

Boston Decr. 26th. 1857.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
United States Senate—

Sir: — A sense of duty impels me to trouble you with a few lines in order to bid you "God-speed" in the great work [a labor which you seem more competent to perform than any body else] of shaking the democratic skirts free from the disgusting excrecences of folly, shortsighted selfishness, and knavery, which at this time seem to disfigure the otherwise glorious garment of the organization. You need not fear to handle it with a rugged hand; for it is a garment with sufficient recuperative power to heal all rents produced in the process of purification.

The doctrine of "State Rights", and that of "Nonintervention in the Territories", are twin sisters whose purity must stand or fall together, and whose integrity can only be protected by a shield no less

indestructable than that of eternal principle. Expediency is too frail! It might serve as a mere cover to nakedness in times of tranquillity; but when heat and passion arise, it will of itself shrink aside, and the objects of its protection must fall in corruption, and with them the organisms of which they might otherwise have proved Guardian Angels.

The distinctive feature of your Kansas Nebraska Act, — that by which the people of the Territories were to be more perfectly secured in their rights of self government, — is firmly founded in one of those doctrines, and it embraces political truth which — perpetually addressing itself to free and intelligent minds — as I believe, will prove too potent to be successfully resisted; and those therefore who earnestly seek its honest application must rise in victory with that truth to the defeat and confusion of all opponents. Should it otherwise turn out, then the enemies of free government may rejoice in the prospect of speedy civil war, anarchy, and final despotism.

Persevere, therefore, with a stout heart,

— remaining kind to the President, but yielding nothing at the expense of truth or honest administration, — until the people shall be secured in the practical benefit of that truth, and thus save your party from a violation of its faith, and your Country from the inevitable effects due to predominant folly and selfishness; and whatever may happen in other respects, the present democratic organization must remain alive with its integrity, or die without it; — in either case, you may rely upon the approval of the warmest and most faithful of the hearts of the people; — not all northern hearts, but warm hearts of the South, as well as of the North, — unless, unfortunately, ~~our~~ otherwise clear sighted brothers shall prove to have been so spell bound by the fanatics of the Country, as to be unable to see any thing in the prospect except the glaring and foolish visage of Abolitionism.

With great Respect
Your Obedient Servant
Isaac Adams

Boston.

Decr 26/57

Isaac Adams.

Political

Montezuma, Maroon County, Georgia.
Dec. 26th 1857.

Will the Hon. Mr. Douglass have the kindness
to send me a copy of his late speech, on the
Kansas subject, & such other documents, kindred
to it, which he may now have, or may be forth-
coming, on that all absorbing subject?

A compliance with my request will
greatly oblige.

Very Respectfully, Yours to
James W. Armstrong

I. W. Armstrong

Montezuma
Geo.

Decr 26. 1857.

Wants yr speech
Every body talks about
it.

Washington City
D.C.

W. D. Durkin
U. S. Army Capt.



W. D.

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above subject. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. H. Thompson

Received of the
 J. H. Thompson
 the sum of \$100.00
 for the purchase of
 the same.

Olicu N.Y.

Dec 26 1837

Dr Sir - Please farm me with a copy
of your speech or speeches in the
Senate on the Kansas question. Very
Respectfully Yours Truly
E. R. Bates

E R Bates

Utica

N Y

Decr 26/57.

for a speech

Enclosed 26th Dec 1825

Hon S. A. Douglas

Sir

Of course, numerous
political, and personal
friends in this City would
be pleased to in possession
of a copy of your speech
in the Kansas question
delivered lately in the
Senate Chamber

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servant
Wm B. Barry

Wm B. Barry

Cincinnati

Dec 26/57.

Wm. G. Speer

Providence Dec. 2nd 1857
 My Dear Sir

You will please pardon me for
 troubling you for your speeches in
 pamphlet form.

Having always been an ardent
 supporter of Free Trade measure and
 principles of the Democratic Party generally.
 It will not appear strange, that I should
 keep well posted up at this stage of the
 same - or desire to do so, at least.

I hope - that offensive Kansas Matter -
 with which our country has been deluged for
 the last three years - may not cause a serious
 rupture in Democratic allies - but subside
 or be suppressed in some manner - that the
strength of the party may not be impaired.

Excuse me for thus far, trespassing upon
 your patience. And by granting my request
 you will confer a great favor upon an
 old friend in the Sheep District.

Very Respectfully Yours

Timothy Boyl

New Bedford

Ever & warmly
 Yrs

Go Home & stay
 U.S.

Timothy Doyle

New Nupin

Dec 26/57. Pa

Wants, Speech

My Carver
Economy
Dec^r 26/57, Ind
Pleased with your Speech
Wants Congressional news
the Globe a union
tc

1827
Economy Wayne
County Indiana December 26/57

Hon Stephen S Douglas,
Dear Sir

Through the politeness
of the Post Master of this place
I received a copy of your speech
made on the Presidents message
in relation to Kansas. The
position taken by you and
the views expressed are so truly
Democratic and accord so well
with my own that I could not
refrain from congratulating you
on the happy position taken
by ^{you} and of expressing my hopes
that these principles will prevail
in Congress, that you may be
successful in your undertaking

As well on account of the effect
it would have on restoring peace
and quiet to the Country, as
on account of their correctness.

Let those principles become
established by an act of Congress
and it will put an end to
strife & confusion, and if adopted
by the Democratic party ~~and~~ will
place it in a high honourable
and impregnable attitude before
the Country and the world.

But let the result be as it may
it ^{will} have a permanent favourable
influence on the author.

I should be much pleased to
hear from you occasionally in regard
to matters in Congress. Our District
is familiarly known as the burnt one.

our representation is a Republican
consequently Democrats have but
little favour.

