

THE DEMOCRATIC QUARREL.

Douglas Repudiated—The Administration Indorsed.

LETTER FROM EX U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY
THOMAS HOYNE.

CHICAGO, May 24th, 1858.

Dear Sir :—Your letter found me at a time when circumstances beyond my ability to control, deprived me of an opportunity to return an answer until now.

I am at an entire loss to conceive how the recent differences between Mr. Senator Douglas and President Buchanan, can be made the ground of any permanent division in our ranks; or why, as you remark, "thousands of honest Democrats should blindly follow Douglas out of the party, believing him to be still faithful to its principles."

I need not say to you, that I was one of those who at the beginning of the recent controversy took ground with Senator Douglas, yourself and other Democrats in expressing the belief that good faith in the application of the principles of the Nebraska bill required that the Lecompton Constitution should have been submitted to a direct vote of the people of Kansas.

I never for a moment, however, supposed that in taking this ground I engaged myself in a general war against the President, so that it could possibly place me in any attitude of general hostility to his Administration. On the contrary, at a public meeting of the party in this city in December last, at which as chairman of a committee it became my duty to report resolutions, it was expressly declared that while the meeting indorsed the position of Senator Douglas it had unabated confidence in the democracy and patriotism of President Buchanan.

And such was the temper and fidelity of that meeting, numbering as it did among its most active participants many of the federal office-holders then and since appointed; that no estrangement of confidence from the Administration was apprehended upon this account. It was, indeed, unlikely that if any such apprehension existed it could be realized. A single question arising out of unforeseen and new combinations of events, transpiring upon a stage where all the arts of the opposition had been exhausted during the past four years to make those events strange, new, unforeseen and startling, was, it might have been foreseen, not unlikely to give rise to some differences of opinion among Democrats as to the mode of dealing with it. It did not follow that any such differences should be made the ground to dismember a great party or to divide its masses into hostile or opposing sections. Error, even, should be allowed to exist where reason is left free to combat it, and, in this case, freedom of discussion was the proper remedy to apply if any error was committed. Accordingly, therefore, it was but reasonable to expect as much toleration for the President as for others who might differ from him. A little timely distrust of our human infallibility might suggest to one not over confident of his wisdom that, after all, the President of the U. S. whom forty years of public services together with unwavering fidelity to the Democratic cause had elevated to the most exalted position in the power of a great people to bestow, might also be correct in his conclusions, especially if as Chief Magistrate acting upon oath it became his duty to act upon them.

We certainly cannot assume it as a rule of action that every difference of opinion among members of the same organization is to justify desertion, treachery and cowardice to the principles upon which that organization is based! As well pretend that any differences in the rank and file of an army as to the measure of its General-in-chief is to be held a justification of Treason! In such cases, where the sacred claims of country to the fealty of a *Traitor* is concerned the plea would not be tolerated for a moment, and I cannot see any greater reason why it should avail to justify an abandonment of the Democratic organization in which we recognize the only hope of our progress as a country, the integrity of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union.

But we are happily relieved from much of the apprehension that existed in relation to this Kansas-Lecompton controversy, by the recent passage of the English Conference bill and the general acquiescence which has followed it among nearly all the Democrats in other States of the Union as well as in Congress. We cannot presume that the same result will not take place in our own beloved State. The news of its passage was hailed in the city by Mr. Douglas' very able organ, the *Times*, as the "triumph of a great principle." And, certainly, so far as this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty can now have any meaning as applied to the people while in a Territorial condition, since the Dred Scott decision affirmed the right of all persons to hold slaves in the Territories of the United States, notwithstanding any prohibitory enactments to the contrary, the principle or right is preserved in the English bill as fully as it can ever be. Illinois, after maintaining a triumphant, unbroken Democratic column in the van of every political struggle for the last thirty-four years, will not now be the only State to desert her position. There can be no danger that the indomitable Democratic masses will at the suggestion of any single man's personal ambition continue an intestine strife in their ranks, the only purpose of which can be, to surrender up forever an easy triumph to a common foe the destinies of the great State which they have hitherto so gloriously controlled.

Besides, the season of discussion upon this subject has passed. The issue has been submitted to Congress, tried and disposed of. As a peace-offering of the Administration, the English Conference bill has been accepted in Congress and is out of it. Why is it, that still in our State we are called upon to oppose the Administration of our own recent choice? Why cling to a dead issue, when there are enough, and likely to arise more, of living ones? Why carry this eternal Kansas question into a State canvass, when it can possibly serve no other purpose than to keep alive the animosities of the hour, and keep open the breach which the misunderstandings of a day upon a single question have occasioned?

I can hardly, as yet, believe that Senator Douglas, as is reported and believed here, means still to maintain his recent attitude of general hostility towards the Administration. I know that the New York *Tribune*, the Albany *Journal*, and other leading black Republican journals, give force to the probability by the series of articles they are publishing in his favor. It is also a significant fact that certain distinguished leaders, such as Burlingame and Seward, as well as leading Republican journals, are so urgent in their appeals to their Republican brethren of this State to return Mr. Douglas to the Senate; while Mr. Douglas' own personal friends and newspapers in this State are boasting that he is to be elected by Republican votes, notwithstanding the opposition of a few Republican leaders in this State.

If all this sympathy is without countenance from Mr. D. himself, then he has reason to exclaim with the ancient Roman, "Save me from my friends!" The old Democratic patriarch, Jefferson, would under like circumstances, go to his knees in prayer and inquire "what evil he had now done that his enemies so praised him?" Mr. Douglas has not usually been so silent as now in like circumstances.

