

Griggoville Pike Co Mo March 2 1848
 Hon^{ble} H. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I take the liberty to address you to see if you will lend your influence to a fellow citizen of your own state in trying to obtain a claim which justly belongs to me which I have not been able to get yet, altho I have been trying for some time but without any success yet. It is this I was employed by Commissioner of Smalls in establishing the A C Boundary line in 1846 & while there engaged I received such injury as to ruin my health for life & for ten years I was not able to attend to my ording business besides came very near losing my life & having a large family to support I was obliged to lose what little property I had to support my family & before I got able to do any thing it was all gone, which was between two & three thousand dollars.

I was at the time of the accident an inhabitent of the Town of Lancaster Mo where I resided until the Spring

1854 when I moved to this place & have since where poverty has obliged me to do a great deal more than I have felt able to perform —

The necessary papers are on file before the Committee on Claims in the Senate of the U. S. presented there by Hon. J. W. Williams in 1853. I think & as his term was short & owing to the vacancy of the delegation from N. H. since that time I have not been able to get it presented or ~~to~~ called up.

My agent at Lancaster informed me that he would engage Hon. J. P. Hale in the Senate & Mr. Clegg in the house to attend to it but I cannot learn as they have made any exertions to forward the business —

Now Sir if you will lend your influence for a fellow citizen to obtain a just Claim which would be thankfully received for it would help me to pay down the rugged path of life without being obliged to ^{disturb} friend or the public for charity —

I call it just because when I engaged for that business I was told by Commissioner Smith that if

I (or any one else that was employed on the N. H. Boundary) should receive any hint of injury while in that service there would be a Pension the same as though I was in the Military Service — I am aware that there is no act at this time to meet my case but I would like to know if there cannot be some measure taken to procure the desired effect.

Respectfully Yours

G. J. Alexander

Geo. Alexander
Griggsville
Pike Co. Mo
March 2. 1858.

Wants support
for a bill before
Cong. - relief for
injury received on
No Bond Line Court
under Howell's Smith.

0011
Wm. A. Smith
0011
Wm. A. Smith


Fourth Madison Office
March 24 1858

Hon Stephen, W. Douglass
US Senate

Dear Sir

May I ask
the favor of a copy of your Minority
Report on the Kansas Bill - You will
be pleased to excuse the liberty I have
taken and believe me

With the, Graciest Respect,
Your Obedient Servant
Robert Perrian



Hobart Perrian,
Washington City
March 2/58

Wants Report-



Geoffstown N.H. March 25th 1858

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas Sir
Please send
me my address your autograph & also
your latest speech, By so doing you
will oblige your humble servt.

Himball F. Blaisdell

Geoffstown N.H.

Kimball F. Blaisdell
Goffstown NH
March 2/58

Wants Autograph
Speech.



Hon. J. A. Douglass
Washington
D C

Clinton, Massachusetts
March 2 1858.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

