5487

Dear Sir

Capt. J. L. Hunt (son in law of your friend Col. Taylor of Newport) is now stationed at ~~L~~ Louisville Kentucky, an expression of your satisfaction at this arrangement, addressed to War Dept. will have weight.

Most respectfully
J. L. Hunt
10 May. 1858

Honorable
Stephen Douglas.
U. S. Senate

Col. J. J. Abert.

Washington City.

5488

Cincinnati May 10th 1858

Hon" Stephen A. Douglas Esqr.

Dear Sir.

After mature deliberation. I have concluded that in no wise can I give forth the praise and good feeling I experince towards your "honored self" for struggling in so good a cause I have my views concerning the "Lecompton swindle" and I must inform you that your course meets my approval, should you ever come before the people of the U. S." as a candidate for the Executive I for one will give you my suffrage "that's so"

Yours Truly

William Belcher Esqr

Cinti Ohio

Hon S. A. Douglas

Wm Belcher
Cincinnati. Ohio

5489

S C Beckam
Chicago. Ills

5-10
W

Chicago
May 10th 1858.

Friend Chandler.

I have written several letters to the Judge since my return and cannot get an answer. I wish you would hand him this note I enclose to you and say to him that I was afraid he had not received my letters. The friends here are all well and things are looking favorable. I would be glad to hear from you what is going on the Metropolis. Please save one of the 2d vol of Perry's Japan

South

*

*

I would it very much
for myself. The weather
is cold and the Spring
very backward. No
news of importance

Kind Regards
to all my Friends
and believe me as
ever Truly Yours

S. C. Benham

5490

Review Office, May 10th, 1858

Hon. Stephen A Douglas.

Dear Sir I will esteem a great favor if you will be so kind as to send me a copy of Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition. Middletown editors get no favors from Bright and Lilly. They have proscribed the Review and I think the Review will proscribe them. We are very confident here that the rascals will be sent home, in which case they will be apt to remain. If the Democracy of Indiana don't repudiate them I must acknowledge that that I am terribly deceived in the signs of the times. Many of the Democrats in this county have sent back the Hon. Jesse D. Bright's speech. They say they have no use for documents that teach the doctrine that the people of a territory or state voting for a constitution is a "vicious policy" It is my intention to hoist your name for the presidency in a few days. This course is strongly approved here by the leaders of the party as well as by the ranks and file.

Very Respectfully Yours
Chas. L. Bowen.

Jeffersonville Ind.

Chas A. L. Bowen

Crawfordsville

Ind.a

5491

Hon Abm Bergan
Springfield
Ills.
May 10. 1858.

Congress appropriated
$55.000 to build a
Court House &
Post Office at
Springfield Ills
in 1855-6.
Sum insufficient -
- additional amount
asked -
Wants urging in
Congress.

W

Springfield Ill May 10th 58.

Hon S A Douglas;

Dear Sir -

Permit me
to call your attention to a matter
in which your friends here are
deeply interested & would feel
under many obligations to
you if you could attend.

Congress at the session of 54-
- 55 passed an act appropri-
ating $ 55,000 for the erection
of a Court House & Post Office,
at Springfield Ills, & at the sessions
of 56 & 7 an additional appro-
priation was asked for but failed
from some cause to become an
act - Our Land Office, Pension
Office & public needs are all
concentrated, hence the im-
portance of having a suitable building

Our State & city are certainly worthy of it. I have taken the liberty to call your attention to this subject that it may not be overlooked & hoping that you will get the appropriation made

Proposals for the erection of the building now advertised by the Government in the Spring of 1857, which, according to the plan would have cost $100,000. but the contract was not closed on account of the additional expense - All parties are anxious that the building shall be erected according to the plan proposed.

For further information on this subject - I beg leave to refer you to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Yours Truly.

D Dan Burgess.

5492

1858

Canonsburg May 10

Honorable Sir

I would be
greatly favored could you conveniently
and without cost send to me a copy
of your Speech on the Admission of
Kansas delivered in the Senate on
March 22 I am your obedient Servant

Albert Dilworth
Jefferson College
Canonsburg
Washington Co
Penna

Albert L. Silvertt
Canonsburg, Pa.

W

5-10

5493

Sycamore, Ill, May 10. 1859

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

Dear Sir.

May I presume to address you and at the same time prefer a simple request with the hope of its meeting with favor, offering at the present an apology for the obtrusion of this note, having formerly addressed you a letter containing a similar request, which did not meet with a compliance.

As one eminent in the line of distinguished statesmen whose name, fame, long & faithful services, will form one of the brightest ornaments of our Country's history & whose well merited reward is yet to be bestowed ever long sincerely & in true admiration & appreciation of your commanding talents, integrity & broad nationality of views and action, I am led to request your Autograph, hoping that a

view from the state who claim & is so justly friend of yours
as her citizen & Senator, may meet with favor, when it
contains naught but esteem & very great respect for you &
conveys a slight tribute to your genius & your worth,

Should you be pleased to comply with my request
your Autograph will be received with gratitude & pleasure
& I beg you to accept the warmest wishes for your health
& happiness of Very Respectfully

Your most obt Servant

Wm. Henry Douglas

Wm H Longstaff

Sycamore

Ills.

