

Utica Decr. 29th 1859.

Hon: S. A. Douglass

Dear Sir

I was yesterday applied
to by one of our very
best Republican ladies
for your autograph. If it
will not induce Mrs. D.
to feel that you are becoming
popular with the ladies,
you will do me the favor
to send it. Of course you
will not deem me impertinent
or wishing to interfere
in your domestic matters,
when I say that I have not
seen but one democrat who
does not entirely approve
of your course. I kept
Christmas in the country

addressed in one of the
back towns, where I was
told that every democrat
in that town (it is the
strongest democratic town
in the County) sustained
You

with the commendation
of the Senate & Mr D.
Yourself I am very
truly Yours

D. B. Matteson

all the more so as the
length of the day is
increasing and the
temperature is rising.
The weather is very
pleasant and the
scenery is beautiful.
I am very glad to
be here and to see
you all. I hope you
are all well and happy.
I am very much
affectionately
yours
John

2233

Mrs. S. A. Douglass
New York





Leavenworth,
J. C. Deering / 57
H. St. Matthew
Relative to
Kansas politics

1987

Leavenworth, K. C.
December 29th 1857

Wm. & Dear Sir:

Some six weeks or two months ago I sent you such an account of political affairs in Kansas as, with an extensive acquaintance throughout the territory, with favorable facilities for observing, & after a careful examination, I knew to be correct. In my letter, I also informed you of the line of policy that the democracy here, who were inimical to the LeCompton Constitution, intended to pursue; & among other matters, informed you that we proposed to call a territorial Convention for the purpose of memorializing Congress to pass an Enabling Act in our favor, under which a valid Constitutional Convention might be convened. Since then we have been more than rejoiced to see that the same expedient, in the present crisis, has occurred to you, & that you have already introduced a bill in the Senate with the same object that we have in view, — to harmonize the party & restore tranquility to Kansas, by giving the people the right to frame & decide upon their own form of government. The movement has animated us to more earnest endeavors; & our convention, which closed its labors on the 26th inst., has been a complete triumph. I send

you a published copy of its proceedings, together with a sheet of a memorial — the first signed — that we adopted, & which will be circulated throughout the territory for signatures, & forwarded to you, & to our our delegate, Mr. Parrott, for presentation to Congress.

As regard to the Convention, its effect has exceeded our faintest anticipations. Its deliberations were characterized by a harmony, calmness, & resolution that alarmed a portion of the LeCompton Schemers, & allured numbers of the more Conservative from both the extreme organizations, into our own ranks. It fortunately so happened that the Free State men, meeting in Convention about the same time, divided angrily on the question whether they should vote at the coming election. The circumstance proved to our advantage; & although they reconciled their difference last night by resolving to vote, yet the result, which is visibly working out, will be that the national Democracy, — the Democracy that recognizes no sectional issue, & that sustains you, — will be, ^{unmistakably throughout} the victorious party in Kansas as a State, holding off the fire-eaters on the one hand, & the Black Republicans on the other.

The resolutions that we adopted are approved, with but a few scattering exceptions, by our entire Community: & to such an extent, that the Free State men

say that in them, as in the issuing of the memorial, we have "taken the wind completely out of their sails." We believe that we have; & if you & our party in Congress endorse our action, we shall consider that we are fully compensated for our labors.

The resolutions themselves lack somewhat of system in their arrangement, & uniformity in their style: owing mainly to the fact that the subjects embraced in them were assigned to different members of the Committee; among them, that which refers to you in the 6th section, being assigned to Col. Slough, formerly of Cincinnati, whom you will remember; & by the way, that in the Eighth section, together with the memorial, being assigned to me. They are, as a whole, & separately, such, however, as we can work successfully with; partly in opening the eyes of those who sustain the LeCompton Constitution, & partly in distracting the Free State opposition: ~~with~~ ^{in which} ~~in which~~ aim in view, we shall work unceasingly until the question shall at length be decided.

The memorial sent, is signed by many of our most influential Citizens, who, with their respect, have requested me to forward it to you. Mr. Parrott will recognize nearly all as democrats who have never affiliated with any other party. Other signatures will be sent to you almost daily, & in larger numbers than are appended to this. We

do not expect the violent of the Black Republicans to sign it, as it is a Democratic movement; but the withholding of their names from it may, perhaps, enhance its influence, by making it more emphatically a memorial of the democracy.

Cal. Dennis is warmly with us, & with you. He will not, however, with the advice of his friends, take an active part in the Campaign at present. It is rumored that a petition will be sent to Washington, by the LeCompton Clique, asking for his removal. I do not think it can be true, & sincerely hope not; as he is one of the best & most popular Officers that Kansas has had. It is well, however, to be on guard.

In writing to you, I have no desire to introduce ^{upon you} my statements & opinions ~~upon you~~; but solely to be of service to the Cause & you, & without a personal or selfish motive. I know & learn many important facts & movements that do not get into print, & most of which, perhaps, are never heard of in Washington; & if not unacceptable to you, will cheerfully furnish you, from time to time, with information not confided to me as secret, which might be of service to you, & might not reach you through another source.

Wm. L. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Very respectfully,
J. M. Matthews

St Paul Minnesota
December 29th 1857

Wm S. A. Douglass

Dear Sir

I see you are again in the midst of an other fight, on the constitution being submitted to the People of Kansas to vote for, or against, as they may chose. I have no doubt you are correct, and will be sustained by the great mass of the People, It is unanimous here so far as I can learn, or at least more so than any great measure has been to my knowledge, and I fear your mind, and time will be so much occupied you cant take any time to any thing else.