My Dear Sir,

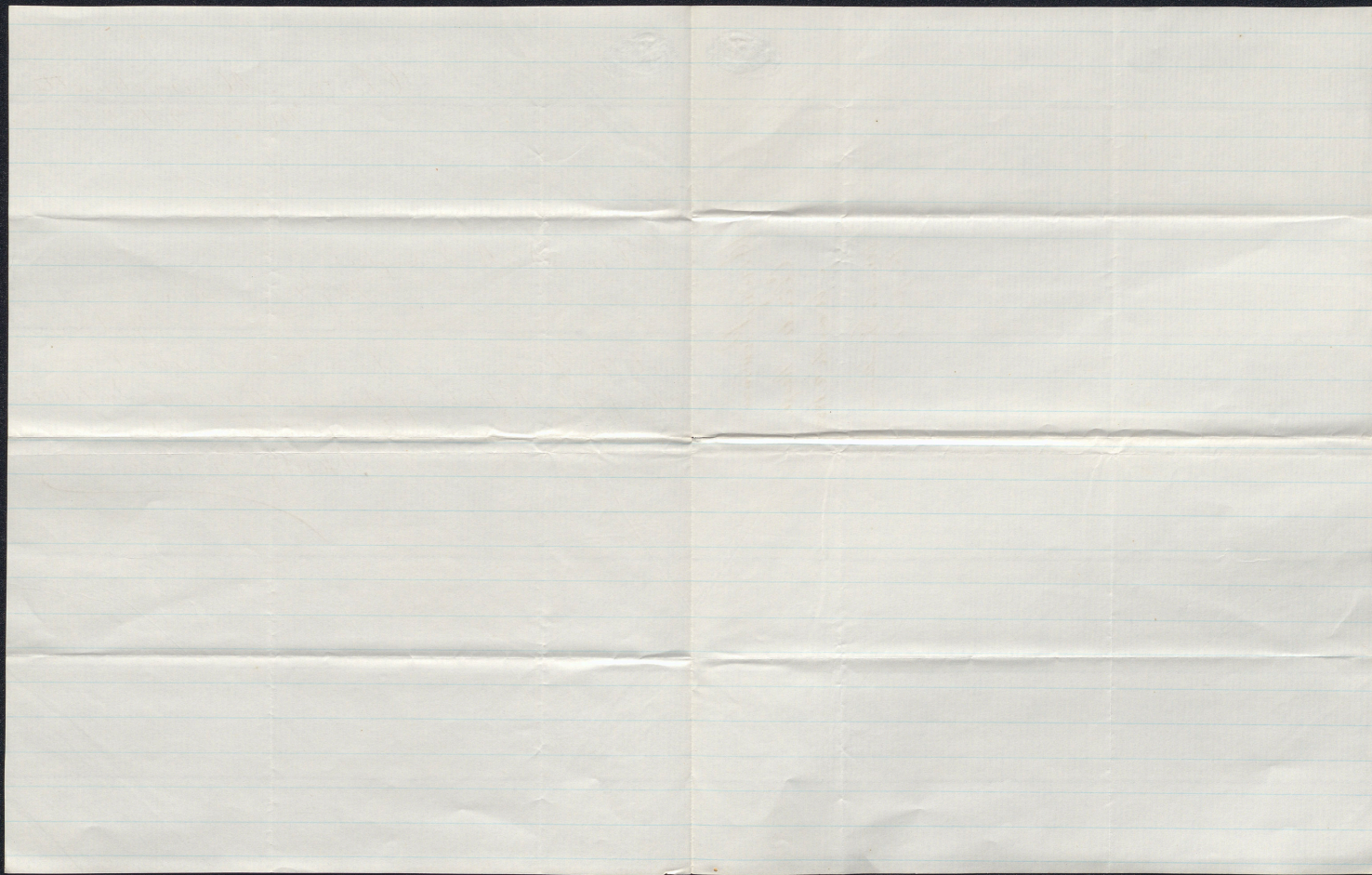
If I am
not too presuming, permit me to solicit a
copy of the "Report of the Smithsonian Institute"

Your Obt. Servant,

Henry Bowman

Henry Bowman
Clinton Map.
March 2. 1858.

Wants Smithsonian
Reports.



H. G. Boyce
Danville, Ill.
March 2, 1858.

- Will circulate,
if you wish, printed
Speeches, &c. —

no

3922
Danville, Illinois
March 2, 1858

Am S. A. Douglas
Should you have any
more Speeches and docu-
ments of the Leecompton
Constitutional proceedings
Please send them or
properly "franked," I will
circulate them freely for
you, by the hundreds
or thousands, if you
wish.

Respectfully,
Yours H. G. Boyce

Hollyville Del March 2^d 1858

Dear Sir

You will confer a favor on me if you will send me the Report of the Committee on the Territories (Majority and Minority), a copy of the Leecompton Constitution, and all matter that will tend to throw light on the past and present history of Kansas. Yours Truly

James B. Coffin

Wm L. A. Douglass

N.B. My post office is Hollyville Del

2
Jan 13 Coffin
Hollyville
Del.

March 2/58

Wants Report.

Crook House

Port Maister
China & Cattle
Mich:

March 2, 1858.

Wants Speech &c
and half dozen
or more to circulate

3925

China & Cattle
County Mich March 2/58

Hon J A Douglass


Dear

I would like to see your
Report on the Kansas question
- now also your speech
when you make it in
in answer to the majority
Report or in defense of
your own. Will you
be good enough to send me
one

Yours respectfully
E A Douglass

if you would like these
circulated send 1/2 doz copies
E A



 L. D. Roy P.O. Medina, Co Ohio
March 2^d 1855

Hon. Simon A. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Washington D.C.

Hon^d & Dear Sir,

I am very anxious to procure a set of Coast and R.R. Survey have written to Hon. Pugh but he had disposed his entire supply. I now write you in hope that I may be successful. - though not of your immediate constituents yet attached to the great Democratic party I am constrained to address you.

