Eaton Ohio
Jany. 27. 1858.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir.

Permit me to trouble you with another letter, not as inviting a reply, but for the purpose of keeping you posted from this quarter on public affairs. I have before me from a reliable correspondent in Kansas full and detailed accounts of public sentiment there, on the Lecompton swindle, who assures me that if the administration attempts to force upon the people of territory, that constitution there will indeed be civil war in earnest. They are now making the most active preparations for warfare, and in the struggle, they will at least have the sympathy, if not the positive aid of all the northern states.

In connexion with this information, I desire to say to you, as a citizen of our common country, that from the position you now occupy in the senate, the Free State men of the nation, earnestly look to you, as their most formidable ally. We see approaching and duly appreciate the struggle in Kansas whether the administration shall force upon the people of Kansas the Lecompton swindle, as seems to them, its heretofore cherished doctrine of self government. It was

claims, as all sides in the New States, that, by the Kansas Nebraska act, the people of the territory were left free to determine for themselves not only the question of Slavery but all other matters as to their domestic institutions, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and with an avowal of this doctrine, the present administration came into power, and without such an avowal, Mr. Buchanan would never have had every Free State in the Union.

The controversy now in dispute, may be stated to be one based upon the progress of free and slave labor. In this light the people are beginning to view the matter, without distinction of parties. We have no abolitionists here, but outside men, who are beginning to seriously inquire whether this continent shall be appropriated for the use of free or slave labor — whether for the benefit of the white or black race; and in fine whether the white man shall rule, or the black man shall rule through the white man. We look upon it as a question of government based on labor, and we want no niggers here, either slave or free, for in either instance, we look on it as a State and national disadvantage.

Our ancestors clearly intended the government for the use of freemen, and free labor, not for the purposes of slaveholding and slave breeding. Slavery was looked upon by them, as a local institution, rather in the light of an exception to a general principle, and its tenure based upon municipal laws of the place for its preservation, and as this law was administered by them, for the past half century, and the idea so recently expressed, that whenever the Constitution goes into territory of the United States, it carries with it Slavery, is certainly a new doctrine and was not so understood by the democracy that nominated Genl. Pierce for the Presidency in 1852. The first idea of the kind, which came under my observation, was dimly reflected in Mr. Pierce's inaugural, and it was then condemned by many influential democrats. The idea once advanced, the Southern States clamored State rights, and pushed it into the democratic platform, under the guise of giving slave labor an equal chance with free labor in the progress of the Government. By this present the democratic party was unwillingly drawn as it was claimed to have the Union as a national party. This point having been attained, under cover of Squatter Sovereignty, it is now proposed to advance one step further and secure an equilibrium among the States, by decreasing between free and slave labor, in the admission of new States. This doctrine renders the Gov. a quasi Slaveocracy.

My objections to Squatter Sovereignty, as it is termed

are principally two. First, it places Freedom and Slavery on a level, as if they were the same in principle. Second, the basis of Submission, seems to me, to be the very one best calculated to engender strife among the actors, and to extend unprincipled activity, as it has done in the case of Kansas; but if nothing better can be agreed upon for an amicable adjustment of an unfortunate internecine dissention, I am willing, for the sake of harmony, to adopt and act on it, as a settled principle, provided the Federal Government will act fairly between the contending parties; but, with all due deference to men, of the Government centrism in the head of the first and present administration, so far, I for one, would rather have an out and out pro slavery rule, for as the matter now stands, in the case of Kansas, the principle of Squatter Sovereignty is proposed to be waived, and the administration fall back on the disavowed doctrine, of supervising the domestic affairs of the territory, for the express purpose of planting slavery there against an expressed will of the settlers. What a strange commentary on a Government called free.

Much of late has been done to open up

this unfortunate controversy based on the propriety of advancing free or slave labor, and it now assumes a living and actual form in the progress of our Government; which has either fortunately or unfortunately taken upon itself a political aspect, and in my judgement, can never be settled, until the policy of the Federal Government is so shaped, that either the one or the other, controls in our national legislation and career. The time for compromise, may be fairly said, to have passed, and either the one or the other must from hence forward mark our national career, for the principles involved are, in their nature, antagonistical, and no legislation, or compromise between the contending parties, can long hold them together, in equal supremacy. Politicians may scheme and trickers work for a while, in hopes of office and emoluments, but a direct collision between these two antagonistical and contending elements, is inevitable in the distance shortly ahead. The signs of the times are even now portentious, and great responsabilities are thrown upon men in national authority, at the present time.

In the struggle, as it has been in all past time so it is now, freedom is timid and dubious, but slavery

is agaeiar and bold. Yet these twin sisters, hand in hand covering and moving on the lap of a common mother, are beginning, from the food they eat and from the nutriment ~~they receive~~, to be hostile towards each other; and as contending children, it seems that no apportionment can be made that will suit them. One is clearly legitimate, and the other is a bastard of the meanest origin, but still the former is willing to a fair apportionment, but the latter, in its weakness, wants all. The controversy reminds me of the case where a father, of large estate and having two sons, the one an industrious and frugal man, the other a hot spur and a spend thrift, made his will and died. The testator appointed his brother executor of his will, who was a just man, and above all things desired to perpetuate harmony and good feelings between the brothers. Yet they were he went to them, before opening the will, and requested them to mutually agree upon the distribution of the will and an equal division of the estate, to which the industrious and frugal son at once agreed, but the hot spur contended for the provisions of the will. In this dilemma of affairs the testator informed them that one of them was disinherited by his father, and upon this ground further urges the compromise to which the frugal son still assented, but the hot spur of a fellow possessed in his claims under the will, and definitely asserted that either was disinherited or was not true, and the testator finding he could make no arrangement, broke the seals and produced the will, when lo and behold the frugal son was willed the whole estate, and the hot spur put off to one side and only provided with a beauty, living and that too, at the mercy of his brother. Thus it will be with political slavery, if the controversy is pushed on to the friends of free labor, ere the seals are broken and the instrument of union is probated. Instead of extending into the national domain, as more proposed, the institution, when that time arrives, will fall back on its own inherent weakness, when in process of time it will cease to exist. Which, as now connected, through an federal relations with northern proviso and enterprise the institution, with all its dominant bearing at Washington, would perish with through its own inherent weakness.