But if all this has the meaning which friends and enemies alike ascribe to it, that Mr. Douglas is now moving for Republican support while professing himself a Democrat—that he meditates duplicity by keeping up a *third party organization* made up from all parties, and that finally, as in all such cases, his hostility to Mr. Buchanan personally is to be made the pretext of desertion to the opposition; I agree with you that it is full time every Democrat should be aroused to a sense of the danger that is impending and avert if possible the evils which may be apprehended necessarily to follow so gross a piece of treason in so trusted and distinguished a leader.

I am well satisfied that could this danger be realized now that there is hardly a true Democrat in the State that would not be found rallying under his ancient flag against Douglas and with his own party. The great difficulty in these cases of desertion among distinguished names always is, that the evil is done before it is discovered—that before the danger is realized or the treason perceived, treason will have done its worst and they may have become *enemies* before they have made the acquaintance of their *new friends*. Even among men in the opposition ranks it is not unfrequently you hear some protesting their fidelity to Democratic principles, the same as they had ever entertained when ranked among us—that, while they have stood fast, the party has moved from them. Remarkable illustrations, these, of the wisdom of Solomon's fool which only lived and died with him!

For the present all we can do, may be, is to recognize the Administration of our own choice in possession of the Government as the highest exponent of our party doctrine in cases of doubt, until a higher authority still—such as a National Convention—shall condemn it for any violation or departure from principle.

There is, certainly, no reason, now, why in all meetings of the party, the administration should not be fully endorsed, and cordially recognized, and a short time only is necessary to restore the most perfect reunion of all Democrats whose professions merely are not based upon sinister motives with a view to ultimate union with the opposition ranks.

I had intended to say a word in relation to the Convention to be held at Springfield. Every Democrat must have regretted the precipitancy of calling the April Convention while the controversy was still pending in Congress. Hundreds of members of that convention refused to manifest opposition to the Democratic Administration, although called upon expressly to do so by their votes. It cannot be now, but that they are willing to unite themselves with the Administration, and other members of the party everywhere to rally the strength of the entire organization for the Fall campaign.

The point for you and others to consider at the ensuing June Convention is, how the formal difficulty, growing out of two different conventions can now be reconciled, so as to obviate a division of forces upon two State tickets in the Fall elections.

I would only suggest that, perhaps, the candidates already in the field might suggest some ground of common reconciliation, or submit their names as Democrats to a further nomination or endorsement of the June Convention.

While there is no actual difference of principle to concede other concessions can be only of minor importance, but it is essential on account of our principles that we should be united. With our principles, with concession and union, our State can again proudly, as of yore, take her place in the line of Democratic sovereignties,

holding aloft in further triumphs the broad es-
cutecheon of our State arms—viz: "State Sov-
ereignty and National Union."

Yours truly, THOS. HOYNE.
C. N. Pine, Esq., Editor *Bureau County Demo-
crat*, Princeton, Ill.



PRESS

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The House Committee on Judiciary made a report to-day on that branch of the President's message recommending the passage of a banking law and to include banks in the same. They take the ground that Congress has no power to pass such a law, for the reason that its exercise would be an infringement on the rights of the States even, if it were within the undoubted competency of Congress.

The criminal court this morning for the third time called up the case of J. W. Walcott, the recusant witness before the Lawrence, Stone & Co. investigating committee of the House, when his counsel moved to postpone the trial, and read a letter and dispatch from the accused. The Court, however, refused to postpone the case, and ordered that Mr. Walcott's recognizance of \$1,000 be forfeited.

The steamer Water Witch reached here about noon yesterday, and by 5 P. M. had stowed on board a supply of coal, provisions, and guns, besides having her shaft mended. She left the city this morning, under command of Captain Rogers, for the coast of Cuba to aid in preventing British outrages on American vessels.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says a preliminary meeting of leading politicians from all sections of the country was held yesterday in that city with a view to the settlement of a programme for a general union of the opponents of the Administration. An address will soon be issued.

The Courier correspondence says the Government expects important intelligence from England by the next steamer.

It is understood that Lord Napier has given his opinion that his Government will contend for the right of visitation as distinct from the right of search. Should dispatches from Mr. Dallas confirm that expectation, the relations of the two countries will suddenly approach a *casus belli*.

The Administration promises to meet this contingency with vigor. The intimations thrown out are that orders will be given to bring in for jurisdiction all British armed vessels committing outrage upon our commerce.

The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Criss has resigned his commission at Rome, to take effect when his successor shall be appointed.

Mr. Douglas is authorized by the Committee on Territories to prepare bills establishing Territorial Governments in Dacotah and Arizona to be submitted at a future meeting.

Kansas Intelligence.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, May 26.—The Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of May 14th, convened at Leecompton on the 24th. Present—J. W. Denver, Governor; Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary; C. W. Babcock, President of the Council; George W. Detzler, Speaker of the House; and Wm. Weir, District Attorney. The members of the board were sworn in by Judge Cato. The Commission was organized by the election of J. W. Denver, as President; Hugh S. Walsh, Secretary. A committee of three was appointed by the chair to prepare a programme for conducting the election, and report to next meeting of the board which takes place on the 31st May.

The motion of Mr. Babcock was unanimously agreed to, That the election ordered by Congress be fixed for the first Monday in August next. Adjourned.

Gov. Denver arrived here this evening and proceeded to the Fort. Rumors are circulation of a battle on the Southern border between a free State force and a party of Missourians, in which 21 were killed and 11 wounded. News not authenticated.

