

San Francisco, March 1st 1852.

Dear Sir:

The democratic convention has just closed its sittings in Sacramento City, and nominated delegates to the Baltimore convention. The only incident which occurred to mar the harmony of its deliberations was the adjournment of the claims of the two sets of delegates from this city. The "hale or ruin" delegates with the factious and disorganising David C. Broderick at their head were rejected, and the pure democracy headed by Gov Smith and Judge Haydenfield chosen. Several resolutions were offered to declare you the choice of the convention, but it being deemed impolitic to designate any one, were withdrawn. From all the information I can gather you are the choice of nine-tenths of the party, and as a tangible evidence of this assertion, would state that the Yuba county delegation numbering 25 were for you with one exception, yet deemed it unwise to vote for anyone in the convention, but to leave the delegates to act as circumstances may dictate.

I have read your speech on the resolution to welcome F. Smith, and your views on the point which our government should pursue, and am well pleased with your sound and practical position, "that our Country should act as interest and duty may, when the crisis shall arrive, dictate

I would be under obligations if you would send me some public documents, when your convenience will permit, and if you should get a nomination for President, I shall take the paper and make an active canvass next summer for in my opinion the principles of democracy and the principles of human progress, equality, and the beautiful workings of the "extension of the area of freedom" from Maine to California and the tendency of the people is democratic all over the Union.

I became acquainted with you in Nashville during the Presidential Campaign in 1844, and renewed it afterwards on the Steamer Lucy Long from Louisville to Smithland while accompanying my sick sister for the benefit of her health.

With sentiments of respect,
Your friend
W. Willis.

Hon. S. A. Douglass.
Washington
D.C.

and that may when the crisis shall arise, be able to
"position" that our country should act as a
and please credit your journal and financial
which our government should pay for and
to welcome Elizabeth and give them on the part
I have made your thank on the resolution
may elect.

but to have the subject to act in common sense
it remains to vote for anyone in the convention
I want for you want the election of a
that the public should be educated in
choice of some tenth of the party and
all the information I can gather now on the
convention was over, were with us - I am
convention, but it being closed in public
was offered to observe over the choice of the
George Jackson, all those who are
these democracy should be for both and
I wish at this time does respect and the
with the factory and disorganizing District
out from the city. The "bad or even" "disgrace"
adjustment of the clubs of the two lot of clubs
over the drawing of the club was the
last year. The off members which returned the
and nominated delegate to the Baltimore con-
convention closed its history in Baltimore today
the democratic convention.

Dear Sir,
The democratic convention closed its history in Baltimore today and nominated delegates to the Baltimore con-

Mrs. Henry R. Schoolcraft
Washington

1st March

Washington March 1st 1851

Mrs Henry A Schortcraft, presents her most respectful
salutations to Mr Douglas, and feeling assured
that one who occupies so conspicuous an altitude
before the public, for the highest station in this Republic,
cannot deem a letter on a high moral subject, intrusive
she ventures to forward this communication.

The Rev^d Mr Eckard, whose family is a very old one
in Philadelphia, married a Miss Byard of Georgia,
who is also descended from one of our revolutionary
heroes, and some twenty years ago, this couple gave
all of their numerous slaves their freedom, sent
them to Liberia, and paid their expenses there, for
six months. This act left them penniless.
They then went out as missionaries to Cayton, where
they remained ten or fifteen years, & were finally
driven home, by ill health. He came to Washington
some three years since, and this devoted couple
have, regardless of personal comfort, searched out and
ministered to the wants, waterings, of the poor
& afflicted, during all the scorching heats of
summer, and the intense cold of winter. Indeed
their one aim in life, seems to be to do good, wherever

They have opportunity. He has taken charge of a deserted little church here, that at first, could only give him two or three hundred dollars salary, but soon the fame of his exalted virtues, reached Charleston South Carolina, and he was invited to become the pastor of one of the richest, most influential, fashionable, and intellectual churches in that city. They offered him two or three thousand dollars salary, and a handsome parsonage, and pledged themselves to support his wife & children for life, should he die among them. This noble, disinterested man, immediately rejected that profferment, that he most surely would have commanded, in such a conspicuous position, & he determined to remain, with his humble, but devoted little flock here. Our whole heart, & highest moral judgment, must condemn such lofty virtues, as, in this our national metropolis, the dimming of motive, seems too generally to expend its energies only on the advancement of self - self - self -!!!

My husband's employment as an Indian Missionary, have so engrossed my sympathies, that I have almost entirely given up society, but my deep veneration for Mr. Edwards character has induced me to consent to unite with the ladies, in giving a supper at Cassin's, for the purpose of attaching a Sunday school room to Mr. Edwards little church as he has collected some sixty or seventy children for instruction, whose number can be doubled, from

the high ways, and by ways, streets and lanes of this
city, who may thus be rescued, from degradation
vice and lawlessness. and the object of this note, is,
just to beg you for ten dollars, and next to invite
^{family} friends to the supper at Cass's this Monday night.
My table will groan with baked turkeys, roastin stew,
cannys back ducks, and indeed our supper will
have a representative from the whole family of fish
flesh, and fowl, - cakes pies, ices, & fruit - together
with numberless motherly looking wens, of hot
coffee, and chocolate. Napoleon said "the
way to a mans heart, was down his throat, and
therefore I, like most other sensible women, have
determined that my culinary powers shall not
be crushed; and the other day, a romantic poet, tast-
ed some of my mince pies, & immediately, was
inspired to address to them, a splendid poetical
effusion. - This ~~comprehensive~~ talent, has ~~had~~
the loftiest aim, in commending the affections of
our husbands, who are always so, ^{imiable}, after eat-
ing a good dinner. I trust therefore our supper
room, will be crowded with guests, interested in its
exalted object. Rooms open from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Wm. L. A. Douglas.

Stuart Robertson
Pensacola

1 Mch
Am²

Will be returning
I am in concert with
the Mayor from
Florida

Pensacola March 1st / 52
Hon. Stephen A. Douglass Sir

By request of my
Uncle John B. Robertson Postmaster of Beverly Illinois
I take my pen in hand to inform you that I
am an applicant for the situation as Master Caulker
of the Navy Yard at this Station. I have had letters
from Mr. Joseph Smith Chief of the Bureau of Yards
& Docks concerning my appointment. My letters by his
Statement are now on file at his office. every thing has
been very favorable, and as such an appointment is about
to be made, as the Government cannot consistently
do without such a head. now the Dry Dock is finished
and the chief work will be caulking. I therefore
think that if you will assist me I will get the
appointment which I have so long looked for.
I am at this present time carrying on the Caulking
business at Pensacola City. My family and I are both
living here. and my labour is not sufficient to give
me a good living. And as the appointment is to be made
I think I might as well have it as some foreigner
who has never seen a vessel afloat until he come to
this Country. I understand there is a person of that descrip-
tion after it.

