Mars Hill N.C.
June 18th 1879

J. B. Gretter, Esq.
U.S. Dep. Marshal
Greensboro N.C.

Sir: I wrote you a pastal card some time ago but have received no reply. I will write you again as it might have been miss-sent. At Asheville I asked Col Douglas to give my brother an appointment as Deputy; which he at first said he could not do unless I resigned; but after considering the matter he said he would give him a Commission for 90 days

as he (my brother) had bought an outfit. Please see Col. Douglas and get him to send it to him as he is on expense. If he won't give it to without me resigning, I will resign immediately after my trial, which comes off in July.

I haven't been arrested as yet. W. A. Anderson has the warrant. He heard the other day that I come very near being shot, and remarked. That he wished the ball had gone through my head. I was plowing in my garden the other day; and one of Ed. Kay's renters took deliberate aim at me but he failed in his purpose, the bullet just grazing my face. He then claimed it to be accidental, but the general understanding is that Kay hired him to do the shooting. Kay and Anderson are doing all they can to pull me down; but I think they will make a complete failure of it. I have seen all the witnesses and they say that they won't swear anything against me. Please write to me immediately, as I am anxious to know

Aus. June 23 1879

what Col. Douglas intends to do.

Respectfully,
J. C. Pritchard
Deputy U.S. Marshal

P.S. My brother has bought a horse and a complete outfit, and it will be a considerable loss on him if he fails to get his appointment. Please use your influence in his behalf. I can send you or Col. H. any further endorsement in behalf of Gov. he may want

8251

Chicago Ills
June 18th 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I am now only waiting for letters to California; and, if convenient, you would greatly oblige me by forwarding to Chicago, the letters of introduction which you promised me a few days since.

A letter to Commodore Vanderbilt and the Agent of N. Y. would also be acceptable.

Hoping that you may find it in your power to grant me this sole and only request,

I remain
Your obedt servant
Henry Harrison

Henry Harrisse
Chicago Ills
June 18/59.

Wants letters
of introduction

attended to
July 8th
1859

8252-1

Cincinnati Volks freund Off.
June 18. 1859.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Washington City, D. C.

Sir,

I take the liberty to ~~enclose~~ send you a copy of our to-days paper. In it you will find an important letter from the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, defining on behalf of our government the extent of protection, an adopted citizen may claim from the United States, under ~~certain~~ given circumstances, while in foreign countries. To this letter as also to the comments ~~with~~ which I felt it my duty to subjoin, I respectfully request your ~~particular~~ special attention. It would be a supererogation on my part to tell you, that the questions thus summarily disposed of by our venerable Secretary of State are of the most momentous import to our whole adopted population. It raises the inquiry with all its dangerous consequences: Are we, naturalized Americans, citizens of these United States, ~~having~~ in common with those born to the soil as well the privileges and blessings so bountifully conferred ~~on~~ upon this country by its free and liberal institutions ~~as well~~ as the dangers and sacrifices, whenever their defence and maintenance of these institutions against

8252-5

does from within a without may become the duty of patriotism, — or are we but denizens and is an certificate of naturalization entitling us solely to protection, while we remain in the United States, — a protection we do not need, since the State and municipal authorities are, under our system, entrusted with the care of life and property of their inhabitants. Such protection is due alike to aliens and citizens. —

There are other points involving grave consequences, to which I have but briefly alluded in my letter of inquiry to the State Department. It is known that many thousands of our adopted citizens, Germans, French, Irish and others, have still an interest, in one form or another, in property in their native land. In almost the whole of Continental Europe every subject born within the jurisdiction of his sovereign, is liable at any moment to be called to military duty from his eighteenth to his fiftieth year. ~~It is a duty which~~ To render military service to the Emperor or King is an "existing duty" if any one emigrates to this Country between the ages above named and the penalties prescribed are "existing penalties at the period of emigration." Now I know it to