From New York.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Arctic will proceed to sea to-day bound to the Gulf.

The frigate Wabash will this morning drop down to Staten Island, where she will remain a few days before sailing for the Gulf.

Mr. Barnum publishes to-day the official announcement of his grand operatic enterprise, the preliminaries of which were settled with Mr. Lumley, of the London Opera House, during his recent visit to Europe.

The arrangements include the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and are all on a magnificent scale.

The Common Councilmen last evening, by a vote of 11 to 9, resolved to request the Governor to remove Comptroller Flagg, unless that functionary resigns before the 10th of June.

Trying to Elect a Bishop.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The Episcopal Convention balloted all day for Assistant Bishop, but without arriving at any result. On the 8th ballot, Dr. Vinton of Boston, received 60 votes; Dr. Bowman, of Lancaster, 66; scattering, 10; no election. The name of Dr. Vinton was withdrawn, that of Dr. Stevens, of Philadelphia, substituted. On the 9th ballot, Dr. Bowman received 68; Dr. Stevens 57; Dr. Vinton 10. No election—adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Convention balloted for Assistant Bishop, Dr. Bowman received 68; Dr. Stevens 57; Dr. Vinton 10. No election—adjourned.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, May 27.—The steamship Isabel, from Havana on the 25th inst., has arrived here. Sugar had advanced a half real.

Molasses was scarce and advancing.

The British steamer Styx left Key West on the 22d inst.

The ship Clarendon was a total wreck.

Rhode Island U. S. Senator.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—Hon. Henry B. Anthony, ex-Governor of this State and Editor of the Providence Journal, was elected by the General Assembly this morning at 10 o'clock, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, receiving 92 out of 100 votes.

Ocean Mail Service, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Ocean Mail Steamship bill appropriates \$1,581,000, and provides for the procuring of transporting in cases where there are no regular contracts have or may occur. Mr. Florence intends to introduce a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense.

Writ of Error in the Stout Case.

ROCHESTER, May 28.—Judge Wells has granted a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Ira Stout, convicted of the murder of C. Little. The trial will probably take place September.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

MORRIS, May 28.—The Canal will be repaired and in readiness to pass boats by Tuesday next, and does not continue to rain.

J. B. PAXSTON.

Macomb Notes Discredited.

DETROIT, May 28.—Bills of the bank of Macomb County are not being redeemed at the agency in this city. They are not received by banks and bankers.

Vessel for the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The U. S. ordnance ship Plymouth, leaves for Norfolk to-morrow morning to complete her outfit for service on the Gulf.

MARRIED.

On Palos, May 26th, by Rev. Leroy Church, of Chicago, O. C. WALTON, of Philadelphia, to Miss C. M. ROBERTS, daughter of Alex. Roberts, Esq., of Palos, Illinois.

REMOVAL—THE LARGEST MUSIC STORE

HIGGINS BROTHERS,

Publishers of the MINNEHAHA GLEE BOOK. Have removed to the spacious new Iron Front Building,

No. 45 Lake Street.

where they will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Consisting in part of

lights, Newton & Bradbury's Piano Fortes,

CHICKERING & SON'S

SQUARE & GRAND PIANO FORTES,

which will be sold cheap for cash. Also second hand pianos constantly on hand at low rates.

HIGGINS BROTHERS

45 Lake street, Chicago.

MELODEONS:

We will sell

melodeons at Cost for the Next Thirty Days,

To close out our present stock.

HIGGINS BROTHERS,

45 Lake street, Chicago.

ORGAN HARMONIUMS:

We have on hand two Organ Harmoniums, which we will sell very low for cash. Now is the time for those wishing to purchase first class Pianos, Melodeons, or Organ Harmoniums.

Apply calling at HIGGINS BROTHERS, 45 Lake street, you will get a good instrument, warranted, very cheap for cash.

NO MILLERS AND DISTILLERS.—FOR Sale, a superior Steam Flouring Mill, with a Distillery attached, located at one of the best points on the Illinois River, to buy wheat, corn and barley. The mill has 100 run of stones and all machinery of the most improved kind, capable of making 300 lbs of flour per day. The distillery has capacity to use 6 to 800 bushels corn. The establishments in complete repair, having been run but a short time, and will be sold at a great sacrifice to raise money.

A portion of the price will be taken in good Illinois wheat. For description, price and terms of payments, apply to E. W. BRIGGS & CO., No. 10 North Water street, Chicago.

1,000 POUNDS SUPERIOR NEW YORK CHEESE. MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 59 South Water street.

CORN MEAL, BRAN AND MIDDLES, for sale by MARSH, HARWOOD & CO., 59 South Water street.

5879
June 3/88

Beaver Creek

Washington

County Mo.

Mr Douglas

Dear Sir

you will receive thanks
from a good & True democrat
If you will be so kind as
to send me some Public
document or Book of
some kind I will be
very thankful and
obliged

P.S. if you have any
Speeches you would wish
to be distributed I will
tend to it for you Please
let me hear from you
Yours Truly

Solomon Beard

Solomon Beard
Beaver Creek
N. D.