I have heretofore been in the
habit of receiving the Congressional
Globe and appendix - but have
seen no Resolutions for this Session
and know not whether it is published.

I wrote to the Editors of the Union
for that paper but received no
answer. So I am minus in
regard to Congressional news.

With the best wishes for
your success.

I am with sentiments of Respect
Yours truly
Henry Carver

Candor Penn. 26th Decr 1857

1828-1

Hon. J. Dr. Sir:

Without the benefit of a personal acquaintance, as a very humble citizen of the U.S., and member of the Democratic party, I make bold to thank you ^{for} your manly stand on Kansas affairs. By it, you have saved our party from the ruin, to the very verge of which Buchanan's policy brought us: and made us your debtors for an amount which we can never fully repay.

I have not the slightest sympathy with the free-soil notions of our political opponents: — I care not whether Kansas be free or slave, because I know if slave, it would only decrease the number elsewhere by whatever number would be taken to Kansas — but I want honesty — I want Democracy — I want the people, *semper et ubique*, to manage their own affairs in their own way subject only to the laws of the U.S. This, I know was the spirit of the Nebraska bill: it was even the letter of it also, and Buchanan's sophistry cannot make any person believe, that "domestic institutions" referred only to the family relations. I have re-read your reports of last summer, and I can find nothing therein, to warrant the cowardly insinuation of Bigler, that you ever entertained any other idea than, that the people, will should be embodied in their fundamental law.

And now in conclusion, let me say to you not to be discouraged. The people are with you: the masses of our party are & will be with you.

The policy, with which your public life has been identified, is now & will ever be a bottom plank of the Democracy.

Even Buchanan, says if you will just let Kansas slip without it, he will ever after, stand firmly on it. You can afford to look calmly down at Buchanan & Co. —

Hon. S. A. Douglass?
Wash. D.C.

Your fellow citizen
And political Adviser
Jas. Murray Clark

Jas Murray Cook
Canon Pa
Decr 26/58,
Congratulatory the
people ~~are~~ ^{are} with you
↪

Scout.

no

34TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

{ REP. COM.
{ No. 198.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JUNE 30, 1856.—Ordered to be printed.

Motion by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, to print 10,000 additional copies referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. DOUGLAS made the following

REPORT.

[To accompany Bill S. 356.]

The Committee on Territories, to which was recommended "a bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, when they have the requisite population;" and to which was referred "a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas;" and "a bill supplementary to 'an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' and to provide for the faithful execution of the said act in the Territory of Kansas, according to the true intent and meaning thereof;" and an "amendment proposed by Mr. Seward, to the bill (S. 172,) 'to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, when they have the requisite population;" and "an amendment" proposed by Mr. Toombs as a substitute for the last named bill, (S. 172,) have examined and considered the same a willingness to test and de-

organized in 1854 under the authority of the same act of Congress, with equal rights, privileges, and immunities, and with the same safeguards and guarantees for the quiet enjoyment of their liberties, without molestation by foreign interference or domestic violence.

In Nebraska the inhabitants have enjoyed all the blessings which it is possible for a law-abiding people to derive from the faithful administration of a wise and just government. Life, liberty, and property have been held sacred, the elective franchise has been preserved inviolate, and all the rights of the citizen have been protected against fraud or violence by laws of his own making. These are the legitimate fruits of the principle, the practical results of fidelity to the provisions of the Nebraska organic act. There was no foreign interference with their domestic affairs, no fraudulent attempt to control the elections by non-resident voters. Emigrant aid societies, with their affiliated associations and enormous capital, did not extend their operations to Nebraska, and hence there were no counter schemes formed to control the elections and force institutions upon the Territory regardless of the rights and wishes of the *bona fide* inhabitants. The principle of the organic law, the right of the people to manage their internal affairs and control their domestic concerns in obedience to the Federal Constitution, was permitted to have fair play, and work out its natural and legitimate results. Hence peace, security, and progress, in all the elements of prosperity in this Territory, have vindicated the wisdom and policy of the Nebraska act.

Fortunate would it have been for the peace and harmony of the republic, and still more fortunate for the unhappy people of Kansas, had they been permitted, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their acknowledged rights, to derive similar blessings from the same organic law. Your committee can perceive no reason why the same causes would not have produced like results in Kansas but for the misguided efforts of non-residents of the Territory, citizens of the different States,

resolutions were of a nature which necessarily precluded the co-operation of every man who felt it his duty to yield obedience to the laws and constituted authorities of the Territory under the organic act. Hence it was strictly a partizan movement—a movement of the law-resisting party in opposition to the law-abiding party. It was not a question between those who approved and those who disapproved the laws of the Kansas legislature; for many good citizens preferred obedience to a code of laws, a portion of which they did not approve, so long as they were held to be constitutional by the courts and remained upon the statute book, as a less evil than armed resistance and lawless violence. Thus it was a partizan movement—an organization of the law-resisting party against the law-abiding party; and the most that can be claimed for it is, that it received the sanction of a decided majority of its own party.

The question now arises, whether a constitution, made by a political party, without the authority of law, and under circumstances which afford no safeguards against fraud, and no guarantees of fairness, and raises no presumptions that it embodies the wishes and sentiments of a majority of the inhabitants, shall be forced, by an act of Congress, upon a whole people as their fundamental law, unalterable for nine years.

In the opinion of your committee, whenever a constitution shall be formed in any Territory, preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, justice, the genius of our institutions, the whole theory of our republican system, imperatively demand that the voice of the people shall be fairly expressed, and their will embodied in that fundamental law, without fraud or violence, or intimidation, or any other improper or unlawful influence, and subject to no other restrictions than those imposed by the Constitution of the United States.

