

Appleton Wisconsin Decr. 22, 1857.

Sir,

A portion of your speech purporting to have been made on the 9, inst. published in Chicago Press came under my eye last evening & though badly printed I studied it all out by candle light. Your criticisms on the message were so just & to the purpose - I thought of it i.e., your remarks were published in full - I should like the Journal of them - I think the ground you occupy is tenable & enduring - I am not known to the delegation in the Senate from this State & may not probably receive any notice from them by way of documents or speeches. Any favor of reading your remarks from your hand would be acceptable - as discussing an important elementary principle in a government like ours.

Personally I am a stranger to Mr. St.

Charles Aiken.

Ch' Acker

Appleton

Mrs

Decr 22, 1857.

admirer your course

thinks a few speaks

Dec. 22, 1857.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY, &c.

WE invite the attention of the members of Congress to the following plan for the establishment of a *National Currency*, and regulating our Foreign Commerce on a Reciprocal basis, which would keep our Gold and Silver at home. The passage of the Supplement appended, would not interfere with the principles of the present Tariff Bill, but would tend to equalize the prices of foreign products, as well as the duties, when the prices fluctuate. For instance, when prices go up in Europe, the duties go up also, and tend to enhance the value of the article still further. When prices fall, the duties also fall, and products are reduced in a double ratio, materially affecting our Producers. The application of the Supplementary Law to our present system, would not only have a tendency to equalize this disparity in prices, and thus protect the Domestic producer, but it would protect the revenue of the Government also, without conflict with the principles on which the present bill is based. It is in effect, a **HARD MONEY**, or **RECIPROCITY BILL**, to keep our Gold and Silver at home. The passage of the Supplementary Bill to the Tariff, would also relieve the Government at the present time, and render the issue of a large amount of Treasury notes unnecessary.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Dec. 22, 1857.

BENJ. BANNAN, *Editor Miners' Journal.*

All eyes have been turned to Washington for some remedy for the present evils that affect the country. It was supposed that the President and Secretary of the Treasury would shadow forth some suggestions of a *practical character* for the reformation of our currency system—but the people are disappointed in this expectation. It is generally conceded that the right to issue "bills of credit" is confined to the U. S. Government only, and that the power has been usurped by the States. The people however, are suffering to such an extent, by such a variety of currencies issued under the authority of upwards of thirty States, an evil that will be increased as the number of States increase, that they would gladly surrender the privilege to the General Government, provided the issue would be so guarded as not to be used to the detriment of the interests of the States or the people. We therefore have invited attention again to a condensation of

OUR PLAN

FOR A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

- 1st. Establish a Currency Department with the Treasury at Washington, and pass a General Banking Law by Congress for the United States.
- 2d. Authorize this Department to issue notes of Ten Dollars and upwards, based on United States, State, and other stocks, having a reliable market value, to those who present such security representing three-fourths its value, for a currency. If the stocks rise in value by speculation or other causes, the issue cannot be increased, because, if real and not fictitious, the increased dividends would sufficiently remunerate the holder; but if they fall below this value, the circulation must be diminished so as to keep within the relative proportion of three-fourths, either by a curtailment of circulation, or an additional deposit of Stock.
- 3d. Require one dollar in coin to be kept in the vaults for every four dollars of paper issued for its redemption—and compel the associated individuals, or incorporated Banks, to make a return every month to the Currency Department of the United States Treasury, stating the circulation, coin, deposits and loans, which would enable the Department to judge whether the provisions of the law are complied with, and also for publication.
- 4th. Require Bank Commissioners to be appointed in each State for the purpose of taking charge of and forcing into liquidation all Banks, Associations, or Individual Bankers, that refused to comply with the provisions of the law.
- 5th. Prohibit the issue of more paper by the Currency Department, which, in connection with

the coin of the country in circulation, would give more than the relative proportion of one dollar in circulation to the value of \$30 of the paper of the country, which is about a fair proportion of currency to the value of property and the price of money. This would give great stability to manufactures and trade. The statistics of the country are collected periodically by the Government, and the value of the property of the country could then be easily arrived at. This would give the Federal check to an over-issue of paper currency, and would prevent the expansions and contractions, which lead to speculation and over-trading on the one hand, and destruction of business and ruin on the other.

Its Advantages.

- 1st. It would give us a currency of equal value throughout the whole country, composed of more than one-third metallic and less than two-thirds paper, based on sufficient and undoubted security.
- 2d. By issuing no notes of a less denomination than TEN DOLLARS, the currency in the hands of a very large proportion of the laboring classes of the country would be in coin, and they could not run the Banks, if a pressure should occur, and the Note holders, being secure under any circumstance, and the depositors also under this system, there could be no motive to drain out coin—consequently it would secure great stability both to the Banks, Bankers, and business generally.

The coin of the world, according to reliable authority, would not furnish more than one-fourth of the currency for the wants of the business of the world—consequently the issue of notes of a less denomination than \$20 as advocated in some quarters. The change would be too sudden and radical, and would result in injury to business.—Under the plan proposed, nearly one-half of the circulating medium would be coin—and this would give us our full proportion of the coin of the world at the present time. By drawing into the country more than our fair proportion, would derange commerce, just as the scramble for, and movements of coin, is now doing—it would also invite hostile legislation against us on the part of foreign countries to receive their proportion.—Should however, the accumulation of coin warrant the withdrawal of the ten dollar bills hereafter, and the people should require it, Congress having the whole control of the currency, it could easily be accomplished at the proper time.

