11,294

Marshall April 6th 1860.

Hon S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I live in a corner of the township where there is about thirty Republicans and not one Democrat to help fight the "black rascal", and by some means or other have not been able to get hold of any Congressional speeches on the Democrat side, our county papers do not publish them, and I am all the time teased for some reply to, Grow's Leachis, Wilson's, Hale's Seward's or some other "great spuck". In the distribution of public documents or Speaches of any kind that will do battle to "Black Republicanism" and not tax your pecuniary interest please remember your sincere friend

P. C. Andrews

Box 417, Marshall, Michigan

We are determined to carry the state of Mich clear out of the smell of "niggerism" this fall.

P. C. Andrews

Box 417, Marshall, Michigan

April 6 1860

Public doct & speeches

for campaign.

11.295

J. Lawrence Blakely
Pittsburg. Pa
apil 6-1860

asks for copies of speech
in reply to Seward.

Pittsburgh Apr 6/60

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Sir

Though the time, since
your last great speech, in the Thirty
Sixth Congress, was delivered, has gone
on to some length, yet I hope it may
not be amiss in a Stranger, personally, to
you, to request a few copies thereof,
A compliance with this request would
confer a favor on

Yours respectfully &c &c
J. Lawrence Blakely

Huntsville Alabama
April 6 1860

Hon Stephen A Douglas
Washington City
D.C.

I have taken the liberty of giveing Mr Meredith Calhoun a letter of introduction to You Calhoun is one of the largest Slave owners in the South - and is out for You, for the Presidency I other Delegates to Charleston will try & prevent the Alabama Delegation from taking a Seat in the Convention If we succeed it will take 9 Votes from against You - for under our instructions we have to Vote as a Unit,

If You get the nomination You will Carry Alabama No Matter what McKay Clay Hugh Curry & others may say or try to do, The Makers are for You - for the people of the South begin to see that

your doctrine is our great defence against Congressional interference on the subject of Slavery in the Territories — and is a wall of fire between us & the South and the abolitionists. If our State Convention could be held over, Delegates would be sent to Charleston, unanimously for you, we now have the power to control the County Meetings — and save Lauderdale Co — every Delegate from North ala would be for You — The Politicians may conspire against You — and defeat your Nomination — but You have the hearts of the people

Yours Respectfully
Joseph C Bradley

11,296-2

Joseph C. Bradley Esq
Huntsville. Alabama
april 6-1860

Introducing Mr Meredith Calhoun &c.

Bradley & other delegates from Ala. will endeavor to ~~get~~ prevent the Ala delegation from taking their seats &c.

Ala. will vote for Judge D. &c

Confidential. New York
Fifth Avenue Hotel
April 6. 60.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

My Dear Sir— I
mail to you a letter in which pertaining a little more in detail the Conversation with a particular friend of Mr Hughes— Reference to a Conversation I had with Judge Hughes Pres. Judge of Schuylkill Co. Circuit. This relates to Mr Hughes is my intimate & confidential friend. I had not an opportunity of seeing Mr Hughes in Pottsville. Judge Hughes informed me in confidence of a letter rec'd by Mr Hughes from Mr. Montgomery & the reply of Mr Hughes to it, in which he did not commit himself to any particular Candidate. Judge Hughes informed me in reply to my question "what Mr Hughes views were?" that he

would go for Douglas. This in
course of the conversation was
upon me. Some months ago
I wrote to Mr Hughes & in my letter
remarked, that my own convictions
were also with you & that under
all circumstances Must go.
for that position. This upholds
not unfavorable - Mr Hughes is
a man of fine order of talents
an able & eloquent lawyer. When
he came home gone into Penn's
Cabinet, instead of Judge Campbell
if he had not been a Romanist
to Campbell & in honor promoted
from superseding him. Which
he is one of the most prominent
men of Penn. Hope to see him
in Pottsville on my way home next
week. He is of the utmost importance
that he take a decided position
in the Penn. Delegation -

A few days before Lea-

-vis Shamokin Inquirer my
brother, as I came out he is
Sending to see Mr Nottenstein
the Dele from our District to Cincinnati
The result has not been favorable -
My brother urged all the considerations
especially emanating in ye journal.
He is to some extent under the influ
-ence of Hughes. On my return home
next week I shall go to see him &
endeavour to bring some influence
to bear on him. He is a pleasing
man - of genial intentions. If I
Cameron has got to Pennsa, at the
Convention I came home there
my brother appt. witness of Nottenstein
-stein - but I came not possibly go -
If Hughes is decided, he will carry
Nottenstein - My brother Chas. has
just rec'd a letter from my brother
Robt. in Nottenstein in which he
speaks in strong terms of the nomination
Not letter was shown to Nottenstein, being a

high regard for my brethren
of Illinois.