It is true that each party claimed, at the time the Topeka constitution was formed, and now claims, to have a large majority of the legal voters in Kansas, in opposition to the pretensions of the opposite party. Each party has always professed a willingness to test and de-

The election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution is to take place in the month of November next, on the day of the presidential election, and no person is to be permitted to vote whose name does not appear on said corrected lists. Those who are entitled to have their names appear on said lists as legal voters, and who will have the right to vote, are all white male citizens of the United States, (including all persons who shall have taken the preliminary oath to become citizens in compliance with the naturalization laws of the United States,) over twenty-one years of age, and who were *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory on the 4th day of July, 1856, and shall have been actual residents of the county three months next preceding the day of election. No other qualifications or tests are required for a voter.

The delegates are to assemble in convention at the seat of government of the Territory on the first day of December, and then to decide, first, whether it be expedient or not for Kansas to come into the Union at that time, and if deemed expedient, to proceed to form a constitution and State government, which shall be republican in form, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The board of commissioners, it is supposed, will be composed of men of the highest character for integrity and impartiality, and divided as nearly equal as may be between the great political parties of the country, with a view not only of ensuring entire fairness, but also of furnishing satisfactory evidence to the whole country that everything will be fairly and impartially done.

There are many other provisions in the bill, mostly matters of detail, but well devised and adapted to carrying out the main design. Among these is a bill of rights, copied from the Constitution of the United States and the amendments to that instrument, declaring that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust;" that no law shall be in force or enforced in said Territory "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people to assemble and to petition government for redress of grievances;" and that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," &c., &c.

Your committee will not weary the Senate with a summary of all the provisions and details of the proposition of the senator from Georgia in its revised form. It is believed to be well adapted to the object, and, if it becomes the law of the land, that it will insure a fair and impartial decision of the questions at issue in Kansas, in accordance with the wishes of the *bona fide* inhabitants of the Territory, without fraud, violence, or any other improper or unlawful influence.

The point upon which your committee have entertained the most serious and grave doubts in regard to the propriety of endorsing this proposition relates to the fact that, in the absence of any census of the inhabitants, there is reason to apprehend that the Territory does not contain sufficient population to entitle them to demand admission under the treaty with France, if we take the ratio of representation for a member of Congress as the rule. If, however, we are to regard this as the competing or antagonizing measure to the proposition of the senator from New York, (and we are inclined to the opinion that such is the view of the Senate,) your committee can have no hesitation in recommending its adoption. Nearly a whole year has elapsed since the initiatory steps were taken for the election of delegates and the holding the convention for the formation of the Topeka constitution. Nearly a year's emigration has since poured into that Territory, an emigration unparalleled in extent

Private

Portland Dec. 26th 1857

Dear Sir

My friend, Mr. McDonald, has just returned from Washington, and informed me of your magnanimous course in respect to my nomination. Accept my warmest thanks and allow me to say that I shall be ready to reciprocate the favor whenever an opportunity may occur. I am the more obliged, inasmuch as we are without any representation in the Senate, except such as hate me for a life's fidelity to sound national principles. There are but few men left in the North, of

my years, who have never faltered in the support of the principles of the Democratic party, and those few are necessarily exposed to the severest assaults of the opposition generally, as well as, to the extreme malice of those who have deserted from our ranks. Hence the opposition you have witnessed to me in the Senate.

Pardon me for saying that man knows that what he has said is false and he knows also that, if confirmed, I will prove it so, in less time than a year.

The delay has done me some injury, nothing however which I cannot overcome in a brief time by diligence and fidelity.

It cannot be that our friends will sit quiet and see me slaughtered when they know, if they know me at all, that the attack is for wicked purposes, and unjust in itself.

Any assistance you may render me in this emergency will be gratefully remembered. There has been delay enough, let it be disposed of when the Senate meets. I am not disappointed at the subtle "feint praise" of my opponents in New England, nor even at their open attacks, for it is their vocation, but I confess I do feel hurt to learn that Democratic Senators should allow such opposition to influence their judgment.

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in the matter. Such opposition is
a matter of course in New England,
and the more bitter as the individ-
ual assailed is the more worthy of
Democratic support. Such is my
experience and such must be yours.

Give my kind regards to
Mrs. Douglass, and also to Mr.
Cutts, her father.

Very respectfully

your obt. Servt

~~Nathan~~ Clifford

To Hon. S. A. Douglass

Yc Yc Yc

Sterling Ill
Dec. 26. 1859
[XIV. 26, 1857]

Hon. S. Douglass,

or Sir,

The undersigned would thank you for a copy of your late Speech on the President's Message, and other documents, which you may from time to time have occasion to distribute

Yours very truly
Bl. Obentz
Wm. McClune
M. A. Burn

B C Coblenz
Wm McCune
M A Bunn
Starting. H.C.
Dec 26, 1857.
Want Speech.

Philadelphia, December 26. 1857

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

Dear Sir

I take the liberty of sending enclosed, the editorial views, in publishing your recent great speech on the Socompton Constitution, of one of the very oldest and ably conducted Democratic papers of this State - the "American Republican" - published at West Chester, Chester Co. Penn^a. It will doubtless be peculiarly acceptable as endorsing fully your position and sentiments on this very important subject, while it but expresses the views of at least nine-tenths of the Democracy of Penn^a.

Painful as it must be for you to disagree with the President, I trust that you will continue in defence of the rights of the people of Kansas, that they shall have the right to fashion and frame all their Institutions in their own way, and that they shall not be gagged on nine questions, with permission to speak uncertainly only on the tenth.