3d. It would place a limit on the paper currency of the country, and thus avoid expansions and contractions, while at the same time it would keep

our bust and paying stocks in the country, as a basis for our currency in connection with coin, and thus keep the interest at home, which is at present an enormous drain on the coin of the country, amounting to at least twenty-five million dollars annually.

4th. It would give us a *National Currency* of a uniform rate, and of equal value throughout the country—thus deriving all the advantages of a National Bank, without any of its evils, because it could not be used for party purposes to any extent—and it would at the same time shut up all the Speculating Shops, by furnishing sufficient currency for the business of the country at the usual rates of interest, and thus effectually rid us of these robbers of the business community.

5th. The present Banking Institutions of the country already organized, could easily conform to this system without making any great radical change in the business of the country—and Banks and Bankers would then spring up only in such portions of the country where the business would require Banking Institutions. There could be no motive to place them elsewhere under this restricted, but ample system.

The passage of the following supplementary Section to the present Tariff Policy of the country, would soon fill up the avenues in coin below Ten Dollar Bills, by keeping our Gold and Silver at home, and would also place our commerce with foreign nations on a reciprocal basis, without effecting the interests of any section of the country, North, South, East or West. Its operation would not be *partial or sectional*, but purely *National* in its scope and tendencies:

Be it enacted, &c., That, leaving out of view both the export and import of gold and silver, whenever the exports do not exceed the imports in value twenty-five per cent, during any fiscal quarter of any fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to raise the duty on the value of all articles of foreign import, (excepting such articles as have been exempted from the provision of this act,) 15 per centum, within thirty days after the expiration of each and every fiscal quarter during which the exports as aforesaid, do not exceed the imports as aforesaid twenty-five per cent.

The object of the excess of 25 per cent, in favor of the Exports is to cancel as fast as possible our foreign indebtedness with our products. If this per centage is considered too high at the start, it could be reduced, to say, 15, or even 10 per cent., until the indebtedness is cancelled; after which, if our trade is only balanced with foreign nations, the prosperity of our country would not be materially impaired.

La Crosse, Dec 22, 1857

Hon. S. A. Long

Dear Sir - Your speech in review of the
Message is received, and will appear in our next
issue. // We are with you, to the fullest extent,
and hope to announce your triumph in any measure
you may prove to secure to the people of Kansas
a Constitution which a majority will vote for and
endorse. // We will be thankful for any documents
of public interest which may be at your disposal.

Respectfully, Your friend,
C. P. B. Parker

of the National Democrat

We shall forward our paper to you regularly during
the Session -

B-

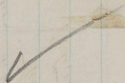
A. T. Blakely

Ed Nat Democrat

La Grange

Dec 22/57

His paper is for you to
the fullest extent.



Ottoman W. Dec 22. 1857
Hon Judge Douglass

Dear Sir

In accordance with the understanding, I had with you, on the 17th of November, at your room at the Tremont House Chicago, in relation to getting an increase of pay as an invalid pensioner of the War of 1812, 1813, 1814 of which as I state when I had the honor to wait upon you, that I have in my possession the certificates of four surgeons all men of good standing, morally & professionally, two of the surgeons are residents of California, fearful the form of their certificates might not be in accordance with the rules of the pension department. I have therefore obtained two others, who have certified according to law (as I find in the pension laws issued from the pension department) I also send a copy of my original pension certificate & transfer which last I received from the Pension department in October duly authenticated. I have believe Enclosed all the papers and documents necessary. And Sir may I not presume to ask you to present my claim to the Hon Secretary of War, which favor will be duly reciprocated by

John B. Burlison

Your Obedient

Servant

John B. Burlison

P.S. Should you require the original Certificate of Pension please

inform me. I have also taken the liberty to address a letter to the Hon the Secretary of War which I enclose with this.

John Burlison

Ottawa, Ill.

applies for increase
of pension.

Decd 22/57.

