

Sodus P.O. Wayne Co. N.Y. July 14/88

Hon. S. A. Douglass Esq.

Democrats here in Western
New York having been rather a scarce article
for a few years past in the way of Congressional
Representatives I thought I would ask the
favour of you to ~~send~~ send me occasionally
if you can spare time, such Public Documents
as you may think I would like to read
I have been a humble supporter of your
Political notions since you delivered the
Agricultural Address at Rochester

Yours Truly

E. W. Lawrence

C. W. Lawrence
Lodus My
Jany 14, 1888,

Such documents as
you think he would like
to read would be
thankfully recd.

Elgin, Ill.
Jan'y 14th 1858
Goodrich Sigsbee
Acct, documents

2654

Elgin Kane Co Illinois Jan 14/58
Hon Sir

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of
a copy of your speech on the President's
message, delivered in the Senate of
the United States Dec 9th 1857

I have been a citizen of the State
of Ill. for the last fifteen years, I
have always felt deeply interested in
the progress of measures adopted by the
General Government for the benefit
of our wide spread, yet ever expanding
republic, and it has been my aim to
contribute something that might be useful
to mankind

I have obtained Letters Patent of the
United States, for a useful invention
I have collected some valuable specim-
ens, and placed them in the hands of a
friend, to be presented, part to the
Smithsonian Institution and part to
a Historical Society

I have received from Friends in Congress, several Public Documents but there are others that I am anxious to obtain, the Message and accompanying documents, Reports, of Pacific R.R. Surveys, of Mexican boundary line survey, Dr Evans, Geological Survey of Oregon U.S.M. Survey for 1856 the Agricultural part of the Patent Office reports for 1856. of Indian affairs for 1857. and 11th annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution

If sir it would be agreeable for you to forward me copies of the above named documents, or any others that may come to hand for distribution I shall remain sir Respectfully

your most obedient servant
Goodrich Lightfoot.

Wm Stephen A Douglass,
U.S.A.

Washington, D. C.

Ms. A. 9. 1. 3

of the year

of the year

of the year

A. G. Mabry
of House Reps-
Montgomery, Ala.
Jan'y 14, 1858
wants speech.

2655

House Representatives
Montgomery Ala
January 14th 1858

Dear Sir

Will you do me the
favor to send me your speech
delivered recently in the U. S. Senate
on the question of the admission
of Kansas into the Union as a
state with the Le Compton Constitu-
tion.

With due Respect I have
The Honour to be yr
ob^l serv^t,

A. G. Mabry



The above information
 was obtained from
 the records of the
 State of New York

New York

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San Francisco Jan 14. 1858

My Wm Sir -

Your friends in this State are extremely desirous of learning as soon as possible the policy you intend adopting in relation to the Administration and more particularly in respect to the next Presidential campaign. It is my intention to

sustain so far as I am able whatever course you may adopt and I am firmly of opinion you will be supported by this State - We are not much of a State in voice or numbers, but we are the Pacific. Our Legislature is now

in session & opinions and plans are being made and formed a fixed policy is now of the greatest importance and if you can find the time I would like to be definitely advised as to what line you have marked out so that we can bear ground accordingly -

Yours truly

Wm Douglas

Wm Douglas

U. S. Senate

J. McLaughlin
San Francisco

Jan. 14. Cal.

Political
Ans'd Mar. 27

✓

Wheeler January 14/58

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

Will you be so very kind as to send me one or two of your Speeches against the Kansas Constitution

Your Course on that subject is generally well received in this section, of Course some of the old radical Thinkers will sustain the President even if he should hang all the free soil men in Kansas. If he pursue the same Course that he has since the Meeting of Congress he will annihilate his own popularity so far that he can never again a respectable standing politically

I saw in one of my N.Y. papers from a gentleman stating that he called on you at your House at Washington found your Lady addressing your Speeches to send out to your friends you adding your frank

I would esteem it a great favor if you would grant the request, have Mr Douglas put on the superscription your friend I would then obtain the autographs of yourself & Lady, I now have the signature of many distinguished persons in their own hand writing among which are King Frederick the Great (I am a Prussian)

Gen Washington Lee you probably will be
surprised that an old illiterate, humble farmer
should take the liberty to address you I came on my
farm when all woods nearly fifty years ago have
helped chop & clear it up with my own hands

Politically I am a Jeffersonian Democrat expect
to die such If you continue in your present
political course I may live to support you for our next
President My Post office address is Wholes
Sturten County N. D.

