8046

Philada Pa
Apl. 9 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Wash City.

Dear Sir,

Last Fall, at the suggestion of my uncle, John J. Bradford of Springfield, Illinois, (in which place I resided several years) you kindly gave him for me a general recommendatory letter which I forwarded with others for the consideration of His Excellency Wm F. Packer, in support of my application for a Notary Public's ship in this city. — I was unsuccessful, in consequence of the Governor having been previously committed to the subsequent appointees. —

It is my intention to again apply for the position, which will be vakant early in June. —

It may be proper for me to state that I have been engaged five years in the office of Thos. Edw Hunt, Notary, (brother of Charles F. of Springfield) and flatter myself being thoroughly acquainted with

the business appertaining to the office. Major Harris, was he living, would give me a testimonial on the score of political services as I was in his confidence during the Congressional campaigns. Messrs Isaac B. Curran Chas H Langhlin, & R Hunt as well as Col Forney will readily do the same.

Mr. Jos. F. Fords, (Republican) commission of Notary for this City will expire on the 3rd of June and as he is strenuously seeking a reappointment, it is for his position I am applying.

If you would to His Excellency direct mentioning my name in connection with the office desired and thus afford me your powerful assistance, or send a letter to me, you will confer an obligation that will not easily be forgotten by

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Wm. B. Baird
No 405 Library St.

Wm B Baird
No 405. Library St.
Phila Pa
April 9. 1859.

Asks influence
with Lew Dacher
for appointment
as Notary Public
in Phila

8047

St Marys April 9th 1859

S. A. Douglas Esq
Washington City

My Early friend

Yours of the 3d Inst is Rec'd giving the information that my Democratic friend Daniel Long Esq is to be our Post Master - My many thanks to You for Your Kindness in making so salutary a Change, & I assure You in Behalf of Myself & friends, that the favor will be reciprocated the first Opportunity -

Again My many Thanks to You for Speeches & Documents sent, I Prize them much & hope You will not forget Your old friend I am Dear Sir

Truly Your friend
E. W. Downer

St Marys.
April 9th 1859.
E W Downer.

acknowledges
ymr letter telling
him Mr Long is
Post Master &
thanking ym
ym documents.

8048

Greensburgh April 9 1859

Dear Sir

Yours of the 28 of March is to hand. I am very sorry to here of the Illness in your family, And regret very much you cannot make it convent to address the Democracy of the 4 District, As they are Extremely anxious to here you. You say you have deriete quite a number of your Speeches to be sent to Me, to be distributed by me which I would take great pleasure in so doing, I have only three three Speeches, If you have any on hand please send me a few hundred, As your friends are crosy to see them It is a dacoment with great force, The Etocts show you have more backing than you. Could ask for. It makes it Leasons to repeat them all I Remain your friend

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington D C

Jas. B. Foley

Jas B Foley

Jacksburg Ind.

April 9. 1859.

Political

~~D~~ NO

8049

A. Hyatt
Sing Sing
N. Y.
ap. 9.

Political

Sing Sing April 9th 1859

Dear Sir.

I see by correspondence from Washington that there has been a pamphlet published containing your non intervention, Popular Sovereignty speech made in the Senate Feb 23d 1859.

I would like to get for this Congressional dist. (9th) some two, or three hundred to distribute. Will you please be so kind as to inform me in what way I am to get them, as I am desirous of giving them circulation, being confident they contain the true doctrine.

Yours very Truly
Abm Hyatt

To Hon Stephen A. Douglas
Washington

8050

Jeff City April 9th 1859
Missouri

Hon Stephen A. Douglas

Sir

You See the point that I am driving at. when I last met you on the 18th of September 1856. at the Mass meeting in the Town of Springfield on that date we were all right and I think we are yet ~~and~~ I think we can carry out the doctrine you advocated then. by proper management It is sometimes best to not do too much. and I can work as a friend of yours.

Yours Truly
M. L. Jefferson

M L Jefferson

Jefferson City

Mo

April 9. 1859.

Political

VII

J. H. C. Mudd
N. Y.
Ap. 9.
Political

✓

8051

New York,
April 9, 1859.

My dear Sir;

I wish you would send me two or three copies of your speech in reply to Gov. Brown;- send them to the Brevoort House.

I was glad that you could not get into Connecti. cut. The result of the election could not have been changed. What with the Lecompton blunder, Mr. Lamar's negro from Africa, Gov. Brown's foolish speech in Tammany, and the Cuba question, the Northern Democracy are crushed.