Ans. to be sent to.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

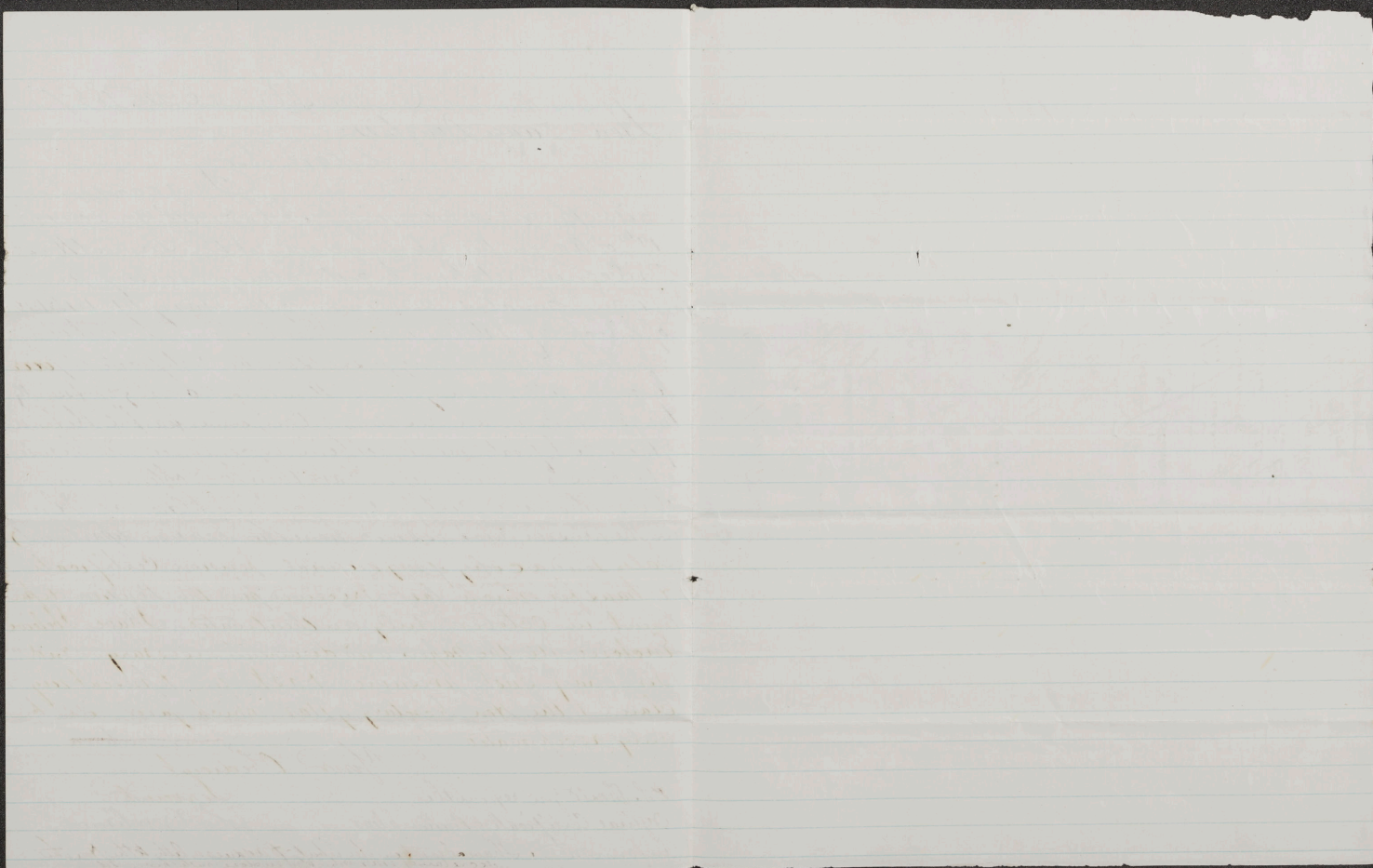
U. S. S.

Robt,

Papers to be returned

Care of the
Comd of Pension -

His pension of
increased to 87.
per mo - Certify
Sent him in letter
from Judge H.
May 31/58.



Mr. H. C. C.

New Haven Dec. 22^d 1837.
Hon. Stephen A. Douglass
Sir,

Your recent course on the Kansas question having somewhat modified the unfavorable opinion I have always had of you I write to ask the favor of a copy of your speech in order that I may have an authorized copy to read carefully & judge accordingly. If you will also send me any other speeches which you may hereafter make on this question you will much oblige

Respectfully Yours

John D. Candee
New Haven
Conn.

John D. Candee
New Haven
Dec 22^d 1837
Wm. H. C. C.

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Portland Me. Dec 22. 57

Sir,

I take the liberty of forwarding to you address a copy of the Maine Democrat published at Saco. York Co. and owned and edited by A. S. Henscomb Esq. He has conducted this paper more than sixteen years.

Mr H. has always been one of the most honest, consistent and able advocates of the Kansas Bill in Maine, since its inception - No Editor in New-England has excelled him in this respect, and, none equalled him except the St. Hampshire Patriot. In his firm judicg in this respect he has been roundly denounced by trading petiticians. You will perceive Sir, that he now takes position squarely with you on the rights of the people of Kansas, and this position, permit me to add, is also occupied by all the ~~honest~~ democracy of Maine, except those who hold office under the administration, or expect office. as as newspaper publishers are more or less dependent on advertising patronage.

My position as Collector of this Port under President Pierce gave me an extensive acquaintance with the democracy throughout the State which now enables me to speak knowingly of the

Popular sentiment of this vital issue. The people
of Maine have but one voice on the question
question.

Mr. Clapp, Tolson, meets with some
opposition in the Senate, though it comes from the
wrong quarter it is well deserved.

It is true, known here by all, that his appoint-
ment to the Supreme Bench would be the great-
est blot upon ever committed by an admin-
istration. His rank at the bar here, is not such
as to qualify him for that distinguished posi-
tion - Personally, he is so unpopular that he
could not be elected to any political office
in the Ward, City, County, or State where he re-
sides, I reside in the same ward with him.

He is a windy, pompous, selfish, trading political
creep, possessing neither the moral, intellectual
and nor legal attainments, requisite to a
seat on that illustrious Bench -

You will consider these remarks severe, but
they are true, //

I am, Sir, Very Respy
Yours Obedt Servant
Ezra Custer Jr

Dear Robert A. Douglas {
Member Senate
Newburyton

Ezra Carter Jr
Portland Me.

Dec 22/57.

Political
approbatory.

✓

Arnold Chase
Box 691.
Albany N.Y.
Dec 22nd
Wm. L. Spruce



1628

Albany Dec 22nd

Hon S. A Douglas
Sir

Will you please
be so kind as to send
me your speech, in
regard to Kansas and
the Deconpton Constitution.

Your Obedt Servt
Arnold Chase
Box 691.

Hon S. A Douglas.
U. S. S.



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Adrian, Michigan
Dec. 22, 1857.