be a fact, that while such persons have been for years citizens of the United States, fully entitled to all the privileges and immunities of that high political distinction, they received an official notification that they are peremptorily demanded to enter the army of their former master. They, preferring to live under the benign influence of a free and democratic country and to contribute all in their power to its progress and growth, of course declined the privilege of carrying arms and risking their lives in the interest of a monarch. For this refusal they were made to suffer the penalties prescribed in such cases by imperial a royal decree. If they had any interest in property in their native land, either by inheritance or otherwise, it was, almost always, either wholly a in part, confiscated by that government and the rightful owner, though an American citizen and entitled to the full protection of this government in his rights abroad, is deserted and robbed, and owing no allegiance and conceding no rights to his former sovereign and our own government, through successive Administrations, looked calmly on. ~~In~~ This condition ~~State~~ of things ~~to continue~~ induced me to write ~~to~~ to the Department of State. The answer I now respectfully communicate to you in the hope that you may be inclined to give the naturalized

8252-4

American citizens the benefit of your weighty and influential opinion upon this subject.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
your obedient servant
A. V. Hofer.

Private

June 18, 1859.

Dr. Sir,

I send you a letter together with a copy of the "Volks freund." The question therein spoken of is agitating the whole country and the judgement of the public, native and naturalized Americans, is almost universally, that the position of General Cass cannot be sustained. Politically it works terrible mischief and a letter from you on this point, provided it be in accordance with the views of the people and which I endeavored to express would help us mightily. // Believing that you will comply with my humble request, made in the interest of our adopted population no less than of our party

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
A. V. Hofer

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

See PS

8253

Dubuque Jan 18th 1839

Hon Stephen A Douglas
Chicago

Dear Sir

We held our county convention on yesterday and adopted a platform of principles of the right stamp I send you a paper containing the proceedings. We had 29 delegates any man of them sound to the core with us in the great principles of popular Sovereignty, our convention met, met Thursday and we sent forth to the country the true voice of the Democracy of Iowa. Allow me to add my dear Sir that you may count with absolute certainty on the Iowa vote of Iowa in the Charleston Convention, the masses of the people are perfectly enthusiastic in your favor, I should be pleased to know what you think of our resolutions and if you have any suggestions to make as to what should be done at the State convention I will learn him on Monday morning. We have determined on a clean delegation this time we shall not be troubled with any Rump Convention as we were last year — please pardon the intrusion and believe me my Dear and sincerely your friend

Wm Wills

P.S.

How is Gen Dodge do you know his views.

D. M. Mills

Dubuque

Iowa, June

18, 1869.

Answered,

July 20, 1869.

8254

Side View Montgomery Co.
Ky. June 18. 1859

Hon Stephen A. Douglass

Dear Sir.

I have attempted to get your last speech in Congress, to which is attached the opinions of southern senators during the struggle 54 & the campaign of 56, but without success. Yourself and doctrines have many warm champions in Kentucky, and it is only by a misrepresentation of your views upon popular Sovereignty, that the Lecompton ites are able to hide their own desertion of the Cincinnati Platform. If you would send me the above speech which I think the public prints stated fully explained your position upon this point, you would lay me under many obligations. I am sir very Respectfully

B. A. Seaver.

B. A. Seaver
Side View,
Montgomery Co.
Iowa
June 18. 1869.

Speeches sent.

8255-1

SAMUEL GALLOWAY. ROBERT B. WARDEN.

GALLOWAY & WARDEN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Will give diligent care to all business, in their profession. EASTERN COLLECTIONS will receive prompt attention.

MAY 1, 1858.

Columbus, June 18, 1859.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

Dear Sir.

Having once written you a hasty but very sincere letter to congratulate you, when the country was applauding your defence of principles, assailed in highest quarters, I take leave to trouble you with a few lines about a matter which I cannot think indifferent to you.