With great respect and esteem, I am, Your Obedt friend, Seward,
Wm Coe-finger

Wm Copping

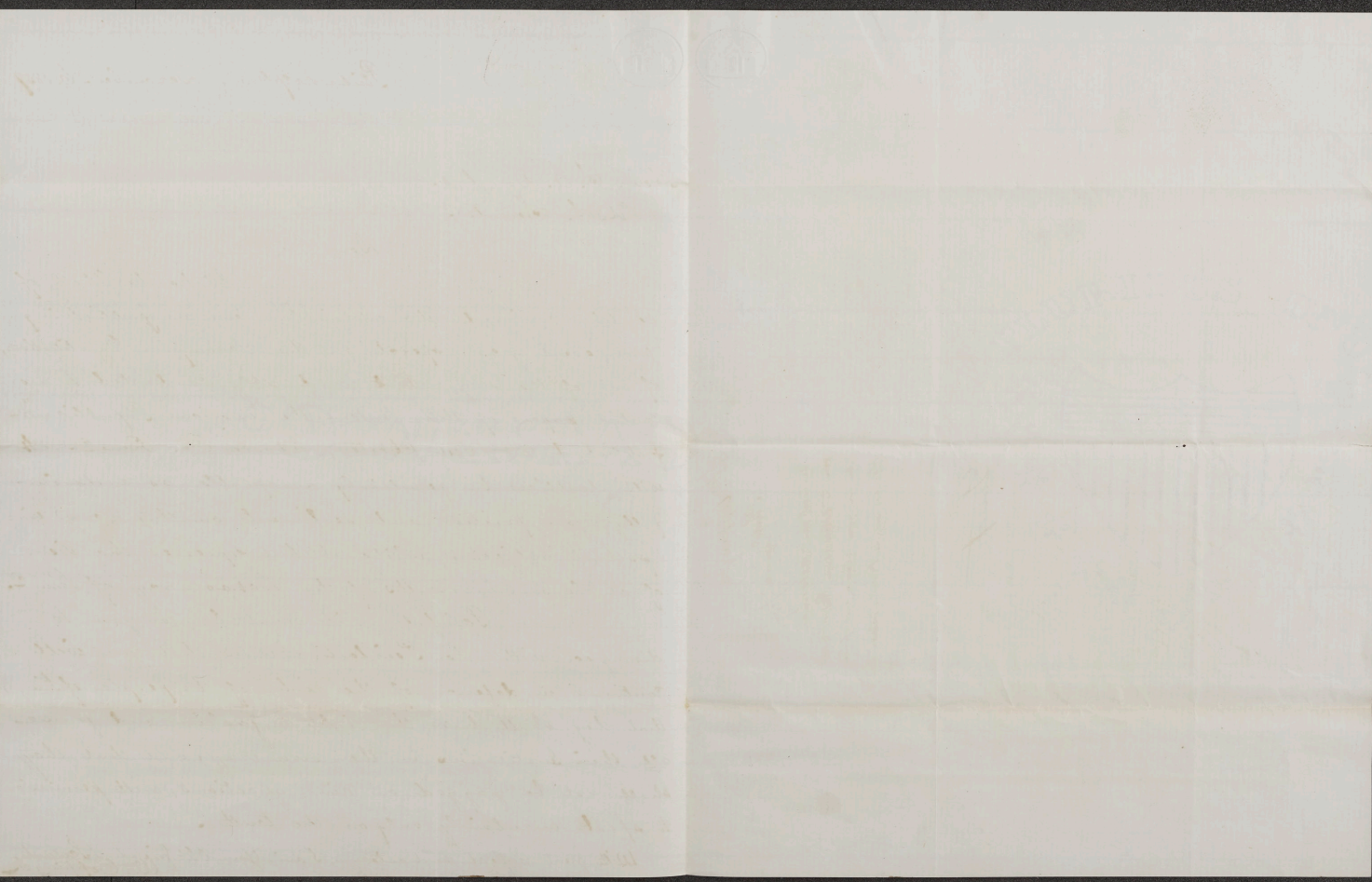
Phil^a

Dec 20/57.

Encloses an Editorial
from the American Republican
also for you, also a list of the
Officers of the Penn^a Colon^l Soc

Yours
Wm Copping

W



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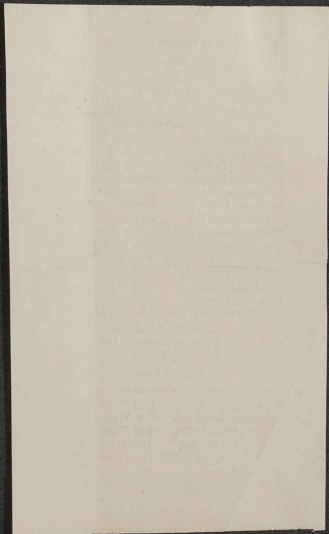
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REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.

WEST CHESTER, PA.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1857.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