Hon. S. A. Douglass

Dear Sir: I want 100 at
least of your speech recently delivered
on the Kansas question - I will see they
or 200 or more are well circulated -
It would be preferable if half of them
at least were envelopes & franked, when
I could direct them through the mail -

Truly yours

J. H. Cleveland

L. H. Cleveland

Adman

Klor²²/54. Much

Wants 100 or 200

Speeches printed

Sent - 50 Speeches

Jas. Ellsworth

December 22 1857

Am. S. W. Douglas
Sir

Enclosed please find a
Copy Preamble and resolutions passed and
Endorsed by the Democracy of Edgar County,
in their meeting assembled, on the 22nd inst.
By virtue of the authority vested in us by
said meeting, we take pleasure in laying before
you, this evidence of the faithfulness and
integrity of the Democratic Party of Illinois
to the great principles of self-government, which
were enunciated and sustained by yourself
in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and more recently
reaffirmed in the Senate Chamber of the U.S. by
your position relative to the Kansas Constitution,
As individuals and friends. We trust that this
expression of the sentiments of the Democracy
of Eastern Illinois, will be a source of no little
gratification. Confidently as we are that you
are prompted by honest motives and the strictest

integrity, and that your present position
is wholly in wisdom, with your avowed
position in 1854, and strictly in accordance
with the principles laid down in the
Concurrent Platform in 1854. It is found
to say, that among all true Democrats there
exists but one opinion, and that is,
"Douglas is right."

With sentiments of high regard

To the
Hon. Mr. Douglas -
U.S. Senate
Washington City
D.C.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves

Your friends and admirers ever
Your supporters in 1854

Wm. H. Davis
J. C. Buchanan
Sheldon P. Read

By W. Davis
L. C. Sutherland
Sheldon & Read

Pais 114
Dec 22/57.
Proceedings of Douglas
Meeting there

Bla

BUBLICS; WITHOUT IT, RUIN IS

Y, DECEMBER 23,

be submitted to the people. The Nebraska bill said that the people should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way"—not the Slavery question, not the banking question, not the school question, not the railroad question, but "their domestic institutions"—meaning each and all the questions which are local, not national, State, not Federal. I arrive at the conclusion that the principles enunciated so boldly, and enforced with so much ability by the President of the United States, require us, out of respect to him and the platform on which he was elected, to send this whole question back to the people of Kansas, and enable them to say whether or not the Constitution which has been framed, each and every clause of it meets their approbation. The President, in his message, has made an unanswerable argument in favor of the principle which requires this question to be sent back. It is stated in the message, with more clearness and force than any language which I can command; but I can draw your attention to it and refer you to the argument in the message, hoping that you will take it as a part of my speech—as expressing my idea more forcibly than I am able to express it. The President says that a question of great interest, like the Slavery question, cannot be fairly decided by a convention of delegates, for the reason that the delegates are elected in districts, and in some districts a delegate is elected by a small majority; so that it often happens that a majority of the delegates are one way, while a majority of the people are the other way; and therefore it would be unfair, and inconsistent with the great principle of popular sovereignty, to allow a body of delegates, not representing the popular voice to establish domestic institutions for the mass of the people. This is the President's argument to show that you cannot have a fair and honest decision without submitting it to the popular vote. The same argument is conclusive with regard to every other question as well as with regard to Slavery.

But, Mr. President, it is intimated in the message that although it was an unfortunate circumstance, much to be regretted, that the Lecompton Convention did not submit the Constitution to the people, yet perhaps it may be treated as regular, because the Convention was called by a Territorial Legislature, which had been repeatedly recognized by the Congress of the United States as a legal body. I beg Senators not to fall into an error as to the President's meaning on this point. He does not say, he does not mean, that this convention has ever been recognized by the Congress of the United States as legal or valid. On the contrary he knows, as we here know; that during the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the committee on Territories to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a Constitution for themselves. Subsequently the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) brought forward a substitute for my bill, which, after having been modified by him and myself in consultation, was passed in the Senate. It is known in the country as the "Toombs bill." It authorized the people of Kansas to assemble in Convention and form a Constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union as a State. That bill, it is well known, was defeated in the House of Representatives. It matters not for the purpose of this argument what was the reason of its defeat. Whether the reason was a political one; whether it had reference to the then existing contest for the Presidency, whether it was to keep open the slavery question; whether it was a conviction that the bill would be fairly carried out; whether it was because there were not people enough in Kansas to justify the formation of a State—no matter what the reason was, the House of Representatives refused to pass that bill, and thus denied to the people of Kansas the right to form a State Constitution and government at that time. So far from the Congress of the United States having sanctioned or legalized the Convention which assembled at Lecompton, it expressly withheld its assent. The assent has not been given, either in express terms or by implication; and being withheld, this Kansas Constitution has just such validity and just such authority as the Territorial Legislature of Kansas as could impart to it without the assent, and in opposition to the known will of Congress. Now, sir, let me ask what is the extent of the authority of a Territorial Legislature as to the calling a Constitutional Convention without the assent of Congress. Fortunately this is not a new question; it does not now rise for the first time. When the Topeka Constitution was presented to the Senate nearly two years ago, it was referred to the Committee on Territories, with a variety of measures relating to Kansas. The Committee made a report upon the whole subject. That report reviewed all the irregular cases which had occurred in our history in the admission of New States. The Committee went on to the supposition, that whenever Congress had passed an enabling act authorizing the people of a Territory to form a State Constitution, the Convention was regular, and possessed all the authority which Congress had delegated to it, but whenever Congress had failed or refused to pass an enabling act the proceeding was irregular and void, unless vitality was imparted to it by a subsequent act of Congress adopting and confirming it. The friends of the Topeka Constitution insisted that though their proceedings were irregular, they were not so irregular but that Congress could cure the error by admitting Kansas with that Constitution. They cited a variety of cases—amongst others the Arkansas case. In my report, sanctioned by every member of the Committee on Territories, except the Senator from Ver-

Democratic Meeting.