I am Sir Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servant
J. B. Robertson



San Francisco March 1st 1852
Hon. S. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate,

Dear Judge,

The California State Convention for electing delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in June next, commenced its sessions on Monday the 23rd inst and after a long and tedious session adjourned on Friday evening, after having elected four delegates and four substitutes - Mr. Richardson, Judge R. A. Lyons, Joshua Holden & W. C. Crocker, a native Californian and elected the delegates - Richardson, Lyons, & Crocker are warmly and personally your friends and advocates as the first choice of California for the Presidency. Mr. Holden is personally attached to Gen. Austin, but says that he is satisfied that California is overwhelmingly in favor of you as its first choice and that he will be governed accordingly - The delegates were all elected without reference to their own preferences and I don't suppose their personal preferences were generally known. There was the most unmitigated unanimity that 9/10^{ths} if not 9/10^{ths} of the whole delegation were in favor of you as the Convention for its first choice. But the friends of Buchanan, Cass, & Houston begged so hard that there should be no expression of preference that a resolution to that effect was indefinitely postponed as the last act of the convention by a vote of 245 Ayes to 115 Noes.

[illegible]

friends, many of them
1) voted to postpone an expression on your favor.
Had the vote at our time been taken, I think of the
assurances would have been that Mr. Buchanan would
but a motion for adjournment was put and
the Chair decided for adjournment on time,
against a very decided majority of votes.
This threw the discussion into the evening.
The Convention has already been held.
I may tell me they vote to postpone the
Resolution to enable them to adjourn Sunday.
So you can be more imperative in urging
proceed - I different bretheren which have
for your vote to vote for post adjournment,
When they afterwards saw the use that
would be made of and a vote to adjourn
for adjournment that they rejected.
The case I Buchanan was say they
not go on which us, but are willing to concede
the State - but did not like to have the
overwhelming supermajority for you
I voted upon the grounds of the Convention
by its vote could be declared to the vote.
Thus you perceive that although you will
have the States of this State for you as the
first choice of California, we have
lost the moral influence which the
overwhelming expression of such a
majority of the voice of the California
Constitution for you was calculated to
have in the State - This I must repeat
in your account - The result of our Convention
has proved that what I have written you about
your political prospects here, are true -

The members from Nevada, Eldorado & Shasta Counties
the largest & most populous mining Counties in the State
rose in their seats and declared that their con-
=stitutions were unanimously for you - And
many delegates from all over the State,
stated as their conviction that you had
an overwhelming majority among the
people - And I give it as my opinion
that there could not have been found
in the meeting over 75 delegates out of 300 -
who were not for you - of this number
about 50 would have been found for Mr
Cass, and the balance 25 distributed between
Buchanan, & Houston - If the vote of the
Democratic of California could be polled
to day, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the would be found Douglas -
 $\frac{1}{8}$ for Cass, perhaps more & balance for Houston
Houston is popular with the Texans generally.
I attended the Convention expressly to ascertain
popular sentiment from which source
and was appointed a delegate to fill a
vacancy by the San Francisco delegation -
I was also named a poet from the Memphis
delegation - I took no part between the two factions
of the San Francisco Democracy. Nothing but
the unpopularity of David Broderick broke
his delegation down. Otherwise they would
have been all united - That question is now
settled - A reorganization of the party in San Francisco

has been ordered by the Convention
and all will now go on harmoniously.
Let Wells can explain to you the difficulties.
I am glad they are settled - Mr Brodwick's
course in the Senate has been so dictatorial
and his personal abuse of each man
as our friend General Fry for his
not voting for him for the U.S. Senate
and his other wise unpopular course
broke down his delegation - Brodwickism
is dead in this State and it is most for-
tunate for the party that it is so -

Brodwick has most shamefully deceived
and abused me & excellent friend Mr
Douglas, from Illinois our late Attorney General
and many others - I consider Brodwick
a political tyrant and black guard
and a man with whom no high minded
honorable man can fellowship. The
New York Co had ~~tyrannical~~ political
tactics can go down in California, and
therefore the reign of Brodwickism is over
in California - I wish you to understand
this - The Political Unity Organization of
San Francisco will be a Douglas Organization
but not a Brodwick organization
although his friends may claim it -
3/4th of our democracy in San Francisco
are Douglas men - Brodwick & his
clan are all for you - so far so good
but that is no reason that your friends
who are gentlemen & men of honor ~~and~~ ^{should}

to be beaten down, shall see mine, by brute
force - I Broke the "Shoulder Straps"
Others can Explain all these things to you -
and it is necessary that you should
understand it - All the Democracy of
San Francisco ask is to have an open field &
a fair fight to settle all the differences among
themselves, and to Thrash Giggery -

The Mail is in, but not one line have I
received from you, or Quin, or a Democrat
or Whig paper - Our one line in answer
to all my letters - I don't expect much
knowing you how many correspondents
you must have, but occasionally a line
would not hurt, or be bad to take -

I shall write Quin a letter to day.

You will doubtless receive many letters
from your friends here, illustrating
what I have written you, Judge Lyons
will write you, Gul. King desires his best
regards to you, He is going home to
his family - They would have been elected
a delegate to Baltimore Convention but
for the fact that Corcoran's being elected
a delegate interfered to prevent his
being in right geographical position -

They is one of the most respected and
strongest men in our State I will be our
next Governor, Mark the prediction!
I don't like this letter, but I have no time to
write another. Respects to Aunt Quin, Neddy
& Mrs. Douglas also to Ed. Walker.

Believe me as ever yours
Hayden

Hayden - San Francisco
June 5

Plattsburgh 1 March 1852 - To the Hon.