Chicago June 3^d 1858

Dear Sir

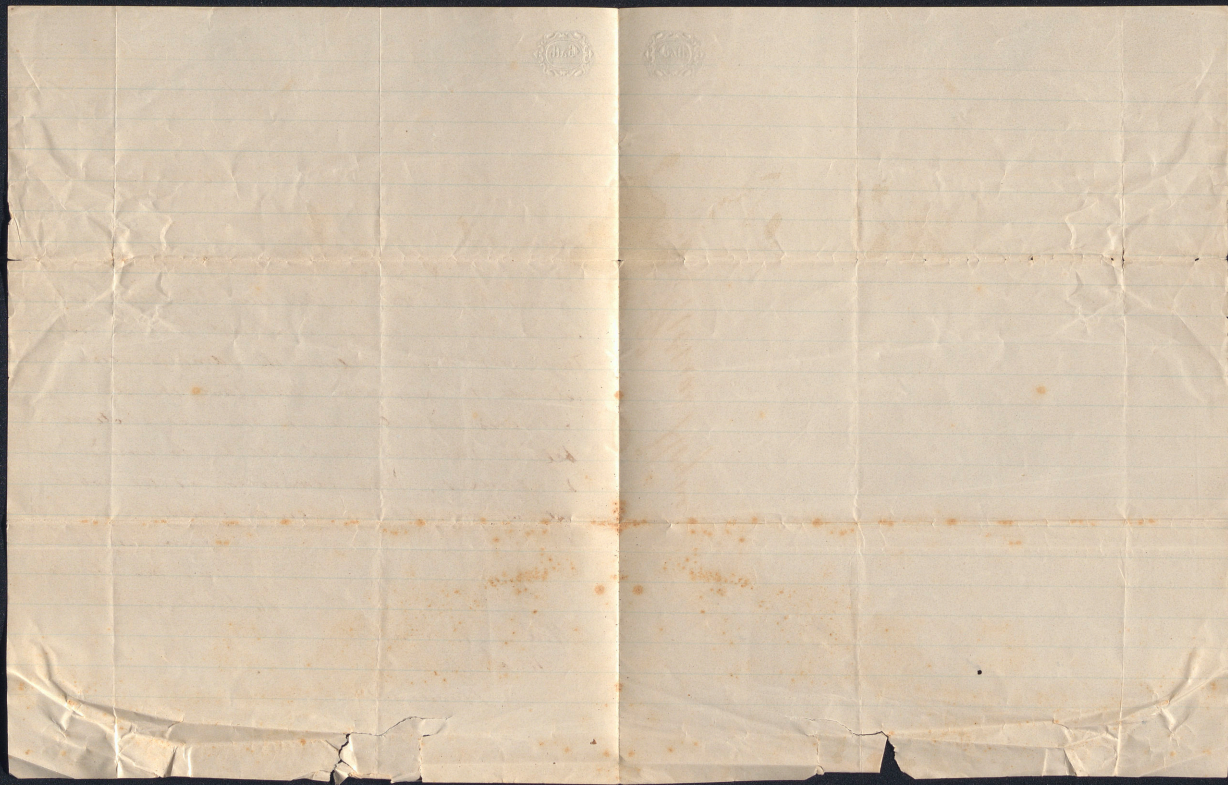
I enclose herewith a letter from Thomas Heyne Esq of this city originally published in the "Bureau County Democrat" You will observe that Mr Heyne endorses the administration and stands by LeCompton, But that the State of Illinois will do so at the next election I believe that no man will be so unwise as to predict. With admiration at the noble stand you have taken on Kansas.

I am very truly
Yours most obly Serv
W. Butlerfield

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



Thomas Hoynes



New York June 3. 1858

Hon. S. A. Douglas

My dear Sir!!

I am happy to inform you that we are progressing beyond our anticipations in the matter of organization on the Resolutions, on thing you ~~can~~ rely upon, and that is, that we are working and doing all we can. I am in hopes, that we will send Hiram F. Clarke to the State Convention, for the purpose of embodying the Resolutions in the platform of the Convention, what do you think of this? I see by the papers that there is to be a Democratic Convention to be held in Vermont in July, would it not be well for you to look to it in time, and have the Resolutions adopted there, my opinion is, that it is all important, it is the State of your birth, as well as an Eastern one, you know the Sun rises in the East and sets in the West, then let this great orb of ours make the same course, I hope you will see them to the Vermont ^{Convention} ~~State~~, I enclose the Resolutions with a little alteration suggested by a friend, after reading Cass's letter of instruction to Gov. Denver on the election about to be held under the "English" bill, what do you think of it, if it meets your views, we will make the alteration in ours, trusting you are in good health and spirits,

I am as ever yours
Richard B. Connolly

Rich^d B. Connolly
New York.
June 3. 1858.

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Resolved, That we cordially approve and will resolutely carry out the great principle of self-government as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, affirmed in the Cincinnati platform, and reiterated in President Buchanan's Inaugural Address, that the people of each State and Territory are to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in the application of the principles contained in the foregoing resolution, to the contest pending in Kansas, we will be content with, and pledge ourselves to abide by, whatever decision the people of that Territory may make, at a fairly and

properly conducted

election, upon the question of admission.

Resolved, That in the future, after the admission of Kansas and Oregon, we are opposed to the admission of any State into the Union until it shall have the population requisite for a member of Congress, under the decennial apportionment, and not then until the question of admission under their Constitution shall be submitted to, and ratified by a fair vote of, the people.

...that we certainly suppose and will strongly
one is great evidence of self-government as compared to the
...the
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Lowell Cook.
Geneva. N.Y.

Walnut Hill, June 3^d, 1878.