So great and wide spread has been the interest manifested in the speech of Senator Douglas recently delivered in the Senate of the United States on the failure of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention to submit the proposed fundamental law of Kansas to the people of that territory, that we give it entire in our issue of to-day. No one after reading these conclusive remarks will wonder that Senator Mason of Virginia, when he unsuccessfully arose in his place to correct what he thought to be a fallacy in the argument, said, "*there must be a general admission that Mr. Douglas's speech was one of great strength and great power.*" Although there is a marked and radical difference of views between the Illinois Senator, and the conclusions arrived at by the President in his annual Message when treating on Kansas affairs, still the tone and temper of the speech makes it quite apparent to our mind that it was rather painful than otherwise that there should be any necessity for a difference of opinion between the speaker, and the distinguished Chief Magistrate of the country. On all other points of Mr. Buchanan's able message there is a cordial, entire and unqualified approval. Mr. Douglas is profuse, and evidently sincere, in encomiums of respect and veneration for the President and his views, but is forced to look at the question from the stand point erected by himself as the author of the organic law of the territory. The speech embodies so conclusively our individual opinions, freely expressed, and founded, not only on our own sense of justice and right, but on the instructions of the President to Gov. Walker, and also Gov. Walker's repeated pledges to the people of Kansas, that we are forced to give our ready and willing acquiescence to Mr. Douglas' views, so ably and entirely unanswerably set forth in his ~~speech~~ of to-day. Let it be read without prejudice or passion, and if practically put in operation, the result will be to make the democratic party invincible. The party is pledged, fairly and honorably to carry out the principles enunciated by Mr. Douglas, and we cannot escape from them if we desired to do, so which we do not. The district of Chester and Delaware county is now democratic, exactly on the platform laid down by the Senator from Illinois. We can only keep it so by fulfilling that platform to the letter. We yield to no one in our admiration and high respect for Mr. Buchanan. His position is honestly taken and with the view and purpose as we firmly believe of calming excitement on the Kansas troubles, but with the utmost deference we suggest that in this particular he has made a mistake which is now apparent, and no false pride of opinion will, we are persuaded, induce him to adhere to the error if he recognizes it. Weeks ago we took the position that the whole constitution should be submitted to the people of Kansas, and when Mr. Calhoun and his associates violently set at defiance their solemnly plighted vows to the democracy that the whole constitution of the future State should be honestly and fairly submitted to the people of the distracted territory for their rejection or approval, then they have no right to complain if the democratic members of Congress should repudiate an instrument which comes before them scarred and disfigured by these broken promises. The democracy from Maine to the farthest verge of Texas, is pledged to the principle, that the people of a territory like those of a state shall form and fashion their own institutions in their own way, without let or hindrance from any quarter save the constitution of our common country. If the people of Kansas desire slavery and every other domestic institution embodied in the Lecompton constitution, they must have them. We have signed the bond, and cannot without dishonor escape from its obligations. But we must demand, imperatively demand, that there shall be no obstruction to the free expression of the voice of the people on every question affecting their honor, their prosperity or their happiness. To interfere in any way by which this potential voice shall be silenced, will be a monstrous tyranny, containing all the seeds from which germinate rightful revolution. Let the people be heard fully, fairly, freely at the ballot-box, and then Kansas will arise from her sackcloth and ashes, her bitter envyings and vindictive strifes, and come and sit down in the glorious constellation of Republican States, and receive a hearty and united welcome from the North, the South, the East and the West.

WAKE.—The subscriber being in communication with some of the most extent manufacturers in the United States, offers for at his Store No. 9, High St. West Chester, a and carefully selected stock of building ware, Table, and Pocket Cutlery. A good and complete assortment of Mechanic's Tools and Dining Utensils, all of which will be sold at a advance on manufacturing prices.

M. B. BROOMHALL
West Chester, July 24 tf.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of West Chester and vicinity, that is prepared to undertake all kinds of HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING AND GLAZING, and so is a portion of public patronage. He executes different kinds of FANCY PAINTING, such as Gilding, Sign Writing, and China Glossing. His Shop is situated at No. 28 Market Street, (over the store of Mr. Hickman James.)

WILLIAM McCONNELL.

West Chester, April 14-1y

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.—The subscriber would call the attention of the public to his large and elegant assortment of WINDOW SHADES, which he is prepared to sell very low. Also, CURTAIN FIXTURES, of the most improved styles.

N. B.—I give my personal attention to HANGING SHADES when required.

SAMUEL BAKER,
No. 29 Gay Street, corner of High,
West Chester, April 28-tf

PURE WHITE LEAD & ZINC PAINT, &c.—Wetherill & Brothers' Pure White Lead, Snow White Zinc Paint, Chrome green dry and ground in Oil, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Ven. Red, Silvers Mineral Fire Proof Paint. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, Putty, Glue, &c.

Just received a fresh stock of the above and other kinds of Paint, and for sale at the lowest Cash prices by

WOOD & FAIRLAMB.
DRUGS AND HARDWARE.—Just received a fresh supply of Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Glassware, Dye Woods, &c., &c. ALSO, HARDWARE, consisting of a new stock of Building Hardware Tools and Fancy Goods, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Iron, Steel and Blacksmith Tools, Chain Pumps and cast Iron Curb, Boxes, &c. JOHN MARSHALL.
West Chester, April 8-tf

DRUGS.—The subscriber offers for sale at his Store in High Street, opposite the Court House a large and carefully selected stock of Fresh Drugs, and Medicines; a beautiful collection of Perfumery, and fancy articles; mineral paints ground in Oil from one to six pound cans. Pure White Lead, and all the varieties of Zinc Paints, from Snow White to Dark Brown. Linseed, Lard, and Sperm Oil. Fluid, Camphine, Turpentine, and an Extra good article of Varnish; also a large stock of Window, Coach and Picture Glass.

By strict personal attention to business I hope to be able to satisfactorily accommodate both in quality and price, all who favor me with their custom.

M. B. BROOMHALL.

HAVING TAKEN THE STORE formerly occupied by JEFFERIS & BROTHER, and having received a large and carefully selected stock of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES**, the subscriber is prepared to furnish his friends and the public with superior preparations in the Drug line. He has on hand, and to secure freshness and good quality, is constantly ordering, a supply of the purest

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS; using none but the best in the compounding of Prescriptions,

the Physician can rely upon those he orders producing the desired effect. All the popular Patent Medicines of the day constantly on hand: Jayne's Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge and Sanative Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Robert's Embrocation, Hunt's, Dewees', Clark's and Scott's Liniment, &c., &c. He has a large and fine assortment of **PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES**, Hair Oils, Pomades, Bears Oils, Cologne, Extracts, Tooth and Toilet Powders, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Lead Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c.