5494-1

Hon. John Covode

Dear Sir — For the purpose of perfecting a thorough organization with the citizens of the United States in opposition to the policy of the present Administration I think it would be well to distribute documents amongst the Buchanan Democrats, at least I feel satisfied that it would have a good effect in our neighbourhood, to have Document franked by Hickman, — Montgomery or some other Anti Lecompton Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania I enclose a list of the names of several prominent Buchanan Democrats and if you think it prudent (which I most sincerely believe would operate well) be kind enough to have Hickman or some Democrat to frank to them Anti-Lecompton Speeches, if Douglass of the Senate would do so it would have a better effect as he is very popular with the most of them — it is only through the influence of a few post Masters here that Buchanan has any adherents at all, and by giving them Documentary evidence and get them reading for themselves, they must become convinced of the ominous tendency of the present Administration —

please except my thanks for Documents received I received also quit a number from Mr Roberts for which I am under obligations — — — — — —

Manheim Lancaster County Pa
May the 10th 1858 — —

Yours Respectfully &c
J. M. Dunlap

— I have documents which I have been distributing, but they are not read with that attention which they would be were they received franked from a Democrat; (i.e.) the Buchanan Democrats read them with suspicion, if at all

5494-2

Names	Occupation	Post office Co'y Pa.
Jacob E Cryo	Merchant	Manheim Lancast
Benjamin Donovan	Wheelwright	" "
John D. Miller	Taylor	" "
John R Young	Labourer	" "
Samuel L Miller	Painter	" "
William Brosey	Weaver	" "
John Becker	Gentleman	" "
William McQueeney	Tailor	" "
Levi Ulrich	Teacher	" "
George Mengle	Shoemaker	" "
Michael White	Lumber Merchant	" "
David Fisher	Butcher	" "
Simon S Young	Teacher	" "
Jacob Bolton	Painter	" "
George L Miller Sen.	Tailor	" "
Horace Dasher	Teacher	" "
Henry L Miller	Tailor	" "
William Mengle	Shoemaker	" "
Francis Arndt	Merchant	" "
Jacob Arndt	Farmer	" "
Jacob Nipley	Miller	Sporting Hill Lancast
Jacob Kreider	Teacher	" "
Samuel R Zuck	Justice of the peace	Mastersonville Lan.
Fredrick Gantz	Gentleman	" "
Benjamin M Stauffer	Miller	White oak Lan.
Samuel Plasterer	Shoemaker	" "
James M. Mullen	Carpenter	" "
Aaron Longnecker	Farmer	n Manheim Lan.

J. McClintock

Manheim

Pa

5495

J Elsor
Cedar Rapids
Iowa.

10 1858

Cedar Rapids Iowa May
Hon S A Douglas
Dear Sir
I wish you would pleas to
favour a freind from another
State with some Public Documents
some of the different Repoals if
you pleas I would be oblige
to you for anything you have
to spare I would like
Messages & Documents or
finalece Report or some of
the different Surveys or
anything else you pleas to
send me direct to J. Elsor
Cedar Rapids Iowa
Your
J Elsor

To Hon Steaphen A Douglas
Senator from Illinois

5496

John Fenno.
Chelsea. Mass.
May 10. 1858.

Thanks for Mr
Mrs L.D. Autograph
Political

Chelsea. Mass. May. 10. 1858

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I take this opportunity to thank you for granting my request by the favor of yours & Mrs Douglas autographs perhaps I ought to have done so ere this. Also for the favor of your speeches of Dec^r 9. 57 and March 22 1858 both of which I approve

I would say that I intend to invite a few of my friends to meet at my residence who approve of the course that you have always taken as a National Democrat for the purpose of using our influence in bringing your name before the Democrat party for their candidate for the next Presidential term

Respectfully yours
John Fenno

Sent Speech
29th April 58
M C

5497

Portsmouth N. H. May 10th 1858.

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

The Package containing the Speeches was duly received & I am exceedingly obliged for them, they were very interesting.

Since writing last, you have delivered two more Speeches, one on the Pacific Rail Road & that of the 29th ult. Hoping to receive them soon.

I am Very Truly
Yr. Obdt. Servt.

Joseph Foster

Jos. E. Foster

Portsmouth

N. H.

5498

Warren Trumbull Co Ohio
May 10' 1858

Hon S. A. Douglas
Dr Sir

Will you have the kindness to
send me Com Perry Japan Exp also the Patent Office
Report of 1857 if you have them
& oblige your young friend
You truly
Chas H. Frazier

Chas H Frazier

Warren.

Ohio.

5499

New York May 10

Hon S. A. Douglas,

Sir, If after the indignity with which that wing of the democracy headed by Buchanan has treated you, you unite with them, you deserve for opponents all lovers of republican government.

As I have long been devoted to you, and though a Virginian am a republican, under certain circumstances would desire your defeat.

I am yours with respect,

W W Gitt

Wells Fitch
New York
May 10/58

Political

5500

Wm H A Howe
Palmyra
Wisc.
May 10/58.

B

Confidential

1858

Palmyra Wisconsin May 10th

Hon Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I pray you will not call me imaginative, or laugh at my pretensions to foresightedness, I will not say it of myself, for it might look like egotism, but I will say that my political friends give me some credit for political foresight, from my own impression. Of course aided by the signs of the times.

A leading politician of Michigan just the other day desired me to give my impressions of the immediate future of the Democratic party, I will give it to you as I did to him — It is, that the Administration will be suddenly seized with a panic for want of funds in Administration principles, after the annihilation of the Lecompton question, it being the only national measure, now, on which the Administration can rise, of sufficient strength & note to rally. Consequently it must fail for want of power (& virtue is power) to sustain itself — Now we all know that the Democratic party will never, like the old

Whig party die out. No Sir It must rally and it must have a leader, And the man who leads a party in a crisis like this, must be a "giant Mentally. Well the result must be, a union of the Federal Republicans & the genuine, democrats, around Stephen A. Douglas, thereby annihilating the former party as dreadfully scattering them, Then Of Course we know who must be our next President. It was a truthful remark of yours, that "being right you could do without friends. I make the amendment that "being right you need make no effort to manufacture friends (I E) political friends, you are sure of them already the Republicans are already claiming you as one of them, I allow them to do so, on the same grounds that the little boy owns his fathers property. so long as I see it flatters them. Thus you see by my measurement of men, measures, & principles. we have our next President strongly in anticipation.