Connecticut is only the beginning of our troubles for this year. Pennsylvania and Minnesota will follow suit. And, unless there be a quick and permanent change in the policy of our Southern leaders, every Northern & Free State, California and Oregon may be exceptions, will decide for the Republicans in 1860.

From the wisdom of the Charleston Convention I expect nothing. We shall have no candidate whose name can be made useful in the North. All that can save us from overwhelming defeat, if that can, will be a general war in Europe, whereby cotton will be reduced to the manufacturer, grain demanded at high prices for export, and profitable employment given to our ships. A war in Europe, and Seward as the candidate of the Republicans may save us in 1860. But, with such aids even, if a Southern candidate be put upon us, we shall flounder.

With my regards to Mrs. Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. Cutts, and the boys,

Very truly Yours,
C. C. Clay Jr.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
City of Washington.

8052

Cold Spring N. Y.
April 9 1859

Hon S. A Douglas

Dear Sir.

I am desirous of obtaining about one hundred copies of your Speech made in the Senate on the 23rd of Febuary 1859—

If you have them to spare please forward to my address Franked and I will direct them to such persons as are desirous of having them. Also I send you a News paper. printed in an Adjoining County—

Yours Very Truly
Darius Forsdale

Marcus Tuesdell
Cold Spring
N.Y.
April 9. 1859.

Wants Speeches
(100) to distribute

8053-1

U. S. Military Academy,
West Point New York,
April 9th 1859.

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

Sir;

The facts I wish to relate will doubtless interest you since they are connected with our National Military Academy and its administration under Hon. John B. Floyd. I take more pleasure in laying them before you as I know you to have at heart the best interests of our whole country - and will hence do all in your power to correct evils, small as well as great, wherever they may be found.

Last fall various gentlemen in Civil and mil-
-itary life, recommended to the Secretary of War the propriety and utility of reducing the Course of instruction at this institution, from five to four years. The Secretary gave the matter his atten-
-tion and accordingly sent on, to ascertain the views of the academic board. The question was laid before them in due form and after a thorough discussion

they expressed themselves, with a single exception, in favor of the proposed change, as eminently conducive to the best interests of the Service. This was the calm judgement of men who have had every opportunity of studying and fully comprehending all the requirements necessary for officers of our army. Most of them have been connected with the Academy from boyhood - first as cadets, next as officers on duty as instructors and lastly, as professors. They are all ~~Gentlemen (with one exception to which I shall refer hereafter)~~ of high moral character and distinguished attainments in the walks of science. Certainly then their judgement should have a preponderating influence in all questions concerning us.

The Secretary of War after deliberating two months and taking into consideration all the facts of the case, directed the change to be made.

On the 11th of Oct '58 an order was published by the Superintendent arranging the course of studies accordingly, selecting that for my class (then the 2nd) with a view to our Graduating the coming June. The text books which we were to study were adopted with an eye to the requirements of the service, and the completion of our education within the prescribed time. During that portion of the allotted term already passed, urged to redoubled exertions by this new hope, we have succeeded in mastering these new studies, and it is with no little pride that we have received the voluntary assurance of the professors that "notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which we labored, our progress has been perfectly satisfactory and that they regard us as individuals superior to all the requirements of the Military service - equal to any class, in solidity of attainments, that ever graduated here."

There remains only in justice to bestow upon us our diplomas - and up to the 5th, we made no other calculations. Every arrangement for this end has been made - Outfits for our outfits, civil and military, have been perfected. Our friends and relations have been informed of our good fortune and the speedy termination of our labors - Our minds have been excited with the prospect of an early & cheering entrance upon the battlefield of life - and what is worse, only eight weeks intervened before we firmly counted on realizing the hopes that have nerved us during the four years of our struggle with the difficulties to be met with only at the Military Academy. To have these hopes dashed without a single moments warning you may readily imagine must prove a severe blow for us.

On the 4th inst. the Superintendent received an order from the Engineer department, directing that in accordance with the views and wishes of the Secretary of War, the course of studies as comprehended under the five year programme should be resumed at once! Extracts from the Secretary's letter were read, among which occured the following phraseology: "After a careful

E. W. Wilson 3

consideration, I have resolved not to disturb the five year's course." The only reason I can conceive of, for his expressing himself in this manner, must have been that he was desirous of conveying to the world the idea that there was no decided action previously taken. Certainly he could have had no other aim in view for not [illegible] quite six months have elapsed since he did "disturb" the five year course, and that, in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the state of his mind at that time.