A great variety of Imported and Domestic **SEGARS, TOBACCO**, Segar Cases, Tobacco Boxes, &c. A large assortment of Bolts, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Straps, Carpenter's Tools & Building **HARDWARE**, selling at cost to close the Hardware business.

By constant and personal attention to business, he hopes to secure a continuance of the public favor.

MORTIMER T. JEFFERIS,
No. 21 N. Church Street,
West Chester, May 13-tf

DR. WILLIAMS' ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR, after 18 years' use in private practice, is, with increased confidence in its efficacy, offered to the public for the positive cure of all diseases arising from **DYSPEPSIA**, such as Nausea, Headache, Vertigo, Dimness of Sight, Debility of the Nervous System, Hypochondria, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Wasting of the Strength, Flatulence, with frequent Belching of Wind, Vitiated Taste, Constipation and Uneasiness of the Bowels, Bilious Vomiting, Burning Sensation at the Pit of the Stomach, Liver Complaint, Oppression after Eating, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Pit of the Stomach or towards the Right Side, Sallowiness of Complexion, Depression of Spirits and Irritability of Temper, &c. For Infants who throw off their food from the stomach, 5 drops in water will cure the most obstinate case.

ATTESTATION.

We, having used WILLIAMS' ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsia, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pain and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach.

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves, Philadelphia; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thos. Allibone, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street, below Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent of Merchants' Exchange.

Albion Horning
 Haverhill
 Dec^r 26/57 (M.F.)
 In Autograph

Ans^d

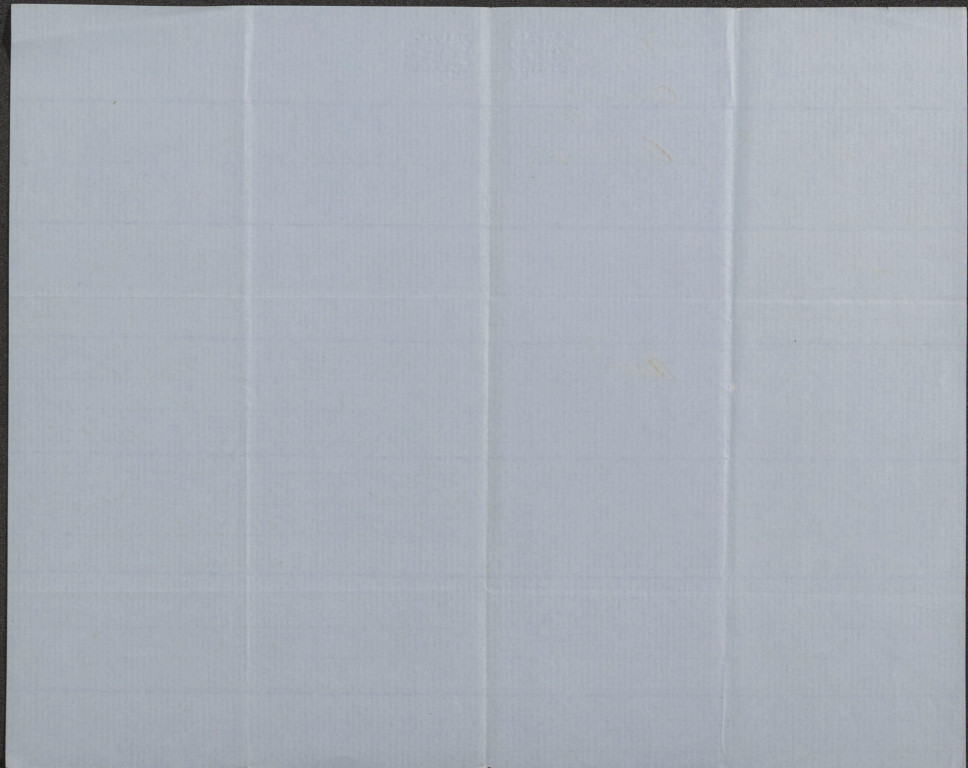
Haverhill Mass Dec 26/57
 Hon Stephen A Douglas
 Dear Sir

Will you oblige me so much as
 to send me your autograph, as it would
 not put you to too much trouble.

Respectfully Yours

Albion J. Horning

Hon Stephen A Douglas
 Washington
 D.C.



W. H. Cummins
Butter Pa
Decr 26, 1857.
Mr. Buchanan's letter
is against him & for you



1833

Butter, Penna.
Dec. 26th 1857,
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
U. S. Senate,
Dear Sir:

Permit me to
congratulate you upon the firm, proved
position you have taken, with regard
to Kansas affairs. You are impregnable,
and the country feels its now, North and
South, and must acknowledge it, sooner or
later - for the "truth is mighty and will
prevail". We in Western Pennsylvania
notwithstanding the confidence we have in
the integrity and sound judgment of the
Chief Magistrate - notwithstanding our love
for our own "favorite son," we are forced
to condemn the policy of the Administration,
that would use its power, to force the in-
iquitous, Decempton Constitution upon the people
of Kansas, contrary to their known wishes, as
acknowledged by the friends of that measure. //

The Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, are with you, almost as a unit, and have full confidence in your ability and energy to sustain yourself - and the Doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" - against the power of the Administration and the South combined. And much as we would deplore a division in the Democratic Party, consisting to the principles, which have exalted us to our present proud position, demand that we should extend to the citizens of the Territories the same privileges we claim for ourselves, let the consequences be what they will. //

My object in writing these few hasty lines is to let you know that in Mr. Buchanan's own State, he cannot carry but a meagre minority of the party with him. The hearts of the Democracy are with you, and with the exceptions of Executive officials and aspirants, their voices are with you too. We watch with interest and anxiety the doings at

Washington, and sincerely trust that the principles you enunciate may be firmly established, without a disruption of the Democratic Party.