And as one of the Sovereigns, I am going to give one more kindly suggestion on the strength of the picture both for the good of my state & the "President" And knowing the man I shall speak of. I am positive by certain that I can not be ahead of time

and have no doubt I am even now anticipated Josiah A Noonan's whole ambition will be to obtain a high P.O. appointment. his ambition for P.O. is particularly stimulated by his unconquerable desire for small sense craved by female gossip. I rather not. In a P.O. he finds all the material his ardent nature yearns for by watching correspondence & occasional peep into the inside of questionable letters, as the privilege of his office. And if he can not get quite so high office, he will take a low one. Now I have a statement to make relative to him that two thirds of all the men in this State who know him will endorse. Josiah A Noonan is not reliable either to God, or man unless his own interest is supreme, and where he thinks it is he always keeps his eye on his opponents gun with an intimation that he feared he must happy to serve him lest his own weapon feared for him. I ask nothing for my advice & any intimations are gratis. It is that you accept of all the influence he offers you, let him work. firmly reserving any pledge to him, he always has a wheel, in a wheel, and the best faculty to make one believe he is doing every thing for them, just in the quarter where he knows he can not do a thing always maintaining so cordially, & so positively

himself into every persons business, who will allow him within arms length — When he went to Chicago to hear your speech on your Nebraska measure, he came back and denied applauding when he was accused of it in a joke & denied taking any interest in your speech — I have written hundreds of political letters by his dictation & for him, I know him as well as if I Spun, & wove, him, he is decidedly smart. but not one true political principle for men or measures only for Number. you could not give him any appointment without arousing the animosity of the state — these facts you know as general and you have some few of the particulars truthfully

But when you know all about him he has a by this wicked
[illegible] cunning, insinuating, intense manner to make you believe he or forget the villain for his proffered influence. I was his political pupil until his dishonesty shocked me once no one ever accused me of over fastidiousness in that respect — Now Mr Douglas you know this information will cost you nothing & of course you will conclude that I have a sort of woman dislike for Mr N — & that this woman resentment, — But when you shall learn that all I say & much more is true from the voice of the state then you will not regret the trouble of reading this — I am most happy that your lady had the good sense not to represent at the party any foreign aristocrat — It is so silly in Americans — Ever your friend Mrs Mallory

5501

Kent May 10th 1858. Stephenson Co. Illinois

Hon: S. A. Douglas.

I have never made it a practise of imposing upon those who are liberal and accomodating to the wants of their constituents nor do I even in this instant wish to burden you, knowing the pressure of your senatorial duties at this time, but if it is convient and possible I would like for you to send me the Patent Office Reports, the Mechanical, E. B. Washburn sent me, the Agricultural, for Particular purpose, if you can send me the mechanical I would be under great obligations for the kindness. The good ole democrats, recieved the news of the English bill, with a very ill grace in this region. So far as my knowledge extends There is not in the north part of Illinois Administration men enough, to form pall bearers, for the Chief Executive, should he die, in Office, except a few petty Post masters, who have long since been

politically damned; But Senator their days are numbered in the north; they must soon go with James Buchanan, to be remembered with the that party that has always an unrighteous influence in the land.

And ever hoping the People of Kansas will rebuke the Administration, and head back the proffered insult of bribery, in its teeth, is the ardent hope and desire of your humble friend and fellow citizen

Respectfully I am Truly
A. Wyerkins

Hon S. A. Douglas
Washington City

Rent P. O.
Stephenson Co.

A. A. Perkins,
Stephenson Co. Ills

P. S. Any good document will always find a ready reader, we get but few here, and I have to take the liberty to write to you and Hon E. B. Washburn for what few I get

(& sent Mch 21/58)

5502

Brown University
Providence R.I. May 3rd

Hon. Stephen A Douglas
Dr. Sir

Would you be so kind as to send me copies of your recent speeches in Congress on the Kansas question, as I wish to preserve them for future reference,

& oblige
Yours Obt Servt
Wm. H. Keen Jr

Wm A Keen

Providence

R I.

5503

Atlanta Ill May 10/58

Hon S A Douglas

Esteemed Sir

Will you be kind Enough to send Public documents, Democratic Speeches &c to Isaac N Jones McLean Station Ill. Mr J. is all the democrat there is in his neighborhood and I think a move of this kind would result as a benefit to the party

Truly Yours

Jos W Lowrie

Geo W Powell

Atlanta. Ga.

5504-1

Chicago Ills
May 10th 1858

Dear Judge

I have this day closed a trade with Mr Cameron for his interest in the Chicago Times. I hesitated for some time before I could make up my mind to tie myself up so closely at home. My object will be to promote the interest of the Democratic party, in the meantime stop and make it profitable for its proprietors. I think with a little exertion that our subscription can be doubled in one year at least the Weekly. which will make it a means of an investment for all business men to advertise with us. I have already convinced Mr Sheahan of this point

We and many anxious to hear from you with regard to if it is possible for you to attend (What cause the administration interests to demand now that the Lecompton issue is settled) at least for the present

Enclosed you will find cut Carpenters address to the Democracy of Illinois.

My own opinion is that the publication of the address will benefit us in this State, the only fear I have that it will not get thoroughly circulated. Every man that reads Carpenter and Leith make works for our interest. If Mr Buchanan will continue his prescription in Ills so as to give the balance of the rascals a chance in for the offices. then will not be a doubt but that we will carry this State by 15000 an overwhelming majority. The Buchanan Lyeneh in this city and the worst enemies that administration has. I heard yesterday that the President is still thirsting for blood. but that the Cabinet were opposed to it, I should think it was time for them to leave, & stand by

[illegible]

My kind regards to Mrs Dand
Dan Sutton & Mattson

I still remain yours truly friend
William Price

Hon S A Douglas
Washington
D C

Wm Price

Chicago. Ills

May 10. 1858.