As one of the consequences of this new change, my class, which for the last six months has been known as the second division of the first class, must resume its old title, return to a review of the subjects we have already finished, resign our hopes or at least defer them indefinitely and settle down to pass a whole year in comparative inactivity - and that too at a period in life when time is of such great importance. We would not feel this disappointment so keenly had we not been spurred on by such a near and exciting hope of reward to accomplish more than has ever been, or will probably ever be again required of any class.

To add to the mystery and injustice of the affair is the fact that it came upon the Superintendent and Academic Board as unexpectedly as upon us. Their previous opinions were entirely neglected and no means were taken to ascertain whether or not any new ones had been formed. The first and only intimation they had of it was the order from the Secretary of War. —

As to what could have actuated Mr. Floyd in his reconsideration at this late date is more than I can say, though it has been surmised by a great many that improper influence has been exerted by

some person or persons - and that the Secretary in yielding to it has resolved "to kill two birds with one stone - gratify his friends and at the same time, secure a political object.

It is understood generally I believe, that during the last session of Congress he recommended some young gentlemen from civil life, for commissions in the army and that the Senate refused to confirm their appointments. It is now supposed that the Secretary of war, or the president, after having failed in his designs still wishes and is determined to make these appointments - and knowing that in order to do so there must be vacancies in the service - he has resolved to furnish them if possible by refusing to supply graduates sufficient from the Academy. Should this be his motive, and our class not be permitted to leave here in June as prearranged, he will certainly succeed - for the class that is to graduate is very small containing only twenty-two members.

They will all be promoted before the expiration of a year, as a majority if not quite all will be assigned to the "staff corps" where there is already a considerable number of vacancies - and to which no one unless educated for the profession of arms could aspire.

I do not wish you to understand me as using argument against the appointment of citizens to commissions in the army. No one could maintain the

justice of their exclusion in any country, much less in ours where we have no such thing as a privileged class; but when we consider the simple fact that men educated for a particular profession are more competent than quacks - that the profession of arms in this advanced period of Science, is one of toil and study - and above all that we have a national Military Institution, second to none in the world, it will readily be admitted that the Graduates of that institution should receive the preference over all others, however meritorious or well-educated they may be. When the Military Academy fails to supply officers enough for the exigencies of the Service it will then be time enough for the Secretary of war to resort to other means to obtain them - but until that time it would not only seem just and proper to exclude young men from civil life who have been educated at the literary institutions of the Country, but even those who may have obtained all the information possible at the various state Military Schools.

The officers of our little army are acknowledged as a class to be superior to those of any nation in the world, and this superiority is alone attributable to the fact that a large majority of them are educated at West Point with the view of devoting their life to the Military profession.

It is a fact which I may mention here, that the number of Graduates of the Military Academy is now than amply sufficient to supply all the Officers the Army could require in the time of Peace. If my class in addition to the present 1st class should be permitted to graduate in June there would be enough Brevet 2nd Lieutenants in the Army to fill the vacancies likely to occur in three years - though perhaps half of them would be promoted before the expiration of ~~one year~~.

You cannot fail to see the injustice of the course the President (through the Secretary of war) has ordered in regard to us; for as I previously stated we had finished the studies required of us and were just on the eve of commencing a review of the years labors, preparatory to the approaching Annual examination, the acknowledged and rigid test of proficiency, when this unexpected and inexplicable order was received; have been permitted to enter into arrangements with tradesmen for our outfits and have written to our friends warning them of our early return home.

We have submitted these facts with the approbation of the Superintendent and the Academic board, to the Secty. of War - and earnestly requested a favorable consideration. If they should fail to receive it, and of which I have great fears, it will amount to almost proof positive that there are other motives than those of impartial justice actuating more than one member of the present administration. We only ask our diplomas and to be transferred to "the schools of practice", in order that we may verify by experience the lessons we have received during four years of toil and rigid discipline at

our Alma Mater.

I am aware of the peculiar relations that exist between Yrs and our worthy chief Magistrate and hence could not request Yrs to interpose or ask justice in our favor. In fact this is not the object I had in view in addressing Yrs. I rather wished to inform Yrs of the manner in which some of the affairs of the Military Academy are conducted - particularly those which come under the direction of the War department.

Unfair means and disgraceful influences have produced their effects here as well as elsewhere.

In addition to the above - I would call Yrs attention to another portion of our history.