You will perceive, that
all letters relating to my communications with Judge Hughes must
be strictly confidential - If it
were to reach the ears of Mr
Hughes, or Gen Thos Ewing,
it might do much harm.

If you can possibly be
present at Charleston & Genl
Cameron should not be nominated
: here at Chicago - with a fair
platform at Charleston, do you
not carry Penn. against any
man they can nominate.

In haste
Yours.
Wm. H. Seward

11,297-2

Jno Z. Helfenstein Esq
New York City
april 6th 1860

In regard to certain delegates to Charleston.

Hughes is for Rudgeld. according to report;
Hottenstein unfavorable, so far. &c.

Mobile April 6th 1860

To the Hon'd S. A. Douglass

Dear Sir

Altho an humble unpretentious individual, especially in a Political sense; the writer, has his own opinions, principles and partialities, independent of the clamour of of office-holders, Seekers after office and News paper Editors, Therefore Can not, nor indeed does he, expect to exercise any influence for or against any of the aspirants, for the Nomination of the Charleston Convention - But Sir when I see a Statesman of prominence, perhaps the most prominent of the Contestants for that Nomination, in defiance of the Countless and Combined attacks from all the other aspirants their friends and the press, Mooving Steadily forward, in the Conscientious discharge of his high duties to his Country as a Senator, without Stooping or Stopping to conciliate this or that Section or faction, for the advancement of his prospects. I feel that however humble an individual may be, the very least, that he can do is to give to such a Statesman a word of cheer in his onward Course, Hence, this Communication to you Sir. The writer for himself (and he believes a large Majority of the working thinking men Concur with him) begs to assure you, that your Conservative, Consistant independant Course, does in the estimation and affections of the Masses of the people, place you far above the reach of all mere politicians, that their shafts of detraction can not reach you; and for your past services we are ready to exclaim, "well done good and faithful servant"; Come up higher. This is the verdict of the people and will be rendered as such if mere workers & Political traders are not too Numerous in the Convention. That you may have a fair field and an open fight is the wish of

John. M. Hollingsworth

John M. Hollingsworth
Mobile, Alabama
April 6–1860

Friendly & laudatory.

V

11.299

So far as we could judge from the m en employed to stump the State for the Democrats, and from their speeches the views of Judge Douglas upon the prominent question at issue between the parties were ignored, and an attempt was made to secure a victory at the expense of Douglas and in favor of the Buchanan party. The motives of the engineers of the campaign were obvious.

Boston April 6. 1860

Hon S A Douglas

Dear Friend

I hope to be in Washington in company with some friends during the next week but should I be detained I solicit your especial notice and attention for the following gentlemen. C C Bailey - Editor Herald, Lewis Gazelyn of the Bay State - G Cannig Hill of the Ledger - S R Glenn late of the Times - Messrs Blair Stevens & Wallace Freemen the two last being delegates to the Convention - I would also mention Mr. Morse, Principal Editor of Standard. These with many others have devoted themselves to the great cause and from them I have received many favors - Your opponents are sanguine in the belief that your platform will be rejected & your friends be defeated - Should they do it I fear that years will pass away before the Democratic Party will again be dominant in this country - For myself my motto is "Fight on forever!" - I hope to see you tonight if may not go to Charleston -

Your Friend

Solomon Lawson -

influence against Judge Douglas in the Charleston Convention. Such a course was only calculated to defeat the Democracy in Connecticut as it would defeat them in any of the Northern States. The only chance to redeem Connecticut from Republicanism was in fighting the battle on the broad, the just, and the truly Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty. In this way only was a victory to be gained. The other course promotes sectionalism, tends to denationalize the Democratic party, and to array distinctly the South against the North.