Then be of good cheer in your advocacy of your views in the Senate for the people, as all Democrats are with you. Our Legislature, even the democratic portion are with you in principle, and the administration, except office seekers, has not a corporal's guard in Ohio. Your views will either be fully endorsed by the democracy of this State, or the Party will be disbanded.

Yours truly

A. Harris

Washington

Columbus, O.
Jany 7/58
Hon Wm Allen
Washington.

McLean Homesville Co Ohio Jan 9th 1856

Mr Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir I would wish for you to send to this office some of the most interesting Political documents that you have in the way of Speeches in Congress and Same Reports &c. I should have more property perhaps have sent to the Senator from our own State but for particular reasons I decline and, before sending to you my reasons for the Granted that Pierce has taken in regard to the Kansas Constitution his stand or views of the matter does not take with the people in this part of the country at all while your stand suits the mass of the people of both Parties in and about this place I therefore have more confidence in sending to you than I would have in sending to him (Pierce) I will give you a few names who I wish you to send documents to and I would like to have them of the latest possible date

S. J. Narhan	A. H. Collins
Joseph Boyles Esq	C. A. Dem M.D.
E. Todd	Michael Price
Thomas Morrison	Isaac Cusac
J. A. Pinter	

And send same to me and I will distribute them among amongst the Democracy about this place send me Same of the most interesting speeches made in Congress this Winter. by so doing you will very much oblige your friends and Brother Democrats

I Remain Yours Respectfully

Direct to McLean P.O.
Homesville Co
Ohio

John G. O'Neill

John L Hill &
others
vs
McComb
Hancock Co
Jan 27/58. Ohio
Wants interesting
Politicians &c. approve
our course.

Tallahassee Jany 27. 1858

Dear Sir

I desire to obtain from you some information in regard to the prospects afforded by Chicago as a place for the practice of law — I desire to remove from this country to one situated in northern latitude; and any information you can give me will be gratefully acknowledged —

Though personally unknown to you, I feel that I know you well — for your whole public course has been such as to command my admiration as well as my entire and cordial approbation — On this account I hope you will pardon me for the liberty I have taken ~~you~~ of addressing in relation to a matter of personal interest solely

Very Respectfully &c

D. P. Hogan

Tallahassee,
Janry 27/58

D. P. Hogue.

Wishes information as to the advantages of a location in Chicago. for the practice of the law — — —

3069

1858

Richmond Ky Jan 27th 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I see from the "Telegraphic Reports" that action has or will be soon taken on the recomendation of the "Secretary of War" providing for an increase of the Army by several additional ~~regim~~ regiments

My application I presume still remains on file in the War Dept. Uncle Robert Holloway informed me you would attend to my case. without wishing to encroach upon your valuable time please inform me at your earliest convenience of the action likely to be taken upon the Secretary's Report, and my chances for Commission. You have many warm and ardent admirers in this section of the Country who heartily endorse, your action on the "Kansas Affair" any documents you may send will be highly appreciated by them, and it would afford me much pleasure to distribute them

Very Respectfully &c

E. T. Holloway

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass

Richmond.
Ky. Janry 27/58

E. F. Holloway.

Relative to his application for a position in the Army.—

3070

Ashley Ill Jany 27th 57

Hon S A Douglas

Dr Sir having always belonged to the Opposition I for the first time admire the course you take on the Kansas Question. but this is not my object in asking your attention for a moment. I am attempting the Raising of Many different trees from seed trees from all quarters of the Globe. also Flowering plants of all Kinds. will you do me the favor of sending me from the Patent Office such seeds as Government are distributing.

Hoping to have the pleasure of hearing that you have triumphed I Remain, Respectfully

John M. Hunter

Jno M ~~Ashley~~
Hunter
Ashley
Jany 27/58, Ills
Wants seeds from
Patent office

Seed Sent
April 21/58

"Masonic Mirror & Keystone Office"
310 Chestnut St Philad. Jany 27/58.

S. A. Douglas Esqr.

Dear Sir & Brother.

The fact of your being a former subscriber, and of being one of our "Mystic brotherhood" emboldens me to write to you. We wish a copy of the "boundary Commission Report" if it is possible to procure it outside of the book Store. Believing that many very many copies are destined for the paper Mill, or still cumber the rooms of the Capitol, we will not be asking much of a favor of you, in making this request. We have use for the work, but the "publishers "profit" " do not allow him to run to the bookseller to procure, that which should be his of right.

I also send you a copy of our publication, and should you desire it will be happy to mail it to you, during your stay at the Capitol, or at your residence.

Your Compliance with the above will be gratefully acknowledged, and if possible gladly reciprocated.

Ever fraternally your
Ph L Hyneman

M. L. Hyneman
Phil - Pa
Jany 29/58,
Wants copy of
Boundary Commis
Report" & encloses
Masonic Circular.

THE ORIGIN OF FREE-MASONRY.

A History of the Time when, the Place where, and the Persons with whom, the Institution originated, and the occasion and necessity for the establishment of the Mystic Brotherhood, including the CAUSE for the introduction, and the true explanations of the symbols of Freemasonry.

The above, the most important Masonic Book ever published, a copy of which should be in the hands of every Freemason, is offered at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, a sum which each Brother can readily spare.

DEAR BROTHER:—

This Circular is sent to you, believing that you will, for the purpose of promoting the cause of Freemasonry, devote a portion of your time in soliciting the Members of your Lodge to subscribe for a copy of the above Work, receive for us the money and remit it to our address. The Book will be forwarded by return of mail, POST PAID.