About three years ago Congress created a professorship of Spanish for this institution, - it was filled temporarily the first year after by the Prof. of French - Mr Agnel - a gentleman of the very highest scientific and literary attainments. As soon as it became known throughout the country that this chair was vacant numerous applications were made to the president for it - ; among others who aspired to this dignity was one Patrice de Janon - at that time and for the ten years previous - "master of sword" at the Academy. He is a native of one of the South American states and of French extraction - And although among his competitors were at least two well educated Spaniards who would have honored the position he was appointed and ostensibly for the reason that he was a native of Spain! He is totally unqualified in every respect - in truth he does not possess a single recommendation for such a station. I speak from actual knowledge - having been two years under his instruction in 'the use of small arms' and one in Spanish. During all this time

I don't think I ever saw him exhibit sense, information or decision that would have honored a school boy. From my association with him I feel no hesitancy in saying that he is totally uneducated even in what he styles his mother tongue. True, he speaks French, Spanish and English though he knows as little of their grammatical construction as he does of Sanscrit or Hebrew. In addition to the fact that he is intellectually unfit to be associated with such men as Professors Mahan, Bartlett, Church & Weir he is totally devoid of manly dignity. The only thing in the world he is qualified for is fencing - and although he handles a small sword with great dexterity himself he cannot teach the art to others well, certainly not to Cadets, since he has not sufficient force of character to maintain discipline. To sum all up, he is a poor, ignorant, miserable dupe of a scheming and unscrupulous wife - to whose intrigues he is indebted for his present position.

A few words of her history will be sufficient Comment upon the whole matter.

She is of good family and once moved in the best society as the wife of Judge Porterfield of Nashville, Tennessee. Sometime after she was married The famous Red Bontline, making a professional tour through the South, met and became acquainted with her - And was in the habit of visiting her under her husband's roof. Their acquaintance ripened into friend

-ships and into what else the Lord only knows.-
Certain it is, Mr Porterfield's suspicions were aroused
and Bomtline forbidden any further intercourse with
his family. As a matter of course the latter threw
himself upon his dignity and strongly protested against
an imputation so foul and unwarratable against his
honor and good faith. Briefly, it appears that he
succeeded in removing all suspicion - and continued
his intercourse with the family. Affairs remained
upon this peaceable basis, till at last Mr. Porterfield
became thoroughly convinced of his wife's infidelity. He
resolved at once to avenge his wrongs upon Bomtline
at sight. The first time he met him was coming
out of his own house. he immediately drew a pistol
and fired at him three shots - none of them how-
-ever taking effect. Bomtline then drew his pistol
and taking deliberate aim shot Porterfield through
the head. The whole city was at once in a rage. The
mob succeeded in catching the murderer and hang
-ing him to a tree - but he was cut down before
life had fled and through the assistance of friends he
succeeded in evading the officers of the law. He
went North and in a few days was followed by
Mrs. P. and little daughter. They lived together awhile
but soon quarrelled and separated. She afterwards
met and cowhided Bomtline for some cause or other.
She finally turned up here and married Defanor
about two years ago. Since then she has made peri-
-odical visits to Washington City - a part of the fruits
of which was, firstly, an increase of pay to her husband
as "good master" and secondly, his promotion to a
professorship.
I can vouch for the truth of this story strange as
it may seem, for it is not only the common talk of
"the Corps" but was related to me by a cadet from
near Nashville, who knew all about the facts and
in whose word implicit reliance may be placed.
I hope Sir, that notwithstand-
-ing the insignificance of the evils to which I have re-
ferred, in comparison with the more important ones
that have unfortunately characterized the present
Administration, your judgement and great experience
may suggest some way in which they can be rem-
-edied. Certainly if any particular interest of the
American people can claim freedom from political influences or de-
mand the most jealous care and utmost integrity on the
part of those who have it in charge - that of the Mil-
-itary Academy is the one.-
It is but just that I should say, The internal affairs
of the Institution both as regards instruction (with the
exception of de Janon's department) and the application of
the money appropriated for its maintainence, are in
a highly prosperous condition. The recent feeble change
will have a disorganizing influence. but as our professors are
able and systematic, this can be counteracted in the
course of time.
Hoping that you will pardon
the annoyance of this hasty communication I

am Sir, with Sentiments of high regard,
very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. H. Wilson
(Cadet U. S. M. A.
from 9th Dist. of Ills.).