What lesson is taught to the Charleston Convention by the late elections? In New Hampshire, where the Douglas principles were left out of sight, the Republicans triumphed. In Connecticut, where the Buchanan party made a special and tremendous effort, the Republicans triumphed. While in Michigan, where the Democracy stand upon the broad, national, Democratic platform of Judge Douglas, they are victorious. On the day of the Connecticut election, municipal elections were held in eleven cities of Michigan, and in each one a Democratic Mayor was chosen. These are most significant facts. Where the Douglas doctrines are accepted by the Democrats they are triumphant; where they are ignored they are defeated. This is not because the principle of popular sovereignty is Mr. Douglas' doctrine, but because it is true Democratic doctrine, which will live in all its vitality after its ablest exponent and advocate has been laid in the dust.

We commend these facts to the attention of Jefferson Davis, Caleb Cushing, President Buchanan & Co., and to the Delegates to the Democratic National Convention. These elections East and West furnish a timely warning that the people cannot be forced to adopt the ultra views of certain Democratic leaders, or to place themselves upon the platforms of Senatorial caucuses. In them the Charleston Convention can see a fine opening for a good thrashing of the Democratic party in the approaching campaign. They have only to carry out the plan of the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections, and they will have the fairest opportunity in the world to see a Republican President in the White House on the fourth day of March next. A few more disunion speeches from Southern ultraists in Congress and elsewhere, a Senatorial platform recognizing the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery for the purpose of protecting it, and a nomination at Charleston, on the 23d instant, to correspond, will render it morally certain that the gentlemen occupying high places in the general government, drawing comfortable salaries, will soon have the privilege of retiring to the private walks of life, from places that will be filled by William H. Seward & Company.

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What Some of us think & say about Connecticut

PIMPLES.

I have been cured of Pimples on my face by Dr. Tumblety. MISS M. ENNIS, 9 French street.

SCROFULA.

To all Afflicted, who are seeking relief from Scrofula, try Dr. Tumblety. A. L. HUTCHINSON, South Reading, Mass.

In the exercise of my business as a land surveyor, I became badly poisoned by wild Ivy, (alias toxi,) and the virulent humor spreading through the system, I syffered intensely for several months. Having received small benefit from several physicians, I applied to Dr. Tumblety, and immediately began to recover. I am pleased to express my high opinion of his peculiar ability. ALONZO LEWIS.

Lynn, Oct. 6, 1859.

No charge for consultation. Office No. 1 Montgomery House, Tremont street. 1m* mh30

DEAFNESS CURED IN ITS WORST FORM BY SIMPLE REMEDIES WITHOUT TAPPING OR THE USE OF MERCURY—Dr. L. GIRARDIN, French Physician, 6 Bulfi. 34 door from Washington street, has among his many discoveries found medicines which will cure this dreadful disease in every instance, which can be tendered in a letter in a dry state and sent to any part of the U. S. with proper directions to prepare it, and put up at the low price of two dollars per package, which is sufficient to make a fair trial. He has also an infallible remedy for the cure of all kinds of humor, such as Cancer, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, also Fthisic, Asthma, Seminal Weakness, Spine, early indiscretion, abuse of mercury, etc. Persons Hip and Kidney Complaints, and those arising from youthful two dollars will receive medicines for either of the above named complaints by return of mail, with directions. Dr. L. G. and Mrs. S. Girardin, both graduated in France 25 years ago, and have had extensive practice ever since. All applications must be made personally or by letter directed as above, as these medicines are not sold by agents. Office hours from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M. MWFS jo14

INDIAN DOCTOR.

DR. H. F. HUNTOON,

MAY be consulted at his Rooms, 161 Cambridge street, near the corner of Bridge street, Boston, on ALL Diseases, from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. Sundays from 8 A.M. to 12 M. Advice free, in person, or by letter, (enclosing a postage stamp.) Medicines sent to any part of the country.