The next election in Ohio, if it end as it should end and as it may, will be of great significance. It will, at all events, determine whether a great State can be perverted by fanaticism, and become disloyal to the Union at a moment when a perfect loyalty on its part may contribute more than any other thing to bring the people back to the position indicated for them by the Constitution and the Compromises, which the Constitution rendered necessary. It will, I think, determine whether you, in whom the people recognize at present almost the only man prepared and able fully to defend the Constitution and its interests, shall be permitted by the politicians to receive the honors and the trust, which the masses now design to press upon you. If the people of Ohio speak, as rightly moved to speak, they will, in favor

of the execution of the laws respecting fugitives from service, and in favor of all constitutional provisions such as anti-slavery fanaticism foams against, will not the folly and the frenzy of the South, as well as those which rage and reck not at the South, be silenced? Will not men, disposed to do the duty of the citizen in preference to the device of demagogues, find audience, and be enabled to confer together for the common weal, if here, in our Ohio, doctrines which subvert the constitution are condemned? Does not Ohio stand in such relations to the questions agitated at the present time, as will enable her to speak with emphasis, if she but speak in favor of the right? If she does— and if I do not merely flatter you, when I declare that it is you on whom the people call at present for deliverance from folly, frenzy, and corruption— can you be a mere spectator of the contest now begun?

Permit me to inclose a scrap, torn from an Independent journal of this city, which may serve to indicate the temper of her people at the present time.

Some friends of yours have indicated their desire to have your aid— your moral aid I mean— in the great contest into which the democratic party is about to fling its forces. You must be the judge of what is best in this particular. But, having often spoken to the people of Ohio, being

I must think, not ill acquainted with their temper. I desire to say, that I believe your presence here would be of service, not to us alone, but to the people of the Union. Quite determined to return to the defence of principles, wherever principles require defence, many men among us would give audience to you, who would not easily be won by other voices. I am certain, that I might assume to speak for many, in submitting to you such a statement. I do not assume, however, to speak for any save myself, and for another, who has thought it proper that I should address you in this manner. We believe, that if you come among us, you will serve your country, doing no disservice to yourself. We have so often heard the wish expressed, that you may come among us, that we venture to describe the wish as general. That it will find expression far more formal and authentic than the present, we doubt not; but we believe, that such expressions as the present are not therefore useless. Will you take the matter into your consideration?

Yours, with great respect,

R. B. Warden.

Robt B. Hawkins

Columbus, Ohio,

June 18, 1859.

Answered

July 29, 1859.

8256

WINDSOR

Manilla Sept 29th June 1859

Geo. P. Breed Esqr.

My friend:

I expect to leave for England in a few days, where I shall be detained on business till September. I wish to get a letter from Senator Douglas to our Minister or Consul at London or Liverpool, or to any other of his American friends on the Island. Possibly I may not have occasion to trouble them, but such a letter might be of infinite service to me.

It is so long since I last met our great Chief that I fear he has forgotten me. I therefore ask you to intercede in my behalf, stating to him who I am and what I want.

If you think proper you can forward this to him with your note.

I remain as Ever,

Truly Yours

O. E. Clarke

[Douglas Papers]

8257

STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF

SECOND LIEUTENANT RICHARD G. LAY, THIRD INFANTRY,

June 29 1859

NOW BEFORE THE SENATE ON NOMINATION.

More than two years ago Richard G. Lay was promised by his Excellency, the President, an appointment to the very first vacancy which should occur in the Army. The first which occurred bore date the 1st of April, 1858, and was due to the voluntary resignation of Second Lieutenant Thos. F. Smith, Eighth Infantry, who had been appointed from *civil life June* 30, 1855. The President nominated Mr. Lay, as Second Lieutenant, to fill this vacancy, on the 8th June, 1858; but the nomination was thrown over by the Senate, not because of any personal objection to Mr. Lay, but in order to secure the vacancy for a Cadet of the graduating class of 1858. The graduates of 1858 were then attached to the Army. A year after, and when they had all been promoted, there occurred another vacancy, occasioned by the resignation of a Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry, June 20, 1859. To this Mr. Lay was at once appointed, and a few days afterwards set out to join his regiment in New Mexico; where he is still serving. He was put to considerable expense in providing himself with the necessary outfit, and in repairing to the post where he was first ordered to report for duty. He will have to return from New Mexico at his own expense, should he be again rejected by the Senate. Yet the former would be esteemed by him a trifling hardship, in comparison with the odium attaching to the latter. For, explain it as he might, he could never convince the world that, after having been lawfully appointed by the President, and after having served in the Army nine months, he would have been again rejected by the Senate, except on strong personal grounds—for incompetence on his part, or something worse. To reject him might, therefore, be to blast his character forever.