J. H. Wilson
Cadet U.S.M.A.
from 9th Dist. of Ills.
West Point
N.Y.
April 9. 1859.

Disapproved
by reason of
Regulation as to
age.

8054

Albany N. Y. apr 9th 59

Dear Sir

Having read a synopsis of your speech, delivered on the 23rd of Feb 59 in opposition to the enacting of a Code of Laws protecting Slavery in the Territories, and having seen a paragraph in the N.Y. Herald of this date to the effect, that you had prepared the above speech for distribution; I would respectfully request the honor of receiving a copy.

Your most Obt Servant

A V B Winne

To the Hon Stephen A Douglas, Box 567

H. V. B. Winne

Albany

N. Y.

Sep. 9.

Closing speech

23d.

8055-1

Office of Hartford Daily and Weekly Post,
No. 258 Main Street,
ROOM 2, OVER BANK OF HARTFORD Co.

Hartford, April 10 1859

Hon Stephen A. Douglas.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir — I am greatly obliged to you for responding so generously to my last request. As I mail my paper regularly to your address, I presume you have observed the manner in which I made use of your letter, and trust that everything meets with your approval.

I have another matter on my mind with which I wish to consult you. It is in reference to our next State Convention, and the nominees of the same. By intimation of the Hartford Times, immediately after our election, it is plainly to be understood that they intend to keep Gen Toucey before the people for a re-nomination, and in my opinion just so sure as they accomplish it, this State is lost for an expression in your behalf, though a million twentieths of the Democracy of Connecticut should nominate in your

favor if free from the shackles of managers and office holders. It is from no particular love they have for the General, a desire that he should be Governor, but rather influenced with the opinion that he has the organization of the party better at hand, and with immovable correspondents in every town, we may possibly be able to serve the next Legislature, and thereby secure a seat in the succeeding Senate of the U.S. for Wm. M. Eaton in the room of Foster. This without doubt is the programme, and they are very much encouraged in it, from our gains in the present Legislature, or in the election which has just terminated. Eaton is the gentleman that kept the Resolutions which Bishop brought on to our State Convention, and them which I obtained while in N. from being adopted by the Committee on Resolutions, and reported to the Convention; not alone manifesting hostility to them in the Committee room, but avering if reported by the Committee he would oppose them on the floor of the Convention. The Committee wishing to avoid a wrangle on Resolutions in open Convention, withdrew those of Bishop, and constituted another to harmonize that element, or virtually the "Times clique." In my opinion there is but one way, by which this whole arrangement can be overturned — and thereby Delegates to the Charleston Convention favorable to you or your views secured, and in the event of our obtaining the Legislature, the election of a successor to Foster's seat in the Senate, who pledging from private conversation would stand shoulder to shoulder in sympathy with your political views. It is in the first place to get rid of Pratt being thrusted upon us again for Governor — he has had the nomination two terms — party usage in this State, with the exception of Ingham, has invariably dropped a candidate after the second trial. The precedent of having nominated Ingham a third time will unquestionably be urged in his behalf, but all that I think can be overcome, for the General has only just

about such a degree of popularity and there is an end to it — nothing in the world left to amuse the least in the — sixes. Any plan of getting rid of him, would be to agitate Bishops name for our next nominee for Governor. But before doing so I would like to ascertain whether you can rely on him as friendly to your interests, and whether in your opinion I can consistently urge his name for that position, while advocating and supporting your views and your interests at the same time. Lecompton and Bishop in the minds of many of your friends are one and the same thing, and I am satisfied there would be a revolt on his name with some of your personal friends. But by my own reasoning I have come to the conclusion, that if he is reliable to you in the future, that perhaps his affinities for the Administration in the past would make a more easy matter of overturning the present political control of the State, and securing at the Charleston Convention a delegation

5

8055-2

Office of Hartford Daily and Weekly Post,
No. 258 Main Street,
ROOM 2, OVER BANK OF HARTFORD Co.

Hartford, 185

that will co-operate with yours of. That got over, I would at the same time, or in the course of the canvass next suggest the name of Henry C. Deming for U.S. Senator. The latter gentleman is more a friend of the Times elique, than of my own, yet I know from conversation with him, that it is more of a social than political friendship, for during the Lecompton controversy he sympathised and sustained your position. Against such enemies as Bishop and Deming, the relations of one with the present administration, and of the other in a social capacity, they could not very consistently urge strong opposition, making their overthrow as palatable as possible, and gaining them by it you consider Bishop reliable & you in the future, a representation at Charleston favorable to your interests, and in the event of our being successful in the next Legislature a

Senator who in his private conversation has repeatedly sustained your position in the Lecompton controversy.