Excuse me for taking this liberty

Respectfully Yours

C. F. Marshal

O. F. Marshall
Wheeler
Jan'y 14/58. NY

Wants a speech
franked by yourself
and superscribed by
Mrs Douglas

R. E. Merrill
Boston Mass.

Jan. 7. 1858.

wishes his name
to be placed on
your list -

2658
Boston, Mass. Jan. 7. 14. 1858.
Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir,

We
Democrats get no speeches
or documents from Congress or
all New England members and
of the opposition. Can you
not add to your list the
name of

Yours of Dec 14.
R. E. Merrill



1861

Jan 10

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

Arlington Hancock Co. Ohio.

Jan 14 '58.

Wm. S. A. Douglas }
Washington

Sir Please send
me a quantity of copies of your speech
in the Senate, on the Secession Convention
and Constitution, as I wish to distribute
them, also any pub. doc. that you may
send will be thankfully recd.

Yours &c

G. S. Mosher.

G. S. Mosher,
Arlington,

Hancock Co.,
Ohio, Jan'y 14/58,

Wants Speeches
for distribution
also doc —

G. S. Mosher
Arlington

Holmes County Farmer Office,
 Millersburg, O. Jan. 14th 1858 }

Mr Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Having a little leisure, would not to improve it in giving you a true account of the position the Democracy here occupy on the Kansas question, I should prove false to myself and run ~~it~~ to both of us as well as our principles. Since my return from Washington I have conversed with a very large number of Democrats in this part of the State, and find them almost unanimous in support of your position. It is true, I occasionally find a man who goes for the admission of Kansas under the Leecompton Constitution, but they are persons either holding a position under the Administration or seeking one, and even a great many of these are backing out and going with the popular will on this subject. In my own County I know of but one Democrat who tries to sustain the action of the Leecompton Constitution, and he is an applicant for U. S. Marshall for the Northern District of Ohio, and is no doubt actuated by policy. Major Hazland, Ex-Member of Congress from this District who was slaughtered in 1850 for his vote on the Compromise bill of that year, is very firm and right on this question. The Plain Dealer is, I perceive, getting out of the Log. It never should have been there.

I Congratulate you on the action of the Ohio Legislature sustaining your position. Their action makes good the assertion I made in your house the day after you delivered

in the Senate your Speech, that "at least one hundred and fifty thousand Democrats of Ohio would sustain you in the course you had taken."

I can safely say, the Ohio Democracy is a unit on this question.

If I can be of service to the party to promote its principles, or the interest of those who stand by ~~the~~ on principle I shall embrace any and every opportunity when^{it is} ~~in~~ my power to do so.

I am very respectfully yours

Richd. Newton

To Hon. L. A. Douglass }
Washington D. C. }

Millersburg, O.
Jan'y 14th / 58.

S. F. Newton -
Political



C Ogden
N Y
May 14/38

Wants your Speeches
Sent.

2661

Sweetwater N.Y. May 14-1838
Hon Stephen A Douglas U.S.
Senator

I take the
liberty of asking you to
place my name on your
list for the reception of
Pub Doc

I address you because
you are the exponent of
Northern Democratic principles
and I wish to receive your
speeches and any other doc
that you choose to send me
Yours truly

C Ogden



Stoughton Jan'y 14. 1848
To The Honorable S. H. Douglass

Dear Sir

having learned from various papers of the union
that you are willing to send copies of your
speeches to individuals wishing the same and as
I am much pleased to have the opportunity of
perusing some of them, I have the pleasure to
confer a grateful favor by sending a few copies
to this address, yours with respect

Thomas N. Osborn.