Dear Mr. C. - Sir - Save 56 days, I was 8 years old on the day the United States was born. I was born in Dutchess County N.Y. 29 Aug. 1768. From 1773 I lived in New City, now Lansingburgh, where my father was a merchant and had many dues which were paid at par in Continental paper money which he kept until it was not worth any thing - the Tories made out a mob and took all his salt, the Companies to take Burgoyne pressed his goods into the public service and gave him certificates for which he never got pay, he paid ^{heavy} moulds taxes to support the war, worked hard, lived upon the little property he had left and could make ~~to soon~~ soon after the peace when he went to N.Y. to settle with his creditors and get goods, took the small pox and died insolvent and left me without education and without means. My personal services to the U.S. began when the Companies quartered at our house when going to take Burgoyne's ^{quarters} and ^{ed} upon them with the most exalted patriotism and from that time to the end of the war did everything in my power to gain independence. I did not join the army but worked hard at farming and fishing, for the rivers were then full of fish, and but for the farming and fishing of the boys of my age the army and inhabitants could never have been fed and clothed and independence would have been absolutely impossible, yet they had neither pension nor bounty but the army have had both while all the boys of my age who are now alive have for 60 years been taxed and paid in the form of tax 100 percent more than the average of the tax payers because our lives have been twice as long. I was an original party not only to the declaration but the acquisition of independence and particularly to the acquisition of Oregon for that was gained neither by discovery nor money but by its juxtaposition to the 13 ^{who} born in the 13 and are now citizens of the U.S. and were so through the revolution. I do not ask for pensions for them although they as much deserve as the army for they lost more and suffered as much but had no leisure like soldiers. I ask for 160 acres more or less, in fee without any other condition than that they shall ^{neither sell} ^{nor} give if that should be desirable for each one of U.S. I could write as many books as are mentioned in the last Chapter of St. John's Gospel you would not read more than half of them so I lose all the time it would take me to write it. I may therefore as well stop after saying that we have been inadvertently neglected. We are ^{too} poor and infirm to ^{perform} Conditions

Very Respectfully Caleb Nichols

Caleb Nichols
Plattsburg
1. Mch 52

Schenectady 1st March 1852

Dear Sir,

Some years have passed since we met and many changes have taken place, and you may have forgotten me notwithstanding we have passed some social hours together as political friends.

I well remember our first meeting at the Log Tavern in Mc Henry when you was running against the famous Stephen, for Congress. I have been not a little gratified, in watching your progress onward & upward in the political world, I trust also that you have not forgotten the more important part of life, to live for another and more exalted life, and still your progress looks higher. may your political escutcheon always be found untarnished by the speculation that so often tarnishes the fair fame of many of our politicians, and none are so high, or invulnerable, as to do away the necessity of constant watchfulness. there are those, who will stop short of nothing, however mean, or debasing, in order to cause a political opponent, to commit some error in his course that they may rise on his ruin.

I sincerely hope that the wisdom that has guided you so far, may never be found wanting, and that your Star may continue to ascend.

The present is undoubtedly a great crisis in our political

existence, and I rejoice that the Democracy has so many friends, tried friends, unflinching in the discharge of their duties, as Legislators for the good of our happy, prosperous, & great Country, all tyrannical powers are kept in awe, by the bold & fearless expression given to republican opinion (as held in this country) by our official representatives. Having travelled much in foreign countries, I speak from experience, and let me say, if the United States would be respected abroad, either in her National or individual capacity, her Senators, and others high in Office and authority, must keep a more vigilant watch over the rights of her citizens, & speak out plainly just what they mean, and what they expect, adopting the old maxim, Ask nothing, but what is right & submit to nothing that is wrong. I have often suffered abuse & insolence (I have seen it the case with many others) from officials of Royalty, and I believe this is the result, in a great measure, of the manner of filling our foreign Offices with men who do not, and cannot understand, the principles of Government under which we live. Reform in this matter is loudly called for & let men be appointed to fill all our foreign Offices who are true Americans, with a salary that will enable them to live comfortably, & abolish their fees - and require an annual return to be made to the General Government, under oath

In this way a vast deal of abuse & speculation in fees will be obviated -

It has occurred to me that to prevent such large sums of money going to Europe & Great Britain, which as you know is principally in coin, keeping us constantly hampered for coin sufficient for the business of the Country, that if more alloy were put in with the pure metal, sufficient in quantity to reduce the real value, so that the per centage on exchange to foreign Countries would be so great, as to induce the Merchants to buy foreign coin, as a matter of economy, & profit to themselves, I think this great difficulty would be overcome, so much, as to greatly reduce foreign importations, & as consequently less foreign coin would be wanted, so also our own Manufacturers & Artisans would be (I think) sufficiently protected, without increasing the tariff, and as it would be purely a measure of domestic economy on the part of the Government no foreign power could reasonably add restrictions to their present commercial policy in regard to our maritime intercourse with them -

As the question has been frequently asked, What will be the use of the Bounty Law, as it is termed here, that is the Bill under consideration for to grant 160 Acres of land to every male person over the age of 21 Years, who shall

locate himself thereon? allow me to solicit
your opinion in regard to it. Will it become a Law

There is also a Bill under consideration in
which I feel interested. it is the Bill making
military Land Warrants assignable. do you
think it will become a Law—

My dear Sir
You will confer on me a favor if you will
favor me with an answer at your earliest conve-
-nience. for I am preparing to return to Illinois
this Spring, and if I could buy some Warrants
in safety, I would do so, that I might get a good
sized farm, & yet have means left to ~~go on~~
with the necessary buildings & improvements

You will please excuse the intrusion of this
communication at this time from your

Most Humble^t John, Mc. Queen

To the
Hon. Stephen, A. Douglass—

John Mc. Queen
Chicago
1 March 52

Office of the Law Magazine,
157 Broadway, New York,
March 1st, 1852

My dear Sir

I have in press a Biographical Work,
the first number of which is herewith sent to you.
It will contain portraits and memoirs of many of
our most eminent living Lawyers.

I have the memoirs of several of the
more distinguished Judges of your State; but as
we still want good material to swell the
work to its contemplated size, I beg you will
do me the favor to give me the names and ad-
-dresses of about twenty of the very first Lawyers
of your State, for the purpose of enabling me to
apply to them for such facts as will serve in
preparing their biographical sketches. Please

arrange their names in the order of merit, so that I
may know which of the number to prefer.

Please do not include the names of very young
lawyers, but only of such men of experience as are
most widely known, either for legal knowledge
or success as advocates.

Your early compliance with this request will
confer an obligation which I shall be happy
to reciprocate.

Respectfully

John Livingston —

John Livingston
New York

March 22



For S. K. Douglas
Washington
D.C.