This whole matter looks plausible to me, and I believe can be made to work pretty much as I have suggested. I do not know, however, as Bishop would consent to the use of his name in these premises, still if I receive any encouragement in my views from you I have made up my mind to invite Bishop to see me, and solicit the use of his name for that position. And in connection therewith, perhaps in your reply, if you think favorable, you can give me liberty to show your letter to Bishop, so that he may be fully confirmed in consenting to the use of his name, hoping him to an effort to secure the nomination.

Bishop is very well liked by the Democracy of our State, still his Lecompton proclivities would be rather heavy for him to carry into the canvass.

8055-3

and I much doubt whether he could be elected Governor of the State. But in the consolidation of his name for that position and Dennison for Senator, we might possibly secure the Legislature, and the right kind of Delegates to the Charleston Con.

Before moving in this matter I would like to obtain your views in regard to such a step. One thing certain in any opinion, it is not to early to commence it, for General Pratt never looses a battle, but that he commences immediately preparing for another, and unless early steps are taken he will have committed nearly every town to him before the next State Convention for his renomination.

Very Respectfully
Your Ob't Servt
J M Scofield

J. M. Scofield
Hartford
Conn.
Apr. 10.
Political

8056

U. S. Land Office,
Cambridge, Minn. April 11, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dr. Sir:

Your favor of 29th ult. received. I have done as requested.

I see by the papers that you have issued your late debate in the Senate in pamphlet form. Will you send me one? I have yet seen nothing but a very meagre telegraphic synopsis of that debate.

As ever, your friend,

W. W. Abbott.

W H Abbott

Cambridge

Minnesota

April 11. /59.

Wants Speech &c.

8057

Rockfield Conn. Sept 11th 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

As there is no one at the Capital from Conn. who appears very friendly to the Friends of Popular Sovereignty—and as I look that position upon receipt of the Message of James the first, Recommending the passage by Congress that odious detestible Lecompton Swindle, I thought best to communicate with one whom I knew to stand immoveable upon that of late of late much abused doctrine. If Conn. had stood firm and held fast to this position She could have easily returned 3 if not the 4th member to Congress. Standing upon this great battle ground, besides Electing her State officers upon the same platform. The Hon. Wm. D. Bishop of the 4th District of which I belong, could have been returned to Congress by at least 2000 Majority if he alone from this State had repudiated Lecompton by his vote in Congress. He carried upon the Stump of this district the Democratic with the Douglas platform which was more than his frail Structure could bear from the field victoriously

The true Douglas Democrats could not be cajoled into the endorsement of the principles of James the first, of any such double dealing as that. They do not wish to cheat and are determined not to be cheated.

You may rest assured that all will be right with the Democracy of this State in 1860, and she will cast her electoral vote for the next Democratic nominee for the presidency provided, he stands square upon the principles of Popular Sovereignty together with the general principles of the party.

Hon. S.A.D. is the Choice of Conn. for 1860.

I did not intend to furnish You with a political document when I commenced to write to You. I only wished to ask a favor and that is to have a pamphlet to my address if it is convenient for You to do so which contains the debate that transpired in the Senate of the U.S. on the 23 of Feb. 1859 between Hon. S.A. Douglas and Hon. A.G. Brown upon the subject of Intervention by Congress and Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. I understand there has been a large lot of the above mentioned pamphlets struck off for gratuitous distribution, and if that be the case I would like to receive a few for that purpose if thought to be expedient.

I shall also be gratified in receiving a copy

~~a~~ Copy of the majority report upon the investigation of the Navy Department if there is any spare ones

Very Truly Yours

C. R. Barnes

C. R. Barnes,
Brookville
Ohio
April 11, 1859.

Col. Holt

W

[Douglas Papers]

8058

Lowell Apil 11th 1859.