If you can I want you should help Rice Shields & Carnaugh to Brak up that Fraudulent Entry of the Town site of Mankato, I acted on your suggestion that

the great Bend of the Minnesota River
was bound to be a good point, and in 1853
I paid out in cash \$4,050 for 10 shares a half
Share of 10 Shares, and now a company
has jumped it, and has entered it and will
cheat the old company out of it, you told me
you would assist me, and Rice will post,
you Relative to it, and if you and him fail
there is no use in trying, Shields and Cavenagh
will do all they can. Judge Young, has
been attending to it for Leach and the rest of
us. Please write me as you promised you
would this summer on the Boat,

Yours Respectfully

R. C. Murphy

Judge Dauglar
Washington City
U.S. Senate
D. C.

will send me
4.25.53
Judge R. C.
will send me
4.25.53
1

St Paul Minn;
Decr 29th / 57.

Ch. Murphy

Political & in
relation to the
town-site of
Mankato —

Waverly,
Morgan Co. Ind.
Dec 29th 1857.
E. A. Olliman.

wants you to send
him the Congress-
ional Globes, and
appendix. —

1789

Waverly Morgan County Ind
Dec 29th 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass
Sir

a turn in fortunes while
I find myself in straitened
circumstances, with a young
family. I have been for some
time taking the Congressional
Globe & Appendix, but this season
feel myself unable to do so, if
you will have them sent to
me, as soon as I get able I
will pay you back. I am
going to move to Illinois in
the Spring, but if you should
send it let it come to my parent-
aces, and you will very much
oblige, you old servant E. A. Olliman

HERMAN L. PAGE, Sheriff.
 ROBERT WASON, Jr., Deputy Sheriff.
 AVA E. PAGE, " "
 HENRY HILLMANTEL, " "

Sheriff's Office,

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec 29 1857.

Now Stephen A. Douglas
 U.S. Senate

Dear Sir, The democracy of Milwaukee have not yet taken occasion to make a public expression of their sentiments upon the subjects now agitating our Country - and yet we feel our friends who are so gallantly defending the right in Congress, should be made aware of the unanimity of feeling that prevails among us. Mr Buchanan received in this Country about five thousand majority, he will have the united sympathy and support of that party, so long as he adheres to the policy and principles upon which we fought the great battle of 1856 - but if we are now called upon to ignore those doctrines our party have cherished and sustained through good and bad report until all are now ready to acknowledge them just - then I know not the first man hereabouts who is willing cheerfully to surrender.

Allow me Sir - to say, that you have always held a high position in favor of our people - but you was never so near the hearts of the democracy of the West as at this moment - "go on"

With great Respect

I am Yours Truly
 H. L. Page

H L Page.

Milwaukee Wis.

Dec 29. 1857.

"Go on" - In
county Buchanan
rec about 5000
majority - the first
man now to be
found - you in
the hearts of people.

✓

1991

c Dec. 29, 1857

Hon W. A. Douglass

My Dear Sir

I have been a constant Reader
 of ^{your} since your Remarks
 on the emortal Jackson - &
 his fine I desire you to favor
 me with your Remarks on
 Kansas &c

I am rather that may suit your
 Conscience

Yours at dent servant
 W. A. Pearce

Travellers Rest
 Coosa Co Ala
 29 Dec /57

S. A. Pearce



Fullen Berk

ala

Dec 29/57.

Wants a Truck

John D. D. Douglas
Mr. D. D. Douglas
Washington D.C.

no

free

Fullen Berk
29 Dec/57

11

125

(Faint, mostly illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.)

W.D. Peckham }
 = L.A. Douglass }

Chicago December 29th 1867

Hon. S.A. Douglass

Dear Sir

I hope you will do me the favor to read my long and perhaps to you uninteresting letter. I will endeavor to state the results of my observations and reflections on our currency. (Politically I am a Democrat of the Jefferson school, opposed to all Banks, of Issue whether State or National.) All agree that property has a price proportioned to the currency. That is suppose the currency of the Commercial world was a thousand millions and with that amount of currency a bushel of wheat was worth a dollar other property of a price in proportion. Suppose the currency should be doubled in a year, (the amount of property remaining the same) then with two thousand millions of currency a bushel of wheat would be worth two dollars and other property would increase in price in the same proportion. If this be so the prices of property becomes higher or lower as the currency is increased or diminished. I assume for illustration, that one half of the currency of the U.S. is specie, and the other half the notes of Banks of Issue and that there is at all times at least three dollars of this paper money in circulation to one of specie held by the Banks, that have issued it - and often as much as ten to one. Banks always put in circulation the largest amount and more in proportion to their specie when it is the least needed in fact when it is rather an injury than a benefit to the public or their customers (merchants) to have it. such excessive issues only occur after several years of trade or commerce so managed that there is but little if any demand for specie for exportation. The Banks having for a long time been freed from any demand for specie (except for change &c) and having for that time kept a much larger

29 amount of specie ^{that} had been necessary to meet all demands ~~and had been made necessary~~ naturally conclude that they will be quite safe in keeping out a great amount of this note, they are according with their interest and ~~it~~ ^{it} might be expected of them under the circumstances increase their issue and this goes on from year to year increasing as long as the state of trade is such that there is no demand for specie for exportation; but these excessive issues stimulate, speculation increase the price of all kinds of property in this country, resulting in general over trading, Extravagance, Excessive Importations and in consequence of the high prices of our products greatly diminishes our Exports sure ^{and} soon or late is a large balance of trade against us that can only be paid in specie ~~and~~ The Banks are then called on to redeem their note with specie to pay this indebtedness. This they cannot do and a general suspension is sure to take place. This comes a sudden contraction of discounts those who have been doing business for years upon capital furnished by the Banks, are required to pay up a portion of their indebtedness to the Banks; those men who have been encouraged to extend their business by the Banks, now when in consequence of a General suspension ~~of the banks~~ and a destruction of confidence, when capital is hard and Banks do not discount when collections are slow and difficult to make, at a time when all business men who have been using Bank capital really need additional accommodations, they can not have it, but are compelled to pay up what they already have or suffer their notes to be protested, hence Merchants and manufacturers (who patronize Banks to any considerable extent) do and must fail! Our banking system naturally contributes to produce Excessive, speculation, over trading and Excessive Importations, and Extravagance and when a reaction comes as come it must they greatly aggravate the evils resulting from such Excessive Importations, speculations and Extravagance.