Has bought

Mr Cameron's

interest in

"The Chicago Times"

5504-2

tional Un

URDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1858.

AND BANQUET AND BALL
OF THE
ional Typographical Union.
THE RICHMOND HOUSE.

Speeches, etc., by Members of the Convention—Letter from Stephen A. Douglas.

brilliant affair (a fitting corrollary to the ss of the convention) came off on Thursday under the most satisfactory auspices. The rooms of the Richmond House contained the and largest assemblage ever gathered within lls of this fine hotel. The guests began to gate about 7 o'clock, and continued to arrive inner was on the table, when the ante rooms all crowded with the beauty, gallantry and n of Chicago. Sometime after eight o'clock eat Western Band, stationed at the door of pper room, commenced playing a march, was the signal for the guests to form in pro-n, preparatory to taking their places at table. cene at this moment was very animated. A rray of ladies and gentlemen defiled slowly the hall, debouching into the dining hall, ll that grace and elegance so pleasing who can appreciate these greatest charms ichly attired public assembly. The appear-f the table on first entering the room was *ifique,*" such being the exclamation of a lady arm well calculated to judge of such things. ble of the delegation was arranged at the head hall, at right angles with the othres, present-appearance of stern simplicity, contrasting with the elegance and adornments displayed other tables before the guests. Whether rrangement was designed or not, we must ider it an exhibition apropos to the occasion: hat simplicity is so grand as that, which is ded as an association of the immortal mind of in its mechanical demonstrations to the world? eady and experienced looks of the intelligent ion, needed no extraneous blandishment to the thoughtful with admiration. Those formed their own tableau; since to the ttful, they were the expressions of a class of whose ingenious fingers model the character age. The tables before them, however, were with everything to please the eye and pro-he appetite. The fine dinner service of this displayed among jelly pyramids, ornamental tionary, fruits, and vegetables, formed just picture as would have inspired the pencil of e, to one of his immortal touches. After eliminary buzz of conversation, and rustling ses, which invariably takes place at a public t, the bell was struck and the first course d. The following array of edibles will speak s for the gastronomy of the Richmond.

BILL OF FARE.

Oysters on the Shell.

SOUP.

Green Turtle.

FISH.

had, a la Maitre d'-	Boiled Fresh Salmon, with Green Peas.

COLD ORNAMENTAL DISHES.

Turkey, with Truffles, Pedestal.	Chau Froid of Mallard Ducks
use of Pigeon Breasts	Westphalia Ham, garnished with Jelly,
ockle,	Boned Boar's Head Farci Sur Sockle,
Beef, a la Printaniere	Pate of Snipe, aux Truffes.
f Fat Goose Liver, en else,	

RELEVES.

Roast.	*Boiled.*
, Giblet Sauce,	Leg of Mutton, Caper Sauce,
herry Wine Sauce,	Turkey, Oyster Sauce,
Pig, Stuffed,	Beef Tongue,
Lamb, Mint Sauce,	Duffield Ham,
Maderia Sauce,	A la Mode Beef,
Veal, Tomatto Sauce	Chicken, Egg Sauce.

SIDE DISHES.

io of Chicken, a l'- erigle,	Fricandeau of Veal, Larded, a la Jardinere,
Chops, a la Sobise,	Young Squabs, Stuffed, with Mushrooms,
Snipe, on Toast,	Small Patties of Sweet Breads au Salpiquon,
e of Macaroni, a l'- nne,	Calf's Head, en Tortue,
ed Oysters,	Oysters, Fried in Crumbs,
Beef, Madeira Wine e,	Charlotte of Green Peaches,
ried, a la Craupod'e,	Veal Kidneys, Made. Sauce,
f Mackinac Trout, a vigotte,	Croquettes of Lobster.

SMALL PLATES.

a la Mayonaise,	Aspic of Oysters, a la Royale
alad, a al Parisienne	Boned Turkey, with Jelly,

RELISHES.

bers, Cranbury Sauce,

shrink from a duty, when imposed by my co-laborers in the art—hoping for the indulgence of this assembly but for a few moments.

THE NATIONAL TYPOGRAHICAL UNION—What a happy combination of ideas are centered in that single word—what a harmony of thoughts are blended in "*Union*" To a Printer, it speaks volumes. It is the Beacon Star of his hopes. It is by Union that we intend to raise our standard to that position in society assigned us in the great volume of Inspiration. It is by Union and an interchange of sentiment that we hope to direct all who follow the "art preservative of all arts," to their *last great take*, so that when the Great Employer asks if our copy is all closed, we may be prepared to answer all our lines are properly justified.

Mr. President—many who have no association with us, are prepared to say that the National Typographical Union has too much power—it is becoming somewhat tyrannical. Let me say to all such, if they will take the trouble to examine our proceedings, from our organization to the present time, they will find that we are the great conservative element between our Subordinates and all employing them. It is our only wish that the Art Preservative shall proceed in the even tenor of its way, and that the rights of capital as well as labor shall be properly respected. It is our wish to so legislate, that *strikes* shall never occur. It is our hope, to so soften the asperities of weak, human nature, that the employer as well as employee shall so harmonize in feeling, that their interests shall always be identical. But, enough of this, Mr. President. The better society become acquainted with us, the more will our efforts be appreciated.