I would be very glad if you would send me such Anti-Slavery (Democratic) documents as you may have to distribute. Your own Speeches & Reports in particular. Though Senators & Representatives may oppress you and Democratic journals may stigmatize you yet Hon^d Sir in the hearts of the people, you must win a generous response. by them you will be sustained.

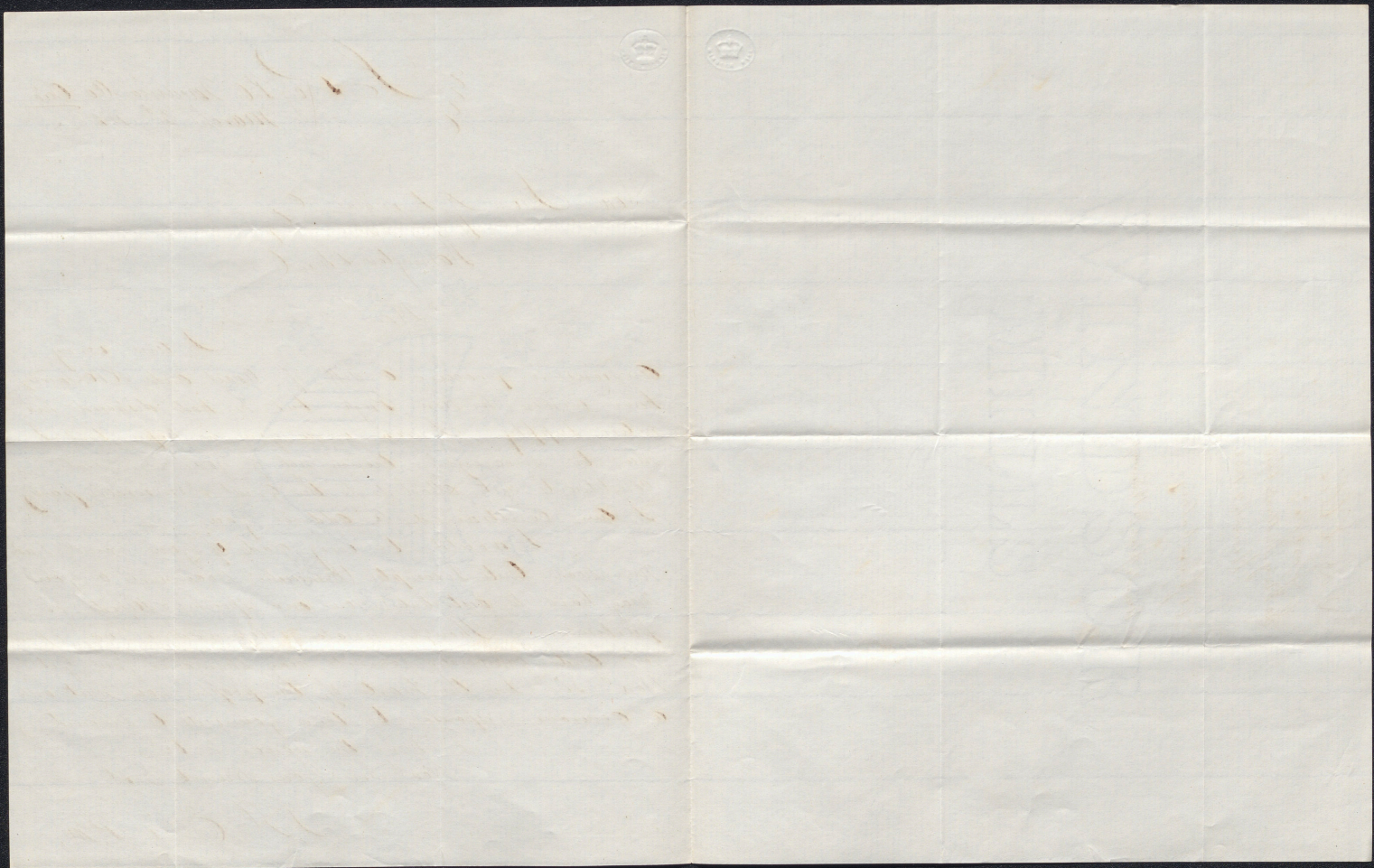
I have the honor to be
Hon^d Sir: Your Hunt Servant

L. D. Ellis P.M.

S. L. Ellis
Post No.
S. L. Roy, Medina Co. Ohio
March 2. 1858.

Approtatory,
Wants Pac. R. R. Survey,





1418 North 10th St.

Philadelphia March 2 1858


Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

The Speech you
sent me has been received for which
you will please accept my warmest thanks.