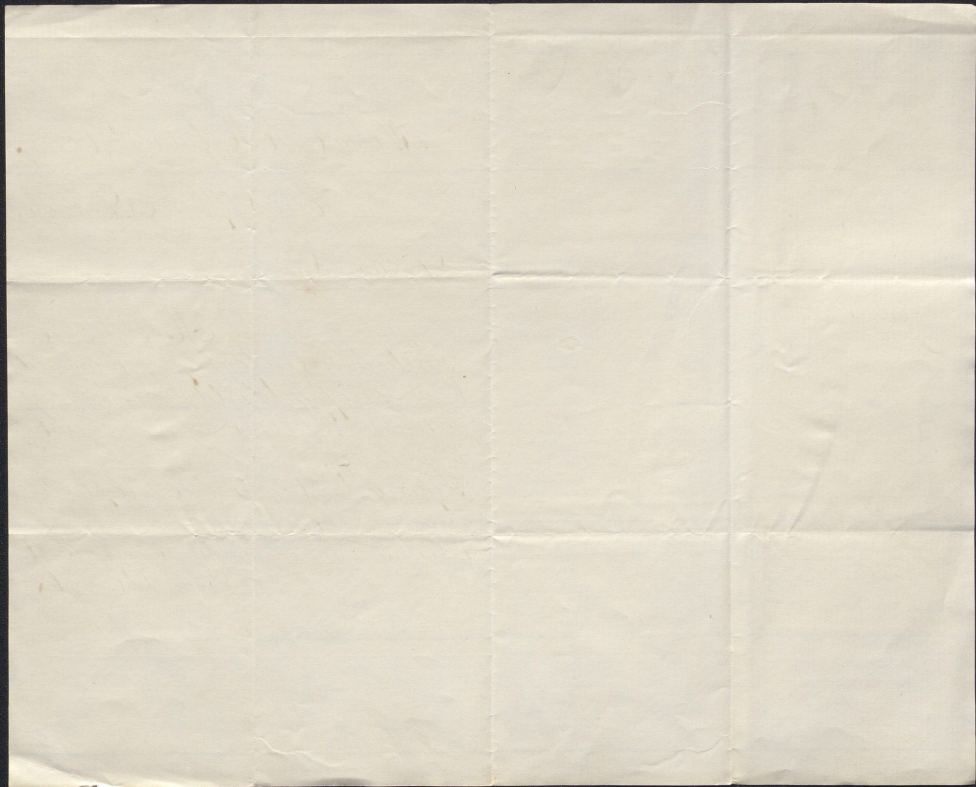
Hon Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir

Making a
collection of Autographs, I would
be very happy to add yours to my
number if you as convenient
to yourself.

Hoping that you will comply with
my request.

I remain your obedient servant
Lowell Cook



Brooklyn June 3rd 1858

Hon. S. A. Douglass.

Washington D.C.

Honored Sir

The great press of business has prevented my earlier acknowledgments of the receipt of your Speeches and reports and I will peruse them with much pleasure and having preserved all from time to time will have them bound as a Memento of you. I forwarded to your address a Copy of the W. D. Times, ^{of the first visit} with resolution offered by your humble servant for the Custom House act in this City and hope you will find it to some interest to strongly support the same for the benefit of the Democracy. I have tried in vain to get a set of the Patent Office Reports containing the engravings of the Mechanical Department and would feel under renewed obligations if you could forward them and the Manual of the Senate to my address. Our excursion to the Water Works was a very satisfactory one and many regrets were made at your absence, and anticipations of your presence at their opening. Your

recent demonstrations upon the War question has given
entire satisfaction to the Democracy in this section; Hop-
ing to see you soon I remain

