the Department for that service,
is money thrown away. If that route
which is traveled by emigrants has been

selected, and Stations established which
the service requires, & for which, the law
makes donation of land, we would have
been greatly benefitted; but as the matter
stands as now as bad off as ever, we
want something that will facilitate em-
igration & make the emigrant route
safe. Military Posts will do it, and
we want them on a route that will
furnish grass & water. The best route
for these purposes, is pointed out by
the majority of travelers, - from the
Missouri - up the Platte - thence to
Sweet Water - thence to the Humboldt -
thence by Honey Lake to the Sacramento
River, is the route now traveled by
the bulk of the emigrants; and is the
route which ought to be selected for the
Military Posts, and ought to have been
selected for the Overland Mail Route, where
we would be benefitted, for emigration
would be facilitated & made secure.
~~The~~ us, the overland mail is not worth a
cent, without its location on that trail.
We expected it to furnish us security, and
protection for emigrants, and papers, and
letters. Nothing but the locomotive can give
us more comfort than the steamers, or the

Itaograph. My ideas on this subject
I submit to you fully & frankly, &
without reservation. Located high
up in the mountains, I can see
things as they present themselves
in their true light, & I hope you will
take my suggestions as they are
intended, & give them such con-
sideration as you may think
them worth.

You have many friends in the
state, & I wish you to consider
in one of them.

Respectfully
Yours Most Truly
J. W. McCracken

P.S. & Pirate. I wish you to cultivate
our Senator Broadrick. He is a man
every inch, & you can tie to him — our
friends here — to the contrary, notwithstanding
Yours Truly
J. W. McCracken

Cooperstown Decr 13. / 54
Fayette County Pa

How
S. A. Douglas

My dear Sir I cannot longer resist
the inclination that impels me to acknowledge to you
my thanks for your prompt attention to the Kansas
difficulty. I have read with deep interest your intention
to introduce at an early day a form for a constitution
for the State government of Kansas that will prepare a
peaceable way for their admission into the Union I
hope you will not delay. I know no man that has labored
perseveringly or with more real ability and honorable
devotion to that perplexed question than Mr. How - and
trust our country will reward him so that we may
have Mr. Service whose eminent talents I am so justly
well approved by public minded minds. I despise of flattery but
I am one of those old and never anything else but a
blush and will acknowledge it now to whom honor
is due although I am a stranger to you - you are
not altogether so to me. The short history of your
life abounds with passages of great eloquence and
states manlike views and lofty Democratic principles
I think our much respected Senator Ex Governor Bigler
will not soon measure arms with you again especially
when the road has not been traveled he was a little off
the track but get him back kindly upon a family discord

If possible try and so shape yr. Bill for a Kansas
Constitution that will meet the approval of Congress
and not let either of those two ultra parties have
a victory over the other the free soil party, that is
wrong and they have all a long been doing wrong and
seems determined to rule or ruin well we must keep
them in the wrong but we will not do so by endorsing
the action of those delegates that framed the LeCompton
Constitution their refusal to give the whole constitution
to the people for approval or rejection is not according to
the way I have been taught Dem. principles I often
fear and almost shudder for the fate of our country
we try to believe and often say that our form of
government is no longer an experiment but I really
am not so sure I could have better hopes if this
abominable free soil or abolition party, was nailed to
the wall and for ever silenced I am very sure if it had
developed itself before our Union was formed as it has
done since we never could have framed a constitution
the abolition party, an very ultra and extremely mischievous,
they appear to be engrossed by a single idea and care for
nothing else they would rejoice to see this government precipitated
into absolute ruin rather than slavery should exist or the
Administrations rules you cannot conciliate them by
being just to the South and lying up to the letter
and spirit of that compact that our forefathers
entered into before we was born

My anxiety for yr. prompt action in the Kansas
difficulty and my faith in yr. ability you must
accept as a sufficient apology for this intrusion
and may the Father of all our spirits enable you
to do something that will conciliate the ultra
in Kansas and let that distraction that tends to
array man against man state against state and
one action against another for ever cease

Yrs. Very Respectfully
Francis Pickens

Hayth County
20th Nov

N.B. I will write and advise
our Representative Mr
Montgomery, in the other
house to give you his
material aid

F. M.

F. M. Kee
Cookstown
Trenton Co. Pa.
Dec. 13-1877
Admiral J. M. Comd
U. S. S.

N.Y.