Address LEON HYNEMAN,
Office "Masonic Mirror and Keystone."
Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S. See that every brother within the reach of your CABLE-TOW possesses himself of a copy of this valuable book. On hearing from you, a copy will be forwarded to your address, which please accept.

L. H.

3072

White Creek Jan 27/58

Hon S. A. Douglas;

Sir we are destitute of a Democratic representative at the seat of Govt will you please furnish an admirer of yours and a democrat with some of the proceedings on the all important subject of Kansas

Yours truly

Andrew Jackson

White Creek

Adams Co

Wis

Andrew Jackson
White Creek
Adams Co
Jan 27/58. Wis

Want Document

3073

Red Bud Ills.
January 27. 1858.

Hon. S. A. Douglass.

Mr. B. Hoy of this County. (an Irishman) - and a long resident of this (House District) wishes to get a Cadets appointment for his Son at West Point -

Mr Hoy is a man of high respectability in his neighborhood. and his son an — intelligent and manly boy —.

We therefore bespeak ~~the~~ your influence in his behalf -.

Respectfully.
Your frd.
W. C. Rainey

Red Bud, Ills
Janry 27/58.

Mr. C. Kinney

– Wants a Cadet=
ship at West Point
for Mr. Hoy.

3074

Post Office Chester Ills
Jan 27. 58

Dear Sir

I am requested by Messrs Alex Dunn & J. Q. Adams to solicit from you the favour of a Copy of the following Reports viz.

To Alex Dunn Esq. Copy of the Congressional Globe and appendix

To J. Q. Adams one Copy of the Agl. Report for 55 with Copy of proceeds for Smithsonian Inst.

all of which is respectfully transmitted.

I am Sir very truly Yours

Chas. Langham
D. P. M.

To the Hon Stephen A. Douglas U. S. S.
Washington
D C

Chas Longshan
D.P.M.

Chester Ills
Jany 27, 1858.

Want Congressional
Globe for Alex Dunn
P.M.

&

Patent Office report - 53
& report - 4

Smithsonian Institute
for. J P Adams

3075

Monticello. Jan 27 / 59.

Hon S A Douglas.

I have heard (and that too with Delight) of your travel through Pensylva & the Reception you met with. Which is thrilling & Delightful to your friends, It is also a matter of Gratulation that the principles for which you laboured are so earnestly sentained by the people. But* why should I attempt to contribute a a laurel to your brow, as it is already clustered with the Diadems of the ~~Lea~~ leaders.

I would just say to you that I have a case pending in Cayuga Co. that I wish to procure your services. You will consult with the Hon A Shaw who knows all about the Matter. Please keep me informed of the Matter as well as your acting & doings in Cayuga Co. & oblige Respectfully Yr

Yr Sincerely

D. Longnecker
Monticello
Jan. 27 Ill.

send speech

3076

Geo. T. McFarland
Newark, N.J.
Want Autograph

Newark N.J. 27th Jan 1858

Hon Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir

Being about to collect the Autographs of the distinguished men your country I have taken the liberty of writing to ask of you the favor of allowing me to place yours among them. Hoping that this will meet with your approbation I remain

Most Respectfully Yours
Geo T McFarland

Care of
O. McFarland & Co

3077

Rev Jacob
Matthews
Henry
Marshall Co
Jan 27/58, Ills
desires a Patent Off
report-

Henry, Marshall Co, Ill
Jan 27th 1858

Hon L. A. Douglass

Sir Please send me Patent Office Report (on Agriculture) and oblige your servant,

Rev Jacob Matthews
Henry
Marshall Co
Illinois

Chas L. Pepper
Chicopee, Mass
Jany 27, 1858.
Wm. Pac. R.R.
Survey.

3078

Mass. Chicopee Jan 27 1858

Hon Stephen A Douglas

Sir

Knowing the pleasure it gives you to confer a favour upon any one I take the liberty to solicit a set of Volumes on the Pacific Surveys.

With pleasure I subscribe myself Your Servt, Obt

Charles L. Pepper

3079

Rockford Ill. Jan 27 1858

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I trust you will not consider me trespassing in addressing you.

My object is not congratulatory on account of your political success nor to ask office from your hands on account of being defeated as a Douglas candidate for the legislature — But simply to ask of you another favor which I have no doubt you will take pleasure in conferring. I have spent a great deal of money and time in collecting a fine private library but I have not been so fortunate as yet as to receive a single volume of the various public documents printed by authority of Congress

There are some of these publications that I would like and know not how to get them except through you — for instance "Patent Office reports" "Coast Survey" "Commercial Relations" &c

If you can favor me in this way I shall be much obliged

Yours Truly

Seely Perry

Seely Perry
Rockford
Jan. 27 Ill.

Asking documents

3080

1

Chicago Jan. 24, 1858

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir —

I shall esteem it a favor if you will forward me a copy of your late speech on Kansas affairs.

Any Pub. Documents you may have to give away during the present session of Congress will be gratefully received by

Yours respectfully & truly

Wm. H. Rand

Wm H Rand
Chicago
Ills
Jan'y 27/58.
wants speech &
any other documents
you may have to give
away

3081

M. D. Ballowell & Co.
PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia Jan 27th 1858

To the Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir.

Will you be so kind as to forward me a copy of your speech and oblige by so doing you will oblige your friend and admirer both in private & political life

Please direct to
Charles Rutter
Care of Morris L. Ballowell & Co
Phila

Your obt Servant
Charles Rutter

Chas Ruffin.
Phil - Jan 27/58
Wants speech
address -

Wm. D. Lowell & Co.
BANKERS, ALBANY

H. D. Hallowell & Co.
BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA

Office Hallowell
& Co.
Philadelphia
Quebec

For the Sentinel.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

After consultation with many Democrats throughout the State, the Committee of Arrangements, to accommodate those living at a distance from the Capital who cannot, conveniently, attend upon Monday, have determined to change the time of holding the Democratic Mass Meeting to TUESDAY, THE 23D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1858.