30 I have spoken of the management of Banks of some when the course of trade is such that there is no demand for specie for exportation, that they can put in circulation almost any amount of Paper even two or one of specie. How is it that we can go on from year to year inflating our currency, together with wild speculations Extravagance and Excessive Importations and with all this no demand for specie for the payment of the large annual balance of trade against us? Such has been the case for about three fourths of the time for the last thirty five years. It was done in this way - It is a matter of history that in 1817 or 18 The State of New York commenced selling her State Bonds to procure money to construct her Erie and Champlain Canals, some of the New England States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states soon followed. N.Y. and from year to year increased the amount of sales for Internal Improvement and this continued for about twenty years, these Bonds were sold in N.Y. city but not to American Capitalists, but to the Agent of London Capitalists the money borrowed never came to this country, the State procured Bank notes from one Bank (giving the Banks drafts upon the Broker in N.Y. to whom they sold the Bonds) paid the Bank notes to the contractors on the canals they paid it to their hands and to facilitate it they to the Merchants, they with the same Bank notes purchased (as exchange) the draft by them received for their notes, the country Merchant paid over the draft to the N.Y. Jobber, the Jobber to the Importer. The Importer, presented the draft to the Broker who purchased the state bonds, he drew on the firm in London on whose account he bought the Bonds. This draft was used by the Importer to pay his indebtedness in England France or any other European country (as a draft on London would be equal to specie through out Europe) From 1817 to 1836 N.Y. and other states sold Bonds

to the amount of many millions every year, increasing the amount borrowed, thus furnishing an ample fund to pay any balance of trade against us, The consequence was that we went on from year to year increasing the number of our Banks and each and all the Banks, being relieved from furnishing specie (there being no demand as we paid off all the balance of trade against us by drafts on our more distant connections by the sale of State bonds) were enabled to keep out a large amount of this specie as much as from five to fifteen of paper to one of specie. The state of things made Banking very profitable hence the increase of Banks - during these years of borrowing, I am aware that the advocates of a U. S. Bank claim for it the credit of having caused the State Banks to pay specie and of having furnished a currency at all times convertible into specie, It is true that it did redeem its notes with specie when demanded and so did most of the State Banks. but that was not by reason of any greater safety in that than other Banks it was because that during all the time of the existence of the United States Bank New York and other States were selling their Bonds to European capitalists in sufficient amounts to pay all balances of trade against this country - so that there was not in fact any demand for specie on the Banks except - for change and small amounts for some particular purposes, had the U. S. Bank ^{been} ~~the~~ Chartered it would have suspended with the State Banks in 1837. It will be recollected that about 1836-7 from some cause State Bonds could not be sold, that Indiana, Illinois and all other States were compelled to suspend operations and leave their canals and Rail-roads in an unfinished condition for two years prior to that time we had been ever trading more and more, we could no longer borrow and consequently had no fund to draw on. The large balance of trade must be paid ~~to the Banks~~ ~~by drafts~~.

5th our currency being almost exclusively Bank notes they were presented, for payment in specie, that this balance of trade could be paid, a general suspension followed. From 1837 to 1842-3 money was scarce, Prices of property (Especially produce) low and we were for five or six years importing less and Exporting more. Banking unprofitable In the mean time we had arranged our Indebtedness at home and abroad Indiana & Illinois arranged matters with the holders of their Bonds, so that they furnished means to complete their Canales and about this time we began to sell City, County and Railroad Bonds to European Capitalists: thus furnishing a fund to draw upon to pay any balance of trade against ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~country~~ ^{country} (by drafts on these new debts contracted by sale of City County & Railroad Bonds) thus releasing Banks from all demand for specie for Exportation Banking again became profitable - Their numbers increased & each increased their circulation this state of things continued for some ten or twelve years Our currency was again inflated, causing speculation, Extravagance, Excessive Importations high prices of all kinds of property, Tending to lessen our Exports and to destroy the protective effect of the Tariff - (by increasing the cost of manufacturing) soon after the commencement of the war in which England France & Russia were engaged it became difficult to negotiate the sale of our Bonds (probably in consequence of the demand created in Europe by the war) and for the last 18 months but filed if any - sales of bonds to Europeans has been made. - Again we were unable to pay the balance of trade against us by drawing upon new debts contracted, the Banks were called on to furnish specie to pay the balance of trade, and again as in 1837 suspended -

A serious objection to Banks of some whom they issue their notes in specie, may be illustrated thus suppose our currency is Bank notes the Banks having one dollar of specie for every three dollars of their paper and such a proportion is held to be sufficient (and suppose we are not borrowing from Europeans) we import say two millions more than our Exports and have this two millions of specie, this can only be done by presenting two millions of our currency to the Banks who issued it the specie is exported to pay this balance of trade, The loss of this two millions of our

currency produces some embarrassment to business but the loss of this ten millions of currency is but a small portion of the injury - The Banks are at once compelled to immediately call in in gold & silver to the ten they have or order to keep the large proportion of specie redeemed twenty millions more of their circulation. And this suddenly millions must be paid by their customers at a time most inconvenient to them by reason of scarcity of money caused by the withdrawal of the ten millions of currency (to procure specie to pay this balance of trade - The consequence then of paying a balance of trade of ten millions (with our system of Banking) is that our currency is reduced thirty millions. There is no escape from this if the Banks keep in their vaults one dollar of specie to three of their circulation.