To the Hon Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

I received your kind favour by due course
of mail and am happy indeed thus to receive
assurances of your consideration of me

permit me sir to extend to you my kind
regards in common with the members of the
great Democratic family, of this distant Territory
& of this great republic. thy faith has made
the whole in the hearts of the people and they
will cherish your name as a link in
the destiny of our common, our glorious
Country, the great chain of human destiny
is progressively constructing, and you sir may
be one of the instruments of its perfection

Lewis Cass & Stephen A. Douglass are names
familiar to every American and dear to every
Democrat, like the parent in the choice of
children are fondly known which to choose
as the guardian of our rights; as the oath of
our political covenant, in 1848 I supported Mr
Cass ardently & devotedly, and contributed my
full share to his success in Ohio my opinion

of his Merits are unchanged but I do not
think it would be safe for the democracy to
march again to battle, with him as standard
bearer, the same causes that defeated him in
48 would defeat him in 52 with no objection
to him personally or politically, prudence dictates
the selection of one as possible of the objections
urged against him and I think that all his friends
so far, at least as my correspondence extends
coincide with my views and join in expressions
of preference for you as the best calculated
to cement and bind together in a unity of
sentiment the democratic shippers, I do not
write you this letter with a view to flatter or
gain a personal advantage I have expressed
to you only my honest sentiments which I
trust will not be considered as trespassing
upon you — you will no doubt see this
reaches you receive a copy of the Minnesota
Democrat published here containing an address
from the Democratic Convention to which
I would call your especial attention
and hope you will give the subject
that ~~importance~~ ^{importance} ~~importance~~ ^{importance} demands
please give to Friend Smith my regards and
accept yourself my best wishes for ^{your} success
and happiness

St Paul March 4 1852

William B. Dailly

W^m. B. Dodd

St. Paul.

1st Ellch^o 52

Clinton Hall
New York March 1852

Dear Sir,

I am about publishing a work
the design of which is to present biograph-
ical instruction respecting living persons who
may be interesting to the public in the
various departments of active and intellect-
ual life. It is partly based upon a similar
English work and will bear the same title
"Men of the Time in 1852." A specimen page of
its general treatment is enclosed. As the object
is, within the necessary limits, to make this work
as perfect as possible, I apply to you personally
for such details of dates and facts in your own
case as you may think convenient and desirable
for a book of reference of this kind. As the book
will go to press immediately, an answer at the
earliest moment will oblige

Yours respectfully
J. S. Redfield

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglass

Washington
D.C.

Over

CROLY, REV. DR. GEORGE, Poet and Clergyman, was born in Ireland, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and ordained in the Church of England. His verses are more remarkable for correctness than vigor, and are not very popular. He enjoys the rectory of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, London, and is understood to indulge in "writing for the newspapers." He was formerly connected with the "Britannia," a Tory weekly paper. The interior of the church in which his sermons are delivered is said to be the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Dr. Croly's best work is a romance, "Salathiel, or the Wandering Jew." His chief poems are "Paris in 1815," "The Angel of the World," and "Gems from the Auldlang." He has likewise written a Life of Burke, and a work on the Apocalypse of St. John.

DUMAS, JEAN BAPTISTE, the first Practical Chemist of France, late Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Professor of Chemistry at the Sorbonne, in the School of Medicine, Member of the Institute, was born at Alais, July 1800. When fourteen, Dumas went to Geneva, to study chemistry, botany, and medicine, and his first publication was an essay in connection with Dr. Candolle, then a professor in the Swiss city. The attention of scientific men was soon attracted to him by his researches in animal physiology, in which he was associated with M. Prevost. In 1821 he was appointed teacher of chemistry in the Ecole Polytechnique, Paris. In 1821, Dumas published a memoir on the relations existing between the specific weights of solid bodies and their atomic weight; and from that time to the present has been constantly adding to our stock of knowledge on the subjects of gaseous substances, organic salts, the atomic constitution of the different kinds of ether, the nature of heavy oil of wine, the sulphate of oxide of ethyle, oxalic acid, the compounds of the chemical properties of chloroform, iodine, and bromoform, stearoptene, the oil of rosemary, and valerian, upon organic compounds. Dumas' theory of substitution is one of the most important works of this chemist, and his treatise on chemistry, as applied to the arts, is another valuable offering to practical science. His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique" are popular. As a lecturer, Dumas is one of the most distinguished in Paris. In May 1840, Dumas was elected to the National Assembly, and President of the Republic called him on the 31st of October, to join the administration, and intrusted him with the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, where his chemical knowledge enabled him to render public service. He originated annual meetings between agriculturists, commerce, and manufactures. Dumas was Chairman of the Jury, Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of London.

DUPONT DE LEURE, Ex-President of the Council in France, is now in his 83d year, and though there have been many able and more successful men, yet we do not find if there be a sincerer, a more straightforward and an honest statesman in all France. In the year 1808 he was a member of the Council of Five Hundred; in 1811, he was President of the Court of Rome; in 1815 he was President of the *Corps Législatif*; in 1816 he proposed the famous Declaration, in which the rights of citizens were reserved; and in 1820 he was

appointed Minister of Justice. His appointment derived its significance from being a personal protest against Marshal Bessières. He is, moreover, highly esteemed by the French people. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont, indignant at seeing the deputies of the Euxine seriously voting in favour of the excreted Guizot ministry, contested four colleges of that department simultaneously; he was elected in all four, and chose Evreux. M. Dupont invariably voted against the corrupt and dishonest administration which fell with the late king.

GIROTE, GEORGE, Banker, political Reformer and Author, was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to this country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle Street, which still bears the name of the original partners. Mr. Grote was educated at the Charterhouse school, and entered his father's establishment as a clerk in his sixteenth year. His leisure was for many years afterwards spent in unremitting study. About 1823, he commenced writing a "History of Greece," upon which work he steadily laboured till the Reform movement of 1830-1831, called him forward into public life. He espoused the cause of radical reform, and successfully contested the city of London in December 1832; which he represented in three successive parliaments, until his retirement in 1841. His first publication was a pamphlet in reply to Sir James Mackintosh's "Essay on Parliamentary Reform," in the "Edinburgh Review," it was printed anonymously in 1821. He has since written a small work on the "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform," an article on "Miford," in the "Westminster," and another on "Nikola," in the "Lancet." In Parliament he was considered to have in especial charge the advocacy of the ballot, a question upon which he regularly made an annual speech. He has for some time retired from active participation in politics, and has thus recently been able to give to the world the earlier books of his "History of Greece."