When I look around me, Mr. President, and see the great strides which the Art Preservative has taken, since Dr. Faust took his first impressions upon a few wooden blocks, and compare it with "Hoe's Eight-Cylinder," which gives us twenty-five thousand impressions in an hour, I open my eyes in amazement and say, "what next?" Why, sir, if you had said to our Puritan Fathers, only a few years ago, that we in Chicago, to-night, could have talked to them in Connecticut, and received an answer, they would have burnt you at the stake for witchcraft. And when I ask the question, what next? I can only answer, sir, I am prepared for almost anything within man's comprehension. And now let me, in turn, ask you what has produced these wonderful—these astounding results? And you will have to answer me—it is the "Art preservative of all Arts." It is, in fact, the "Press"—the mighty lever which has pressed forward the march of mind and intelligence to such perfection that we are almost prepared to believe the world will, in turn, be bound with railroads and telegraph wires. But it is not worth while to speculate. We have so much of reality to astonish us, we can only look on and wonder, at the rapid strides which the march of improvement is constantly making; but all, Mr. President, through the intelligence derived from the almost magical effect of our newspaper press. It is the principal medium through which all general results are matured, and their wonder brought to light. Well might the poet exclaim:

"Glorious Art! thy children hail thee!
Tyrants only are thy foes;
Freedom's day-star! naught shall pale thee,
Dark was earth till PRINTING rose!"

What would have been the effect, if there had been no *Union* of the original settlers of this great Republic, can be more readily imagined than described. And, I might refer to many great deeds that have been accomplished only by *Union* and harmony of action, but I will not trespass upon your time. You all know the old adage—"A house divided against itself cannot stand," and allow us to adopt the maxim of the Hero of New Orleans—"In Union there is strength." And now, Mr. President, one word to the Ladies about Union. Let me urge upon them the propriety of advocating *Union*, by all honorable means. It is the bond which man gives to society for the faithful performance of his duty as a good citizen. By drawing us into the bonds of Union, you give a guarantee that you will make of us much better citizens, and, nine cases out of ten, much better men. It is your smiles, Ladies, that encourage us to push forward and endeavor to do such deeds as will meet your approval. Do not let the icy chill of apathy fall upon our efforts to make ourselves good Union men, but look approvingly upon all that commends itself to your good judgment; and our work will have been accomplished. It is to you that society is indebted for the refinement, as well as the accomplishments, of the age. The influence that you exercise over rough, uncouth man, is almost as great in your sphere as the Press is in diffusing knowledge. Would that the Ladies properly appreciated their sphere of action, and encourage us in all the good works we undertake; but above all, Ladies, let me ask you to look approvingly upon the efforts of our "*National Typographical Union*," and it will be the citadel of our strength and the source of prosperity indeed.

The next toast in order was—

Sister Unions—Their Delegates are cordially welcomed, and it is earnestly hoped that we may soon have an opportunity of doing so again.

Music—"Garden City Quickstep."

Responded to by W. R. Skelton, whose remarks chiefly expressed an acknowledgement for the good times the delegates were having, and associating the importance of their convention with the social good cheer they have received during their sojourn in Chicago.

The chairman next gave—

Franklin—The great father and Exemplar of American ers; may we ever reverence and profit by his noble ple.

sic—"Hail Columbia.

sponded to in a very able manner by D. W. rts, delegate from New Orleans. This gentle-depicted in lively and glowing language, the ual but sure advance of the fortunes of Frank-from a mere printer's devil, into the august ion of embassador to the court of France, at-ting the remarkable fortunate circumstances renown, which gathered about his declining of life, to those habits of industry, prudence economy which have left his name as a sy-m for thrift and forethought. Mr. Roberts d on all to emulate his noble example; and sat amid loud cheers.

e Chairman again rose, and gave—

Newspaper Press—Its interests and our own are iden-

sic—"Yankee Doodle."

n. Bross, Esq., of the Daily *Press*, after hu-usly adverting to the record "Dean Bross s," (which usually appears in the *Times* when-he indulges in speech making,) proceeded to orth the great results which have been achieved e aid of the newspaper press, and to speculate the vast ends which are yet to be attained igh its operations. He discoursed at some h upon the identity of interests between the oyer and employed, and suggested some fur-considerations on the part of both, with re-to a revision of the scale of prices. Mr. s (whatever the *Times* may think to the con-) is more than an average good speaker. His oke" of Thursday night contained much that commend itself to the consideration of all ers, albeit the allusion he made to his own phlet *did* bring down a guffaw.

e fifth toast was—

President of the United States—The greatest Sover-on earth, because he rules through the will of the le.

sic—"The Star Spangled Banner."

e delegate from Petersburgh, John M. Far-r, Esq., rose to respond to this sentiment. the nerve and vigor of this gentleman's ciation, we felt assured the subject would lose ing in his hands, and we were not disappointed.

e congratulate Petersburgh in the possession good a speaker—

fter this gentleman had sat down, the chairman

—

inois and the Garden City of the West—Their golden s, unlike those of California, are renewed at each re-ing harvest.

usic—"Old folks at home."

as. W. Sheahan of the "Times" responded in eral lengthy remarks, somewhat discoursive. made a pass or two at Deacon Bross, and at-pted to correct an allusion made by Mr. Smith Philadelphia, both equally ineffectual and blunt. ahan's improvement of the figure, employed by th, was the veriest caricature, belonging alto-her to the ridiculous. Mr. Sheahan, however, warm in his expressions of—good will towards Typographical Union.

he next toast was—

e Ladies—They are the books, the arts, the achademes show, contain and nourish all the world.

usic—"Lilly Dale."

Mr. Medairy kept well up to the eloquent lauda-n of the toast, and made some very good remarks on the beauty and duty of woman. Indeed his rds were so flattering of this prime part of crea-n, that we believe, had we been of the sex, we ould have blushed from a sense of over much ise.