Yours Truly

J. F. Douglass

J. L. Douglass
Brooklyn, N.Y.
June 3, 1858,

Political

60



Liberty Ind. June 3^d 1838

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

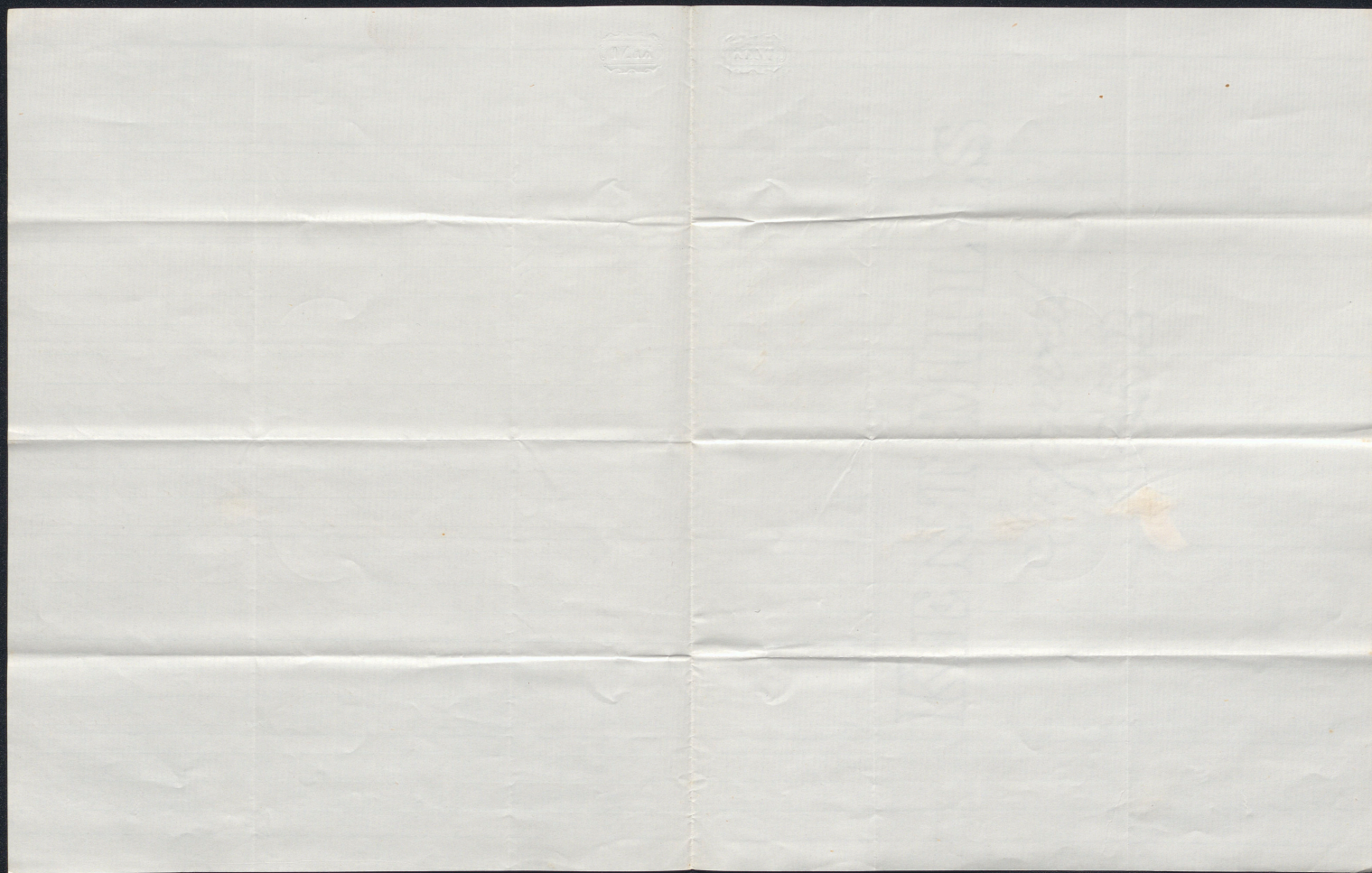
At the request of the Union County Agricultural Society I write to you in order to learn whether or not we could procure you to deliver us an address during our annual fair in the year 1838.

Our fair will be held about the middle of September & I am instructed by the Board of Directors to say to you that if you would deliver us an address that they would pay your expenses of the trip & pay you a reasonable allowance for your time.

Will you be so kind as to inform them whether or not you will deliver an address for them & if so upon what terms you will do so.

Yours with respect
J. L. Gardner Secy.

J. F. Gardner
Liberty, Ind.



Geo. G. Glasier
New York.



June 30/58

Dear Sir

Will You have the
Kindness to send me
a few Copies of Your
Speeches Since the Com-
mencement of the Session.
Our friend ^{Mr. Pias} Connelly
had a set that he had
in a manner compiled
placing them in regular
order &c I am desirous
of doing the Same. Some
Gentlemen Expressed a desire
for a similar Collection at
a Meeting of My friends
a few evenings since please
forward to 54 Putzer or
60 New St and Oblige
S. A. Douglass } Yours Truly
over } Geo. G. Glasier

We all, or felt all
to subscribe to the resolution
fff



June 3. 1858

My dear Sir,

I am indebted to you kindly for a copy of your able speech on the Leecompton Constitution, the perusal of which has revived my interest in the question. It is most evident that the Republican party must add to its old platform the declaration that no constitution can ever be imposed on a state without the full consent and approbation of the people thereof, — a principle of self evident justice, and not in any manner antagonistic to the position of the Republican party heretofore. That done, nothing will remain, — except perhaps the relinquishment of the name, which is a matter of

small importance,
— to make its plat-
form identical, for all
practical purposes, with that of
the Anti-Slavery Democrat.
Theoretically, it is true, there will
be a difference, for the Republicans
claim, conversely to the other former
proposition, that the other principle,
that the people of the United States
are not bound to increase their
number of states, unless the candi-
date for admission is so constituted as
to make the admission advantageous
to those admitting it. But as the
Republicans would only invoke the
principle in case of a state giving
itself a slave constitution, and as
it is now manifest that the free
state party have the majority in
all incipient states, there is no
practical necessity for either asserting
or denying the proposition as a principle.



This seems to remove all
difficulty in the way of the
formation of a unitary
opposition party. Pardon
my troubling you with so plain a
matter, but I have never seen
or heard the idea broached either
in public or in private, and as it
~~was~~ is really useful, I thought
it might be pardonable to run
the risk of being too explanatory to
a man of influence. — While
on the subject, permit me to
add that I hope the Western
Statesmen do not suppose for a
moment that the crazy programme
for a "People's party," so-called,
~~to be~~ published in the Ledger and
other Buchanan papers as
being in consideration at Washing-
ton, has anything in it which
would make it even momentarily
acceptable to many portion of

G Goepf
Phil. Pa

June 3



the people of this section of the Union. Every one of the sentiments there promulgated has become distasteful even to its original promulgators, and nothing is more hateful to them than to hear those vagaries mentioned, either for praise or blame. The People's Party which has a future, is that of the true Democracy, which opposes the Leconte's Swindle, and favors the interests of free labor.