HUNT, FREDERICK KNIGHT, Journalist, Editor of the "Daily News," born in Buckinghamshire in 1814. In a volume which commemorates the journalists of London, the names of the editor of the "Daily News" must have a place. Mr. Hunt was a member of the editorial staff selected for the "Daily News" when Mr. Charles Dickens established that journal in 1846, and in 1851 became the chief editor of the paper. He had been a writer for the press, and a newspaper editor, for several years before his connection with the journal he now conducts. He is the author, amongst other things, of "The Fourth Estate," or "Contributions to the History of Newspapers," and of the *Liberty of the Press*, 3 vols. 1850.

LAWRENCE, ABOT, Minister of the United States to St. James's, was born in the town of Massachusetts, U. S. He was Having received a liberal education, he went to live at Boston in 1808, and a few years after went into business as an importing merchant, in partnership with his brothers. In 1816 he conceived the design of establishing for his country a manufacturing system, by

which the cotton of the southern states might be wrought up for the supply of the home market. With this view he relinquished the importing trade, and invested large sums in calico-factories at Lowell. His design has been partially successful, and has enabled more than forty thousand inhabitants, with four hundred factories, and will probably long continue to be one of the most rapidly increasing cities of the Union. In November, 1833, Mr. Lawrence was elected to congress, and four years afterwards was appointed one of the commissioners for the settlement of the north-east boundary question. In October, 1846, he arrived in England, (which he had several times visited in a commercial capacity) as Minister of the United States. Mr. Lawrence possesses great wealth, which he employs in a manner both judicious and liberal. One of his many acts of munificence is a donation of fifty thousand dollars to Harvard University.

MCCULLOCH, J. R., Writer on Political Economy, and kindred subjects, was born in Scotland about 1790. His first prominent literary position was as editor of "The Scotsman," Edinburgh newspaper. He is the author of "Discourses on Political Economy," "Dictionary of Commerce," "Policy and Probable Consequences of a Repeal of the Corn Laws," "Influence of the East India Company's Monopoly on Tea," "Historical Sketch of the Bank," "Statistical Account of the British Empire," "Geographical Dictionary," "Observations on Duties on Sea-borne Coals," "Circumstances which determine the Rate of Wages," "Operation of Duties on Paper," "Treatise on Taxation and the Funding System," the "Literature of Political Economy." Mr. McCulloch is a member of the Institute of France, occupies a post in the Government Stationery Office, and also enjoys a pension of £200 a year.

SPORR, LOUIS, Music Composer, was born at Gundersheim, in the Duchy of Brunswick, about 1783, the son of a physician. He was instructed by the German violinist, Manner, in the art of playing that master's favourite instrument, and early developed great capabilities for music. He was taken notice of by the duke, who appointed him a maintenance out of the civil list and afterwards allowed him a stipend of £1000 a year, and directed him to the violinist Eck, whom he accompanied on a journey to Russia. In 1804 he made a professional excursion in Germany, and was appointed conductor of concerts to the Duke of Brunswick. He has composed a vast number of concert pieces for the violin and clarionette, quartets, quintets, duos for violins, variations, sonatas, potpourris with happy accompaniments, adly, some original dances, and a collection of songs, with pianoforte accompaniment; the oratorio called "Das jüngste Gericht," and the opera "Der Zweikampf der Geliebten." In 1819 he proceeded to the Vienna theatre, where the nominal appointment of chapel-master, and attracted great notice during the session of the European Congress. In 1814 he composed, at Vienna, his general "Fest," his first great symphony, and the oratorio "Germany freed." In 1815, having visited Italy, he accepted the post of music-director of the Frankfurt theatre, which he gave up in 1817 to come to London, where he wrote his two great

symphonies. After his return to Germany he resided for some time in Dresden, until called to be chapel-master at Cassel. During his absence in the former city he had composed, not only many of his best instrumental pieces, but had applied himself to the study of the production of dramatic music. His opera "Zemire and Azor" is full of deep and moving expression, and his "Jesonda" developed. His opera "Peter von Abano," "Abraham," and "Der Alchémist," are less esteemed. His oratorios, "Die letzten Dinge," and "Die letzten Stunden des Erlösers," prove him a master in church music. His fourth symphony is one of his most popular works. His compositions are all more or less characterized by a feeling of tender melancholy, such as in poetry is called elegiac.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, Painter, born about 1790. Stanfield and Roberts, but especially the former, who has executed more, and more various, works in the scenic department than his brilliant coadjutor, have had the means of doing more towards advancing the taste of the English public for landscape art than any other living painters. Mr. Stanfield for many years taught the public from the stage—taught the pit and the gallery to admire landscape art, and the boys to become connoisseurs, and decorated the theatre with works so beautiful, that one regrets the frail material of which they were constructed, and the necessity for "new and gorgeous effects," and "magnificent novelties," which caused the artist's works to be carried away. Mr. Stanfield has created, and afterwards painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any man. Clown and Pantaloon in his time tumbled over and belaboured one another, and the audience, before the most beautiful and dazzling pictures which ever were presented to the eyes of the theatre-goer. How a man could do so much, and so well, Mr. Stanfield did, during the time when he was the chief of the Drury Lane scene-room, was a wonder to everybody; and it was not the public only which he delighted, and awakened and educated in the admiration, but the administration, the great producers, were as enthusiastic as the rest of the world to recognise and applaud his magnificent imagination and skill. All through this painter's life he laboured under the greatest anxiety, and he was ever so curious to note, in his performances of the present time, how the carelessness of the artist seems to increase with his skill: as if this conscientious man were labouring under the pressure of an overtasking, and polishing his works, on approaching more nearly to nature.

SUE, EUGENE, a popular French Novelist, of more talent than fame, was born in Paris. He is popularly known in this country as the author of "The Mysteries of Paris," and "The Wandering Jew." Sue is a Socialist, and in that character obtained, in 1849, a seat in the French National Assembly. His election by universal suffrage, it is understood, the eloquent argument used by the promoters of the law for limiting the suffrage in France. When Sue took his seat, the party of order were greatly irritated. The *Rebels*, a Legitimist journal, directed under the leadership of the Candidate of the Socialists, said:—"What is it that has procured Citizen Eugene Sue the applause of the Council?"

J. S. Redfield
Clinton Ave.
Mch 52 New York
Museum Inst

Good Copy of
Boston Museum

J. W. Perkins

Abingdon

29 Feb 52

Per

My dear Sir

Dear friends

Dear friends

Abingdon Va Feb 29th 1852.

I have intended for some time to write you, but have not done so, having been occupied in other matters of more immediate importance to us both. A few weeks ago, I rec'd a very gratifying letter from my old friend, W. B. Dickinson, which I have not answered, and beg that you will apologize to him for this delay. It was of more importance, as he will admit, that I should have been engaged in writing to others, and carrying out his wishes and my own, in relation to the subject upon which he wrote me.