The eighth and last toast responed to by Andre tteson, Esq., was as follows:

The Printer's Devil—"The modern Mephistophiles, by ose aid, light cometh out of darkness."

Mr. Matteson, recited a poem as a response to this ast, which, apart from the defects of its delivery

To the People of Illinois.

The Committee appointed by the State Democratic Convention which assembled at Springfield, on the 21st inst., to prepare a suitable address to the people of Illinois, intend to present a few unvarnished facts to which the great principles of the Democratic party readily apply. We have changed no Principle. We stand upon the Cincinnati platform and upon the Principles so long known and acted upon by the Democratic party. Sectionalism which seemed to have reached its lowest depth during the Presidential election in 1856 has now assumed a more fearful and imposing form in consequence of the defection of Judge Douglas and his confederates. The cause assigned for this defection is, that the National administration favored the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution without a submission to the people. Is this a sufficient reason for alienating one portion of the party from the other—for breaking down the National administration, and severing the strong ties that have bound us together, and thus making it powerless for the preservation of the Union and Constitution against the fierce assaults of sectionalism, or was such submission necessary to the legality and binding force of that instrument? The convention of the thirteen original States did not submit their constitution to the people, nor was that of the United States submitted, and several of the new States did not submit theirs. From these precedents it is clear, that it is not necessary to the validity of a constitution to submit it to the people, and it follows that unless there are some peculiar circumstances which take the case of Kansas out of the general rule, that the Lecompton Constitution is valid and binding, and that Kansas ought to be admitted under it. What are the facts immediately after the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill? There was a party organized in Kansas with the avowed purpose of resisting the laws and creating anarchy. It was a party made up of the odds and ends of all other political parties, true to no principle, vascillating, changeful and inconstant in everything, but its total disregard of law and order, and its rebellion against the government. This party led by such men as Lane and Robinson refused to participate in the elections for Senatorial officers and persistently denounced each and every Legislature and its public acts as illegal, "Bogus" and void. The consequence was, that treason and anarchy pervaded the territory, robbery, murder and arson stalked abroad at noonday, and to make the matter worse "aid and comfort" was rendered these rebels by a powerful sectional organization embracing the entire Northern States. Thus matters stood, when in 1855 the Territorial Legislature passed an act submitting to the people the question of calling a convention, to form a State Constitution, and the people decided that one should be called. It is quite true that at this election, the insurgents did not vote, for they were in *open* rebellion against the government, and at that very time laboring to establish their own insurrectionary Topeka Constitution. In obedience to this vote the Legislature on the 27th day of February 1857, passed an act for the election of delegates in June 1857, to frame a State Constitution. This act was vetoed by Gov. Geary on the ground that it did not provide that the convention should submit the Constitution to the people. The legislature passed the bill over the veto, and therefore the question of submission was well understood by the people of Kansas to rest with the convention. According to the provisions of the law, a registry was required to be taken to ascertain who were the legal voters; this registry commenced, and was made in the most populous counties, while in some, owing to the sparse population, no registry was taken, and in others the Abolitionists refused to be registered. The whole number of votes, however, in the counties not registered, did not probably amount to one thousand. The people elected delegates to the convention, and they assembled and formed a constitution. They did not, it is true, submit the whole Constitution to the people, but they did fairly submit the question whether Kansas should be a Free or Slave State. This, in our opinion, was the *only* question about which the people felt any interest; it was the only question which had been discussed in the canvass of 1856, and it is the *great* question that now so profoundly agitates the public mind. Therefore, when this was in good faith submitted, the whole ground of controversy was fairly covered. While this convention was thus peaceably and legally performing its functions, what was the course of the Topekaites? Let Gov. Walker, who has become good authority, with Senator Douglas and the Black Republicans, answer. In his despatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June of the so-called Topeka legislature, with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war in Kansas." July 14th he requires of Gen. Harney a regiment of dragoons to proceed against the city of Lawrence, stating that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, "involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city." And again on the 15th,—"that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities, or counties where the republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot bed of all the abolition societies of the east, and whilst there are respectable people there, there are a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

On the 20th July, 1857, General Lane, under the authority of the Topeka convention, undertook, says Governor Walker, "to organize the whole so-called free State party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refuse enrolment. The professed object is to protect the polls, at the election in August, of the new insurgent Topeka State legislature."

"The object of taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the free-State conservative into submission. This is proved by recent atrocities committed on such men by Topekaites.—The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here, with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the development of this new revolutionary military organization."

In the governor's despatch of July 27th, he says, that "General Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Senator Douglas in his speech at Springfield on the 18th of September, 1856, draws a still darker picture of the previous rebellion of the abolitionists in Kansas. He says "the very day the news reached Lane of this, (i. e, the defeat of the Army Bill) he took up his line of march and invaded Kansas, attacking settlements, sacking towns, burning houses, driving off colonies, and murdering every man, woman and child who did not escape into the darkness of night. Do you not see through the whole of this? It was got up as a political movement, just as much as Fremont meetings are."

(*See his speech reported in St. Louis Republican of September* 19, 1856.)

How can the facts, that insurgents and rebels, such as Gov. Walker and Senator Douglas describe these men to be, who did not vote, make any difference in regard to the validity of the constitution? The legal principle is better settled than that persons in rebellion against a government, are not enlitled *even to its protection*, much less to any participation in making its laws. There is no pretence, that the law authorizing the convention was unjust or unfair in any of its provisions. Its fairness and equality are admitted by Senator Douglas himself in his speech in the Senate upon the Lecompton Constitution, in which he says, "so far as the act of the territorial legislature of Kansas calling this convention was concerned, I have always been under the impression that it was fair and just in its provisions. I have always thought the people should have gone together *en masse* and voted for delegates, so that the voice expressed by the convention should have been the unquestioned and united voice of the people of Kansas. I have always thought that those who stayed away from that election stood in their own light, and should have gone and voted, and should have furnished their names to be put on the registered list so as to become voters. I have always held that it was their own fault that they did not thus go and vote."