Dear Sir

Your note of 31st inst is received and, since the receipt thereof two more free states elections have past. We can now see how the political account stands. In every free state or only one state this side of Mason and Dixons line where the democracy have a majority of the next Congress. Their she stands solitary and alone in her glory and grandeur. Now will men that have been making new tests for the party the last two years stop and reflect will they let the sober second thought have its sway over the mind or will they put forth a new set of issues which it will be impossible for the democracy to harmonize upon. I must confess Judge D, for twenty seven years that I have been a voter the political future never appeared so much clouded for the democracy. (They do.) for the best of reasons that those who have undertook to be leaders of the —

democratic party for the last two years or some of this Satellite will undertake to get up new tests that will distract and divide the party still more. The party cannot carry any more of similar kind of tests that have been loaded upon them for the last two years. Hundreds were about returning to the ranks of our party in this city and section who was beguiled into the Know nothingism camp but that hellish Kansas Leompton Constitution stopped their course. A party or the party leaders must not expect to carry all of the rank and file of their party with them if they are not true to the doctrine laid down as land marks. If the test should be made in this State on the appointment of delegates to the Charleston convention their would not be one out of the twenty six that would be appointed unless he was opposed to Congress legislating on the question of slavery in the States and territories. Unless better counsel prevails for the next year than their has for the last two years the Charleston convention had better never meet. For it would only distract the party still more. A favorable position by the Charleston convention the democracy would be able to regain N. H. Conn. Maine and even this old federal abolitionist State would tremble. Except my many thanks for the very valuable document that you sent me.

If it would not tax your generosity to much the following named gentlemen would be happy to receive a copy of the document that you had the kindness to forward to me or any of your speeches you have delivered within the last year

Peter Flanders . J. E. Webb . Jonathan Kendall
D. M. Collins . Wm. Barnard . John Warren
Shepard Watson . Daniel Wheeler . J. R. Fellows
Peter Haggerty Esq. Thos. L. Richardson .
David Rogers . Stephen Bartlett
Jonathan Johnson Esq. Isaac Cooper
Augustus Roby . Christopher Morgan
Aza Hildreth . John Moran
Albert G. Flint . Jonathan Page
Patrick Lynch . S. K. Pickering
William Goodale . E. V. Kingsley

Yours Respectfully. Otis Bullard.

Otis Bullard

Lowell

Mass.

April 11. 1859

Political

gives names.

Speaker sent

thereto.

8059

Civilian Office

Independence April 11, 1859

Judge Douglas—

Dear Sir—

I know you ask as you are known & honored by all true democrats throughout the north, but I have spoken & written so much in your favor & the doctrines of popular sovereignty that I feel almost intimate with you—Be assured the democracy of Iowa are true & sound & will not be misrepresented, still I am not in favor of continuing divisions & shall maintain our principles without minidering to divisions—We are about entering upon our State canvass & I feel very much the need of having the records of congress to refer to, Now if you can furnish me with copies of the Congressional Globe for the two last congresses, you would lay me under obligations that I would gratefully remember & that I think I might sometime repay with interest, We now have no representative in Congress from our State or I would not thus trouble you—Still I have often wanted to write you if for nothing more than to express my thanks to you for having saved the democracy from complete disgrace & having furnished us a rallying point for the future—Be assured the northern masses will accept popular sovereignty if we have time to do it—

Yours very truly

Cornelius Hedges, Publisher &
the Weekly Independence Civilian
Independence, Iowa

Cornelius Hedges
& Ed. "Civilian"
Independence
Iowa
April 11. 1859.

Wants
Cong. Globe
and April 18/59.

E. H. Lewis
Edge Hill
Princeton
Sep. 11. N.J.

Autograph

8060

Edge Hill
Princeton N.J.
April 11th 1865.

Hon Wm. D. Dougl
Dear Sir

I feel that I
I have taking
address you, I
for you will
cuse me, I
the favor of
me your
and
will
Edward H. Lewis
Edge Hill
Princeton N.J.

OWEN & HURLBUT
SOLE
MASS.

8061

New York April 11. 1859.

My dear Sir

I have perused with extreme gratification and delight your admirable Speech in answer to the Hon: A. G. Brown, and believing I can produce a good result for the distribution of a dozen or half dozen (if you can spare no more) - I therefore most respectfully solicit them of you.

Indeed so confirmed am I in the opinion that the arguments used by you in that Speech would produce a favorable change in this State, if judiciously circulated, that I shall make a strong effort to have it re-published here for that purpose, - I am certain that the nomination of the Author of those arguments if extensively circulated would most effectually return to the Democratic Party, the large portion of Free Soilers, who now make up the most effective part of the "Black Republicans", - With many thanks for your kind remembrance, I remain

Very Respectfully
Yours &
Henry Liebenau.

51st Street near 8th Avenue

Hon: S. A. Douglas

Henry Liebman

N. Y.

Ap. 11.