Having been appointed by the President, moreover, during a recess of the Senate, he is now the lawful incumbent of his office—entitled to hold it, under the Constitution, until the close of the present session of the Senate. His claim is a year older, too, and it now reposes on the *Constitution.*

Under these circumstances, will the Senate again throw him over—this time, to make room for a class which entered the Army after him? In other words, is the President of the United States to be denied the exercise of a power which the Constitution gives him, and which no *law* has yet curtailed? For the only law, as yet passed by *Congress*, limiting the President's rights in this respect, is that which says: "That when any Cadet shall receive a regular degree from the Academical Staff, *after* going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the *candidates* for a commission," &c. (See sec. 4, of the act approved April 29, 1812.) Which is, evidently, very different from saying, "that *before* a Cadet shall have received a regular degree, &c., and *before* he shall have gone through all his classes, he shall be considered—not a candidate, indeed—but the rightful heir to any vacancy which may have occurred since the promotion of the last class of Cadets, and this *to the exclusion of all civilians whatsoever.*

Therefore the class of 1859 has no rights—at least none derived from law—as against Lieutenant Lay; and it is respectfully submitted, that the public interests would hardly be advanced by the passage of any law, that would vest such rights in the Cadets of our Military School. 1st, because the effect of such a law, would be to keep vacancies open in the Army for an unnecessary, and sometimes inconvenient length of time; 2d, because it would certainly injure the popularity, and might eventually lead even to the suppression, of that admirable institution, the United States Military Academy.

Statement urging the
confirmation, by the
Senate, of
Richd. G. Lay
3d Infantry,
a civil appt. made by
the Pres't. to fill vacancy.

8258

Mishawaka Indiana June 2/59

S. A. Douglas —

My dear —

I have received several favors lately through the U.S. mails from your hand which place me under renewed obligations to you. I will be happy to receive any thing you may send, which will aid me in collecting political information. I would be pleased to have the Speech of Brown of Miss. either in reply to, or and attack on Mr. Seward of New York, delivered some two years or perhaps less, ago.

Yours truly

W. A. Peffer

Mishawaka

Indiana

W. A. Peffer
Mishawaka
Ind.

June 20/59.

Wants Speeches

Speeches Sent

8259

Jno T. Peck
New Orleans,
June 22, 1859.

No answer necessary.

New Orleans La
20 June 59.

Dear Judge

I wrote you a few days ago inclosing a newspaper extract containing some speculations as to the future course of events, and now send you another. You may depend upon it that there is a substratum of sound sense in the Southern public mind and that it can be reached. Let me therefore again urge to take some early opportunity to give a warning voice as to the danger the violent agitators are hurrying the South into. If it is heeded, well — if not, you will

have done your duty as a true lover of your country and the Union.

The Bee as I suppose you are aware was the leading paper of the old Whig party.

I was glad to see your safe arrival in Chicago and hope you will spend a pleasant summer. Take it for granted you will remain there throughout until the meeting of Congress, and if anything occurs here which I think will be of interest to you I will address you there.

All my folks are well Franks wife & children left here for Pewaukee last Saturday, and Mrs Reid and her charge on the beginning of next month.

The rest of us remain here

Yours faithfully
John T. Reid.

Hon S. A Douglas.

8260

Rev. E. Sorin,
Notre Dame,
Ind.a
20. 1859.

No answer necessary.

Notre Dame Ind
June 20th/59

Hon S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir

Our fifteenth
Annual Commencement will
take place on the 24th inst
at 1 o'clock P. M

We would consider ourselves
highly honored and very much
obliged by your presence on
that occasion

Truly & sincerely Yours
E Sorin
Pres.