Thos R. Osborn
Po. keepie
W. Tr. Jan'y 19/58.

Want a few
copies of *Tr*
speech. —

Syracuse Jan^y 14, 1838.

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

In accordance with the request of a Committee of the Syracuse Citizens Corps^o I have the honor to enclose their communication inviting you to deliver an Oration on the 22^d of February 1838, together with a copy of the Resolution adopted by the said Corps for the governance of their Committee.

Justice requires that I should say that this Corps ranks with the best soldiery of the Empire State, in point of equipment, drill and discipline. Composed of real bone and sinew, it is always ready for service at home or abroad. In addition to its manifold duties, it yearly observes the Birthday of the Father of his Country, in a spirit of true Patriotism. Our citizens are justly proud of this Corps, and voice the liveliest interest in its welfare.

The Resolution of the "Citizens Corps,"

in my judgment, reflects faithfully the sentiments
of our people. Your acceptance will insure a
cordial reception.

With sentiments of the highest respect

Yours Obedt Servant

John D. Teck

John Peck

Syracuse NY

Aug 14/88

Enclose Resolution
of invitation

Sent speech

S. C. C. Armory
Syracuse N. Y. 13th 1858

Hon Stephen. A. Douglas.

Sir.

In
compliance with the accompanying
resolution; we extend to you
an invitation, to deliver an
oration, on the occasion of
the annual Re-Union of
the "Syracuse Unitarian League".
If you can accept the above
please inform, soon as
possible, and your terms.

Respectfully yours.

Capt J. W. Brown

Lieut. R. Wood

R. N. Booth

J. Doran

S. P. Dewey

A. H. Fields

Capt R. W. Beecher

Committee

S. C. C. Amory

Syracuse Jan'y 11/58

Resolved; That a committee
be appointed to invite the
Hon Stephen A. Douglass to
deliver an oration before the
"Syracuse Citizens Corps" on the
22^d day of February 1858
being the day we celebrate.

R. M. Beecher for M. B. Burrows
City (Chas)

Jan. 14, 1858

Dear

Stephen A. Douglass

When Sir your name

pleased me very much by sending a
copy of your Great Speech on Slavery
I understood some copies have been
sent to this P. Office but the orders
are to preserve them for future reference
I suppose not to be read by the rank and
file of the party. You have the warmest
thanks of the best men of the party in this
Section of the country for your noble
course in regard to that Leewardman Friend
Your Obedt Servt

Wm. H. Bates Jan 14/58
Canning Co. N.Y.