Cordt Very Respectfully

A. A. Harris



J. P. Fieroe
Phil.^a

March 2. 1858.

Reluctant Thanks
for Speech.



Exeter, N. H. March 3, 1858-

Sir:-

You would confer a great favor on me by send-
ing your autograph -

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

Frank W. Hackett.

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



Frank W. Hackett
Peter N.H.
March 2/58

Autograph



Geo. Cunningham Hill
Editor of Boston
Daily Ledger,
(March 2, 1858.

Mapes with Judge
H. -

3929
Office Daily Ledger -
Boston, March 2d, 1858

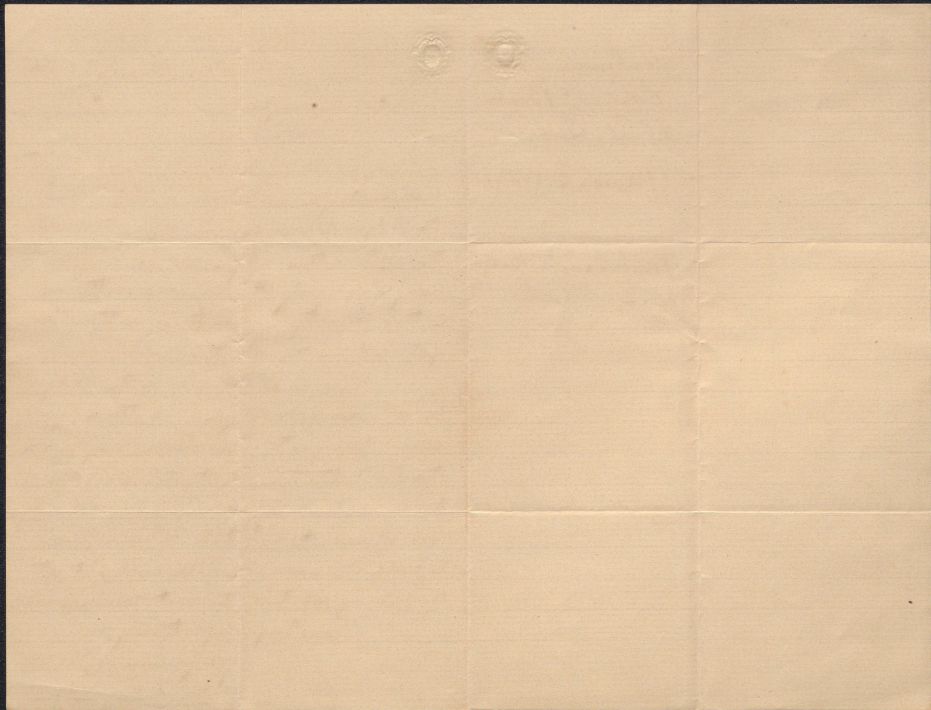
Wm. L. A. Douglas,
Editor -

I take the liberty to
enclose to you an article of mine from
the Ledger of two-day, in reply to one of
the Post of this city. We are confident
enough of leaving the masses with us
in this vicinity, and on this matter can
yet redeem the State.

I have caused copies of the Ledger
to be forwarded to you, and others, for
several days past. We shall pay par-
ticular attention to the transactions of
the current week in Congress. The Ledger
has abundant capital behind, and
is bound to advance. We will sit at
the laboring oar till the boat touches land.