Speakers, distinguished for their ability and Democracy, have been invited and are expected. Arrangements are being made with the different railroads centering at Indianapolis to bring all who may wish to attend, at reduced fares.

The meeting will be held!

Letters received from all parts of the State assure the Committee that the attendance will be large. Let the people come!

JAS. P. DRAKE,
CHAS. COULON,
AUSTIN H. BROWN,
FRANCIS KING,
J. B. RYAN,
Com. of Arrangements.

☞ All newspapers in the State are requested to give publicity to the above.

l restoring it to its pristine health and vigor.

Dr. EASTERLY'S IODINE and SARSAPARILLA is a ereign and speedy cure for Female Complaints, such incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea or ites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, produced by her irregularity or accident. Nothing can be more sur sing than its invigorating effects on the human frame. female should neglect to take it who is approaching that tical period of life—the cessation of the menses. In such ses it cannot be too highly recommended.

LADIES who admire a clear, beautiful white skin, and a ol cheek, should abandon the use of cosmetics, paints tions, washes and coloring materials of every kind, and se **Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsapa-illa.** Paints and washes of every kind only injure the in. The Iodine and Sarsaparilla is the best cosmetic nown. It beautifies the skin by removing every particle f morbid and diseased matter from the blood, making it ure and healthy, and giving activity to every minute ves l, and by changing the secretions of the body, giving the ellow dark countenance the bloom and freshness of youth. A word to the wise is sufficient," and a hint is enough or the ladies.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsapa-illa is the only safe and sure remedy now offered to the ublic, which will eradicate mercury from the system. It ill cure the worst mercurial disease, no matter how deep v into the frame and vital or

3082-1

Indianapolis, Ind.
Jany 27/58
R. J. Ryan.
Political

Indianapolis, Jany 27th 1858.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Dear Sir

I have up to this time denied myself the pleasure of addressing you, doubting whether our limited acquaintance wld justify me in doing so; but principally because of my conviction that your time & attention are sufficiently occupied by the laborious duties which necessarily devolve upon you as the acknowledged representative and advocate of the interests and principles of the people of the North West. I dislike very much to address public men for frivolous or, at best, slight reasons; and nothing but the fact that there are certain gentlemen, (if I may be permitted to use the expression) from Indiana, south Wm, who will unquestionably devote the whole of their valuable time to drinking bad liquor and gross & wilful misrepresentation of the real sentiments of our people, induces me to address you as the true & faithful reflex of those sentiments; in order that the information upon which you may base your action, shall not come exclusively from the doubtful and suspicious channel of lying and unprincipled mendicants for royal patronage.

In thus writing you, at this time, Senator Douglas, let me say that, much as I scorn some

of those men of whom I shall have to speak, I shall yet endeavor to give my candid opinions in their regard, as free from personal bias and animosity as possible. In the first place, then, these men, Bright, Pitch, Willard & Company are your bitter and relentless enemies, and the no less bitter & relentless persecutors of your friends. Whatever professions they may indulge in of a different character are false and hypocritical, whatever statements to the contrary a lie. Whenever the people are for you, they are silent against you. Whenever the people, from prejudice or passion, are against you, they pretend to be for you. Then, during the last ten years, the clouds of popular passion & fanaticism have darkened your fortunes, — professions were cheap, being worthless; — and aid from that quarter might safely be proffered with the most liberal profusion of friendly declarations. But the declarations of political, like those of moral, prostitutes, are not to be trusted. And hence, when time had fully indicated your course, and the storm of opposition subsided, these honorable men at once changed front, as your friends knew they would when the hour of treachery was at hand, and united, as everybody will know, to crush you. In '52 Indiana was for you, but Bright, Willard & Co. mastered the delegation at Baltimore, and reft them from you. In '56 again, they were for you so long as the tornado of 1854 continued to rile against your just claims, but once public sentiment began to change in your favor, true to their treacherous instincts, they resume their warfare upon yourself and friends, without cause, without provocation. We come now to '58, and find it no exception to the rule I have laid down, as regulating and governing their conduct towards you. What do we see? Why, now that time and events have afforded you what I consider a most desirable opportunity of indicating yourself before the people of the North & West, at the same time you vindicated the great principles of free government itself, these gentlemen that up with all the arrogance and insolence of a grand Vizier, and straight away read your friends, who are among the best democrats in the nation, out of what Senator Bright will call "all healthy politics or organization"; nor do they pause to denounce yourself, from a corrupt, and as here well understood motive, as a second Martin Van Buren, almost at the very hour the hopeful & worthy son of that venerable old gentleman is performing the like remarkable and heroic feat before Capt Rynders and his band of ruffians in the city of N. York. The storm of indignation & wrath, however, against the decomposition outrage has at last begun to make its backers shake, at least in Indiana, and in spite of all manner of threats; jump and denunciation on the part of the Federal office holders and office hunters, headed by Robinson, our call for a mass meeting of your friends on the 23rd had brought the whole State ticket to their senses; for notwithstanding their effort to prevent it, they have walked up to the chalk

=line, and given a satisfactory written answer to our interrogatories addressed them in regard to the Wallace resolution. Their answer which is signed by all of them, and will be published in a few days, goes on to declare that the said resolve, no less than the other portions of the "platform", receives their unanimous and cordial approval; that the first division of the resolution, namely,

> ***Resolved***, That we are still in favor of the great doctrine of the Kanzas-Nebraska bill; and that by a practical application of that doctrine, the people of a State or of a Territory, are vested with the right of ratifying or rejecting, at the ballot-box, any Constitution that may be formed for their government;

=contains= nothing but the plain and simple assertion of the fundamental principle of free government embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that "all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed,"= and that in regard to the second branch of the resolution, viz:=

> that NOW AND HEREAFTER no Territory should be admitted into the Union as a State, without a fair expression of the will of the people, being first had upon the Constitution accompanying the application for admission.—[Indiana Democratic State Convention, January, 8th 1858.