Very Respectfully
Yours,

Wm. S. Douglass
U.S. Senator

G Goepf

June 3rd June 1858
 Hon S. A. Douglas
 Dear Sir

I rec^d a letter this day from
 Mr. Carter (coming) He says the Claim
 of Lane Smith will be presented
 this 1st June - I mentioned this
 subject to you & rec^d your favorable
~~advise~~ of the case when I was
 in Washington - Old McK did
 not see proper to give me what
 my friends asked & I have had to
 return with fresh zeal to my profession -
 You will have papers - The case
 has been passed upon, by the

Count of Claims; if satisfied
upon the merits, as you
"own House" I look
for you, active support
of the bill in claim -
Please present my respects
to Mrs Douglas -

My Wife bids me extend
to you & Mrs Douglas
the hospitality of "Our Home"
We hope to see you this Summer -
If you visit your Mother pray
let me know in advance
when you shall be there -
Truly Yours J. M. Howells

Wm Howell

Canandaigua

Ny.

W

June 3

Wendell Phillips

June 3rd 1858

San Stephen A. Douglass

U.S. Senate

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

(Sent to S. Report)

Will

you please send me a copy of the
U.S. Court Summary, also a few of your
last speeches. And at any time
I should be very happy to receive
any public documents put into
your hands for distribution.

Political matters at this place
are rather quiet at present. The
people are mostly Democrats and
at the night stand. What influence I have
over the people be assumed shall be exerted
for you at all times. Respectfully your
obedient servant Chas. F. Lee

Chas F. Lee
Vandalia,
Ill.

11

H B Payne
Cleveland
Ohio.

M
June

Cleveland June 3rd 1858

Dear Sir

Your esteemed favor of the 29th ult was duly received. I am rejoiced to learn that political relations and prospects are improving. It is a matter of sincere gratulation with your friends that during this protracted and exciting struggle you have borne yourself with so much dignity, propriety, and notwithstanding the provocations have abstained from compromising your position with the party either by intemperate expressions of resentment towards those who were seeking to crush you or by extraneous alliances with the Opposition. The latter was at one time apprehended, it being apparently the only mode of defeating and rebuking the base and cruel persecution of the Administration - but you are aware that an alliance with the Republicans - which would necessitate the election of a Chief from the demoralized auxiliary would mean nothing more than their leaders. No doubt - even in 1860 such men be among your most intimate foes. There is no reliance to be placed on their professions or previous success. You acted wisely therefore in keeping clear from the contaminating

While the English substitute was pending and after hearing
that 4 of our 6 Anti-Slavery Members would sustain it and
thereby make certain its passage I wrote Cay accordingly a written
note by the delegation and this as well because it provided a
reference to the people as an account of its effect on the union
of the party in Ohio. But I am free to confess that had I been a
member the case assurance of Stevens Green Thayer & Smith
in declaring that it was no concession by the Abolitionists would
have provoked a negative vote. As it is known I must be
regarded as a fortunate disposition of this repulsive question.
Beyond all question Abolition is defeated. Kansas is within
the Union a Slave State and never will be. Southern
consolidation and slavery. Presidential circulation emancipation
& presidentialism have been baffled and rebuked. And popular
denial of free and indirect disavowal & indignation there to
be seen has triumphed. The other scheme of violence fraud and
misrepresentation by a combination of power & influence which
ever before has proved visible, failed and the party saved
from the dishonor and injury of its defeat is attributable to
the movement and the speech in the Senate before the
Holy day season, and if it had been consistent for the British
after movement to vote for the compromise he would
have had the credit of the victory. The only obstacle in the way of
a hearty endorsement of this measure by the party with us

is an impression that Douglas was disappointed with it.
But your speech on the final passage is convincing them that you
regard it as a substantial victory. And the evidence is daily accumu-
lating that the vote will be a fair one that Abolition will be helped by
an overwhelming vote and especially that the people of Kansas are es-
pecially the temporary exclusion resulting from rejection as a favor and
not as a hardship or punishment as I am happy to say convincing
our people in their inclination to accept and abide by the arrangement
a final settlement. There Oregon & Kansas being disposed of
there can be no difficulty in applying your rule regarding a minimum
population and a previous submission of a constitution in all
cases of future application for admission into the Union.

There remains then no obstacle to the restoration of harmony and
confidence to the party but this infelicitous coincident and presump-
tion on the part of the President. He doubt Whifflet & Steele and
others are in the plot against you, but why distrust the Arch conspirator
It may be possible for the papers to show him got generally the better
in your state and decapitation of your friends elsewhere are charged upon
the weak selfish jealous ever hostile malignant minority and
more who misrepresents the Presidential chair who has exerted all
his influence and power for the extinction and ruin of his party &
whose administration is hereafter to be carried by those party as a
dead weight which would sink any other party into a
desperate and hopeless minority. Obviating the main

in Ills. is to defeat your election to the Senate. The press in Ohio is beginning to speak out. Cession of the war on your side will be demanded, and unless yielded then will be no peace. nor will there be consideration a rest for the Executive.

I like very much your recent Note to furnish outages. It is needed and is well timed. The only objection to it is the placing so much power in the hands of an imbecile (that's the name I believe that Breckinridge gave him) President. At the same time, the courage and wisdom to decide a act for the good & honor of his country. But they need not fear your Note from jealousy. So in the whole case instead of your quiet, peaceful remedy of repealing the Organic Act Mr. Breckinridge proposed to expend \$4. millions in a war of his own suggestion. However he overruled. The charms are rapidly passing with the days of this Administration.

Have no concern about Ohio. Any thing shall be done here which prudence and sound policy will permit. Conflicting elements exist. Wise counsels are needed. but I am hopeful of the future. It is difficult to predict the extent of the damage we shall sustain financially by this Secessionist outbreak. but your measures will be checked in reference to the future. I shall be glad of your suggestions at all times.