Yours Very Respectfully,

Geo. Cunningham Hill &
Editor - Daily Ledger



N P Howard
Leominster
March 2/58

Wants Speech

3930

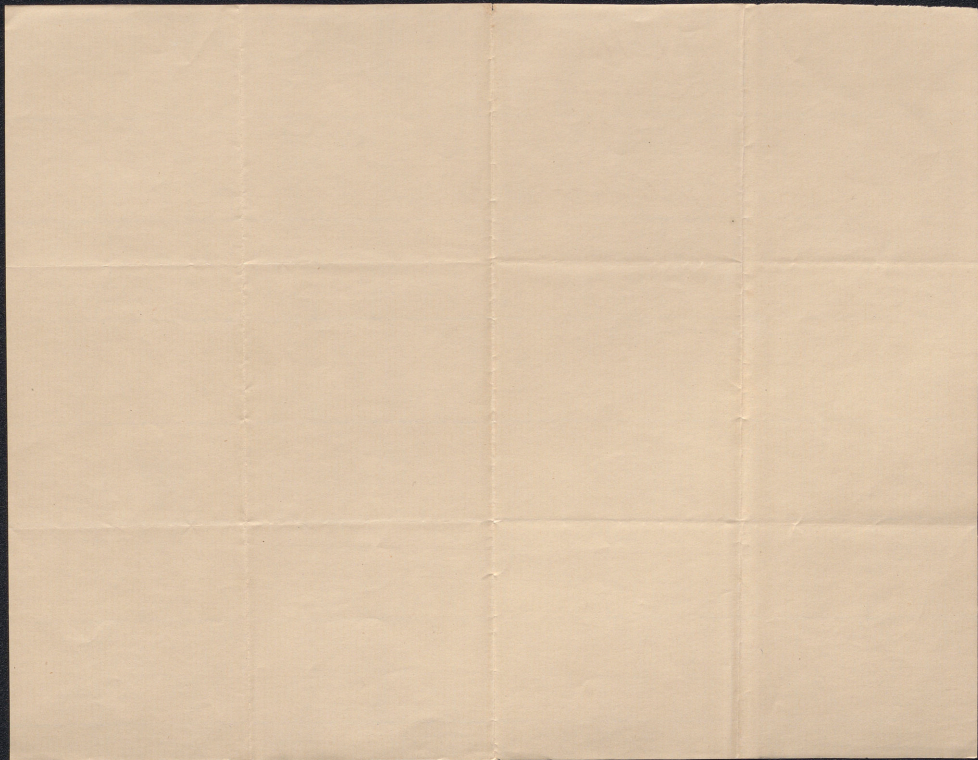
Leominster March 2/58

Hon Alfred St. Douglas
Sir,

Was I send a copy
of your speech delivered
at the time the American
Compromise was repealed
And if you have not one
send me what you best
delivered upon ^{the} Cause

Yours, in haste

N P Howard



Wm How
Ottawa
La Salle Co. Ill.
March 2. 1858,

Forwarded Resolves
of La Salle Co. Dem.
Meeting.

W

3929-1

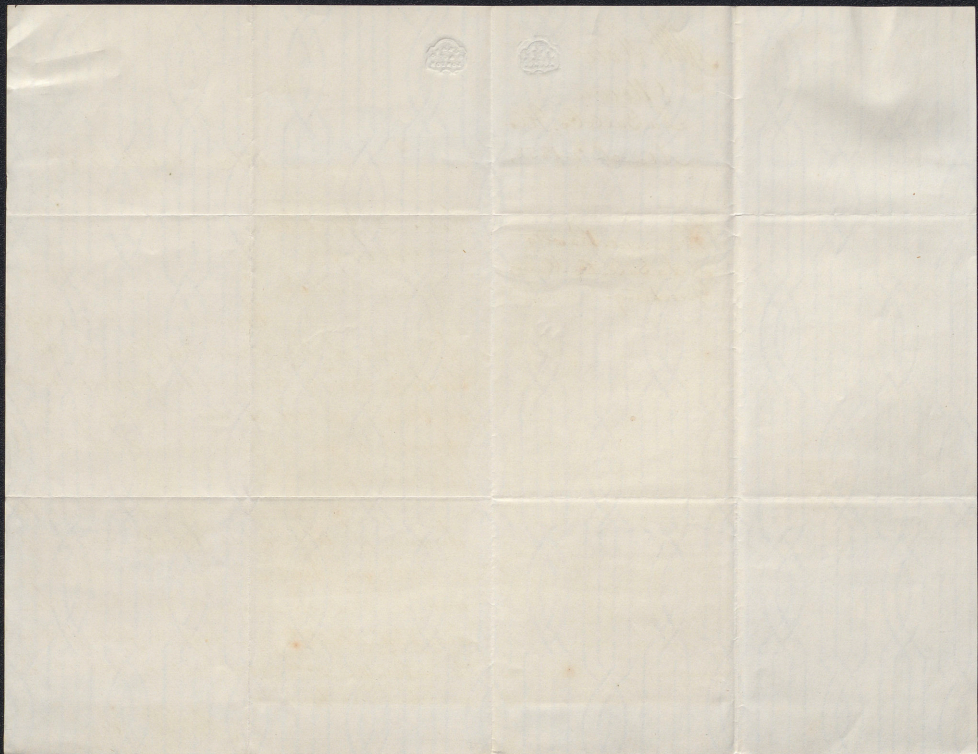
Ottawa La Salle Co. Ill.
March 2 1858

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

Herewith enclosed, please
find copy of Resolutions adopted at the
"La Salle County" Democratic Meeting held
at Ottawa on the 25th day of February 1858.
forwarded to you in pursuance of the vote of
that meeting.