Thus far, I am happy to say, ~~that~~ your friends in Virginia have acted with great freedom, and as I believe with great success. The public mind is rapidly settling in the right direction, and nothing but some false step can arrest it. We had to overcome the old organization, and to do that, it was necessary to defeat the plans of certain ancient and calculating leaders, who it was, as several expected would meet in Richmond, during the session of the Legislature, in order to have either Buchanan or Leach, nominated, or at least to commit democratic members to the support of one of them. The visit of W. B. was no doubt invited, and intended to elicit in some way, a favorable impression of opinion or at least to create a feeling favorable to him. Judge Mason was in the scheme, and as I suppose others, who figured in a well concerted movement last winter, in order to commit our State to him. In Virginia W. B. has the advantage of General Leach, with the politicians, but the latter is stronger with the masses, and would be formidable against any rival, but for the fatal fact that he has been already defeated in a well contested battle. Of the movement last winter, you probably

heads when you were in Richmond. I was the first to suspect and to
oppose it, and backed by our friend Paul Chapman, was defeated at that
as I vainly believe we have done again. The dinner invitation to Mr. B. and
Mr. Wallis, was harmless, and has served to accomplish nothing in
the country, and a letter which I received to day from an intelligent
member of our Legislature, expresses the opinion very confidently, that a
majority of both Houses are for you. Some of my letters reached
Richmond very opportunely, for without being at all informed of the
contemplated visit of Mr. B., I warned them, that an attempt would
be made during the Session to get our party committed to him, by men
who could in due time be with them in Richmond. But enough of
all this.

My chief object in writing you at this time, is to suggest the importance
of extreme caution, and strict non-interference on your part, and that
of my best friend, as to the Vice Presidency. Do not, I pray you, even
think of it, nor meddle with it in any way whatever. So far as you are
concerned, I consider the prospect as favorable as we could expect, and
your nomination as in the highest degree probable, if not certain. It
would be unfortunate, in any attempt to strengthen the claims of Secrest,
to lose the ground we have already gained, and especially, where we are
more likely to suffer loss, than to gain by any alliance whatever relating
to the Vice Presidency. So far as Virginia is concerned, I am confident
that we can give a stronger vote for yourself, and any good and
true friend from another State, than for yourself, and any man yet named
in Virginia, or for any likely to be named. Hunter is not, and never
was a favorite with the democratic party in our State, and in my
opinion would be supported reluctantly by any member of our party.
He was elected to the Senate in the first instance by a coalition with
the whigs, over the lamented Jones, and his last election was but a generous

one again to the harmony of our party, made too by a majority being originally
As to the late Governor Stoyles, he is less a captain than Hunter, and in his
own section of the State is at present selling broken horses. I speak against
when I say, that even in the very minority of his section, he cannot
under any circumstances command a party support, and would be a
dead weight upon your ticket. As to Mr. Stevenson, whilst more available
than either, because left unopposed, no considerable portion of our people desire
that either should be nominated. That my own motives may be free from
the suspicion of selfishness, I declare solemnly, and am qualifiedly that
I would not have either the nomination or the office of President to me. I
would not delay this publicly, because few would believe it, but it is nearly
true. It will be reported, that some one from the Atlantic border, will be placed
upon your ticket, as you hail from the West, and furthermore, as you reside
in the free States, the other will be taken from the slave States. As to Stanger
of N. Carolina, he is not a right kind of person, but of his
availability I am unable to speak. It will not do to take Castle of
Georgia. He cannot unite the democratic vote South, and his nomination
would be probably fatal to the ticket. Colquhoun would be stronger.
In South Carolina, I know of no man we could safely venture upon. But
most of the K. of A. would be my choice of them all. He is an acceptable
man, high toned gentleman, who would provide with unscrupulous dignity
over the Senate, and in case of his reaching the high station, would be
acquired knowledge well in the discharge of the one certain function. But my
wish is to leave this question to the future, and let us hasten and add your
influence, and direct all our efforts one way prudently and wisely to the
first object of our concerns.

It is my wish, that this letter should be regarded as strictly con-
fidential. I have spoken freely of men, and with no desire to injure them,
but to advise you candidly and honestly, and you would not I should
allow the freedom of communication, under the necessary terms to be made

surround ~~them~~ to be abused by any one. I am well & kind, the comfort of my
my cousin, and my chief desire is that you shall steer clear of the broken prospects
have wrecked the hopes of so many aspirants for the white house, who know
you before you.

I must add one more admission. Peruse a friendly and high-faloot
respectful comes towards "The Examiner" at Richmond, but be guarded in
any communication, direct or otherwise, which may be needed from that quarter.
Daniel has capacity of a high order, but he is wanting in freedom, discretion,
and common sense. He is too impulsive, and with all his pretended love for
the "fagins" as he calls them, of the old order of democracy in Virginia, he
is the unconscious instrument of an influence, the leading ~~and~~ ^{leading} character
= ^{is} ~~is~~ of which ^{you can} ~~you can~~ learn to rule or ruin. He is therefore now as the serpent,
apt to grow as the dust in all your communications with that quarter.

I am exceedingly anxious to learn my correspondence both with the
Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with the Secretary of State of
the United States, concerning the indemnification claims by American
citizens ^{published} against that government, that is to say, the claims of James
Hall of the ship "Shepherd". Of the captain and crew of the American
armed brig "General Armstrong". Of the captain and crew of the
American brig "Magowan". It is highly important to me, that these papers
should be published at once. As these dispatches will exerted as I think,
great neglect on the part of Mr. Buchanan, from whom I am much
mistaken, which Mr. Clayton gave most promptly without retaliation, it
would be well to get some other Senator to call for the correspondence, and
intend himself to have ~~them~~ furnished without delay. Mr. Bradley, who
knew much about one of the claims, would probably do it for me.
If I am to hear from you at any time by letter, please get some other
Senator or member to frank it or send it without one, as our Postmaster
is surrounded with influences which might feel some curiosity about the contents.
But, truth, and we don't say more, I must close, with warmest wishes for your health and
happiness. Very truly yours,
Wm. P. F. W.

Pensacola Florida

February 28th 1852

Dear Sir

I addressed letters to yourself & Genl. Shields - requesting you to secure for me the situation of Capt. Clark in one of the ships of the Squadron shortly to sail for the East Indies. I was under the impression at the time that the Secretary of the Navy made the appointment. I find now, I was mistaken in the matter & therefore have made a useless request.