Was our currency specie exclusively or Paper based upon specie dollar for dollar. The effect of paying a balance of trade to the amount of ten millions would be to reduce our currency two millions only in stead of thirty - or in the event of our Banks having five of paper to one of specie (which they frequently do) the payment of ten ^{our currency being Bank notes 5 to 1} millions would result in the reduction of our currency fifty millions.

I hold that our system of Banking (Banks of Issue) to be injurious to our Manufacturing interest, that it is impossible to give them steady and permanent protection by a Tariff. ^(with one) The object of a Tariff is to lessen the amount of importations of Foreign goods and to increase the price in our market, thus enabling our Manufacturers to sell a large amount of their goods and at a better price than they could do without duties upon the imported article. Now suppose a Tariff to fix the duties upon imported goods at fifty percent. The first effects of which would be to check if not prevent importation, the balance of trade for a time would be in our favor, thus releasing the Bank from all demands for specie. Banking becomes profitable Banks increase all moneyed men instead of loaning their money first invest it in Bank stock and loan three to five times the amount in this promise to pay money becomes plenty - the manufacturer is selling his goods some fifty percent higher than he could without duties. is making large profits. Extends his business Banks discount freely In a few years our currency is so much expanded that the cost of manufacturing is increased fifty percent. ~~xxxx~~ Now our manufacturer is in fact without any Protection whatever the foreign article being ~~freely~~ fifty percent cheaper than once can then be sold in our market (after paying 50 percent duties) with the same profit to the manufacturer. Our inflated currency in mean time having produced specie and general extravagance. Our importations follow. A balance of trade against us Banks curtail, suspend Manufacturing & ~~the~~ are ruined &c. Had we a specie

Chicago Ills
Dec 29th 1857

Dear Sir

I have this day ordered
printed in German three thousand
of your late Speech in the Senate
intended to distribute them in the city
and country. I have no doubt that it
will make half of the whole number
of ^{German} "Prosyphiles" to the Democratic party.
If I think it would be for the interest
of the party to have several thousand
more of them struck off for a
general distribution through the
Northern Section of the State, if you
will let me know what you desire
me by return mail. I will lay the
matter before the execution committee
at once and have them order ~~the~~ as
many as you think would be necessary.
The Germans held a meeting on Saturday
the 26th endorsing your Resolutions in

~~My passing through~~

The Senate by Communism hate
of a large meeting and enthusiastic
meeting. it is very important that
the Commons should understand the
position of the Democratic party.

I think the better way to bring it
about is to circulate the documents
among them, particularly your
speeches on the Kansas question. Your
course is gaining general satisfaction
throughout the State so far as I can
learn. There is a few exceptions in our
city. Mr Bonham and family are
new &c

Very Resply

Yours Cbt Snt
William Price

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington
D.C

Mr. Price

Chicago

Dec 20/57

has had 3000 pp. speech
printed in German. Signs

wishes some to be printed
into to him

speech sent.

W

James Remington
Green Island,
Albany Co. N.Y.
Decr 29/57.

was W. & American
hitherto opposed -
now will make
you President - &
"no mistake."

no/

1995

Dec. 29, 1857

Green Island Albany Co. N.Y.
Hon S. A. Douglass
Dear Sir

I have always
been Opposed to you in politics
having formerly been a Whig &
more recently an American
I have always admired your
talents as a Statesman. And
Now say to you that your
present position on the Kansas
question meets my entire appro-
bation. and my object in
writing to you now, is to ass-
ure you of my support. and
that you may be assured
of the support of the entire
American Party on this question.
Keep straight, & we will place you
in the White House & no mistake
Yours truly James Remington



the President
of the United States
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of the
10th inst. and in reply
to inform you that the
same has been forwarded
to the proper authorities
for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John Smith

Stalls of Saint Anthony. M. T. Dec. 29. 1837.

Wm S. A. Douglass
Washington City

My Dear Sir; I beg to ask the favor of
you to place my name on your list who are
to enjoy your Congressional favors during the
present Session of Congress. At the same time
it may not be amiss to observe that the
position taken by you in the Kansas imbroglio
is heartily approved by the Democracy
of this Section, as it is by the opposition generally.
I am at a loss to understand, notwithstanding
the vulgarity of the Richmond "Sun"
edited by my old school-mate R. B.
Pryor, and the Charleston Mercury, how
it could have been possible for you
to have sustained the action of
the Sumner and Toombs Conventions.
At my poor opinion they were at
war with the usage of our Party.

since its organization, violation of the
letter of the Concurrent platform, and
in deadly antagonism with the
great principle of popular sovereignty
heretofore so scrupulously maintained
and sagely observed in every party meeting.

I remain

With great regard
Yr. obedt. Servt.

Wm. Shaw Roberts

Wynndham Robertson
Tully, Durham, N.C.
Decr 29 1857

Political

no

1997
J. R. Root,
Wyandott City,
K. T., Kansas Territory

Wyandott City K. T. Dec 29th 1857

Hon Stephen A Douglass,
Dear Sir-

It is with pleasure, such
as I cannot express, that
the friends of justice view
your present position, in
dependence of the light of the
people & govern themselves,
and you must excuse me
for saying, that in my
opinion, and in the opinion
of the great majority of the
people of Kansas, and I
presume of the entire north,
you have but to follow
to a successful issue
the position you have
now taken - & place
yourself in 1860 in the

in the Presidential Chair, //
and the purpose of this
letter is not to flatter, but
to post you with reference
to some facts, which I
believe may throw a little
light on what is going
on not only in Kansas
but in Washington.
As I view it some of
the most telling arguments
used by our friends, have been
based upon the fact, that the
people here would never allow
the Leecompton Constitution to
be forced upon them, this is
true & the letter, there is not
an honest Free State man,
but what is determined to
meet the issue, if need be with
his blood, since the 2nd of
Dec Convention, held at
Lawrence, there has been