J. W. Reed No. 40

Big Fall,
Chemung Co.
N. Y. July 14/58
D. W. Read, M.D.
Spuch

Wm Rice
Worcester
Mass
Autographs

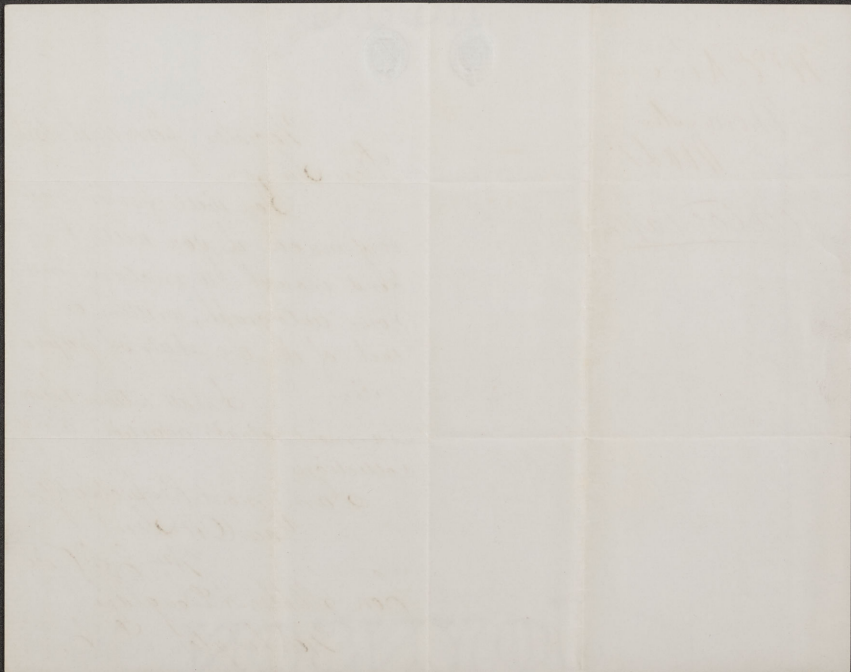
2665

Worcester Jan 14th 1858
Dear Sir

You will favor me
very much, if you will be
kind enough to enclose me
your autograph, written on
each of the two sheets of paper
herin. I shall return them
as a most valuable addition to my
collection

I am most Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

Wm E. Rice
Hon. Stephen A Douglass
Washington D. C.



C. J. Rowell
W. Concord
Jan'y 14/58 W.H.
Speech

2666

West Concord N. H.
Jan. 14. 1858.

Hon S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

Will you please
send me a copy of your
speech upon the President's
message - and thereby greatly
oblige =

Your most humble
and obt. servant
Ed. J. Rowell

Ch. M. Green
Ch. M. Green
Ch. M. Green
Ch. M. Green

Chicago Jan 14th 1838

Dear Judge.

I write you concerning a matter which may prove troublesome or may not according to the actual facts which may appear. Dr Brainard is a proud man. He feels that he was slighted in his removal, & hence he feels no extraordinary love for any of the appointees to office. He is a candidate for Mayor & will I trust be nominated, because I think he can carry the city. As far as I can possibly do so I urge his nomination.

But Brainard, and Dyer have for some reason or another a mortal hatred of Starkweather of the post office, and demand his removal on the charge of dishonesty under former post masters. You know all about ~~it~~ these charges. Brainard however informs me that all these matters have been raised up anew, and that everything possible to allege against him has been put in writing & forwarded to Washington as cause for the removal of Price. The allegation is that Price knows Starkweather to be dishonest & retains him in office, & thus they link Price

with whatever they charge Slackmather. ~~These things~~
This effort is made by Cork, Wynkoop & others not
for the removal of Slackmather but of Price. Carpenter
joints in the ~~one~~ matter so far as the removal of Price,
but of course wishes the office for himself.

Now Slackmather is with his weight against the
Department. He has aided ~~and~~ Price not only
in making the Chicago office as regular in its
operations as clockwork, but has got the whole
northwest in good order so far as the trans-
mission of mails is concerned. The office in
the office has been systematized; ~~disreputable~~
disreputable, drunken, idle employees have
been removed to give place to men who perform
their duties. Still, to avoid all trouble, he will
resign & thus disembarass Price, I leave the
Department without any cause of complaint
on that score. His intention was to leave the
office on the 1st of April, but for peace will
vacate at once. He ~~leaves~~ is now absent in
Massachusetts, but his resignation is prepared.
I thought it best to advise you of these things
so that you may understand the matter
in case the Department should call your

Your attention to it. I think Slackmather
might be a less not easily supplied, but still perhaps
it is better to avoid trouble by having him resign.

Brainard tells me that an old man named Kelly,
formerly a latner in the office, & whom Price
was compelled to discharge for uninterrupted
drunkenness, has got him sent on to make
all the necessary affidavits for Price's removal.

Will you ask Chandler to send me the
Globe with all debates in which you
take part. Prices will not exchange
with us & we are at a loss for the debates. I would
like to publish your remarks on the Walker
arrest.