I have the honor to be,
Very Truly of our
Obedient Servant,
J. J. Cummings

Dec 26th

New London Wisconsin Dec 26th 1834

Sir you will please pardon the presumption
 of an entire stranger in addressing you.
 I feel like congratulating you upon the
 support which you are every where receiving
 from the honest voters of our state I may
 safely say that a large majority are with you
 on the great question of Popular Sovereignty.
 The American and Boston parties being free
 from party shackles constraine the Kansas
 Nebraska act in the same manner as the
 author. Let the people adopt their own
 constitution whether it be the Lecompton or
 Topeka by the people of the Empire state of
 the West - May God guide, guard, and deliver
 you is the prayer of your humble servant
 E. Dille

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas Esq.

Mifflin
New London, Mo
Dec 27th 1857

E. Dille

Congratulations

Maugum Dec 26th 37

Now S A Douglas,

Sir,

Will you be so
kind as to send me a copy of your Kansas speech
& all others during the Session would be thankfully
received.

Yours Truly

Chas Dorken

Now S A Douglas

Washington City

Admrs

Chas Dorken

Maugum

Richmond County

N.C.

O. H. Lockery
Mangum
Richmond Co
N.C.
Dec 26. 1857.

Wants Speech
- 2 Speeches
thru the session.

St Augustine Pennsylvania
December 26th A D 1837

Mr Stephen A Douglass

Dear Sir
In perusing some of the minor

publications of our Country as well as some of the more influential journals I find your course in the senate on the Kansas difficulties commended on in something of a dispersing manner which induces me an humble and obscure individual to take the liberty of addressing you at present

It is a deplorable circumstance in the administration of our government that any thing should occur to cause a necessity for any portion of our representative to stand forth in open opposition to the ruling authorities. in order to avert the glaring violation of existing enactments of our national Congress and to check the headlong advance of sectional tyranny and usurpation - a tyranny pampered into insolent presumption by the cringing subservience of those who have been selected by a national suffrage to guard alike in equity and justice the interests of all portions of our people and all sections of our country

But necessity forces us to deal with circumstances as we find them and when those intrusted with power prove recalcant to duty we must the more respect the integrity of those who boldly stand forth for justice and right regardless of interest or the patronage of those who have thus forfeited their trust though clothed with temporary authority

The time serving politicians who conduct the greater portion of the political journals of our Country are prepared to bend with every whimsical ruling dynasty

regardles alike of honor or justice so that they
can ingratiate themselves into favor and procure some
temporary advantage or preferment: and it is to be
deplored that on many occasions public opinion is thus
guided by influences which lead to disastrous results. But
on momentous occasions like the present when a vital
issue is raised at the fundamental principles of our
government and the most sacred principles of liberty and
republicanism are sought to be trampled with
impunity to gratify the insolent requirements of some
sectional interest the people cannot be blinded and
popular opinion rises above the influence of party and
corrupt politicians in time to give a withering rebuke
to the dastard who can be purchased to betray his trust
his country and the hallowed principle of liberty
itself.

We therefore pray a blessing to attend your every
effort in behalf of popular sovereignty in Kansas.
Let no effort be spared to thwart the unholy
purpose of forcing a constitution on that people,
without their ^{constitutional} sanction and above all the
Salompton^{Constitution} whose advocates can only urge its
acceptance without such sanction on the ground
that if wholly submitted it would be rejected by
the people.

You have the sympathies of the people of our
State and you cannot fail to have the sympathies
of the patriots of all sections of our country.
If you are to be read out of the democratic party
for your just course you will carry the democratic
party with you and the hissing demagogues will be left
without a shadow of support.

Please send me a copy of the Salompton Constitution
if it is in your power.

While I remain your humbly servt
Cornelius Doanough

St. Louis, Decr 26. 1857
Hon. Stephen A. Douglass,
Washington City,
Sir,

It, in the eminent position you occupy before the Country, a word of encouragement from a private citizen can have any value to you, at a time when you are struggling to sustain great principles, I would freely and spontaneously offer you mine; though we have not met for more than twenty-three years, and when we parted were not friends. But let the dead years bury their dead animosities.

It is my duty to say - whether it will be of any value to you or not - that the position you have taken in the Senate in relation to Kansas, is not only brave in spirit and morally grand, but, far better, it is right. It has not

yet been successfully opposed,
and cannot be. Adverse influences
may prevent the accomplishment
of your views, but the Nation
will in its judgment sustain you
in your honorable effort to uphold
the right.

You have the best wishes
for your success in this great
movement, of

Yours Obt Servt
Chas. D. Drake

Charles Drake
St Louis. Mo,
Decr 26/57.
—
Saudatory
—

Galesburg Ill. Dec 26 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

In the month of October 1855 I presented my claim (No 219,094) for Bounty land under the act of March 3^d 1855, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged by the proper officer in his official circular dated Oct. 18. 1855, with the request that the "applicant wait a reasonable time before making further application" &c. As more than 2 years have elapsed since I presented my claim, and as my claim for Bounty land under the Act of 28 September 1850. was duly acknowledged and granted within the year I have been inclined to fear that it may have been overlooked or lost, perhaps granted & lost on the way, and would esteem it a lasting favor, if it does not infringe too much on your valuable time, if you would enquire after the fate of the aforesaid claim, and if proper to do so, to request a revision of the list of applicants. —

As I have recently relinquished other occupations in a distant state to engage in Agricultural pursuits here I would esteem it a great additional favor if you could at any time send me any thing in the shape of Report or Document, calculated to throw light on my efforts to develop some of the Rich resources of this Beautiful State.