I can assure you my Dr. Sir, that
the mass of Old LaSalle County Democracy,
is with you heart and soul, and the sincere
wish is, that the miserable abortion - the
"Lecompton Constitution", may be strangled in
its infancy. With sentiments of respect, I
am Sir, Yours &c

Wm How Prof.



Free

TURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1884

The Two Cords of Wood.

Just at dusk one November evening the children occupied the large kitchen connected with the establishment of Farmer Grant. A bright wood fire blazed cheerfully in the wide chimney, while, the steaming tea-kettle was announcing, as loudly as possible, the hour for supper was approaching. The bright but fitful light, one young man sat reading; another stood at the window watching the cows as they walked demurely from the yard to the stable, while a girl of eleven summers was seated on a chair in front of the fire gazing steadily at the flames as they shot upward, but with an abstraction indicating that his mind was elsewhere.

Softly Ellen advanced from the window and, touching her sister Ruth to call attention, whispered: "Just look at Thomas! He's in a brown study, as the teacher said this afternoon. I do wonder what he's thinking of?"

"Ask him," responded Ruth, glancing at her brother, and then turning to her brother again.

"Thomas," called Ellen, "What makes you look so sober to-night? Did you quarrel at school?"

The boy heaved a deep sigh, and then turned to his sister with a smile, saying: "O, Ellen, you can help me if you will; you must promise not to tell any one."

Ellen promised, and Thomas led her to the further corner of the room, as his mother had come in, where he made known to her his plan.

Last night said he, after you and Ruth had gone to bed, I heard father and mother talking. It made me feel so bad I could not sleep. She had been bringing in cloths and kept coughing, as she always does when she works hard. Father told her she must go to taking that doctor's stuff that did her so much good last winter. At first she did not answer; but pretty soon I saw her pick up her hand and brush away a tear. "There are so many things to be bought for the children," she said after a while, "that I don't like to spend money for medicine. I don't often cough so much."

"I know that too," replied father; "but you must attend to your health. What should we all do without you?"

"I sometimes think," said mother, "that my work is almost done, and if it is God's will to call me away, he will provide for you and our dear children."

"I couldn't stay to hear more for I had to run into the entry to keep from sobbing aloud. O, Ellen, what could we all do without mother?"

The young man turned around and gave his mother a piercing glance, as if to satisfy herself that her brother had cause for his solicitude, and then asked, "But what can you or both of us do to help her?"

"I mean somehow to buy a bottle of that medicine for her," exclaimed Thomas impressively, "But how to do it is the question? Dr. Jones had a load of wood carted to-day, and he wants a man to saw it. I will go to-morrow afternoon and ask him to give me the job, and the medicine for my mother. Only father wants his wood piled up to-morrow, before the snow comes."

Ellen stood for one moment returning her brother's gaze, then said eagerly, "Ruth and I will pile it for you. We'll get up very early, and do our task before breakfast, and then we shall have the whole afternoon."

Thomas joyfully accepted this offer and readily obtained the kind physician. Before night he had piled the two cords in the shed and sawed nearly a quarter of it.

"Well, my little man," said the doctor, driving into the yard as Thomas was hanging up the saw preparatory to leaving, "how much have you earned this afternoon?"

A bright thought flashed through the boy's mind and in true Yankee style he answered the question by asking, "Doctor, how much a bottle was the cough medicine you gave mother last winter?"

"Half a dollar, I think; is she sick again?" The boy then communicated his wishes, and with a flushed face inquired of the doctor if he would be willing to let him have one bottle to carry home with him.

The good man was evidently moved by this unexpected proposal. He made no reply except to invite the boy into his office, when he talked more freely and ended by giving him a small powder for his mother with directions for making it, in addition to the desired cough medicine, and promised to call himself the next day.

An hour later, Thomas sat with his sisters by the fire, and communicated to them the joyful results of his afternoon's labor. They then proposed to give their medicine to their mother as a token of affection from her three children, "for," urged Thomas, "I could not have done it, if you had not helped me."

To say that Mrs. Grant was gratified would be but feebly expressing her emotion when the love token was placed in her hands. With moistened eyes she gave each of them a kiss, and then added in a subdued voice, "God will reward you, my dear ones. The blessing affixed to the fifth commandment will be yours for you have indeed honored your mother."