Asking more

speeches 25c

8062-1

Silvercreek Stephenson Co Ill
April 11th 1859

Hon Stephen A Douglas
Washington
D. C.

Dear Sir!

Taking reference on our meeting last summer at Freeport, where we welcomed you as our Senator to Washington, in our dusty Prairie clothes, we as the representives of the german Population of Silvercreek township, I take the liberty to submit the Enclosed to your kind consideration, hoping you will either be able to do something for me or at least honor me with an answer.

I remain
Your obt Servant
E. G. Schomerus

A G Shoemaker
Silver Creek
Stephenson Co
Ills.
April 11. 1859.

Wants P Off. de
changed to his
place -

Copie [Douglas Papers]

Apr. 11, 1859
8062-2

His Excellency
Joseph Holt
Post Master General
Washington D. C.

Some four weeks ago Mr Torry the present Postmaster at Silvercreek resigned his office as Postmaster and had me sworn in for that office (as his successor) at our Justice of Peace office in the township of Silvercreek. The present Postmaster at Freeport Mr C. S. Bagg, Mr Torry and about fifty citizens of this township signed a Petition at that time to the General Post Department to have the Postoffice removed from Mr Torry to my place as it is acknowledged that my place is in the centre of the township and I am also a supporter of a democratic Government. In the meantime I heard of the dead of his Excellency Postmaster General Brown and the undersigned waited for an answer to the above named Petition, till his successor would be announced. I therefore pray, to answer my humble letter, so that I may know if there is any objection to the removing of the Postoffice of Silvercreek from Mr Torry to me.

I remain Your obt Servant
E. G. Schoonover.

Hon: E. L. Smith
Pittsburg. Pa
April 11. 1859.

Wants Speeches

8063

April 11. 1859.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass.

Dr Sir.

Will you do me the favor to send me as many copies as suit your convenience of the debate of the 23rd February last in the Senate on the Slavery question. Many of my constituents have expressed a wish to read it and I am anxious to supply them.

Very Respectfully
Yours.

E. L. Smith.

8064

Saml G Stanley
Jamaica
N.Y.
April 11. 1859.

Wants Speech

Jamaica N.Y.
April 11th 1859.

Hon. Stephen A Douglas.

Sir

Excuse me - a stranger - for encroaching upon your valuable time, but it is impossible for me to procure a copy of your "Speech in reply to Senator Brown of Mississippi" in regard to territorial laws"

Sir, I am a "Democrat." & I am proud to be considered one of the only National party in our Country. But Sir, whilst confessing my adherence to the party, I feel I should lose my own self respect did I bow to all decrees emenating from the fountain head.

Your career, to me, has been one of which I am proud

as a Democrat.

Your principles suit them to a charm. & old "Long Island" will remember with reward the man who dared do right. & power down that which was not

The feeling of the young men of our Island are strongly on the "Douglass Platform" & rest assured a few - which sometimes is many - will early hoist the Flag of True Democracy

Wishing you every success in your noble career in the path of Right & Justice

I remain as ever

Your well wisher

Samuel G. Stanley.

8065

George House
Sycamore
Ills.
April 11. 1859.

Wants Speeches
for Self & others

Sycamore Illinois
April 11th 1859

Rite Hon. S. A. Douglas Esq

Dear Sir

Please Send me the Proceedings in the Senate a pamphlet and oblige me and several of your friends and well wishers in this part of the Country

Adress, viz.
Geo. Thompson, Esq.
Box 31
Sycamore
Ills

Adress
Wm. Chauncey Bennett, Esq.
Sycamore
Illinois

Wm. O. Cosler, Esq
Lindenwood, P.O.
Illinois

Mr. Abbott

Hon. Joshua R. Sheldon, Esq.
Lindenwood, P.O.
Illinois

Dear Sir Friend and
Well wisher of
George Evans

To the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Esq
Washington City
D. C.

James Gleason
Lawrence
R. I.

8066

Sidney Ohio April 11 1859

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Although a stranger to you I take the liberty of asking for some document containing the last debates upon the Slavery question in the Senate of the U.S. the reason I trouble you is that I agree with you in political sentiment & disagree with our past & present member of Congress, one a Republican & the other a Buchanan Democrat. I have been an Editorial & State sovereignty democrat ever since the publication of the Cass & Nicholson letter & expect to remain true to the faith

Your political friend

C. W. Wells

C. M. Wells.

Sidney

Ohio

April 11. /59.

Wants Speech.