=its "literal and proper construction" includes the application of Kansas, as well as that of any other Territory* here they name all the Territories.

The printed resolution which I send you is taken from one of some fifteen papers, both Lecompton & anti Lecompton, which publish it with the words "now and" before the "hereafter". This is the genuine resolution passed in Convention, but which was mutilated by treachery & fraud combined. I have accordingly, as you will observe, struck out the words referred to, and give you the one upon which the Ticket have written their letter.

Find Paul trespassing upon your attention, and yet have paid out a little of what I had mapped out for the small already consumed. I must trespass endeavor to condense. The determined feeling of your friends may ~~better~~ be more fully conveyed by the following clip from the Journal of the 6th, than by anything I could say myself.

> A Democratic Paper Dissatisfied "Now," and Likely to be Worse "Hereafter."
>
> The Columbus *Democrat*, speaking of Mr. Wallace's letter in the Second owning the erasure of the word "now" to his own act, says:
>
> We understood at the time that the words "now and" preceded the word "hereafter" in the resolution, and that the *Sentinel* had omitted the words "now and" by mistake. We so stated this in our paper. We are sorry that Mr. Wallace's sagacity, professing the sentiments he does, should allow himself to be so hoodwinked by the Democratic party as to introduce a resolution so susceptible of an equivocal construction.
>
> It then goes on to argue with great force that the Kansas question was made by popular action, and by the President's language, a present issue, and, everybody would understand the "hereafter" to refer to other cases, and says:
>
> It was in this sense, every one must admit, that Mr. Buchanan used almost the identical words in his message to Congress upon this subject, and in this sense those who are with him, it is presumed, have so understood the resolution upon his resolution and so will nearly every Democrat. The boasted triumph of the principle of the S. S. is then only an empty delusion. One regrets this more deeply, or feels more, if possible, the overreaching of our friends in this matter than any other. We have been shamefully hoodwinked and made the mere playthings of Messrs. Bright & Fitch, and we most heartily wish we had never made for a mass meeting. We feel very, very, very, sorry that our people can be heard without being smothered by the arts of selfish political hucksters.
>
> The Democrat is a pretty plain, direct and manly, if that is its name, but we may make Mr. Bright tremble on that score yet. d. of his yet.

Entitled saying something about the bogus sentiments, as the best index to the feelings of our friends, I send you an article which I wrote with some others of a similar character during the summer for the Vincennes Sun. The copy enclosed is from the Columbus Democrat, which republished it. It must have struck the mark, for to my surprise, this very week the Terre Haute News, a most fraudulent Bright or gan, had a two column article on my communication of which the following is a decent specimen.

> The public must have seen that some spokesman of the disorganizers wrote a letter in August last from Indianapolis to the Vincennes Sun, which was published in that paper. It has been ascribed to Mr. Tanner, but we should not accuse any man of the authorship unless we have this positive proof. However, if the letter is not Tanner's, it is a good counterfeit of his style and peculiar opinions, yet it is not proper to accuse him of the authorship. The letter sets out by denouncing the policy of postponing the election of U. S. Senator as miserable and shameful. By taking this position he denounces the entire Democratic party of 1841 that unanimously sanctioned the postponement of the election of U. S. Senator and ratified that postponement at the ballot box. The

etc, etc

:atorships,

But this aside — The ignominious expulsion of Bright & Fitch would be received by a majority of the democracy of the State with shouts of exultation, more especially, now that they have betrayed their constituents. Off effulled, the Great Bogus are done for effectually and permanently. As Sam Slick will observe, "that's a fact". Willard knows it well, and so is trying hard to carry water on both shoulders, which perhaps he can do, inasmuch as he carries it no where else. Hence he says he opposed your condemnation in the Bright caucuses, just indeed as if the hardiest scoundrel in the Convention would have dared to bring forward such an infamous & silly proposition. His miserable life would not have been worth a dime in any insurance office in the land. The idea is amusing when it is borne in mind that the great Sam himself (B.) was regularly driven from the ~~Convention~~ Hall ~~of the Convention~~. W.d also says that he placed an equal number of your friends on the Com on Res.; but I know right well that you had but one out of the 22 — and he wasn't worth a groat. He must for that. A.P. will have to wait a while before he gets to be another U.S.S.

Glad you have decided not come here on the 23d. ~~But do~~ That is my present judgement, tho I thought different at first. But do send us Gov Walker, if you can. This I cannot urge upon you too strongly. Walker or Stanton, but better both. There will be a Conv meeting of your friends in Terre Haute on the 30th inst. I have been invited and will attend if I can.

Remain your friend

R. J. Ryan

ANA DEMOC

NMENT WHICH GOVERNS LEAST."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857.

A Bad Fix.

Once on a time, in the village of B———, and State of Massachusetts, lived a beautiful maid of Seventeen, whom we will call Fanny L———, and George B———was her accepted and devoted lover.

The course of true love ran smooth, and in due time they were married. This occurred one summer's morning, and the same day they travelled cozily and happily together to New York as the first stage of their wedding tour. As a a *companion du voyage*, a young brother of the bride, a mischievous young rascal of fifteen, accompanied them; and well it would have been for the happy pair had they trusted themselves to their own society, and left James at home to ornament dog's tails and torment the schoolmaster.

Well, the party arrived in the city and went to the St. Nicholas Hotel. While George was duly attending to the comfort of his young wife, James, in the performance of his duties as groomsman, went to the office of the hotel to enter the names and select appropriate apartments. Pen in hand, a brilliant idea struck him and, in pursuance therewith, he entered their several names on the register, thus:

"James L———,

"Miss Fanny L———,

"George B———,"

and selected rooms for their accommodation.