Hudson. Dec^r 12th 1857

S. A. Douglass

Resp Sir

If I am not conforming
to the usual custom in addressing and
Hon Rep from another State attribute
it to a heightened admiration of You
with a new & freshened zeal inducing my first-
love since your last Great Speech. Without
troubling you with more of my own views
may I predict through you Yours during
this Present Congress

Yours Resp.

To Hon. S. A. Douglass

J. E. Kirk. M.D.

L. E. Kirk M.D.

Andron,

N.Y.

Dr. J. M. Spence.

Dec. 12th

1857

American youth in Moral literature,
will secure ^{this} a favorable reception,
be remain Your

Most obt. s. v. l.
C. Wagner
Com. W. S. Pittoe
E. S. Riney



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
Summerset, Perry County, Ohio.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dec 13th 1858

Dear Sir,

Knowing
you to be a friend and zealous
promoter of Learning, we, corres-
ponding of the Philopseian Society
of St. Joseph's College, here Somerset
Ohio, respectfully solicit your name
to be enrolled among those of our
distinguished honorary members
among whom we number some
of the great spirits of our country.

Respectfully
Yours
C. Wagner
Com. W. S. Pittoe
E. S. Riney

It is sufficient to mention our benevolence, our duty, and indeed make
able Statesman, Gen. Cass, who has it one of our principal aims, to supply
hoped us, not only by becoming, and this deficiency, to say there is no
honorary member - but also by all other objects which actuates us, would
able contributions to our Library, hardly be true; for we look upon

The object of the Philopœtians our Library with pride - when we
Society is the improvement of its members - that with the money, which
members - by reading and debating - in otherwise would have been spent - fools
historical - philosophical - political - ishly - perhaps criminally - we have en-
and scientific knowledge, ted a worthy monument - which will

Our library, composed of standard - preserve our names fresh in our
and works is of much intrinsic Alma Mater.
value - though it can not boast It would be useless - not to say
of a great number of volumes. impertinent - for us to attempt to
It consists of upwards of six hundred convince you of the nobleness of our
volumes and is yearly being increased - undertaking. Before concluding -
This might seem to be sufficiently however - we deem it proper to stop
large for our purpose - but we find that our Society is under the super-
find it extremely difficult to obtain opinion of the Faculty of St. Joseph's
any reliable information concerning College,
means parts of history; hence to Trusting that your desire
avoid this difficulty - we consider for the advancement of the

A. Bourne.
Bath.
Me.
Congratulatory.

Dec. 13th
[37]

Bath, Me., Dec. 13 1857

Dear Sir,

Perhaps I ought to believe
that praise from republicans lips
will only tend to create a doubt
in your mind of the correctness
of your course, & govern myself
accordingly. However that may
be, I cannot deny myself the
pleasure of saying that I read
your late speech with perfect
admiration. Whether I look
to the soundness of the doctrines,
or the admirable exactness of force
with which they are stated and
urged; the feeling I have is that
there is nothing to be clipped off, nothing added

That such views must commend
themselves to sensible & candid men
the world over, & that they will
ultimately prevail, is as certain
as that reason still bears sway
among men - But will they
prevail now?

As you may not recognize me
by my signature, I take the liberty
to remind you of one who occupied,
for a few week weeks last winter,
a seat in the U. S. Senate.

Very respectfully,
Wm. O. Schott.
A. House

Hon. J. A. Douglass,
U. S. Senate

South Royal Island
Mass Dec 13th
W W Sherwin Esq
Wants Several
Copies of speech
Sent via Copy.