8261

S. D. LaRue

Chicago,
June 20, 59.

Attended to
July 12, 1859.

Chicago June 21st/59

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir:—

Anxious to procure a Situation of the City Rail Road Co. as Conductor, I respectfully request You to endorse me by a few lines, to Messrs Gage, Biglow & Fuller, or to either, as You may deem proper. This I have no doubt will Secure me a place, and for which act of kindness I will remain Your debtor &c.

Your earliest attention will be very gratifying

Yours Truly

S. D. LaRue

8262

June the 21st 1859

Will you please to send
me a volume of your mechanicle
reports if you will please
to do so you will be very much
obliged in doing so please
direct it to Knoxville Knox Co.
Tenn.

N D Sibley

S L Mosley.
Knoxville Ills
June 21. 1859.

Wants Mech: Report

Sent

8263-1

Smith

Astor House
New York, 21st June, 59.

Confidential

S. A. Douglas,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

The opportunity of forming your acquaintance has been politely afforded me by ~~Messrs~~ two of your friends, who are zealous for your cause, by their letters introductory, which I have the honor to enclose you herewith, and which will serve, I trust, to preclude any idea of intrusiveness in this address to you upon public & private matters of interest to you, and likewise in no remote degree to myself humbler self. Mr. Cook's letter had been mislaid, and failing its recovery until after obtaining the one from Gov. Casey, I still thought it due to Mr. Cook to transmit you his also.

I must premise, for your better knowledge of my antecedents, (and to enable you to know the worst of me before revealing the objects I have in view through this medium), that I had always belonged to the Whig party of Maryland (my native State); & that Senator Pearce, your colemporary in the U. S. Senate, has uniformly been a reliable friend

of —

of mine in every event, & vigilant to promote the objects of my ambition, by encouraging me in the adoption of all proper means for their attainment. I have his letters to prove to you that he has repeatedly invited my reflections upon public matters in letters to him, as regarded the undercurrent of sentiment & feeling respecting men & measures in different localities of the country; that he has had them freely uttered to him, and always under a conviction, on my part, of their entire reliability; and although Mr. Pierce has now and then indifferently regarded my views, he has at last been compelled to admit, I speak confidentially, that I "have all along been singularly correct." But this matter regarding myself would be out of place, and not at all admissible, except in such a connection as this.

It is proper to assure you, that I had never been one of your admirers until after you had commenced your last campaign in Illinois against the Lincoln party there. It was that bold, conservative, patriotic & manly course which I so much admired, and which resulted in the defeat of your enemies, & in a noble & commanding triumph of yourself against thousands of odds at the commencement of the canvass, mastering alike, in the end, both abolitionism and the hireling opposition of Mr. Buchanan's democratic administration.

administration! Your success really claimed my highest admiration, as I have always been, (no matter under what banner enlisted,) really democratic, and a States rights man.

I may further remark, before I proceed to reveal myself more fully to you, that I never have espoused, and am resolved never to ally myself to any cause that is not calculated to generate the fullest amount of zeal & enthusiasm within me; & feel that your present position is well suited to effect it, though in times past I did not see the expediency of your then mode of re-opening the slavery question, but have now become convinced that you had the greater ability, & the surest sense of the true means to be adopted for settling it forever of any statesman of the country — and after your own preconceived plan, too. Hence therefore, I totally banish every feeling & recollection consideration of the more distant past, and ardently desire, & am anxious to promote, in the best possible manner, & by all proper means, your success in the Charleston Convention, but at all hazards your elevation to the Presidency.

Yet I will not conceal, but will candidly reveal, That I have been a sympathiser with what claimed none from you, viz: the Southern National American party, ever eschewing, however, all prejudice against any sincere

since man on account of either the most decided political or religious differences; & truly feel that I read a "Native" from better motives than those revealed by the American party, as judged from its action in many instances, & by some of its prominent adherents; and having been a politician from my 17th year, (now 20 years since), I can view none of the proceedings of parties or public men with indifference.