In pursuance of a call previously made the Democrats of Edgar county held a meeting at the Court House, in Paris, 'to re-affirm by a public expression their attachment to those principles which gave birth to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and their confidence in that line of policy pursued by our Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, in applying the same principles to the Kansas Constitution.'

On motion, THOMAS MARKS, Esq., was elected President, and A. J. HUNTER and SHERIDAN P. READ were elected Secretaries of the meeting.

The President having stated the object of the meeting in a few pertinent and well-timed remarks, on motion of St. C. Sutherland a committee of three was appointed to draft and report resolutions. Messrs. Sutherland, Ten Brook and Morton were selected to constitute that committee by the Chair.

After an absence of a few minutes the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, circumstances have arisen whereby those principles of sound National policy, which were endorsed and sustained by the Democratic party, in relation to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, have been again brought forward in determining their proper application to the decision of the question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, as it is called, thus rendering it expedient for the supporters of them to re-affirm in a public and solemn manner their unalterable faith and confidence in their truth and adaptation to settle all vexed questions in regard to the government of the territories: Therefore be it

1st. *Resolved*, That we, the Democrats of Edgar county, in mass meeting assembled, express our firm adherence to those great cardinal doctrines of self-government which 'leave the people of the territories free to form their domestic institutions in their own way', believing as we do that under no circumstances and at no time should they be ignored or abandoned, but that, on the contrary, they should ever be maintained as lying at the very foundation of republican government and human freedom.

2d. *Resolved*, That in accordance with these principles we hold that no instrument purporting to be a constitution of a territory, asking admission as a State, should be recognized by Congress as republican in its form of government which fails to provide for a full, fair and unconditional submission to the vote of the people and has not received their express sanction. And that a submission of a single clause of a constitution, in such a manner as to prevent those who may feel inclined to vote for or against it to do so without expressing their assent to the remainder of it is not such a full, fair and unconditional submission to the people, even of a part, as is demanded by the spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, the platform of our party in 1856, or those universal principles of right and justice to which all political action should be made to conform.

3rd. *Resolved*, That while we may differ somewhat with the President respecting the present course of policy to be pursued towards Kansas, yet we take great pleasure in expressing our satisfaction with the general sentiments conveyed in his late message to Congress, and our confidence in the measures which he recommends therein, they being such as to warrant us in believing that his administration will redound to the credit and prosperity of the country.

4th *Resolved*, That, in our able and distinguished Senator, Stephen A. Douglas, we recognize the champion of equal rights and popular sovereignty, who, by his recent position in regard to the Kansas Constitution, has signified in an unmistakable manner, his honest devotion to the true principles of the Democratic doctrine of self-government, and that we are proud to tender him an expression of our approval of his present course, and of our determination to give him our hearty support now, and in the future.

Upon the reading of said resolutions Mr. Latshaw offered, as a substitute, a portion of a set of resolutions heretofore passed by a meeting at Rockingham, Va.

Mr. Sutherland moved to lay the substitute upon the table, which motion carried.

The resolutions as reported by the committee were then adopted one by one.

The following resolution was then offered by Dr. Davis and adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to forward to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, our Senator, and to the Hon. Aaron Shaw our representative, a copy of these resolutions, after the same shall have been signed by the President and Secretaries.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Davis, Read and Sutherland, the committee contemplated by the last resolution.

Messrs. Read and Green during the progress of the meeting spoke in favor of the resolutions passed, and Mr. Latshaw against them.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the *Valley Blade*, *Chicago Times*, and other Democratic papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

THOS. MARKS, *Pres't.*
ANDREW J. HUNTER, }
SHERIDAN P. READ, } *Sec'ys.*

Brownville Decr 22/57

My Dear Sir

I received Your kind letter of the 17th instant and thank You for Your good will, and generous expression of your Confidence. The position of Secretary is respectable, but after a good deal of Consideration I could not work myself up to the point of acceptance.

I am watching the Kansas struggle with Anxiety and interest and feel deep concern for Yourself. You have done much for the South and they should treat Your generosity. Will they do so! Your speech has been printed here and almost universally read. I hope to see you some time this winter in Washington and we will then talk of the future as well as the present. - Please present my regards to Mrs Douglas.

I am truly
Your friend
Geo L. Dawdon

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Mr L Dawson
Brunnville
Pa

Decr 22/57,

Thanks for kindness
express of mine - I doubt
I should be grateful for what
you have done

Chicago, Dec 22, 1857

Hon S A Douglass

Washington, D.C.

If there can
be obtained one of the Nationalist Office
directors you will con for
a favor on the undersigned
to send us one

You will notice we are publishing
an Agricultural Weekly paper here
than very frequent use for one of
them

2^d to now out we send
one to you

Yours
Emory C

Emery H. -

Chicago.

Decr 22^d 1857

Editor of Agriculture

Journal. Want P.O.

Office Directory

Want P.O. Directory

J. A. Erving
Milwaukee, Wis.
Dec. 22, 1857
Circular to all Agents
of
the
New York
and
London
Press

Ben Franklin Book and Job Printing House,

Milwaukee, December 22 1857.

Hon. J. A. Douglass -

Dr. Sir, Permit me to introduce myself to you as the brother of the late N. A. Erving, of Connecticut, who, as perhaps you will recollect, was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. Petersburg by President Pierce, in 1853. I accompanied Gov. Seymour, also of Conn. to that Court, but who was subsequently lost on his voyage home, in 1856, in the ill fated Steam ship Pacific.