With Great Respect

I am Your Obedient Servant

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Michael Luffey

I am gratified to have privilege to refer you to one of your
warmest friends in this vicinity ~~and~~ personal Friend
and neighbor Peter Adams esq. for my Antecedents
or present position as a citizen

A. Duffey

Mitch Duffer
Dec 26. 1857,
Galzburg

2/7.084 ell
18 1/2 Bond. 2 1/2
Enquirer about his
application for land
under act of 55

(Send to Land Office)

Ans to h sent to mag
for H Douglas.
M.S.G.

Copied to h returned

Exc. Sec
Attended to and
papers forward dtd.
14 1858

Fort Madison, Iowa.

Decem. 26th 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

My Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith a list of Democratic papers published in this State, and the majority of them are supporting your position on the Kansas question, and I hope to ~~see~~ ^{see} of them soon supporting the position you have taken, as it is the only tenable one for any democrat to assume, if he wishes to be right and be sustained by the people.

The only paper in the State which takes open ground against you is the "North West," published at Dubuque, the home of Gen. Jones, and his only organ. The Editor Geo. Meath is now in Washington City writing letters home to his paper, for the purpose of building up the broken-down fortunes of his friends, and making all the head-way he can against you, or the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty.

It is now important that your Speech should find its way into every farm house, and be read by every vote that any Speech you have ever delivered in the U.S. Senate. I hope you will distribute all you possibly can from Washington to your friends in this State and they will see to their distribution among the people. Your friends in Iowa will try and have your Speeches on the Kansas question published in all our Democratic papers. But you know a Speech published in pamphlet form, will have

a much better impression upon the voters
mind than if only published in a news-
paper.

Would it not be well for your friends
in the different States to get up a movement
in behalf of Popular rights, so that the
people might be made to see the truth,
of this whole matter, and thereby show
that you occupy the same position
to day you did the day the Kansas
Abolition act passed?

I think your Speech should be published
in the German Language, and if you should
have any of them published in German it
could use them to advantage in this State &
particularly in the river countries.

Possibly your friends can get the different
Legislatures which meet soon, and are
already in Session to pass Resolutions, in
favor of Popular Government - What think
you? There is going to be a desperate ef-
fort made to put you down if possible
and your friends must work. You
must direct them what to do and they
must do it. If we stand still there will
be an effort made to forestall public opinion,
and this we must not permit by inactivity.
Let us keep within the sound marks of dem-
ocracy and fight for our principles, and ^{all} will
be well yet. My suggestions to you are only the
views of one of your warm friends, as you
well know, and a humble member of the
quiet democratic party.

I am very respectfully,

Yours &c &c &c
James O. Davis

Lat & Cards

Fort Madison

Iowa

Dec 26/54

Lat Dom Papers

Henry sent on the

Express

Washington City, D.C.
26th Decr, 1857.

Wm. L. Douglas:

Dear Sir:

I learned last evening, from Mr. Wilson, that you had left for New York; and your absence until the 2d. Jan. is my apology for writing you there. I have placed myself, and my efforts, entirely at your disposal, and I am assured that it will be in my power to render your effective service, whether in Illinois or in any other point westward which you may designate. As I told you at our late interview, I then had experience as a writer and speaker. I have acquaintances with influential Democrats in

Chicago, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minn-
nesota.

I am confident that I can
well sustain the responsibilities
of any position you may be able
to find me; and I shall not fail,
wherever I may be, to work for
you with the utmost hearti-
ness.

I understand this evening from
Mr. Wilson that the gentleman who
was applied to to take the edito-
rial charge of the Springfield
Register cannot possibly do so. I
can leave here at a day's no-
tice. Your endorsement and rec-
ommendation is all I ask. //

I am, dear sir,

Very truly and respectfully,
Yours obt. servt.
Charles Henry Potter.

Chas Henry Foster
Washington City
Dec 26, 1857

Offer his services
as Editor &c

✓

Amherst College, Dec. 26, /57
Hon. Sir

Please, if convenient, to mail a
copy of your late speech, to my address.
Yours with respect.

B. M. Fullerton
Amherst.

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Mass.
Dec. 26, 1857.

B. M. Fullerton
Amherst College
Mass
Decr 26, 1857.

Wants a speech

W

Clarkson N.Y. Dec 24th 1857

Dear Sir.

Please send me your late speech on the President's Message relating to Kansas

God bless you for the noble stand you have taken on the "Leecompton Constitution". Although a Democrat "dyed in the wool". I can not look upon this act of injustice contemplated towards the people of Kansas as sooving in the least of democracy; and the fact of its being sustained and sanctioned by a Democratic Administration & by the Southern wing of the Democratic party can not to any mind invest it with more of justice & ~~an~~ right. Let me assure you that the democracy of the north are with you almost to a man! they will sustain you in the stand which you have taken — this strong arm shall shield you from the groundless assaults of those ambitious demagogues who would crush you ^{to earth} as a dangerous rival.

Follow ^{the} ^{principle &} course which you have commenced — pursue the principles which you have laid down and all will be well

The position which you now hold in the Democratic party of the North is fifty per cent better than two months ago. This ~~your~~ place in their feelings you will continue to hold so long as you maintain your present position while those Northern Democrats who sustain this ultra Southern outrage will swell before the overwhelming storm of indignation which will overtake

them from and outraged & betrayed
constituencies

Let not threats intimidate nor
promises & flattery cajole you into
compliance with this iniquitous
measure of the Administration.

I am very Respectfully a
Douglas Democrat,

A. D. Furran

To S. A. Douglas
Washington D. C.

P.S. Such favors as you may have
to bestow in the shape of Congressional
documents papers &c. will be thankfully
received by you friend & Admin.

A. D. F.

Address Clarkson New York

13

A. D. Furran
Clarkson,
N. York
Decr 26. 1857.
Landlottery
Wants Speech
Documents