Burham profiting by your experience
in the newspaper business, has invested some
two thousand in the Chicago Tribune. //

Yours truly,

Jas. W. Sheahan

Chicago. Ill
Jan'y 14th 1858
Jas W. Sheahan

Relative to P. O.
affairs at Chicago,
- wants globe -



Montpelier Jan. 14. 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass.

Sir, Having been a democrat for more than 55 years, I ask the privilege, although a stranger, of addressing you, promising that I am neither an office holder, nor an office seeker. The principal reason of my adopting this mode of communication is, that all, save one, of the editors of Democratic papers in this state, hold some kind of an office, such as Post Master &c, and, I am sorry to say, do not seem to have the courage to speak out the sentiments of the people. Permit me to say, that I regard your recent speech in the Senate as ~~not~~ second in importance even to the Declaration of Independence, and I believe this is the sentiment of a very large majority of the people of this state, and I assure you that we feel proud to own such men as Silas Wright and yourself as sons of Vermont, the land of Ethan Allen.

At the time the Constitution of the United States was adopted, the states, owning unoccupied territory, ceded the same to the United States, and the ordinance of 1787 settled the question of slavery in that territory, and the framers of the Constitution supposed that every source of discord among the states was settled. After the Louisiana purchase, a difficulty arose in relation to the institution of slavery, and subsequently the country became very much excited on that subject, and the statesmen of that day sought to restore peace and harmony by dividing the territory, which led to the adoption of what has been called the Missouri Compromise line.

After the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California, the public mind became more and more excited, and a portion of the citizens of the free states, as well as of the slave states were becoming exasperated, and threats of disunion were openly made and becoming familiar in different parts of the country, and it needed no spirit of prophecy to foresee the danger of collision and disunion at no very distant day, unless the wise men of the nation could devise some way to avert the same. The implication that slavery would exist south of the Missouri Compromise line had had a strong tendency to prevent the tide of immigration from the free states and foreign countries from flowing south of that line. The subject assumed an additional importance from the fact, that all future acquisitions of territory must be on our southern frontier. Such acquisitions would serve to increase the spirit of arrogance at the south, and also the jealousy of the north at what they would consider the growing power of the south, and it is in vain to say that the patriot and statesman would not have gloomed for boodlings.

It must be apparent to a statesman that the danger could only ^{be} formally averted by a repeal of the law establishing the Missouri Compromise line, thereby doing away with all implications as to the character of the institutions in the new states formed south of that line, and opening our whole domain to the benefits of free immigration, under the guaranty of the General Government, that the bona fide citizens of each new territory or state should be free to adopt such institutions as they chose, subject only to the limitation contained in the constitution. On basis of this proposition being, that the people are the source of all power and authority, no one could deny its correctness, without

assuming that the citizens of the old states had a right to prescribe to the citizens of the new territories and states, what institutions they might have, a proposition which none but visionary aspirants would dare assume.

The people of the north could not rightfully complain of the consequences which must necessarily result from a measure directly calculated to open our whole domain to the benefits of free immigration, since their surplus population must necessarily settle all questions in favor of freedom; nor could the immigrants from the southern states rightfully complain, since they would have the full benefit of their numerical strength in forming the character of the institutions in their newly adopted territory or state. By such measures all danger of conflict and disunion must necessarily be averted permanently, and a benefit conferred on our country as lasting as that arising from the Declaration of Independence, and I trust that the name of their author will be handed down to posterity with ^{that of} Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, as a benefactor to his country and to freedom. I do not know that I have given a correct construction to your acts, but since it is a legal presumption that a man intends that which is the natural and necessary consequence of his acts, I shall consider myself correct until circumstances force me to a different conclusion. I am aware, however, that you have not hitherto had the credit of such a glorious intent, and that the ^{doctrine of the} sovereignty of the people in the territories was fast becoming a mockery and by word, but when you nobly threw yourself into the breach, it caused a pulsation throughout the land, and though editors, holding offices, dare not vindicate your conduct, the people will do you justice.