Thus much for an introduction. I am a printer, & doing a small business in the job line as you will perceive, by our accompanying circular. I have resided in this City about two years. I started business about six weeks since, for want of something else to do.

Many of our friends here have advised & requested us to start a newspaper. & it occurred to me to ask your opinion of the propriety of doing so, with a view of advocating your position in relation to the present aspect of public affairs & especially on the Kansas question.

There is now but one Democratic newspaper, in English, published in this city at the present time, the Milwaukee News, which is edited by J. R. Shapstein, late District Attorney,

now Post Master, of this city, & a very clever fellow.
The News as perhaps you may be aware, has not taken
any very decided stand on that particular question.
Should you deem such a step judicious in me,
and one that would be gratifying to yourself, I
would be pleased to receive an expression of the fact,
& at the same time have you suggest the names of
some of your personal political friends, with whom
to consult in the matter.

For myself, being a political admirer of the
"Little Giant," & ever having been a Democrat from
the days of Jackson, till now I consider the principles
of the Kansas Nebraska Act, true Democratic doctrines.
I being especially gratified with your position on
the Lecompton Constitution, it would be extremely gratifying
for me to see you the standard bearer of the Democratic
party in 1860. & to do what I could to elevate you to
the Presidential Chair, at the next or any subsequent term.

I am, Very Respectfully,

Your Obedt Servant,

J. A. Erving

C I R C U L A R .

BEN FRANKLIN BOOK AND JOB



PRINTING HOUSE.

PHOENIX BUILDING, (3d Story), NORTH-WEST CORNER OF EAST WATER & MICHIGAN STREETS,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

ERVING, BURDICK & CO., PROPRIETORS.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Milwaukee and the surrounding country, that they have just opened an entirely new Printing Establishment in the Phoenix Building, under the name of the

Ben Franklin Job Printing House,

When they will be happy to wait on their friends with the same courtesy that has heretofore characterized their intercourse with gentlemen while acting in a different capacity. As we are all practical Printers, of considerable experience, and have had charge of one of the largest Printing Establishments in the city for several years past, we feel a confidence in our ability to please all who may have us with their patronage, as we shall make it an object, in these "tight times," for gentlemen to leave their orders at our "House." Knowing well what every grade and style of work can be afforded for, we shall be content with a SMALL PROFIT on our work for READY PAY! We solicit a share of the public patronage, assuring our friends that they will ever be greeted with the utmost cordiality, and their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Particular attention will be given to every variety of

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PRINTING,

including everything that can be done in the line of Printing. To Mercantile and Commercial men we would say hand in your orders, and they shall be promptly filled, and to

RAIL ROAD MEN AND BANKERS,

we would suggest that they try the BEN FRANKLIN BOOK & JOB PRINTING HOUSE, and see if they cannot SAVE MONEY by the operation.

PRINTING IN COLORS?

In this department we challenge competition. We have secured the services of Mr. ANDREW A. MATTHEWS, for many years engaged in the celebrated Printing House of THOMAS & LATHROP, and JEWETT, THOMAS & Co., Buffalo, and lately in the equally well-known establishment of CLAPP, MATHEWS & Co., of the same city. We solicit orders for the best class of work in this department, knowing our ability to do better work than can be done elsewhere in the North West.

WE have the facilities of Power Presses, and one of the BEST CARD PRESSES in use, and shall not allow ourselves to be outdone either in "Neatness," "Cheapness," or "Dispatch."

J. A. ERVING,
A. H. BURDICK,
M. E. BURDICK.

Milwaukee, November 6th, 1857.

ERVING, BURDICK & CO.

[See References on other side.]

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION.

Bankers and Exchange Brokers.

Alexander Mitchell, Pres't Wis. M. & P. Ins. Co. Bank,	Milwaukee.
W. R. Freeman, Cashier Globe Bank,	"
E. D. Holton, Pres't Farmers & Millers' Bank,	"
H. H. Camp, Cashier " " "	"
M. S. Scott, Cashier State Bank of Wisconsin,	"
Bridge Brothers,	"
Townsend, Bean & Burlock,	"
Pries, Farmer & Co.	"
Marshall & Daley,	"
Roore & Ros,	"

Rail Road Presidents, Superintendents, Agents, &c. &c.

Edward H. Brodhead, President Mil. & Miss. R. R.	"
William Jarvis, Sup't " " "	"
S. K. Platt, Gen'l Ticket Ag't " " "	"
Ed. P. Bacon, Gen'l Freight Ag't " " "	"
D. C. Freeman, Lessee and Sup't Wat. Div. L. C. & M. R. R.	"
H. K. Grant, Gen'l Freight Ag't " " " "	"
J. B. Smith, President Milwaukee & Horicon R. R.	"
Jesper Vilet, Sup't " " "	"
I. N. Mason, Sec'y " " "	"
Rob't Smith, Gen'l Ticket Ag't " " "	"
J. P. Wood, " Freight " " "	"
C. B. Hall, Sup't Milwaukee & Chicago R. R.	"
A. G. Leland, Sec'y " " "	"
J. T. Moody, P't Ag't " " "	"

Officers and Agents of Insurance Co's.

Wm. J. Whaling, Pres't Commercial Insurance Co.	"
S. L. Reed, " Merchants & Traders' Ins. Co.	"
S. S. Daggett, " Milwaukee Mutual Ins. Co.	"
Leonard Kennedy, " Alliance Marine & Fire Insurance Co.	"
W. L. Bean, Treasurer Phoenix Insurance Co.	"
W. Henry Holland, Sec'y Milwaukee City Insurance Co.	"
S. C. West, Sec'y United States Ins. Co.	"
P. V. Burrows, Sec'y Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co.	"

Wholesale Dry Goods Houses.