It would afford me the highest satisfaction to have the privilege of going out on ^{an} expedition - promising to be so highly interesting in character.

Please my dear Sir

Believe me

Your Obedt

servt

N I Spruance

Honble

S A Douglas

U S Senate

18. 10. 1911
1911
1911

(Confidential)

Sacramento - Feb'y 25th 52

My Dear Sanders

The fight is over and I sit down to communicate the result:

The Democratic Convention adjourned this evening after a protracted and stormy session, after electing four delegate and four substitutes to the National convention. The delegates are H. A. Lyons (Judge of the Supreme Court - late of Louisiana) - Joshua Holden (Texas) - Richardson - and J. M. Cowe.

The two former are Douglas men - Lyons very decidedly and unequivocally. - Holden's own preference would have been perhaps Houston, but he was so well satisfied as to opinion in the state that his friends declared that he would go for Douglas. Richardson I think is strong for Douglas but I cannot say so positively. He is very much under the influence of Weller - or rather they are great friends and the choice of one will be the choice of the other. I suppose that Gwin and Weller are of the same sentiments in this matter - both anxious for the success of Douglas. The fourth Delegate

was ^{an} accident. He was chosen out of a desire to enlist the native Californians in the cause. It was an unfortunate choice. He has no political opinions or partialities - no knowledge of parties or principles. I doubt whether he could tell if Daniel Webster is a whig or Democrat. He will be a mere tool in the hands of somebody's hands. It is most probable that he will be under the influence of the other Delegates but it is hard to say. He has not substance enough to operate upon and is therefore

wholly unreliable I will give him a letter of introduction to you.
I believe you speak French and can get along with him. He speaks only French & Spanish. He is a Frenchman by birth with a Frenchman's devotion to a man - exceeded only by the strength of his attachment to the bottle. I feel indignant at so unworthy a nomination of our party I hope and then is some prospect of it that he will not go on. If he is not present at the Convention, he will be represented by his substitute Mr Hammond, a particular friend of mine & a clever gentleman. I will give him a letter to you. He leaves for the Atlantic the 1st April - and will be at the Convention in any event whether Commodore is there or not. Hammond is from Penn. and has a partiality & a strong one for Buchanan. but he knows the wish of our people & will go for Douglas. You will be pleased with him. He is an active & steadfast Democrat.

In the Convention, an effort was made to instruct our Delegates to go for Douglas or at least to express so strong a preference for him as would have amounted to an instruction. It was lost by a vote of 115 to 145. not only the friends of Cass, Houston, Butler & Buchanan going against it, but many friends of Douglas who, preferring him to all others, were yet opposed to instructions being given. One strong delegation, 25 in number from Sabine County voted ^{almost} unanimously against it, expressing themselves, at the same time, strongly in favor of Douglas & stating that they were instructed by their constituents to avow this preference in the convention.

Glad this delegation obeyed instructions which were conformable to their own wishes the result would have

been different. The Delegation from El Dorado also, the strongest in the Convention, 32 votes were instructed to go for Douglas, but divided on this question. We had had a stormy session - a threatening one for a time - and many members were anxious to bring it to a close for fear that new scenes of division would spring up. They were therefore willing to waive their own views to avoid the possibility of discord. All sorts of resolutions were pouring in upon the Convention and there appeared no chance of quiet but in adjournment. Many of these friends of Douglas had voted against this resolution in his favor because they thought its object already accomplished in the general expression of opinion in his favor by the members of the Convention during the discussion. It was unmistakable. If our Delegates have any regard for the voice of this Convention they will not hesitate to say that Douglas is our first choice.

The above is a copy of a letter just received from A. T. Brittonder. I intended to have sent you the original letter - but I have a portion of it on business which requires my attention. I telegraphed you this morning the substance of the letter - supposing that a full account had been sent to Wm. T. Combs.

Respectfully
G. H. Standen
The Review will be published tomorrow.

Geo. Sanders
New York

Ill. 52

Wassau Hall
Pine Grove N. S. Feb 28

Dear Sir

May I venture to request
as a very great favor Your autograph

Hoping that your life may
be spared for years of future usefulness
to your country and that you may
receive at the hands of your grateful
countrymen the highest reward in their
gift I remain

With sentiments of respect

Your obdt Servant

C. S. Crook

To Hon Stephen A Douglas
U. S. Senate

C. S. Groot

Nassau Hall

Princeton

28th Feby 53

Ans^d

Sacramento City, Feb 27. 1852

Wm L. A. Douglass

Dear Sir

The Democratic State Convention closed its labors last night. The delegates are your friends though an effort to express a preference failed by a vote of yeas 115 Nays 145. There was a large majority in the Convention favorable to your nomination, but a portion of them were opposed to the Convention indicating by resolution a preference, as indeed some of them were instructed to oppose any expression in the Convention. The delegates are Judge Lovers. Gen. Coville, (a Mexican) Capt. Richardson & former Woodson. The friends of Lyon & Woodson declared for them before the Convention that they were favorable to your nomination as well as to for you in Convention. Richardson assured all who conversed with him that you was his choice. Gen.

Comatines will seat with the others, &
You may safely put aside the Colin
former allegations as in your
favor. Sister Givie, I have been told
is your friend. If so, the matter is
virtually secure, because he can in-
fluence Richardson as correspondent.

It would give me great
pleasure to hear from you often,
as especially in reference to your
prospect for nomination.

Give my respects to my
old friend Mr. Richardson.

Very Respectfully
Yours &c

John Bigler

John Bigler
Sacramento

27 Feb, 52

Pine Bluff Ark.

Feb 26th 1852.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 12th inst., has been duly received. An apology was unnecessary. The circumstances surrounding you and of which I can form a reasonable conception are sufficient to account to me for any delay occasioned in answers from you.

You wish to know if our State will support you unless I and my friends yes, nearly the masses are most sadly disappointed it will. At present I am entirely confident we shall instruct the Delegation to the National Convention to cast the vote of Arkansas for you. In regard to Col. Johnson being your friend, you are right. The Banner is for you - in fact the Democratic press of Arkansas is up and doing. I have always thought well of Judge Sebastian; that is, since I came to the State.

This influence is of no ordinary amount ^{But to the point} here, I am daily writing to my friends in this and adjacent States in regard to this matter; But sir, I think the question is settled, and your nomination is almost certain.