God did bless them in rendering the medicine effectual in restoring the health of their mother, whose life He prolonged for years. She saw her children grow up useful, happy and respected by all who knew them.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

THE PLACE FOR SCHOOLMA'AMS.—Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, relates the following experience of his in sending Schoolmams South:

Some may think it strange (it isn't tho') that, ever since the time when we remarked in our paper that nine-tenths of all the hundreds of young women sent by us to the South as teachers has got married there, we have been literally overwhelmed with applications from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

We do not think, that, in justice to such of our Southern friends as are want of teachers, we can send any girl that will not pledge herself to us to continue at least six months in the business. We know that the conditions seem hard, but really we shall have to be inexorable.

About three years ago the trustees of a fine female academy in one of the Southern States wrote to us to send them a teacher. We sent them a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, and they promptly wrote us a letter of warm thanks for the selection. In about three months, they wrote us again, telling us that their teacher had got married and requesting us to send them another. We did send them another quite as beautiful and accomplished as the first, and they were as they might be, very much delighted with her. In just about three months, however, they applied to us a third time, begging us to send them still another, the second having got married like the first. In the last application, however, they insisted that the lady next sent to them should be plain looking and not less than thirty-

LaSalle County Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats from different parts of LaSalle County, assembled at the Court House in Ottawa, on Thursday evening, Feb. 25th, 1858.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. John L. McCormick, of Peru, as President; Hon. Wm. Reddick, John S. Armstrong, George M. Dillman, E. M. Galloway, N. G. Mackay, David Green, John Gray, Benj. B. Reynolds, Thomas Larkin, and John V. A. Hoes, as Vice Presidents, and Albert F. Dow, and Bayid P. Jones, as Secretaries.

On motion of W. H. W. Cushman, a committee, viz: W. H. W. Cushman, J. F. McGinnis, C. G. Miller, Geo. W. Armstrong, E. S. Hallowell, Lorenzo Leland, and Thomas Halcott, was appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After due deliberation, the Committee "Reported the following *Preamble and Resolutions*—

Whereas, It is well known that the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the Cincinnati Platform, both embody the true principle of popular sovereignty, upon which our government, and all its cherished institutions are based, and declare in unmistakeable language, that to the people of every State and Territory, belongs the inalienable right of regulating their own domestic institutions, subject to the "will of the majority" of *bona fide* residents, we, the Democracy of LaSalle county, who voted for James Buchanan in 1856, who then stood upon this broad platform, announce that we still adhere to this doctrine, and believe that to depart from it will endanger the stability and perpetuity of the Union, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the principle of Popular Sovereignty was nationalized by the passage of the Compromise Measures of 1850—that it was re-affirmed and established by the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854—that it was incorporated into the Democratic platform of Cincinnati—that it was everywhere proclaimed by Democratic orators in the Campaign of 1856—was endorsed by the administration in the Inaugural Address—formed the basis of the instructions to Gov. Walker, and we believe cannot now be got over without disastrous consequences to the party and the nation.

Resolved, That it was promised by the Democracy of this County that the election of James Buchanan would be a triumph of the principle of popular sovereignty, and a guaranty that the will of the majority in Kansas would be respected—that he would insist upon fair play—that election frauds and certificates would be crushed, and that he would *not* lend his influence to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution contrary to the wishes of a majority of the citizens and that we will labor to make good our vows to the people.

Resolved, That the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be a palpable violation of the principles and pledges of the Democratic party—in direct conflict with the Cincinnati Platform, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the inaugural address of the President, his instructions to Gov. Walker, and the solemn promises made to the people in 1856: because it is notorious that said Constitution is *not* the work of the citizens of that Territory, nor has it been sanctioned by a majority of them, but is a miserable bantling conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.

Resolved, That in our candid opinion the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, will *not* localize, but nationalize the question, and be such an act of aggression and wrong, as will fan a mighty flame of discord throughout the country, that may finally prove destructive to us as a nation, and, may be, produce civil war; therefore, we offer our solemn protest against its adoption by Congress, as an assumption of wrong opposed to every Democratic principle.

Resolved, That the administration has not, as we view the case, advised, in the Kansas question, with due regard to the rights of the people of that Territory, or to their expressed wishes, and the expressed opinions of the people of the states when they decided to commit the care of the Government in their hands, and if it had been supposed that the administration would have countenanced the course they seem now to advise, not one hundred votes could have been obtained for the candidates of the Democratic party in this county at the last Presidential election.