Here then was a fair chance for the whole people of the Territory to express their opinions in the *only legal way*,—a portion refused to do so, and it must be presumed, either that they had done to express, or that they coincided with those who did vote. In the language of Gov. Halken, "the law has performed its entire appropriate functions when it extends to the people the right of suffrage," and if for revolutionary or party purposes, they chose to absent themselves from the polls, it is their own fault, and they have themselves to thank for the consequences.

But whatever may have been the facts, Congress had no power according to the Kansas Bill to go behind the convention, and enquire into the propriety of its action. That bill surrenders to the people the *mode* as well as the matters of Legislation. They are to "form and regulate their domestic instruction *in their own way*." This they have done. The manner is not ours, nor is it perhaps the one that Congress would have prescribed. *It is theirs.* Congress has made the compact with Kansas, and we think it ought to be observed. The reaction of the Lecompton Constitution, because it was not submitted, can be viewed in no other light than direct intervention by Congress in the domestic institutions of Kansas. But in our judgement a higher question is practically presented than the admission of Kansas, namely, the continuance of the Union itself. The present fearful aspect of the slavery question demands a surrender of mere abstractions in favor of the general practical good. The constant agitation of that question in Congress has already done much to weaken the bonds of amity, which have so long held by a common tie, these States together. The Union was formed by mutual concession, good will and fraternal regard; it can only be preserved by a continuance of the same kindly feelings that gave it birth, by a constant recurrence to the glorious recollections of the past; our common history, and a determination to still remain as our fathers were, one people, possessing a common and undivided country, and at all hazards to maintain the laws and constitution, and to make war upon all parties whose principles or purposes, tend to the disruption of the Union. The whole issue made by Senator Douglass is one of fact and if there was at one time, ground of honest differences, that time has now passed, and the whole question settled by the passage of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union. This measure received the support of the entire democracy in both houses of Congress: for it cannot now be contended that Senator Douglas and his handful of confederates can hereafter not claim to belong to our party, as they are still warring upon the Administration notwithstanding the settlement of the question, when they well know that such warfare can only be made for revenge, and the destruction of the party. It is painful for us to announce the fact, but it cannot be disguised that fealty to Senator Douglas is treason to the Democracy, and we are compelled to choose between our long cherished principles and his personal success. We do not require time to decide. We cling to the Democracy as the only hope for our Union and Constitution. May we not hope that law loving and Union supporting men of all parties will offer upon our country's altar whatever of passion or prejudice may look in their hearts toward any portion of this great Republic, and rally around the standard of the Democracy, as the only hope for our continued prosperity and happiness?

From the foregoing, little need be said in regard to the position taken by the party at Springfield. A State Convention was called by the State Central Committee to meet at Springfield April 21st, (at a period much earlier than is usual in such cases,) it would seem with the intention of forestalling the opinions of the Democracy of the State. The resolutions of many of the County Conventions were highly inflammatory, and in their denunciations of the National Administration and its adherents were quite as bitter and malignant as any similar manifestos of the Black Republicans. There were many honorable exceptions, and in many counties the question was kept entirely quiet, by the politicians, with the design of changing the democratic masses who were heart and soul with the administration.

Still under the packing system, enough had obtained seats to secure the passage of resolutions endorsing the course of Senator Douglass in his opposition to the party, and we perceived that our only course was to organize our Convention, wholly independent of theirs, if we would preserve a democratic party in the State. The resolutions of the two conventions are before the public, and to that tribunal they are cheerfully submitted. They speak for themselves. Those of the Douglass convention are in our opinion, disorganizing, and anti-democratic. Only thirty counties being represented in the Democratic Convention, and the call having been prematurely made, the convention adjourned to meet the 2d Wednesday in June, when it is expected that a full representation will be in attendance from each county, and we indulge the hope that the deliberations of that Convention will conduce to the best interests of the party and country.

By order of the Committee,

R. B. CARPENTER, *Chairman.*

5505

Jonesboro, Ind.
10. 5. mo. 1858.

S. A. D.

I shall be thankful for a copy of thy four hours Speech on Kansas affairs.

Respectfully
C. S. Ratliff

C S Ralliff
Jonesboro' Ind.

5506

Jas W Sampson
Galena Ills

Galena 10th May 1858

Dr Sir:

Daring to address you once more I have no other Epeuse to make but an ambitious taste — if I may be allowed to Express myself — for the Military Service.

I beg to ask your influence with the War Dept — for an appointment — Either in the Pay — or Quarter Masters Dept — If I am not accepted with a full Company of Volunteers — Which I have little or any hopes — at this late date. If you Cannot Command that attention necessary with the War Dept — because of the difference of opinion on the Kansas question, you may — if you think proper — through the aid of some friend — And Much Oblige

Yours Truly
Jas W Sampson

Hon S A Douglas
Washington City D. C

5507

J. Holland
Notice of Meeting
Smithsonian
May 10/58.

Senate of the United States.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Washington, May 10 1858.

Sir:

A meeting of this Committee will be held on to morrow Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., which you are respectfully invited to attend.

J: Holland

To the

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

5508

New York. May 10. 1854.