a great effort made to
get the people to go into the
elections of the 2nd of Dec
and the 4th of Jan - the 2nd
past, and but few Free State
men noticed it, but within
the last week Heaven and
earth "do & speak", have
been turned, & entrap the Free
State party - in their Convention
at Lawrence & decide to
go into the election of State
officers and members of the
Legislature on the 4th of Jan,
every stratagem has been used,
and the "trick" came, ^{near} succeeding,
but the Convention decided
firmly to adhere to its former
position and let the
constitution alone, after this
was done, a little clique
consisting of 17 men met
in a cellar and put in

nominating a State ticket,
composed of Free State
men mostly, hoping by
this to make the party
go into the election and thus
endorse Calhoun's work, but
the secret is out, and the
whole thing will prove a farce,
It seems that the active
movers in this matter were
avid proslavery men, but by
sly under hand movements they
entrapped very many honest
men into their schemes, and
came near selling us.
I send you a copy of the Lawrence
Republican Extra, in which
you will see the doings of
the Convention. I have marked
the two proslavery men who were
the tools to carry out instructions
sent from Washington. You
will at once see the force of the
trick. I shall be ^{glad} to hear from
you and serve you in any way
you may indicate. Truly yours J. P. Root

Lafayette Dec 29 1837

Hon A Douglas

Dear Sir
You will confer a great favor
on me if you will send me
a few Copies of your speech

Yours truly
A Democratic Union
Friend

Jno B Rayer

Pro B Rayer.
Lafayette.
M^o.
Dec 29/57.

Wants Speeches.

Colt. Brock Dec 29th 1857
 Hon Stephen Duglap Dear Sir

Has
 Send me 50 to 75 - Copies of your
 speech on President's Message your
 remarks is our Democratic Bille
 here Address

Yours Respect
 Levi Scoley
 Colt. Brock
 Monmouth Co
 N.J.

Sen Scoley
Colts Neck
NJ
Dec 29/59.
Franklin

Buffalo Decr 29. 1837.

Hon S. A. Douglass

Dear Sir: I am well
 aware you have no time to read long letters
 and therefore Curtail: I believe you are in
 the right position both for yourself and
 the Country as well as the Party - and
 with the exception of a few little waiters
 looking for the lobsters & fishes, your course
 meets the Commendation of Hardshells &
 Soft Shells - I begin to believe (what
 I thought was impossible) that Hon Howell
 Cobb thought he could & would knock
 out your underpinnings, and as you fell,
 he would rise. - If the Administration have
 no stronger men who have special means
 of knowing their views, than those already put
 forward, they better give it up - //

Very truly Yours

B. E. Sherman

B. F. Sherman
Buffalo, N.Y.
Dec 29/57.
affidavit

My dear Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Michigan City - Indiana

Dec 29th 1857-

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Washington D.C.

Honored Sir -

We write to you for perhaps a seemingly trifling purpose. Yet for those who have a taste for such things it is a great privilege to receive such favors as we ask. Being your earnest friends may we ask then Dear Sir for your Autograph twice written for our portfolios which we as young men are proud of & wish to honor with the name of S. A. Douglas -