Sexton, Bro. & Co.	Milwaukee.
Chandler & Jennings, (Metropolitan Store.)	"
Mack Brothers, (Milwaukee Savings Store.)	"
Bradford Brothers,	"
J. H. Warner & Co.	"

Wholesale Clothing Houses

Magie & Swain,	"
Swaffield & Russell,	"
Sam. Shoyer,	"
H. Friend & Bros.	"

Wholesale Hardware Houses.

H. J. Narro & Co.	"
LeFevre & Greene,	"
G. F. Hewitt & Son,	"
S. Shepard,	"
H. W. Goodrich & Co.	"
Colgate Bros.	"

Wholesale Druggists.

H. Bosworth & Sons,	"
John Rice,	"
Harrington & Dadd,	"

Real Estate Agents.

Ogden & Wall,	"
J. H. Crampton,	"
Worthington & Marshall,	"
J. S. Fillmore,	"

Wholesale Grocers, &c.

Dutcher, Sexton & Co.	Milwaukee.
Littell & Baker,	"
Chapin & Gregory,	"
N. G. Bishop,	"
Herbert Reed,	"

Produce and Commission Merchants.

Tibbitts, Starkweather & Co.	"
Truman Hibbard,	"
Nute & Folsom,	"
W. B. Alvord,	"
P. R. Storm,	"
Elmore Bros. & Co.	"

Dealers in Furniture.

Noyes, Fierstheim & Co.	"
Seaman & Wing,	"
S. O. Newhall & Co.	"

Booksellers, Stationers, Paper Makers, &c. &c.

Strickland & Co.	"
A. Whittemore & Co.	"
H. Netlesken & Co.	"
Dyer & Pasmore,	"
H. Kempshall,	"
E. Terry & Co.	"
Noonan & McNab,	"
G. H. & L. Ladlin,	"

Lumber Dealers.

Gen. S. B. Grant,	Milwaukee.
Medbery & Sanders,	"
Mabbetts & Breed,	"

Business in General.

Hon. A. D. Smith, Associate Justice Supreme Court,	"
H. W. Gannon, Sup't Government Buildings,	"
H. L. Para, Sheriff Milwaukee County,	"
E. Foote, City Attorney,	"
Elsha Starr, (of Starr's Job Printing Office),	"
C. O. Olin & Co., Mercantile Agents,	"
Jas. Holton & Co. Express Proprietors,	"
S. Chapman, Map Publisher,	"
J. W. Stearns, Proprietor American House,	"
Caleb Wall, City Auctioneer and Land Agent,	"
H. G. Wilson, Agent Watson's Ten Dollar Sewing Machine,	"
Miller & Starr, Type Founders,	"
L. J. Merriek & Co., Manufacturers & Dealers in Milwaukee Brick,	"
E. Irons, Sec'y Milwaukee Gas Light Co.	"
G. M. Seelye, Daguerrian Artist,	"
Mason, Loomis & How, Wholesale Dealers in Watches & Jewelry,	"
Salsman & Booth, Dealers in Hats, Caps and Furs,	"

RE The following complimentary notice we take from the Milwaukee Free Democrat, of October 23d :

NEW PRINTING HOUSE.—We understand that Messrs. ERVING, BURDICK & Co., publishers of the City Directory, are making arrangements to start a new Job Printing House in this city, to open about the middle of November, and to be called the "Ben Franklin Printing House." The proprietors are wide awake, energetic men, and being practical printers, they will doubtless be able to merit and receive a large patronage. Success to them.

The Daily News, of Oct. 20th, has the following :

NEW JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—Messrs. ERVING, BURDICK & Co., are about to open a new Job Printing Office, in this city, of which due notice will be given at the proper time. These gentlemen are practical printers, thoroughly acquainted with their business, and of very extensive acquaintance in the city. Mr. Burdick has been for several years the Foreman of the Job Room in the Sentinel office, and is a man of undoubted business capacities, and of the strictest integrity. Their circular, not yet issued, lists a good stock of which we have seen, contains a large list of references to the first business firms in the city, and of the different Railroads. Further notice will be given of time of their opening.

We take pleasure in copying the above notice from the News, in endorsing all that is said in praise of Messrs. ERVING, BURDICK & Co., and in commending the enterprise of these gentlemen to the public favor and confidence.—*Milwaukee Daily Sentinel Oct. 31.*

East Fairfield
Dec 20th/47

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Sir

You will confer a
Great favor by sending me your speech
On the Secession Swindle, also the original
Nebraska Hay as Bill, I had the Bill
but sent it to one of those infamously
Republican to read and he never had the
manliness to return it, your cause
is highly commended here,

With Respect Yrs
Geo. P. Harr P.M.
East Fairfield
Columbia County
N.H.

Thrupp Laro
East Fairfield
Columbiana Co Ohio

Decr 22/57

wants Speech &
original Kansas
Nebraska bills

W

Massillon Stark Co. Ohio

Dec 22 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I perhaps should offer an apology for addressing you at this time. The bond of sympathy which unites the people, not only the Democracy to you is such, that - as one of the masses I feel that - I must offer an apology and even on really necessary and ordinary circumstances, I should feel as tho I might - dispense with it in view of the very pleasant circumstances connected with our slight personal acquaintance, formed at Alliance with you with your family and on your very most - last summer. Possibly you may remember me as a lodger at the same Hotel with you and a friend of Hon David Ford by whom I was introduced to you - We are all feeling the deepest

interest in the success of your cause
in reference to Kansas and I do not
believe that a single man could be found
in this Co. who would sustain the Le Critton
Constitution.