It is clear to me, that your position on the Slavery question can be made, when properly understood, the all absorbing one North & South alike. I have the plan, & could make it prolific of popular ideas; and when you shall permit me an interview, can better explain. Indeed, from what I have at various times, & in sundry places, during my recent travels about the country, addressed to express as my convictions touching your doctrines, they were wholly acceptable to all; and in fact most persons, of all manner and shades of opinion that I have met with, apart from that, have had no particular objections to you, and have been generally willing to admit that no better choice could be made for the Succession.

For myself, I can never fail to admire your conservatism, Union sentiments, & your unequivocal pledges to maintain guaranteed rights. Therefore, how-

Smith

ever —

(2)

=ever Whiggish & Nativist I may have been, & Southern as I am, your Territorial, States rights & constitutional doctrines, have become those of my understanding & of my heart; and am competent to give abundant reasons for that appreciation of them.

I mean also further to say, that, notwithstanding my former proclivities, I by no means agree with the administration upon its original or real ideas, that no protection to naturalized citizens can be granted, upon their return to their native country, when their inclinations or interests may call them there temporarily. I consider it a monstrous attempt at an evasion of stipulated rights to deny protection in any such case, notwithstanding any plea, except criminality, that other governments may set up against their former subject naturalized here; & not to maintain the right of protection, would be against the spirit intent and meaning of our naturalization law, though that law itself may not be acceptable to my ideas. Nevertheless, there is the law, & I proceed upon the broad ground that the naturalized citizen, according to the forms now made & provided, has as much right to be protected under or by our flag abroad as at home, & should be properly as much the subject of national solicitude as one born on our soil. Permit, for once, the—

the right of other governments, any where, to claim (except as criminals) their former subjects after they have sworn to abjure their previous political connection in preference for ours, & soon we shall have a declaration from those governments that we even do them injustice, and act without the line of international amity, to naturalize their former subjects at all, notwithstanding they tacitly admit the right of their subject to expatriate themselves by permitting them to emigrate.

Lastly, I must inform You, that I am recently from the West Indies, having gone out under Taylor's administration as Consul to Turks Islands, & vacated the Consulate on the 17th of August last upon the appointment of J. B. Boyne, of Ga; that I had formerly been (in 1845) the editor of a whig paper in Baltimore devoted to the interest of Taylor & Fillmore, being merely a party ephemeral gotten up to feed the excitement of an approaching election, & then to cease. The atmosphere of a newspaper establishment is therefore very congenial to my tastes & feelings, & I have wondered why there is none devoted to your interests either here or in Boston.

With apologies for the length of this hasty production, & hoping to have the honor of an interview, kindly first a line to me here, P.O. Box 4171, stating at what time & place,

I have the honor to be, very truly & respectfully

Your obt servant,

B. Everett Smith

B. E. Smith
New York
June 22/59,

Political

No

Dispatch

XXIV 14

8264

Milwaukie June 22 1859

Dear Douglas

I spent yesterday with Sanders at Racine the Chairman of the State Central Com for this State. The Call is issued for a convention to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention in August. Sanders assures me that this State will be a unit for you & seems warm & zealous in his support & says their convention will express a preference for you in 1860. & instruct if thought advisable. I told him there was (in my opinion) no danger of being too decided nor too plain. We then joined heartily in giving Mr. Buchanan a "d....g" and parted.

We expect to get home next week Remember us kindly & affectionately to your good wife & Boys & all friends and believe me as ever

Yours Truly

D. S. Rhodes

W. P. Rhodes
Milwaukie
Wis:
June 22. 1859.

Political

8265

Wilburn June 22/57

Hon S. A. Douglass

Dear Sir

I through the kindness of my Friends, among whom were the Messrs Gages, Ex Mayor Milliken, Flint, Thompson, Officers of the 60th and most of the members of Chicago Light Guards, a Petition was drawn up and sent you, praying you to use your influence in appointing me to the West Point Military Academy as I had a great desire to be a member

of the same, but up to the present-
time (3 months) have not yet rec'd
a reply either pro or con, Those that know
me sir will tell you, that no one in
the last Election worked harder than
I did among my fellow Clerks to
aid the cause of "Popular Sovereignty"
though not entitled to vote myself I
used my influence on those that could.
I am now staying in New York for
the summer where if you please
answer this I should feel thankfully,
Yours very Respectfully &c

Geo. R. Vernon

New York,

Geo. B. Burnap

Millburn,

Ills. July 22,

1859.