We remain Honored Sir

Your Humble & Obedt Servts

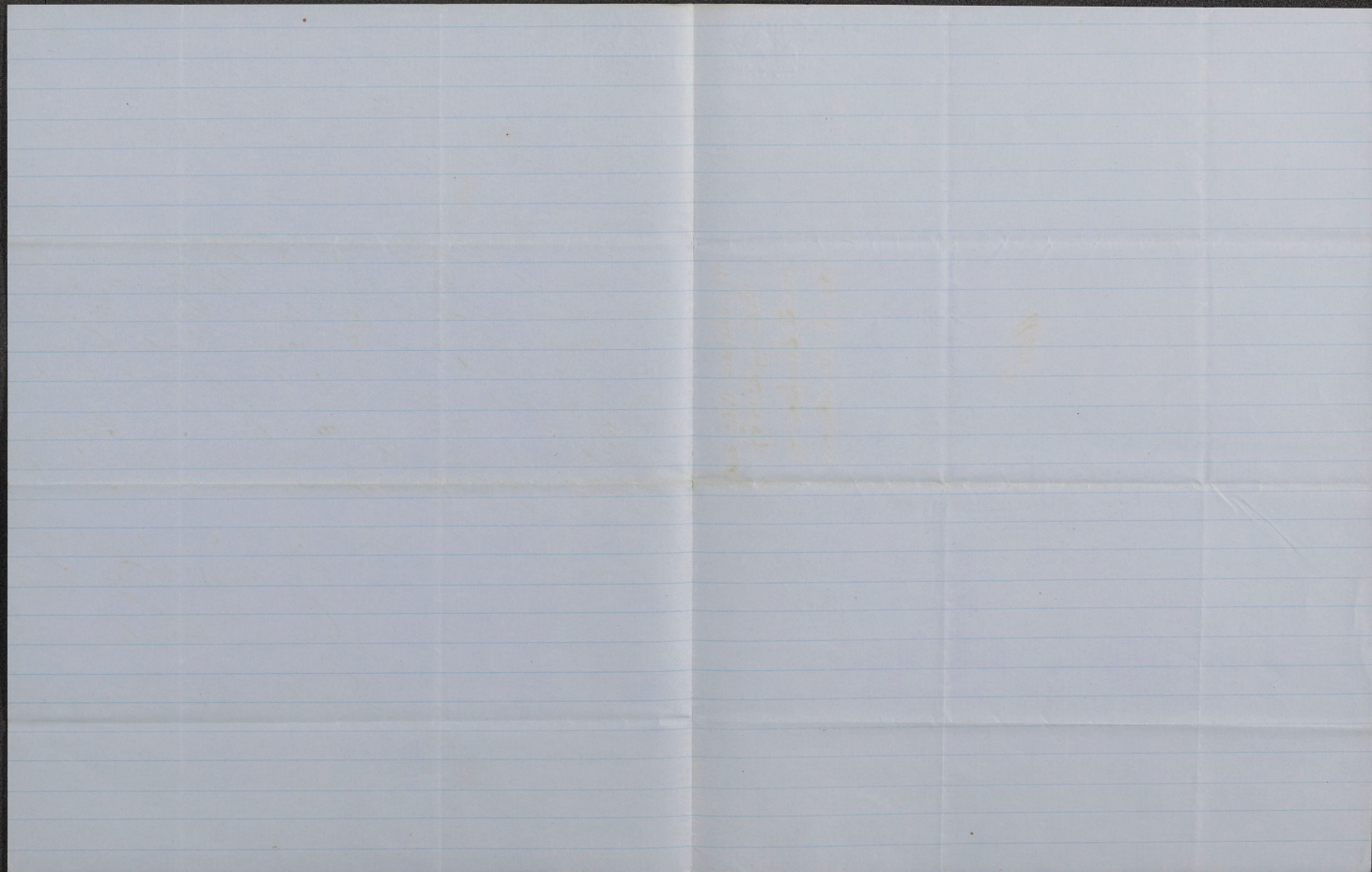
John E. Simpson

Joseph A. Woodson

Michigan City, Ind.
Decr 29th 1857.

Mrs. E. Simpson &
Jas A. Woodson.

Am⁹



1857
Salem Iowa Dec 29

Hon S. A. Douglass
Dear Sir

Will you please send
me a copy of your
speech recently delivered
in the Senate. on that
portion of the Presidents
message which relates to
Kansas affairs,
I will be under many
obligations

Very truly yours,

A. S. Tyler

Salem, Iowa.
Decr 29th 1857.

A. S. Hyatt.

man's copy of his
speech - - -

Hampton C. Dec 29. 1857

Hon S. A. Douglass.

In Please enclose to my address
 your speech on the Kansas question -
 Our people sustain your view on this sub-
 ject - notwithstanding our county Democratic
 paper appears to took another way - the
 paper and the Cincinnati Enquirer appear to
 tattle horse, at the same block and they will be
 glad to extricate themselves there from, before
 the ides of March. or I am no prophet -

I am very Resly

C. K. Smith

C. K. Smith

Hamilton, Ohio.

Decr 29. 1857,

His People

Sustained -

Wants Speech.

c Dec. 29, 1857

Will Senator Douglass be kind enough
 to send me a couple of copies of
 his admirable speech on Kansas which
 lay out the western prairie on fire?
 The people here are all in favor of
 the position he has taken, and recognize
 in his course entire consistency, and
 a faithful adherence to the principles
 of the Kansas & Nebraska act,

Very truly

'
 'Vop populi Vop dei'

Harry R. Smith

Cincinnati Dec 29th 1857

Harry R Smith
Cincinnati, Ohio
Decr 29/57.
Wants Specols.

Cincinnati Dec 29th 1857

To the Hon S. A. Douglass, Senator U.S.

Respected Sir

If you can make it convenient I should like to have a copy of your speech, as I have not had an opportunity of reading it. Receive my best wishes for a happy New Year and believe me,

Yours Obt Servt

A. C. Stevens

Box 321 P.O.

A C Stevens
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Decr 29. 1857

Wants Speech.

C Dec 29, 1852, 2806

See the 20 1851

Friend Dugles being pleased to hear of your
 arriving at our Capital to Defend our party
 & watch over that Party that Considers them
 Selves so Popular & so Numerous Especialy
 in this part of Illinois Lee Co you are
 Some what Acquainted with them here
 I presume about as Black a part as
 in this State as My Location has Chaired
 since our Communication I Mealy invite
 to Address the important Bussness &
 Arriboy Lee County Illinois, giving you
 a hearty Success in Confirming Democracy
 & a joyfull Success over your Opponents
 Yours

Fraternitly A. Stewart

A. Stewart
Ambury Lee Co

Dec^r 29 / 54

Congratulations

Sent

Jacksonville Ills: Decr 22 1857

Hon Stephen A Douglass

My Dear Sir

I ought not to trespass upon your time, but from a long, warm personal admire, I am constrained to offer you my hearty, genuine acknowledgements for your recent position in the U.S. Senate. at this time,

In all Jacksonville, there is, ^{as} I believe, but one real Anti-Douglass man; at least I hear and know of none except Col: W. T. T. T. T. There is nothing. The right mile min: And Heaven will protect the bold pilot in the storm.

I have received & read your speech in the (fine) newspaper type. Please send it to me in Pamphlet form, as I wish to bind & preserve it.