Since the commencement of the
year on paper of Congress I have taken
express pains to ascertain public sentiment
and to this moment have not found
a man who stands to your position.

I intend by a late dispatch that you
are getting 2000 copies of your report
printed. May I hope to receive a package
of such size as you shall think best
for circulation among my friends?

I may also add that I shall regard myself
highly honored in the receipt of any
thing under your hand.

I am very truly Yours
Chas Sumner
Robt H. Folger

Robert H Folger
Napillon,
Stark Co. Ohio.
Decr 22/57

Appotatory -
wants package
of Speeches.

W

Cleveland O Dec 23/57
 Hon S. A. Douglass
 Dr Sir

Allow me to
 ask of you to do me the
 favor to send me a copy of
 your speech in the Senate
 a few days since on the
 Kansas question. I suppose
 it is a matter, perhaps of entire
 indifference to you what I, who
 am of opposite politics from
 yourself, party wise at least, and
 not very noted either, may think
 of it. But I will say that I in
 common with a large number
 of republicans here, from the extracts
 we have seen from said speech
 think very favorably of it and
 approve of your course in the matter
 Truly Yours L. W. Gage

D W Gage

Cleveland
Dec 22/57.

Wanted yr speech
Every body Concerns
With you -

WD

Yours Iowa Dec 22nd 1857.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

My dear Sir,

In a word, allow me
to say, I am a Republican — have lately commenced
with many of the leading politicians of Illinois — esp
ecially Chicago — they all agree if your policy, or
programme is carried out you will not only secure
your re election to the U. S. Senator but may stand
a fair chance of a higher position. The Republican
press in this vicinity, will sustain your present position.

Having been an old friend of Gen. Wilson
in Mass^{ts} I take the liberty to write you.
I am your friend Wm. K. Gibbs.

W H Gibbs

Lyon

Brown

Dec 22/57.

The Republicans are
with you. your election
to Senate safe & perhaps
to a high place

✓

New Brunswick N.B. Dec 22 1847
 Mr. S. H. Longlus Esq
 Sir

Will you please
 send me your speech in defense of popular
 sovereignty dtd in N. S. Senate & any other
 documents upon the matter which you may
 be pleased to spare

I oblige
 Respectfully Yours

Charles W. Golding
 Hon Steph A Longlus Esq -

Chas. H. Golding
New Ipswich
N.H.
Dec 22. 57.
Wants Speeches

Wd

Gilead Ford Co Ohio
Dec 22. 1837

Hon Stephen A. Douglas
Washington

Dear Sir, As one
of the Citizens of these United States
of America, Allow me to say to
you that I very deeply Congratulate
you in the course you are now
taking in regard to the Kansas
Equal Rights & Equal Privilege is
the true Democratic Doctrine, and
your making slaves of friends by
this, it the only thing that will
save the Democratic Party, you
may rest assured that it, bringing
lasting Honour to your self. I hear
this every day, And it is so all over
our State. Then Stand fast, and
don't fall.

Very Respectfull your
Humble Servant
G. E. Guyer

G. E. Meyer

Gilead

Dec 22/58

Congratulate you & say
you are gaining friends.
"Don't back down"

W
Sent

Democrat office

1639

Sanipelle Decr 22nd 1854

Dear Sir

I have taken much interest in the late Kansas affairs. The position I have taken, I shall maintain in the face of all opposition. I was rejoiced to see your take the position you did, and I am respectful. The politicians then are they they cling to the administration as usual; but the people are right and I judge the politicians will get courage in the course of evening.

What object in writing is to inform if you know any one, who wishes to engage in the newspaper business they partner talks of selling out, and whether we accept or not, we shall dispose of one third interest in the Democrat. We have been offered two or three thousand dollars, in better times, for that share, and would dispose of it for less. If you know any one, send him here. He can make a good thing of it.

Yours truly

L. H. Harvey

J. H. Hanner
one of Ed of Democratic
Lonsdale Ky

Dec 24/59
is for you. his partner
wants to sell - send him
a purchaser -

//
Sent

//
✓

L. H. Hayden
Dec 22nd / New London N.H.
Trants Respect

1857.
New London N. H. Dec. 22
Hon. S. S. Douglas.

Will you have the
kindness to favor me with a copy
of your recent speech, on that subject
of the President's Message relative to
Kansas. and oblige.

Respectfully yours.

L. H. Hayden.

Hon. S. S. Douglas
Washington D. C.

to the
the
the

Rockport Ind^o
Dec. 22^d 1857

Wm. L. Douglas.

Sir.

Your position is the correct one, maintain it by all means. The people are with you in Mass. Our County Democratic Convention on last Saturday, unanimously endorsed your Patriotic and Consistent Course, on the Kansas Question, the Democracy everywhere ^{will} sustain you, when they understand your position fairly.

I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but have been your warm political admirer for years. And hope to see ^{you} in the Presidential Chair in 1860. The Champion of the rights of the people shall be rewarded, I unite because I believe it the duty of the people to uphold and encourage all true Patriots in times like these, Pardon my boldness. I believe me

With profound Respect your
Sincere Political

admirer & friend
R. J. Hicks, Ed^r
"Rockport Democrat."

P.S. Send me some of Your Speeches
On the Kansas Question & oblige. H.

R. I. Hecks

Edw Rockport Den
ocent (Mass)

Dec 24/1857.

The people are with you

wants some ^{of} Speeches
for distribution