Answered, July

25, 1859

8266

Daily & Weekly Post,
JAMES P. BARR, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS:
Daily,.....$5,00 per annum.
Weekly,.....$2,00 " "
OR ONE DOLLAR IN CLUBS OF TEN.
Office, cor. Fifth & Wood Streets.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS.

Pittsburgh, June 23 1859

To Hon Stephen A. Douglass

Dear Sir:

You have passed us again, but not I hope slightly our western Democracy - We learned whilst you were at Cincinnati that you intended to come this way, but upon telegraphing discovered that you either passed through here on Monday afternoon quietly or went by the B. & O Road. I thought it important that you should come through our state from the west rather than the East. As Phila is a better place to go to than come from, particularly for public men. Would you be willing to risk a written opinion on this Naturalization question, which is destined to make wood for platforms and perhaps tell against us in the future - Can I hope to hear from you soon

Yours Truly

James P Barr

James T Barr

Pittsburg. Pa

June 23. 1859.

Wants you to visit
Pittsburg – L
to know if an
opinion on naturaliz^n
laws can be had
from you.

8267

New York, June 23d, 59.

Hon: S. A. Douglas,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

Referring you to my respects of the 20th inst. I believe, inadvertently directed to you at Washington, though addressed to you at Chicago, I have now the honor to transmit Gov. Cook's letter of introduction, which, after all, I failed to enclose with Gov. Casey's. I beg to refer to a point in my last not clearly expressed. I mean to say, that it cannot be believed that any respectable old line Whigs will unite in 1860 upon any candidate of an opposition ~~to~~ united & made up of all the heterogeneous & discordant elements that can be brought together to defeat, merely, a straightforward candidate of any party opposed to them.

I trust my former letter will reach you safely at Chicago, as it would be very unfortunate for it to fall into the hands of the enemy.

Herewith is one of my letters to the Irish Tribune (Ill'd) "Shield," to each has been followed by others & that & other papers, in all of which a paragraph ~~will be~~ continually ~~has been~~ thrown in respecting some new point of claim

By

by you upon the consideration of conservative measures now; hoping they may be of good effect, without prohibiting any "zeal" not "according to knowledge".

I have the honor to be,

Sr: Sir,

Yours very truly, F. F. V.:

B: Everett Smith:

P. O. Box 4171, New York.

B. Everett Smith,
New York, June
23. 1859.

No.

Answered, July
30. 1859.

8268

Alton, June 23, 1859

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Chicago Ill.

Dear Sir!

We beg leave to trouble you with this few lines. The republicans, especially Trumbull, Thoerner, Palmer &c. make now allready the strongest exertions to receive the german votes by the next election in this County and vicinety. So to keep up the german republican paper at this place on her own expenses. And now they will make a tri weekly out of it. But all this will help them nothing if we would get a little aid from our party leaders. By the last State election we lost money besides our work. And we can say, that we whit our paper done more good by this time for the democratic party, than any other german paper in this State. And therefore we think, that should have a little aid by this hard times for our hard working that we can go ahead whit our paper. We refer you to Hon. P. B. Fouke of Belleville, Hon. R. Smith, Alton, Hon. M. G. Dale Edwardsville &c. Those gentlemens know what we have done by the last State election. and you will find us allways on our post.

Hoping to hear soon from you, we have the honor to remain as your Obd Servants

Reis & Weigles.

Publishers & Editors of Illinois Blohaerte

Reis & Weigles
June 23. 1859.
Alton, Ills.

No

Answered, July
30. 1859.

8269

Macon Ga June 24 1859

Hon Stephen A Douglass,

My dear Sir

Correspondence overwhelms you & so I will be sententious.