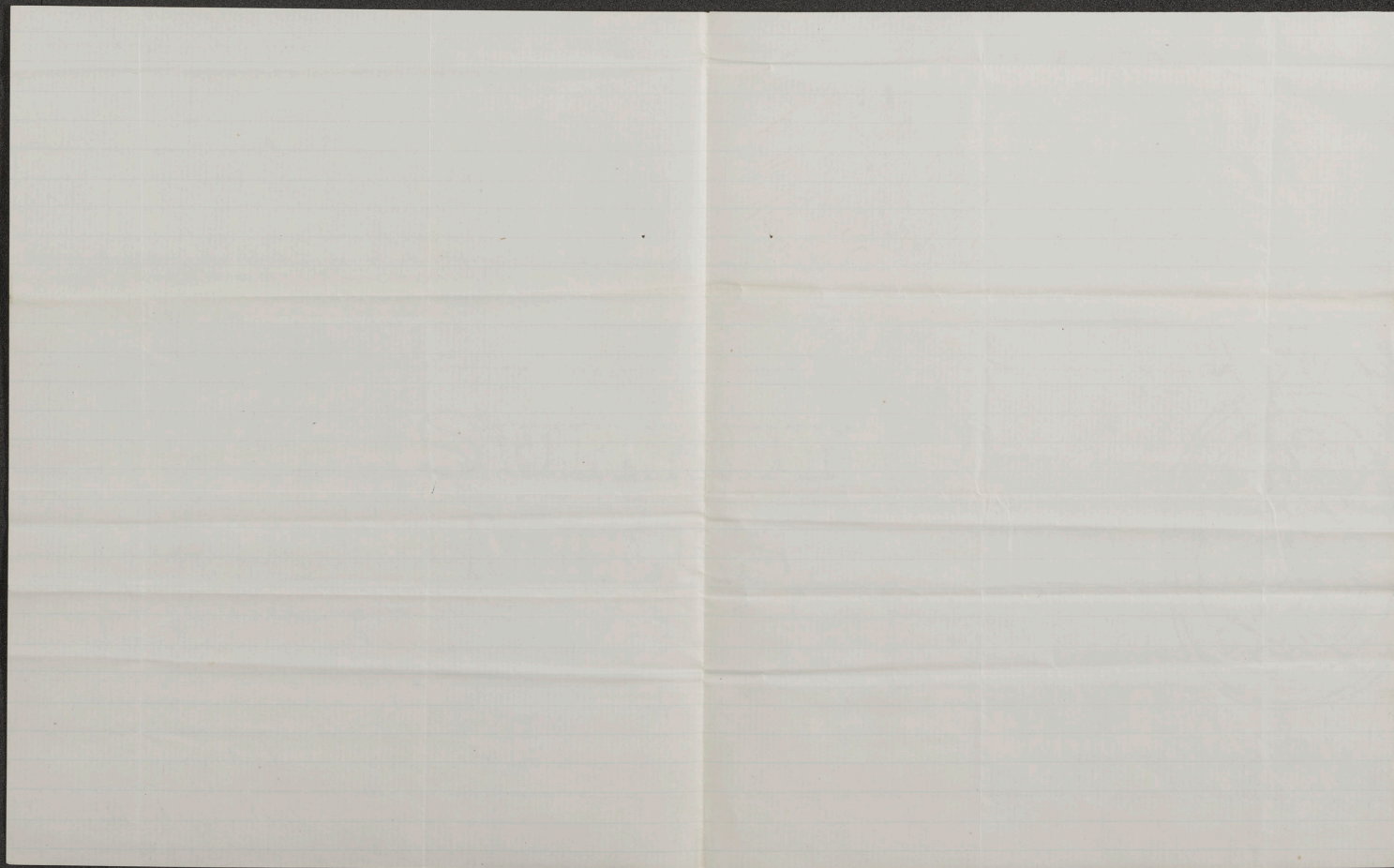
I have penned the above lines, thinking that an occasional expression of approbation, brief, as I am forced to indite this, from a private individual, would be as pleasantly & as conditionally received by you, as those often, proceeding from public bodies or distinguished gentlemen.

Rev: P. Cantwright joins me in tendering to you sentiments of highest esteem.

Most Respectfully Yours

W. D. R. W. D. R.

P.S. Beside the speech, any public Documents will be thankfully received



W. Van Antwerp
invitation to
attend a
Supper in
Brooklyn
New York
on the 29th of
December
Last copy of speech

2009

Dec. 29, 1857

Excelsior

Sir:

You are invited to attend the
Annual Supper of the Excelsior Society of the
City of Brooklyn, Iowa, composed of the Sons
of New York, to be given on the

Evening of the 29th of December, 1857.

V. P. VAN ANTWERP, PRESIDENT.
H. B. TEN EYCK, VICE PRES'T.
J. J. TILLINGHAST, SEC'Y & TREAS.
CHAS. Q. WILSON,
W. W. BELKNAP, } MANAGERS.

An early answer is requested.

Journal

It is the duty of every citizen to
be acquainted with the
City of Boston, and to
be able to find his way
to the various parts of the
City.

Records of the City of Boston, 1851.

W. B. ALLEN, Printer,
No. 10, CORNHILL,
BOSTON.

For sale by the
City of Boston.

Pomeroy, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1847.

Hon. S. A. Douglass -

If convenient I would
like to have you send me a copy, or
more, of your speech on the Kansas
question,

Very truly yours

John L. Vance



FREE

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

School House
Brooklyn, O.
Dec 30 1857
Free



65 Clark St.
Chicago Dec. 29, 1857.
Hon S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

As a member of the Republican party of this City, I have watched your political course, at the present session of Congress, with unfeigned pleasure and admiration. — I do not sympathize with those who refuse to give you credit for your present acts, because your her course heretofore did not meet their approbation, and because they still differ from you widely on some points of political doctrine. —

Noting these views, I have thought it no more

than justice to express them. And permit me to say that in so doing I but express the sentiments of a large number of the Republicans of this City. —

I am aware that the violent abuse which you have received at the hands of our party, cannot leave you in a state of mind very well calculated favorable to any community of thought or action in political matters, but at the same time, it is equally obvious that your present position in your own party, will inevitably throw you upon the great body of the people for your ultimate justification.

When that day comes you will find that the

Copies of your speech for which we express our thanks. E. B. Waite.

P.S. I have to acknowledge them

a large portion of the Republican party, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to do honor to the first man in all our nation's history, who has met on the Senate floor the giant efforts which Slavery is making for dominion in this country, and has shown himself fully equal to the occasion.

Perhaps I ought to omit the effort of Senator Sumner. But this speech, though a great one, was perhaps too classical for the occasion, and lacked in those elements of power, directness and force, which are so often exhibited by Southern speakers, but which our Republican leaders nearly always lack, or fail to exhibit. - Yours with Respect
W. B. Waite

2010

C. B. Waite.
("Republican")
Chicago Ill.
Dec. 29, 1857.
Saudatory.

CORNELL, WAITE & JAMESON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

65 Clark Street, Corner of Randolph,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PAUL CORNELL.

CHARLES B. WAITE.