Resolved, That it affords us the most extreme pleasure to endorse the course of our excellent and worthy senator, Hon. S. A. Douglas, who has so nobly stood up and vindicated the principle of the will of the majority. We admire him the more for this noble defence of Right and Justice, which is carrying out the will of a *majority* of his constituents, and goes to more thoroughly establish the doctrine that Congress *does not* possess the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery, but that it belongs to the people, in accordance with the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the 10th article of amendments of the Constitution.

Resolved, That Hon. S. A. Douglas is our *first* choice for re-nomination for election to the Senate, and that we will use our best endeavors to effect such a result, believing, as we do, that there is no man within the borders of the State more eminently qualified, from ability and experience, to stand up and defend, elucidate and expound the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, of which he has the distinguished honor of being the author and framer.

Resolved, That questions of policy, and the circumstances attending them are not always viewed by us alike, and that this difference of opinion should not prevent cordial and earnest co-operation in the decision of a majority of our party and the great principles which always have sustained us.

Which being read and considered separately, were unanimously adopted.

The following resolution offered by John Hise, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the Hon. T. L. Harris and the balance of the democratic delegation in Congress from this State, in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, and accord them as well deserved the proud tribute, "well done good and faithful servants."

The following resolution, offered by William Reddick, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby tender the thanks of the Democracy of LaSalle County to Gov. Wise of Virginia for his very able letter to the democracy of Philadelphia, in opposition to the adoption by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution.

The following Resolution, offered by D. P. Jones, Esq., was adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Ottawa Free Trader, LaSalle Co. Sentinel, Volksfreund, and Chicago Daily Times, and that a copy of the Resolutions be forwarded to each of our Democratic delegation in Congress.

The meeting was ably addressed by H. L. Miller, Esq., of Bureau County, Reddick, Hise, Delano, and P. K. Leland.

On Motion of E. M. Galloway, it was unanimously voted, that the Resolutions reported by Committee, be adopted as a whole.

A vote of thanks to the officers of the meeting was adopted. Adjourned.

Signed by the officers,

Editorial

Ottawa Free Trader.

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

Democratic Meeting.

The Mass Meeting of the Democracy of this county, at the Court House on Thursday evening was largely attended, and its proceedings throughout were characterized by perfect unanimity of feeling and great enthusiasm. Among the active movers and speakers in the meeting were the staunch and reliable working men of the democratic party of this county. No person who observed the material, and the tone and spirit of this meeting, can question for a moment the truth of what we have said heretofore, that among the democracy of this county, there is no division in sentiment in reference to the Lecompton Constitution. The course of Judge Douglas and the democratic delegation in the lower house of Congress from this State on that question is approved with a unanimity as unmistakable as it is earnest. The democracy in this matter have no sympathy or feeling in common with Black Republicanism. They have fought that party hand to hand with "popular sovereignty" as their shibboleth against the congressional intervention doctrine of their opponents. They maintain that issue still, and will not abandon it; nor is Republicanism less at war with them at this day in this region on that issue than ever they were.— But while the democracy are conscious that they may thus be constrained for a brief period to maintain an attitude of *quasi-hostility* to the present democratic administration, they have an abiding faith that this Kansas imbroglio will yet be terminated by a *substantial* triumph of the right, and in a manner that will furnish no sufficient ground for a permanent severance of party

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FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA.—We regret to announce one of the most painful accidents that has occurred in Dauphin County. It appears that the large furnace, called "Union Deposit Furnace," situated in South Hanover township, about two miles from Hammellstown, was in full blast and working satisfactorily until within a few days past, when something interfered with its operations.

In order to ascertain what was wrong, workmen engaged in the work of cleaning the lower portion of the furnace out; whilst they were so engaged the hot iron came running out in torrents, so unexpectedly, that five persons were literally showered over with the liquid fire, instantly setting their clothes on fire and burning them in a dreadful and shocking manner. Some of the unfortunate men jumped into the canal, and others into the water-rub; but this proved unavailing—they were dreadfully burned and no human power can save them.

John Baler, David Landis, W. Murrin and a man called Dutch John, have since died from their wounds, and were buried yesterday, whilst Moses Wolf, another of the injured, can hardly survive his injuries.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.—The friends of humanity and religion throughout the world will be shocked as well as grieved to learn that the last mail brings tidings of another fearful persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. This last persecution which followed the expulsion of a number of Frenchmen from the island.