Fanny retired early, being somewhat fatigued with traveling. George smoked his cigar for an hour or two and dreamed of—his bachelorhood, we suppose, and finally requested to be shown to his apartment. An obsequious waiter came, candle in hand, and asked what number it was.

"With the lady who came with me," he replied slightly blushing.

The waiter smiled, and approaching an exquisitely dressed clerk, whispered in his ear.

The clerk stepped up to George and repeated, "what room did you say sir?"

"With the lady who arrived with me," said George, now blushing to the tip of his ears.

Incidents of Travel.

The Tennessee Belle arrived day before yesterday from Keokuk, with a fine lot of passengers—some bound for the East on an Excursion and some of whom found a home in Capt. Russell, her commander, informs us that among the former were a young couple who were united in the bonds of wedlock on board of the boat, after they had landed at Carrollton, Kentucky.

The lady partner of the couple, a Miss U., was on a visit to New York city accompanied by an old aunt, and what made her more attractive, she was an heiress, in her own right, of $45,000 in hard cash, which is interest in St. Louis. These attractions were known to a young gentleman, possessed of more talents than money, and not enough money to suit his convenience. He waited upon the lady on several occasions at home and was considerably smitten with her charms (of course not with her money) but he could not prevail upon her to listen to his suit.

When he heard that she was about taking a trip East, he concluded to take an excursion also—and after the boat got under way s was somewhat surprised to find Mr. N. T. (the gentleman's initials,) was among the passengers. While on the way he pressed his suit at table, and in ladies cabin, and in numerous ways, to all of which pressing she turned a deaf ear and was obdurate. The familiar proverb, "faint heart ne'er won fair lady," would suggest itself, and that would prompt him to still greater exertions; but still he was about to despair of moving the heart of the bewitching creature when an incident occurred that turned the tide of affairs in his favor.

The Tenneisee Belle had business at Carrollton Ky., and, as the boat would be detained there an hour or so, the young lady and aunt thought they would take a little locomotive exercise and see how the town of C. looked. Mr. T. being allowed to accompany them. The gangway plank was put out, and, just as Miss K. had stepped upon it for the purpose of going ashore, the boat end of it slipped from its position, pitching the lady into the river and she was immediately drawn under the wharf-boat.

It was a moment of considerable excitement as well alarm. As quick as thought Mr. T. plunged in and dived under the boat, and in less time than it takes to write it, he came out from under the far end of the boat with the lady in his arms. It was the work of but a few moments then for the passengers and crew to secure the twain and get them safely on board—the lady very wet and very much frightened; the gentleman with passion in no wise abated.

The dip seemed to change the face of affairs. When the lady appeared again in the cabin he appeared not only with a change of dress but with a change of feelings, as the *denouncement* about an hour afterwards demonstrated.

About ten o'clock in the evening Capt. Russell waited upon the passengers, and requested their immediate presence in the cabin. When they all assembled the aforesaid gentleman and lady arose, and were united in matrimony by the Rev. B. C. Snodgrass, of St. Louis who happened to be on board; and the subsequent hours all went merry as a marriage bell indicating that "all's well that ends well." Verily, Mr. N. T. did not travel on the Tennessee Belle in vain.—[Cincinnati Enquirer

SOAKING ROOTS IN GIN.—It appeared best to the excise commissioners of the town of M———, of northern New York, to refuse license for the sale of intoxicating liquors to all persons save a doctor of known integrity and strong temperance principles, who promised not to sell except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. One Wheeler—an eccentric Irish cobbler—longed for a quiet drink, and, with a sober air and smooth tongue, petitioned the doctor for a quart of gin.

"For what purpose do you wish it?" asked the doctor.

Sure, doctor, I've been very bad for nearly ten days back with a great queeness in my stomach, and not a taper of good can I get from any thing in these turnings but gin to soak some roots in."

"And do you tell me upon your honor, Wheeler that you only wish the gin to soak some roots in, and not to be taken as a medicine for a weak stomach."

"Faith, as I live doctor, I only want the gin to soak some roots."

The doctor, confident from his sallow appearance that the man was sick, and that a little tonic bitters would not harm him filled his quart bottle and received his pay. Wheeler, on reaching the sidewalk fronted the doctor, who was still standing in the door placed his thumb upon his nose, and made sundry gyrations with the fingers, while with the other hand he placed the bottle to his mouth, and took a long invigorating guzzle of the gin.

"Stop!" cried the doctor, "you gave your honor that you only wanted the gin to soak some roots, and here you are drinking yourself dead drunk."

"Faith, doctor, and I'm after telling you no lie I wanted the gin sure to soak the roots of me ould tongue, which was so dry I could never swallow a mouthful of meat to strengthen my stomach." The doctor, like his gin, was sold.

HAD HIM THERE.—"You say, Mr. Jaycox, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know what caused that haste?"

"I am not certain—but I think it was Mr. Stubbs boot, the gentleman he boards with."

"That will do, Mr. Jaycok. Clerk, call the next witness."

A miller had a couple of sons who were notorious for lying.

"John," said the old man one day, "have you told that grist?"

"Yes."

"Sam, have you tolled that grist?"

"Yes."

"You will so lie like the evil one that I can't believe you; I will toll the grist myself to make sure of it."

A SMART GIRL.—A fellow was wending his way a short time ago, through some narrow passage, when he met a pretty, modest girl.

"Pray, my dear," said he, "what do they call this passage?"

"Balaam's passage," replied the girl.

"Ah, then," continued the puppy, "I am like Balaam—stopped by an angel!"

"And I," rejoined the girl, as she pushed past him "am like the angel—stopped by an ass."

Correspondence of the Vincennes Sun.