I am for you for President because you are right, & nobody else can beat the Black Republican Candidate. Starting with this postulate Your friends must nail your Colors to the Mast, & go into the Charleston Convention, Resolved to Carry the day by a Coup de main. As Pharsalia, Pavia, Saratoga & Waterloo were representative battles so the fight of 1860 will be decisive as to the fate of this Country. We must have a representative man as our Leader.

Please send me your Speeches on the Slavery question in all its phases, delivered in Font of Congress. I wish to use them for your benefit.

You are greatly misrepresented at the South by the retainers & Camp followers of Presidential Aspirants. An exposition of your opinions, would raise a groundswell & sweep away opposition. Would it not be advisable

for you to Come out upon a Call made for your opinions. Also there are men of Controlling influence in Georgia who will make the Call. I think a bold Policy allway best. By the Eternal we must make an appeal for you from the politicians to the people.

The Call is opened — Vermont sends a delegation for you to Charleston — the Northwest will follow unless under the lead of Bright & Fitch, Indiana be seduced from her true & proper allegiance —

Ohio will Come to the relief of the disheartened Democracy in October & then her voice will be potential for you in the Charleston Convention. All looks bright — And it is only necessary for your views on the power of Congress over slavery in the States & Territories — on the Cuban question — on the Central American policy of our Government to be properly understood to rally legions to your banner at the South.

Personally unknown to you, I will not take it amiss in you to refuse all attention to this letter. You are liable to be imposed on & misled. But I am known here to be independant, & as belonging to the

unofficial people asking no favor, & exercising no political operations.

Yours Truly

James A. Visbet

Jas. A. Seibels
Macon, Ga.
June 24, 1859.

✓

Answered
July 29, 1859.

Speeches sent.

8270

Jas W Pierce
Boston,
Mass.
June 24. 1859.

Autograph

Sent

Boston June 24/59

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir

You will confer on me a great favor by sending your autograph.

& oblige your most humble Servant
James W. Pierce

P.S. Please send to care
of Hon John b. Park
14 Tremont St.
Boston
Mass.

8271.

W. C Rice
Lebanon
June 24/59. Ind.

Dispatched by

Clerk's Office, Boone Co.,
LEBANON, IND.

June 24th 1859

Dear Sir

Having just Read your letter of yesterday laying down the conditions upon which you would accept the Charleston nomination in 1860 if tendered to you (and the Conditions upon which you would "not accept") I as an humble member of the Democratic party fully endorse the principles therein contained and believe they are the sentiments of nine tenths of the party in Indiana and the entire party National office holders and all are fast coming up to that point in our State Mr. Bright

himself- I am informed- begins
to think the principle of
Self government not so
"vicious" after all. //

But your letter
brought to my mind the fact
that some Month or so since
I addressed you a note to
Washington City- containing $1.00
asking you to send me a copy-
or two copies of your Speech in
the U. S. Senate, made on the 23rd
of February last. (I think) containing
extracts from former Speeches of dis-
tinguished Democrats of the Union-
both in the Senate and House
of Representatives of the nation.

If you have any copies
of those yet on hand and it will
not be troubling you too much-
I would be pleased to get one-
Hon. S. A. Douglas- M. C. Rice

Burlington, Vt.
June 24, 1859

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Dear Sir:-

I know not whether you cared to see a letter first published in Forney's "Press", the latter part of March last, entitled "Douglas and the People". I suppose my having mentioned to some editorial friends of yours in the West that I intended to write a letter of that sort, occasioned my name to get connected with the article in the course of its rambles through the country. It is now republished by the Republican paper of this village (with a view to "telegraph the inventor" - but it don't!), and seeing it before me reminds me to send you a copy.

Do me the favor to say you have received it.

I trust you like the Resolutions passed by our recent State Convention. No narrower platform would do for us; no broader one is required.

Yours faithfully
Jno. P. Hale.

John G Saxe
Burlington Vt.
June 24 1859.
Political

Answered
July 13. 1859.