Ever truly yours Friend

Adm. S. A. Douglas

Wash. D. C.

W. B. Ayer

Henry June 3rd 1858

F A Douglass &
Washington }
D.C.

Sir We have considered ourselves all right upon the great question of the day, ^{until} recently our P^r in company with one who would be P^r and a non-resident (3) assembled in preliminary convention passed resolutions and presented to their call a convention assembled in Lacer and passed resolutions repugnant to the large majority of the party.

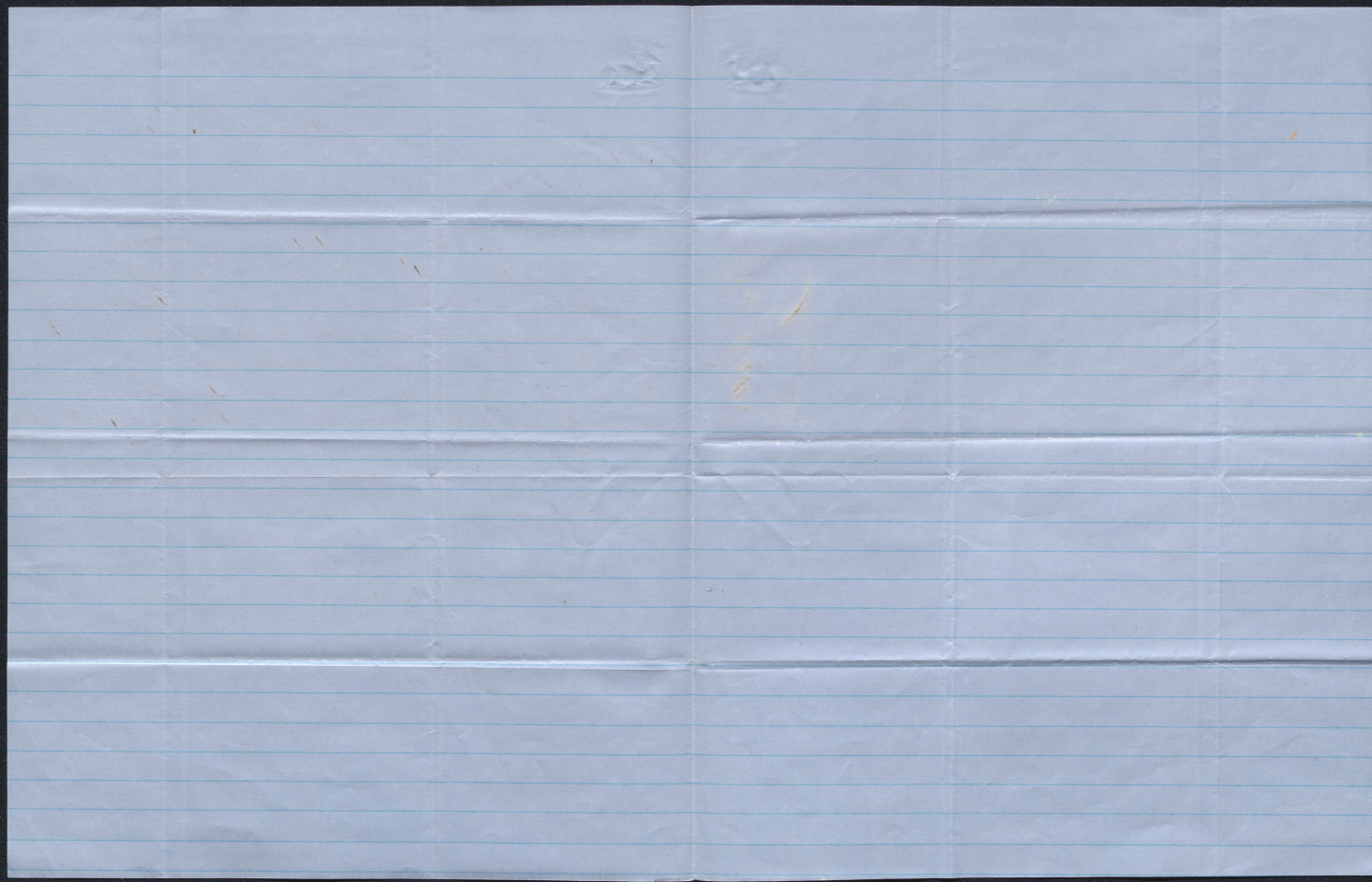
There is no doubt but that we are in a majority - but with the P^r influence against us there is danger of a division which would make our defeat almost inevitable. Our P^r from the nature of his position has considerable influence and that is brought bear directly to a division of the party.

If in your power to make a change we shall be rid of an industrious and bitter opponent: and I think there will be no danger but what the True Democracy will go to the polls this fall united.

Yours Truly

F S Potter

J. S. Potter
Newry, N. B.



Versailles, Ripley Co. Indiana
June 3. 1838.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

United States Senate.

Sir:—

Will you do me the favor to send
a copy of your speech delivered of late,
on British Aggression? By complying
with this request, you will greatly favor
me. Also, if at your command, a
copy of Mrs. Mason's Report on that
subject. The country generally is ta-
king much ^{interest} in this controversy, and
permit me to add, your old friend
are much pleased at the high and
decided stand you have taken in
favor of American Rights upon
the High Seas.

Respectfully

Yours

Wm.

Scott,

Omarr F. Roberts

"

Please favor—

Dr. Wm Libbets.

Quarr F. Roberts
Versailles, Ind.