1113

South Royal Island Mass
Dec 13/57
Hon. S. A. Douglass
Dear Sir,
Will

you be so kind as to forward
to my address, several copies of
your speech in reply to the
President's message on the admission
of Race. For Distribution? It
was ripe & rich for the occasion
and is well liked as here at
the north - and you will receive
the thanks of all the lovers of
the true principles of Popular Sovereignty
ndy

Truly Yours
W. W. Sherwin

1840
1841
1842
1843
1844
1845
1846
1847
1848
1849
1850

Linnæ Burgett Co. N.Y.
December 1st 1837.

My Dear Sir

Permit me although personally a stranger
to you, yet familiar to your name, and history, to address
you, on the great question that now more than all others
interests the people of this County, the right of the people
to govern themselves. In other words, the right to believe that
Democratic Institutions are best, and to act in accordance
with that belief. Perhaps, if it will not be deemed improper
or egotistical for me to say, that I have taken an active
part in the politics of the County for the last twenty years
and have been deemed worthy, by the Constituency, of the County
to represent them, in the Legislature of the State, and in
these latter transition times to say, that I was a member
of a party, that was generally in opposition, to your views
upon National questions, but when old parties were broken
up, and old land snatches removed, in or from view,
since I found myself at sea, and in looking about
for a political chart, I embraced the doctrine of the
Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the exposition of the said act,
laid down in the Cincinnati Platform, and have been since
jealously advocating the doctrine, of Popular Sovereignty
laid down in the act, and expounded in the subsequent
Expositions of the Democratic Party, which doctrine when properly
carried out, I believe to be the true theory of our Government,
and the only basis, upon ^{which} a National Party, could stand

And the only, safe solution of the distracting questions which
now, so extensively, agitate the Country, could be peacefully and
firmly settled. I don't not my opinion, is in harmony with
^{many} when I say that there is no probability, or possibility of the people
Ever harmonizing, and believing alike upon the question of Slavery, the
Education, talents, habits and customs, of Society, fortify its ^{unwilling}
Ships, and through I saw, that they might, all agree that the will
of the majority, in the several localities where fairly expressed, should
be Supreme, to this I was willing to submit, and believe that all
conservation men, North and South, should submit; I deem it the
only protection for Freedom, as well as Slavery; certainly it should
commend itself to Slaveholders, and Slave holding States, as the only protection
^{performance from} from Non-Slaveholding States; but to be respected, and obeyed, it must
not only be honestly, intimated, but honorably and honestly carried
out in practice, by its friends, and exponents, all trickery, fraud
and vacillation, be discommenced and proscribed. During the
last Presidential Campaign I advocated the principle with what
ability I could, and it so commended itself, to the popular mind and
judgment, that I hesitate not to say, that nothing else could have eluded
the bite of fanaticism that was sweeping over the land, and threatening
to engulf, every thing that was dear to our Country and its history
in common ruin. After the battle was fought, and we thought the
Victory won, we settled, from one labor, hoping, and believing that
we should have and see a practical illustration of our theories and
promises, but with sighing, that I should say that the acts, and
professings of the secession, Anarchism, Anarchy, with their endea-
vour, by some, and Non-resistance from others, has done much to shake
the confidence, and belief. Although I am very friendly to Mr. Buchan-
nan, and his administration thus far, and have publicly defended

it, on many occasions, yet, I fear, that I see a want of courage and
decision to meet the emergency, and that he needs some of the elements
in General Jackson's character to successfully carry him through this
day of trial, of a great principle. But permit me to express to you
that the Country, and, the great principle of popular Sovereignty, and
Self Government has found a champion worthy of the cause and
the occasion, in the Author, and founder, of the great 'Measure',
without your timely aid, and influence, it is to be feared, that all
would be lost, the boasted principle, the sacred edicts, and the
Democratic Party crushed out, by an outwitted and indignant people;
I could write long and voluminously, why the principle, should be honestly
and fully carried out, and give many reasons, why the partial submission
of the secession Constitution, should not be endorsed by any gift, but your
marshy effort upon a recent occasion, has so completely settled this
matter, that nothing more need be said, I mean only to say that the
Country looks to you to courageously maintain your position
and not to be coerced, or driven from it by the flattery of pretended
friends, or the fulminations of provokers. I don't not you could
well commend itself to the great majority of the Northern Democracy
and I hope there is honesty and patriotism, and common sense enough
in the South, to abide the results for this in my opinion is their only
hope and safety; but there is yet probably a great struggle to come
in which you will be expected to do a conspicuous part, and
very likely, be the standard bearer of the Marshallled forces
in which event you may, count me a faithful collaborator and
friend. I deem it very important that your speech should be
largely distributed as a political text book among the
people, and not left growing hours exclusively it may be published