My Dear Sir,

In the expectation of being able to visit Washington before leaving for Europe (I sail on the 12th.), I have delayed writing to you until the last moment, in reference to a matter of some importance to me, namely, a claim (did you ever hear of such a thing in Washington?) which I have on the Treasury of U. Sam. In an word; when I was commissioned as Chargé of Guatemala, I was also empowered by the remaining four States of C. America, & instructed to visit & open relations with them. This I did, defraying my own expenses, & keeping up correspondence with the Govts., without any allowance for such. on my arrival

from the Govt. I was also instructed to report on the feasibility of an Interoceanic Canal which I did - making a survey (the first) of the river San Juan, at a cost outlay of $ 5000. My actual, necessary, outlays in C. Am. which I was then greatly exceed my salary. Now it has been customary, I believe without exception, to pay a minister for every Extra Mission devolved on him, a sum Equal to the outfit of his grade. I ascertained this when last in W., & sent in a memorial to the Com. of For. Rel. in the House, on the subject, through Mr. Sickles, who represents my District - My representations were indorsed by the Dept. of State, & the Com. has reported a bill granting me $ 9.000 or $ 10.000 - much less than I might claim, but about which I might make no

Combination. Now I have neither the time or inclination to bore my friends in Congress about this matter; but I take the liberty, I hope not unwarrantable, of asking you to look a little to the matter in the Senate, in case it comes forward - which, from its late introduction in the House, I fear it may not do. Chairman, as Chm. of the Com. of For. Rel. in the Ho. must know about it - will you speak with him?

Our great Railway is now almost a fait accompli. All the surveys are back - result magnificent! We shall be able to put the mails from St. L. in S. Francisco in 13 days! - I go out now to raise "the shekels."

Harper will publish a new & splendid Elaborate book of mine on C. America, within five or six weeks. I inclose

an order for a copy, which please accept with my best respects.

Madam, as well as myself, wish to be remembered to Mrs. Douglas.

I have the honor to be,

as ever Truly Yours,

Geo. Spencer

Hon. S. A. Douglas

U. S. A.

Geo. Spencer
New York
May 10. 1858.
Calls attention
to a decision of his
before Congress
&c &c

20

Hon. S. A. Douglas

5509

Messrs Harper Bros. N. Y.

Please deliver to Hon.
S. A. Douglas on order, one
copy of "States of Central
America &c.", & oblige

Yours truly

E. G. Squier

New York. May 10. 1858

E. G. Squier
New York
May 10. 1858.

Order on
Messrs Harpers.
Publishers for
Copy of
"States of
Central America"

5510

E. K. Strandtey
Curator of
Am. Geograph. &
Histor. Soc.
New York.
May 10/58.

Books for the
Society to be
presented by
Judge Douglas.

American Geographical and Statistical Society,

University Building, Washington Square.

Washington
~~New York~~ 10. May 1858.

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

Sir,

Agreeable to Your kind permission, to call on You again in regard to such public Documents, as it is in your power to contribute to the Library of the Society, I take the liberty to state with these few lines, that being obliged to return to N. Y. Mr. Hedrick the Superintendent of the Folding room of the U. S. Senate, will forward, whatever You may be kind to contribute, in closed mail bags to prevent a loss and I beg leave to assure You, that such a contribution will be most gratefully ac-

knowledged by the Society.

I have the honor to remain with great respect

Sir

Your obedient servant

E. R. Strazynicky

Curator of the Society.

5511

Peoria May 10. 1858

This quarter is to be disposed of by the appointing power

Friday

Gen Scott

My Dear Sir

I cannot learn anything from Washington about the course that is to be pursued in relation to appointments Pleas write me if you cannot say anything definet about it what is the general impression I wish you to say to Judge Douglas that as soon as any name is befor the Senate for P.M. at this place he will let you know who it is and you telegraph me at my expence I have not a book send me any you can find on hand except Patent office reports I have a plenty of them — See Mason of the P.O Department He may give you some information about appointments Let me know all you can learn as soon as convenance will permit

I remain yours

P.S. Is the Hon Asa Packer from Mauch Chunk. Pa. Warren Co. in Washington if he is and you know any thing tell him I should like to hear from him P.S.

friend and most obt &c

Peter Sweet

Peter Sweat

Peoria, Ills.

5512

Saml A Lapsley
Lawrence. Kansas.

May 10

Lawrence Kansas May 10th 1858

Hon Stephen A Douglas

Dear Sir

Enclosed I send you a copy of Resolutions adopted at a county convention held in Leavenworth city on the 5th inst by an unanamous vote. The resolutions indicate the sentiments of the people in reference to the "English Proposition" which will be voted down by ten thousand majority.

Our people are united in opposition to Lecompton in whatever shape it may present itself. but divided on the question of a State organization. of a State organization, many preferring to remain under

a Territorial form of Government,
but a majority are decidedly in
favor of a speedy establish-
ment and enforcement of a
Government under our Leavenworth
Constitution.

Thanks for speeches

Yours

Jas. H. Lane

5513

Springfield Illinois
May 10. 1858

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

Dear Sir.

I have watched with unabated interest the battle from afar that you and other Democrats waged in favor of the People and popular rights. and felt proud that Illinois had a Delegation who would not deign to claim for another people less than she would accept for herself — while I deplored the abandonment of principles by others under influences it is true that was all-powerful but such influences as ought not to be known in our Republic —

I saw the defeat that was half a victory and which must ultimately be a whole victory. But we can't make our campaign on that alone in Illinois

Please forward me the Speeches of leading Republicans on the questions of the admission of Oregon & Minnesota. How I think we have them on the rip.

I am personally known to Maj Harris and I should call on him for the fulfillment of this request but I understand that he will be at home in a few days.

In concluding allow me to say God speed you in your glorious cause and by crushing the whole Democracy no new Platforms and no false constructions of the old ones

J. B. White

J. B. White
Springfield
Ills.

40

5-10

5514

Dickinson College May 10th 1858

Sir

I most respectfully solicit a copy of your Speech upon the Kansas Bill

Yours truly

G. W. Williams

G. W. Williams

Dickinson College