It is conceded by those who have tested the Doctor's extraordinary natural powers, combined with science, to make an accurate examination of all diseases, giving the location, describing the features of remedies to be far superior to any others. Remember the number—161. 1y mh11

Solomon Parsons

Boston, Mass.ts. april 6 - 1860

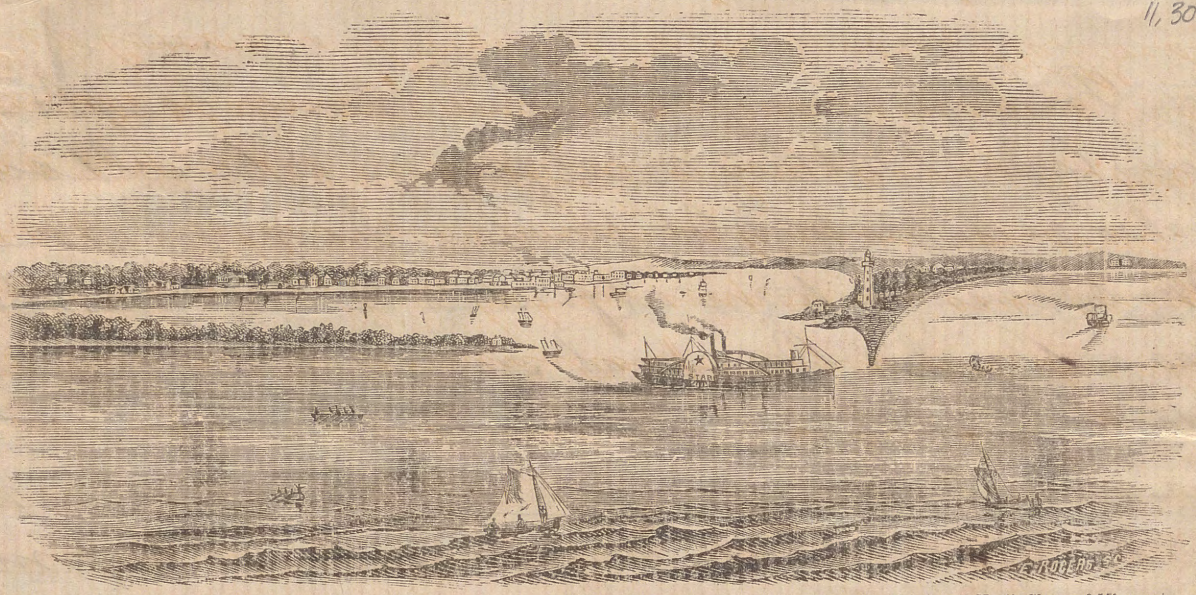
asking the notice & courtesies of Judge D. for the following gentlemen about to visit Washn.

E. C. Bailey. Editor "Herald."
Lewis Joselyn " "Bay State"
C. Canning Hill " "Ledger"
J. R. Glenn - late of "Times"
Mr Morse " "Traveller"

Mr Olin Stevens } Delegates to
" Walter Fessenden } Charleston.

Political - &c.

11,300-1



Entrance of the Nemadji River. Bay of Superior. Minnesota Point. North Shore of Minnesota.

CITY OF SUPERIOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

Terminus of Ocean Navigation, and the Northern Pacific, St. Croix and Lake Superior, Milwaukie and Horicon, and other Railroads.

~~OFFICE LAKE SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.~~

SUPERIOR, LAKE SUPERIOR,

April 6th 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

U.S. Senate. Dr. Sir. I hand you one of our Electoral Tickets. We soundly thrashed the combined Opposition composed of Blk Republicans, Abolitionists, some O Line Whigs &c. out of Douglas County. May it prove a good omen for your cause. I hope you will hear of your nomination by the time this letter reaches you. After a hard time of it I succeeded in getting the Democratic nomination for Supervisor, it is almost an honorary office, but an important one, being a property holder I was anxious to have roads &c. The Tax levy for 1859 was for the Entire County $3,000 @ at the rate of about 7 pr ct. You may imagine how Mess Corcoran. Bright. Breckenridge. Walbridge &

Fitch, Powell & others of the Senate & House complained of high taxes - But they must pay up or be sold out & pay also 25 cts per town lot printers charges for advertising.