Barry Pike Co. Illinois

Dec. 13. 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Respected Sir

Please
send me the Hymnarian Con-
tribution to acknowledge and
any other public work you
have for distribution that will
be advantageous to the cause
of education, and oblige

Yours Respectfully

Aminda Stokes Jr.

Amanda. Stokes

Barry.

Pike Co.

Ills.

Wants Smithsonian Rep.

& other Pub. Doc.

Dec. 18th

1877

Winchester, Illi
Dec 13th 1857
Dr J. Thorne
Wants documents

1116
Winchester Dec 13th /57
Hon. S. A. Douglas
Sir

Will you be so kind
as to place me on your document
list. I have charge of our county
paper which has become Democratic
- in name. I took it, I get no
public documents of any kind
By conferring the above
favours you will oblige

Yours truly
C. W. Moore

Ad. deep

J. Thorne
Winchester
Ill

Wm. H. H. H. H.
14. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Wm. H. H. H. H.

Buffalo Dec. 13. 1857.
Hon. S. A. Douglass.

Dear Sir,

I have just
risen from a perusal of the paper
from the White house. I confess very
nearly that it does not convey satis-
faction but forthwith relief
that the whole Kansas Constitution
should be submitted to the people
for approval or rejection.

It is not the way I understood
it in this State.

The Constitution of New York made
in 1821, was submitted directly to
the people in whole. It is in my
humble judgment the only true
democratic doctrine. We have never
had an amendment to it without
submitting it directly to the people.

But I never despair of the Republic.

Truly yours

A. Fillingham

Buffalo

Decr 13th 1857

H. Tillinghast,

Political

✓



1874
New York
N.Y.
N.Y.

I enclose a paper written by me on the subject.

The hard money men are pampered
& animated by emotion. Such
men work hard. //

It is a question just
now worthy the thorough study
of a statesman.

The President, who was
expected to be Jacksonian in
his tone, had failed to meet
the popular sentiment. The
government can, by a special
tax or stamp, drive utterly
out of existence paper money.
Any measures, however mild, against
the Banks, will incur their animosity.
Bold, extreme measures will do no
more & will rally an enthusiastic
party in the people. //

Very Respectfully,
Wm. L. A. Douglas

Newburgh
Orange Co
N. Y.
Dec: 13 1857

Sir

I take a liberty, being
unknown to you; but I mean
no disrespect.

Your just, dignified &
impartial speech on the Kansas
matter has placed you most
prominently before the people.
There is another question, ^{on} which
the people feel most acutely
& warmly on just now, and
on which sentiment among
the masses is pretty uniform

J. D. Woodman
Newburgh
Crawley
Decr 13/57. A. J.
appears his course
& ~~advises~~ advises
you to take the lead
in a war against banks
&c &c etc —
sent speech.

✓

for ~~through~~ thorough reform. In
this quarter the people want a
leader — such a leader as Sen^r.
Jackson who would take extreme
ground, because extreme ground
is right. The Country is full
of sameth hard-money men,
farmers, merchants, mechanics,
labourers, who feel the wrong done
to them by paper-money and
look for a leader in a war for
its utter extinction. Sen^r Jackson
himself had no such gallant
army of followers in the
war against the Bk. Bank as
the army that would now
rise to war on all Bank-paper.