I have contemplated writing a series of articles for publication in vindication of your course, but have thought it sound policy to delay, lest should democratic editors at the north declare the necessary consequences of your measures it might deprive you of aid from the south in fully inaugurating the great doctrine of the sovereignty of the people in relation to Kansas. When that is established I shall anticipate a glorious future. I hope and trust that the numbers from the north will not be so deficient in common sense and justice as not to aid you in your great work. The letter of Gov. Wise, though not fully endorsing your doctrine, is considered valuable, and the speech of Mr. Pugh ~~only~~ half raises the veil, but he is dull in his perceptive faculties who cannot perceive the glorious future as well as its founder.

Please to pardon what may appear to you extravagant expressions, though I trust they will be soon fully justified, and believe me

Very Respectfully
Yours

Oramel H. Smith

40

Monkellie
Oct. - Jan'y 14/58
Oramel H. Smith
Political

2670 -1
Richmond Va.
Jan'y 14th 1858.

My dear Sir.

I snatch a moment to reply to yours of the 12th, rec'd this morning. I am glad that your views concur in the essential points with me. - I know that a conspiracy exists to drive the Southern Democracy from the Administration on the Kansas, and the Southern from it on the Fillibustering Walker affair. - I have not, you observe, looked an inch behind the Return. The Return is the Schedule - it is in fact a part of the thing itself before Congress. It shows on its face that submission to the people was proposed - for rejection as well.

air ratification and
yet when we come to
the yes mode - it was
all pro & no con. The
people might all stay
away who were opposed
to the Constitution,
for their vote was
to count as nothing. If
they went to the polls
they were not to be counted.
Well might they stay away
from the polls. I would
have stood away from
such polls, if I had been
for the adoption of the
Constitution. The Schedule
then shows on its face
that it was impossible
for there to be a negative
as well as an affirma-
tive vote. Again, the
Schedule allowed the
people to prohibit
slave property, if they

chose to do so, & none
other. - Now this dis-
crimination was un-
equal & unjust. But
to adopt the Schedule
is to go further and do
worse still. - Suppose
the proslavery party had
been in a majority - that
by focus focus a few
silk minnows had by
fraud excluded 19 out
of 34 counties from
the Convention - that
they had adopted
a Constitution with
a clause prohibiting
slavery - that they had
submitted the whole
Constitution to the people
except that clause pro-
hibiting slavery, and
had not allowed a
majority of proslavery
people to vote it down!
- Look at the case, & tell

me what the South
would have said?
Would they contend in
that case a Convention
is absolute? - Would ^{they}
not look at the result
of that fact, if not be-
hind it? - Would they
can now commit
themselves to the monstrous
principle that Congress
after promising the people
the guarantee of governing
themselves, shall not
look to the fact whether
the Constitution sub-
mitted is the act &
deed of the people? -

For whom is it sent to the
~~Congress~~, if not for the
people? - How shall it be
said to be their act & deed
if it was impossible to be so.

You must decide upon
no conclusion from the act of
our Legislature. My own friends
have done what you see. It
gives me the best claim to appeal
to the people - which shall do at

My earliest friends. I have the enemies of the administration in their own trap, and I desire to have Democracy & slave-property both from being wrecked upon the rocks of popular sovereignty.

I am sorry to see you not sustaining the Adm^{tr} in rebuking Paulding & not countenancing Walker. He is here dining to-day. I don't attend. At the same time I don't interpret a Neutralization into an alien & sedition law of the Elder Adams.

They may read me out. I will be in the way at least. I reckon that W. B. will find me at least his best friend. I will try to save his adm^{tr} both North

& Harlots. - But I
defy the tormentors -
I will not be driven
from my stand, but
will advance & over
the halfway mark
to meet the enemy.

I wate away
sorely, but I trust
you see that I am in
no fog & my hand
dont tremble with
the helm. Very truly yrs

Henry A. Wise
Hon: S. A. Douglas

Hon Henry A. Wise
Richmond Va
Jan'y 14. 1858.
Special Attention