JOHN A. JAMESON.

REFERENCES:

PARK BANK,.....New York.
CRANE, BROS. & CO.,....."
HORACE B. CLAPLIN,....."
DAVID L. WHITE,....."
BOYD, BROS. & CO.,.....Philadelphia.
Hos. J. M. KRUM,.....St. Louis.
BENJ. F. STICKNEY,....."

GILMORE & BROTHERTON,.....Cincinnati.
S. J. JOHN, Esq.,....."
HOPKINS & BRO.,.....Baltimore.
L. M. CLARK,.....Boston.
GREENLEAF & BROWN,....."
HALL & KEMP,.....New Orleans.
I. H. BURCH & CO.,.....Chicago.
MARINE BANK,....."

Particular attention will be paid to collecting and securing claims throughout the Western States; also to the law of Real Estate, and the trial of Actions of Ejectment in the Courts of this State and of the United States.

We are also prepared to make safe and profitable investments for capitalists, either in the way of loans or otherwise.

Chicago, May 1, 1857.

Cellufonto Alabama
Dec 29th 1857

Hon^{ble} Stephen A. Douglas.
My Dear Sir

Since I have
been grown (now some five years) I have
observed your career as a public man with
an admiration that knew no bounds, &
felt a solicitude for your fame commensu-
-rate with my love of Country, for I looked
to you as the hope of the Republic. Let me say
that the history of our age or Country furnishes
an example of senatorial conduct more splendid
than your own during the discussion & passage
of the Kansas Nebraska Bill: then you lifted the
Constitution of your country from the dust, wiped
out an almost fatal stain, & restored it to its
original purity & vitality.

As one of the numerous friends in the South
who watched eagerly the opportunity to serve
you, & only awaited the fullness of time to
elevate you to the presidency, I desire to know

if these hopes are to be disappointed?

No you think that the present political condition of the country is such as to forbid your acting longer with the democratic party? I have read your recent speech in the Senate on the President's message, & though I think its argument is unanswerable, still it has filled me with apprehension. //

You will doubtless think that my writing to you is peculiar - I admit that it is a feat. Still I have the hope that you will reply to me. A letter from you would give me unbounded pleasure.

Very Respectfully, & sincerely
Yr Friend, Edwin Mallam

Belleville, Ala

Dec 29th 1857.

Edwin Wallace

Political

Received
July 8th 98

L.S.O

✓

[Dec. 29, 1857.]

Dec 29' 1857

Foster Post Office Ford Leake
County WisconsinHon Stephen A. Seay Pass
Dear Sir

Will you be kind
Enough to forward me one hundred Copies
of you Spent on the President Message
The Democratic Party of our State has
no Representative in either branch of the
Present Congress And I would feel
very Gratefull to you if you would comply
with the above request - and must oblige,
Yours Obedient Servant
Aaron Walters

Foster, P. O.

For-du-Sac Co, Wis.

Arrow Walters

Dec 29/54

Wants 100 Yonkers

[Dec. 29, 1857]

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass
Washington City
Dc.

I sent you
April 5/1857 from Washington a letter
from the late Hon Thos D Rusk to me
& desire the favor of your assistance
in obtaining an appointment.

I did not hear from you in
reference to the matter - I would
feel grateful to you for any aid
you would be pleased to give me -
If you have the letter in your
possession I would be obliged
to you for a return of same
as I would desire to show
to Hon Pickens Henderson of
Texas -

Yours andc Lvs
Lewis D Wells

Pottsville Pa

Dec 29, 1857

Lewis S Wells

Pittston Pa.

Decr 29/57.

Wants appoint.

L
a letter to the

speech made.

Liberty Bedford County Va Dec. 29 1837
 Wm Stephen A Douglass

You will I trust have the
 kindness to excuse the intrusion of a stranger who feels
 a deep interest in the affairs of our common country,
 I have perused with great interest and satisfaction your recent
 speech in the Senate, upon the affairs of Kansas as reported in
 news-papers of the day, Desiring to avail myself of every
 means of information upon that subject I am induced to
 solicit the favor of your kindness of sending me with your
 speech (as I presume it has been published in pamphlet form)
 any other documents you may have affecting this upon that
 point, This and any other favor you may confer permit me
 to assure you will be highly appreciated and duly ac-
 knowledged,

Very truly Yours

Wm Harris White
 Editor Bedford Sentinel

Liberty
Bedford Co. Va.
Decr 29th 1857.
Mr Davis White
Ed Bedford Sentinel

Wants your speech
& other documents
on the Kansas question

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

Dec. 29, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglass
Washington.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the honor
done me by the forward of a copy
of your late Speech in the Senate,
upon the President's Veto.
I had read it. And all that
you have since spoken up on
that subject with the greatest
pleasure and most cordial
spirit, and agreement with
your position and arguments.
Educated in a different school
of party politics, I recognize in
you an identity of essential doctrine
with that taught by Webster and
Clay while they lived. While I was
not in former times an adherent
or supporter of yourself in party mea-
sures, I am forced in my own
feeling to found my present
political conviction respecting
this great question upon your grounds
and arguments. I do most cor-
dially speak to them - I do most

heartily support you. And I
know that multitudes notwithstanding
of your party are compelled a-
gainst the strength of prejudice
and prepossession to do the same.
In common with them, and with
believe, with millions in all this
country, who have the Union of these
States, and who regard that Union
and the safety of our Liberties as
one. And inseparably bound together,
I watch your progress with
with the greatest sympathy, in-
terest, and admiration.

Begging you will forgive this
intrusion upon you. I am

Yr. Obedt. Servant
Arthur W. Windett.

Chicago. Dec. 29. 1837.

Arthur Wendell
Chicago. Ills
Dec^r 29. 1857.

Thanks for speech
— hitherto opposed.
will support you
heartily — as will
multitudes hitherto
opposed.

✓