Letter from Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, August (?) 1857.

FRIEND GREENE:—The next Legislature which assembles at Frankfort, Ky., will be Democratic for the first time in a quarter of a century. It will stand as follows:

	Democrats.	Know-Nothings.
Senate,	18	30
House,	61	39
	79	59

Democratic majority, 20.

You will observe that the opposition have a majority of two in the Senate, but it is to be hoped that they will allow the majority of the whole body to carry out faithfully the will of the people in the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate, and not inaugurate in Kentucky that miserable policy which has disgraced and demoralized the politics, of our own State. The morality of such proceedings—trampling on the will of the people, fairly expressed at the great tribunal of the ballot-box, is wicked in the extreme—in a party or political sense, it is thoroughly anti-Democratic, and on the mere score of tactics such a policy is apt to lose as win in the long run. Honesty, after all, is the *best* policy, and whenever it's reasonable dictates are violated, you may are in the end destined to witness an illustration of the old adage: "curses ~~are~~ chickens come home to roost."

Take Indiana politics for example. In 1854 the Democracy were beaten in the State elections. A heavy majority was against us on joint ballot in the General Assembly, but we had a small majority of two in the Senate. Well, what was to be done? Why, our friends in the latter body, instead of conceding to the opposition the vacant Senatorship in Congress, to which, on every principle of sound Democracy they were fairly entitled—on the contrary, under the influence of office-hunters, put their heads and wits together to slave off the election, and in this beautiful piece of business they succeeded—unfortunately, as I think, for the true interests of the party they had the honor to represent. What was the result? Just see for a moment how time and circumstances un-trip the machinations and doings of mice and men. The fusion majority proposed, as a conciliatory proposition, the name of the least objectionable man in the State on their side, that of Joseph G. Marshal, of Madison, a good man, an eminent lawyer, and a tolerably good national Whig, though acting against the Democratic party. Our friends in the Senate, or rather the outside caucus dictators, declined the proposition, and refused to go into an election. Mr. Marshall died in a few months after, and had the Senate permitted him to be chosen, we would undoubtedly have elected two Senators in 1857 without any obstacles being thrown in our way by the Republicans, up to this time, had a Senator on their side, and would never have staved off the election of the various officers to be chosen by the Legislature, had we not ourselves foolishly set them the example.

Last winter, however, the politicians and intriguers of the party, who carry it around with them in their pockets, *doubtless for safe keeping*, were not to be baulked in their wild and reckless hunt for the spoils. And under their bad influence, the same which ~~occur~~ the hour two years ago, the Democrats of both Houses assemble in convention and elect Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the Senate. What man of intelligence and sense, much less what lawyer of the most ordinary abilities and acquirements, who does not foresee the inevitable result? Will Messrs. Bright and Fitch be retained in their seats? No sir, they will not. They stand a far better chance of being struck by a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky; in which remark, I hope those Delphian oracles of wisdom and propriety, the *Indiana State Sentinel* and *New Albany Ledger*, will condescend to pardon me for speaking so *irreverently* of two august United States Senators, even though I may have the *very best* authority in that dignified body of legislators to justify the statement just made.

Such are a few of the evil consequences that have flowed from the willful recklessness of abandoned politicians. John Pettit, who was in the Senate two years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Governor Whitcomb, and who is beyond all question an abler man than two-thirds of the present cabinet of the President, took an active part in keeping off the election of Marshall in '55, in the expectation that at a subsequent period his claims would not be questioned. It was not unreasonable he should think so, as he was incumbent at the time, and made an able and faithful Senator. But '57 comes round when lo! and behold! the Judge finds himself completely swamped. And to cap the climax, he was insulted and through him the Democracy of the State was insulted by an offer from the Administration of a *six month's Judgeship* in Minnesota. I may observe by way of parenthesis, that this is only one of the many high compliments paid the Banner Democratic State of the North, and the fourth State in the Confederacy since the 4th day of March, 1857. But this is a prolific subject, to which I barely refer as I intend to discuss it more fully at another time, and in such a way as will not reflect much to the political credit of certain eminent members of the party in Indiana.

Governor Wright, too, unaccountably lent his aid to the miserable staving off business of 1855, perhaps like Judge P., with the hope of certain exaltation in the future. "Alas! what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" How woefully was the good Governor disappointed! The Legislature of 1857 comes together, and swindles Governor Wright more atrociously than he was in New York on the eve of his departure—swindled most beautifully in the best approved style of modern gambling politicians, both out of a Cabinet position and a Senatorship. Joseph was the darling of the *people*; but as he was passably honest, of course he did not find favor with the politicians, and accordingly he is packed off to the Continent to learn Dutch and diplomacy, how to smoke meerschaums and drink lager beer.

The *finale* of the revolutionary and unconstitutional practice of staving off elections will be the prompt dismissal of Messrs Bright and Fitch on the meeting of the next Congress, and unless certain unprincipled politicians in our party, who seem resolved to *rule or ruin*, change their course and conduct, neither of these gentlemen, nor any other Democrat, in fact, will stand much chance of Senatorial honors, when the wily opponents of our party, far less on account of the merit or inherent strength of their organization, than the demerits of dishonorable, unprincipled men in our own ranks, shall have swept the State in '58 as they did in '54.