In regard to having the name of R. M. J. Huntton with yours I done so, from the reason Hanning of the Louisville Democrat appeared to be a leader in affairs

and I presumed there was in all probability an understanding between friends. So you say, however that can be settled hereafter.

Hon. J. C. Murray, Judge of this Circuit is now out holding his Courts, and attorney for you. He is a man of influence, implacably in his efforts to promote the interest of the Cause, and no doubt will effect some good in the right way. Gen. Gill, a celebrated lawyer of our town, was a B. man, but as I brought over the Honorable gentleman, so have I succeeded in winning his influence. Please send them both documents. Governor Roane is down from the Rock. I shall see him in relation to the matter. He is my warm friend, and spoke favorably of you when I saw him last. The Honorable Solon Hearn is he getting along? The rules of the Gazette & Democrat, Can you do any thing in that way? Heaven, the Democrat copies nearly all my articles - a very good amen.

Mr. Douglas, the South, it is presumed you are aware, will support you in the National Convention, and a greater portion of North-western States but the North is what we Africans long dread. What say you, will you manage to secure a reasonable number of votes in the Baltimore Convention from Northern delegates?

I have received several dozen mints from you recently, and shall endeavor to make a very happy use of one of them in particular.

You will please send me an occasional number of the Washington Union, also Congressional Globe. - I have an exchange with the Democratic Review, and, if I mistake not the Editor is a Douglas man.

And last but not least of all, I mean, in particular, to keep me posted up in relation to the Cause likely to be pursued by your friends, as regards the probable candidate for the Vice Presidency. In hoisting your name, as a choice for the next Presidency, I resolved upon leading the journals of our State into a hearty co-operation and support, not only of men but principles. So far I have, it is hoped, succeeded most advantageously.

In order to carry this out I need assistance - I mean mine - a glosser at the fulcrum. You will understand my meaning. I desire early information, as respects movements likely to be made of any importance, ^{and changes in} mine calculated to effect ^{the} things appear to ^{be} taking now, connected with the rising and approaching Cause. And should life be spared, until the victory shall have been won, I am an enlisted soldier, and hope to bring up the rear Anderson in good order. Write me at your earliest convenience.

While I remain your sincere friend
and most obly servt.

is Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Wilford B. Wyatt

Wilford B. Wyatt
Pine Bluff
Ark
26 Feb, 52
doc. sent

Private

Indianapolis February 26, 52

My Dear Sir

I have been in attendance here this week on the democratic convention as delegate. Inclosed I send you the resolutions adopted - They are very far from going the length intended by a plurality of the Convention who were Lane men all your friends and those of Guel Cap in the Convention agreed to let them pass, and they were adopted without dissent - you will see they are not dangerous to the interests of others -

Lane never could have got the nomination of the Convention - or instructions to our delegates here was a majority of your friends and Guel Cap negation of it, in the Convention - and united as they were, prevented any nomination - The resolution in reference to Lane met with no opposition - But his nomination could not have come.

Your friends here are active and working - and daily gaining strength - I am perfectly satisfied that the friends of Cap (being out of the way) will go for you as their second choice - They will not go for Lane - I speak advisedly on this subject. I think it probable that Lane will get a conspicuous vote of our delegation on the platform but when this is done - all will be done - and

The delegation will then be left to them on free
action. - Genl Cass has many warm and ardent
friends in the State - and deserves to have them
throughout the Union - but the democratic party
here deem his chances doubtful - and once out
of the way by a trial of his strength in the Convention
and then will be determined on one or two balloting
they will to a man go for you -

I cannot but hope and believe

that you will be the nominee of the Convention
From the time when your name was mentioned in con-
nection with the Presidency to the present time I have
been exceedingly desirous of your success - I have
laboured hard to promote it - and shall continue
to do so until the question is settled by the voice
of the Convention at Baltimore - When that nomination
is made, it shall receive my warm support - be the
nominee who he may - With your name on the ticket
I deem our success certain - with any other named
one, I think it doubtful - The Whig Convention is
now in session here, and will nominate Genl Scott
by a large and all doubt - or if they make no nomination
will express their preference for him - I believe he has
less strength in the State than Fillmore - but either
will be beaten here two thousand votes - The State was
never more thoroughly democratic - or better organized
The only fear is we may place too great reliance
on our strength - and not be as active and vigorous

as we should be if it was left - to more any state of
things, however - The nominee of the Convention will
carry the State by a very large majority -

With high regard &c &c

Yours truly

J. M. Fane

An

J. A. Douglas

U. S. Senate



John Law
Indianapolis

26 Feby 52

Dear Sir

Alexandria 8th Feby 26. 1852

I have read with much pleasure & satisfaction Your remarks in the Liberator, explanatory of yr course upon the question; also your speech del. at Washington upon the adjustment measures of Congress. I would like that both as published, should have a circulation among the Democrats of this town, & would be pleased if you will send me fifty copies. I will take care in their distribution that they be placed in proper hands, to produce a good result.

I refer you to my friend C. C. Sumner in town at the Capitol.

Very Respectfully
Yours obt. Servt.

Stuart Douglas

Wm
St Douglas

S. Douglas.

2 cop^s
wanted of
Chicago & Algon



Private

Hingham 26. Feb 52

Although laboring under a severe affliction
sore eyes. I set down to give you the details
of our Convention, your friends managed
the matter as well as they could, Let
ters had been written to the Mexican
Bever in the State and they were
all on the ground. Albetson came
on the ground from Washington loaded
down with instructions. Mr G Bright
and Jones, friends were on the ground
early. They defeated us in putting John
McDani in the Chair, and, Judge Smith
was made the presiding officer. We op
posed, thirty nine delegates who are
instructed, you are the first choice
of at least one third of them, the rest
are about equally divided between Cass
and Lane, If the Cass and Lane
men unite to vote for Cass they may
defeat us, but they think there is
any danger of the nomination of
Cass this cannot be done, and if
there is any ~~too~~ evidence that Cass
will lose New York and Pennsyl
vania, you will stand a good chance
for the first vote, This is doing wonders
considering our opposition from high quar
ters, Can't you secure the friendship of

Dickinson of New York. I think after
Cass and Marcy is out of the way
they might compromise on New Cass
will be the strongest on the free ballot
and may get the nomination if
the South should go for him.
I shall be in Washington early in
April and will remain in the
City till the 1st of May. I don't say
a word about how I shall stand
but the impression continues that
she is for Lane. I ought want
to carry the State to Butler
this he can never do.

Yours truly
W. H. Brown

Wm. L. Douglas.

W. J. Brown
Indianapolis

26 Feb 52