Now the question is, shall we stop them, as we have the will to do it, in their mad and downward career, or shall we permit them to go on until we have been dragged down by their folly into the mire of political depravity, and the darkness of irretrievable disaster and defeat? Will the Democracy of the State boldly denounce and condemn the corruptions which have been slowly but steadily and surely eating out the very vitals of our organization? Will they longer silently look on, indifferent spectators of dishonesty and corruption, and allow certain men whose chief attributes are a species of low cunning and a hatred to everything honest and honorable, to continue unrebuked in their huckstering and bartering of party principles to every stock-jobbing and swindling corporation that marches into our Legislative halls, and makes bold, unblushing, and confident bids on the integrity of the people's representatives? Will they suffer themselves to be led by a gilded halter to ruin and degradation? Will they allow the golden collar of corruption and avarice to be put upon their necks in meek and humble submission, having inscribed thereon the euphonious and high sounding names and titles of their masters, so that the world may see at a glance whose slaves and serfs they are? Will they do this, or will they bravely follow the noble example set them by the Democracy of Marion county, and unite as one man in a bold and gallant effort to save a great party from annihilation, and maintain inviolate the grand and glorious and time-honored principles which have immortalized its name, and which, preserved in their purity, render invincible? That the great mass of the Indiana Democracy will not be found wanting and faithless to duty when the time comes for them to vindicate their principles, their integrity, and their manhood, no man can fail to be thoroughly convinced, who scans the political horizon and watches the coming of the storm. "Gentlemen may cry peace, but there is no peace," nor shall they have peace until a duty imperative in its character has been faithfully and fearlessly performed.

His late Excellency, now Minister to Prussia, inaugurated this just and holy war, and it shall be kept up until the battle of integrity and honesty has been fought and won. The reformation would have come if Martin Luther had never been in existence. The remark is also applicable to our own revolution. Men do not make events, events make men. So the present conflict against corruption within the ranks of the Democracy would have come, had Joseph A. Wright never been born. And now that he has gone there are those behind as fully competent as he to carry it out. Gentlemen may shout themselves hoarse in an agony of despair, and cry out "stop, has not Gov. Wright received a good fat office, and gone to Berlin? Why then this clamor?" I say, once more, there is, and shall be no peace, and I say further, that the presence of Gov. Wright among us, or his absence abroad does not affect the merits of the question, or the cessation of hostilities, one way or the other. Herein lies the error into which gentlemen have fallen. This is *not* a battle for the personal interests of any man, or set of men. It is neither a war on Mr. Bright, nor a struggle to build up the fortunes of Gov. Wright. Neither is affected personally one way or the other, except so far as either may choose the right or the wrong side of the question. That's a matter which concerns them alone, and not the Democratic party of Indiana. Principles are far more important than men, and whether Governor Wright goes to Berlin or Hong Kong, or Mr. Bright takes up his residence in Washington City or Jeffersonville, the purity of *our* principles must and shall be maintained at every hazard and at every cost.

MARION.

Phila Jany 27th 1858

To The Honorable
Stephen A. Douglass Dear Sir

The Democratic Reading Room Association of the 16th Ward Philadelphia would be very thankful for any speeches books or documents which you or your friends would be pleased to send us, as we have about One Hundred members and are in want of some reading matter.

Yours most respectfully
Geo. W. Simpson
Secratary
16th Ward D. R. R. Ass.

N.B. The Democracy of the 16th Ward nearly to a man admires you for the bold stand you have taken in favor of the rights of the people of Kansas and hope to see the day when those that now oppose you will be your warmest freinds.

If you should be pleased to send us anything you will please direct Geo. W. Simpson No 961 Randolph St. Phila.

Geo. W. Simpson
No. 9 N. 1.
Randolph st
Phila. Pa —
Jany 27/58.

Want — Speeches
— books — doc — &c —
for Reading Room.
& say this Democ-
racy of the 16th
Ward are with
you to a man,

3084

Deerfield, Randolph County, Ind. Jan. 27th 1858.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

As one of your political admirers, and as a former Constituent of yours, permit me to be so bold as to request you to send me a copy of your great speech made in the Senate Dec. 9th, and also a copy of your speech in reply to Senator Green of Missouri upon the same subject (the Kansas question.) I want them for the purpose of correcting misrepresentations in reference to your position on the Kansas Question.

By sending them you will oblige your friend and fellow democrat.

Jesse Slick. M.D.

Jesse Stick
Deerfield
Randolph Co
Jany 27/58 Ind

Wants Speech on
Lecompton Constitution
also in reply to Mr Green

3085

Dedham, Mass.
Janry 27/58.

Edmund Thomas

Congratulatory
& wants Doc.

Dedham Jany. 27. 1858

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

Dr. Sir

Let me assure you I feel an interest in the Democratic party — having for 15 years, in Norfolk Co. battled for the Cause, and been honored therefor. Your Course, even in the Kansas Nebraska act (state Sovereignty) has Commanded my approbation, And your Late Efforts in the Kansass matter, has, in my humble opinion, been the Crowning gem of your political Career — You Sir, ~~have~~ nobly, in high places, here Exposed fraud, Sustained the Sacredness of the Ballot Box — And Exposed

a spirit that says to Lincoln
aggression. "thus far — no farther"

Let me, in behalf of my
democratic Brethren of the
County, Congratulate you —
May your fortune, be appreciated
and rewarded by your
grateful County men — and
may you, and that "accomp-
lished & beautiful young Lady"
be the recipients of untold blessings,
and the highest honors American
Freeman can bestow.

I am situated in the Shire-town
of the County — have intercourse
with a large circle of friends,
Should be thankful for any
Pub. Doc. you may deem of
interest to be saved — as I keep them on file
for friends to examine. Sincerely your friend
Edmund Thomas —

3086

Sidney Ill. Jan. 27/58

Hon. S. A. Douglas Dear Sir
the Democrats of this County
and I believe this portion of
the State is well pleased with
your Course in the Senate on
the Kansas affairs. the Republicans
is at this time is almost
persuaded (like Pelise) to Come
out in favor of the true
principles of K. N. Bill
Mr. Douglas I wish if you
please you would send me
the Patent office Report on Agr.
also such other Documents
as you can for which I will
will gladly return the favor
should opportunity occur

Yours Respt.
M. P. Wright P. M.

M. J. Wright Esq.
Jan 29/58 Sidney Ills
approvingly.
Want speech &
Patent Office report