The opposition to me at first in the Club was that I was a Douglas Democrat, strange to say they are mostly of my belief now. I understand that one of the officials will have your portrait framed when nominated. But combined they all could not keep me out. Judge Dixon, received 74 out of 88 votes. Altho the Dem. State Convention did not Endorse him and made no nomination - Yet because for doing his duty in obeying the U. S. Supreme Court, and Enforcing the F. Slave law - he was repudiated by the Republicans, and could not be renominated by that party. He was requested to run Independent Douglas County (Town of Superior) gave him 74 out of 88 - I believe in Upper Town he received 50 out of 70 - & in Nemadji Town about 15 votes - This is truly gratifying - Douglas County polls from 170 to 190 votes. La Pointe County about the same - In Douglas County we are well organized & may exert an influence & perhaps settle the vote of Wisconsin - The North Shore of Minnesota, is democratic, and greatly influenced by Superior - this is headquarters - The vote is over 300. Well we are certain of 200 there I guess - judging from the past campaigns - Having so recently come from Philadelphia (& to look after my property here) I cannot speak for the rest of Wisconsin - It is very doubtful.

Philadelphia in 1856 elected Pres. Buchanan - One Ward settled the Gov^r election in October - The Peoples party are composed of Republicans - Straight out Americans & Americans. The two latter went for Fillmore - There is great jealousy between them & the Republicans. In 1858 - Judge John M. Read used every effort to be nominated for Supreme Judge - It was important to get the Philadelphia delegates - Well the day they met I determined that my Uncle Judge Thompson of County Ct. Philad^a should be nominated, he was an Old line Whig (Being personally unknown to the members, I had a friend to point out the Native Americans, the Convention adjourned for 4 days & I employed the time riding from Ward to Ward after the Americans and by working on their feelings, and agst the Republicans, and a few squibs in the daily papers, we beat Jno. M. Read, who had the thing cut & dried by over 40 majority (I think the entire vote in Convention was 60) - Mr Read afterwards, being John M. Read having a great many of the Republican delegates out in the State instructed for the nomination - If the Americans can be separated from the Republicans, or a portion of them, & go for Mr Crittenden or a Union Candidate we are all right - It must be borne in mind that with a proper Effort a portion of

the Straight out Americans can be detached from the People's Party— It is a sure thing if managed well—

I know the importance of this measure If you are nominated, I shall try very hard to return to Philadelphia in the Fall. It is my intention if possible to be also at the U.S. Agricultural Exhibition. The Chicago steamer did not come to Superior last year as the Captain agreed upon with me so that I could go there—

If any other Democrat gets the nomination it is probable that I shall not return to Philadelphia Please consider this letter in confidence, I consider that your doctrine & career be that of sound principles, and having been proscribed myself am determined to fight to the last against such principles as governed the conduct of the present administration

Very respectfully
James L. Ritchie

Private

P.S. Mr Flannigan Editor of Daily News. Philadelphia is considered the leader & opponent of the straight out Americans— It is difficult for him. I understand to carry on his paper (penny paper.) he would follow Mr. Wm B. Reed's example in 1856 no doubt— Mr McMichael of the North American & head of the Republicans watches Mr Flannigan very closely. I noticed this when I tried to get my Uncle the Judicial nomination at Harrisburg Pa in 1856—

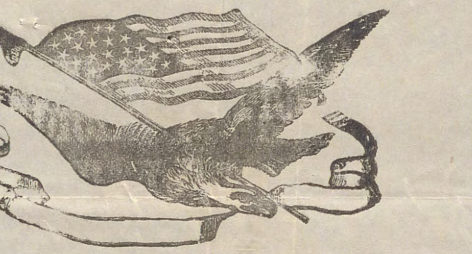
11, 300-3

Douglas County
Wisconsin

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Town of Pokegama or Superior City west part of Township Nemadji also.

Entire vote polled was 88.



Town of Superior.

Opposition Ticket
A. Zachau 34
French 36
Edwards 26

Supervisors,
DENIS DEAN, Chairman. 54
OWEN SHERIDAN, 58
JAMES S. RITCHIE. 54

Town Clerk,
A. A. HOOD. 57

Town Treasurer.
H. M. PEYTON. 45

Assessor.
J. B. FRAZIER. 50

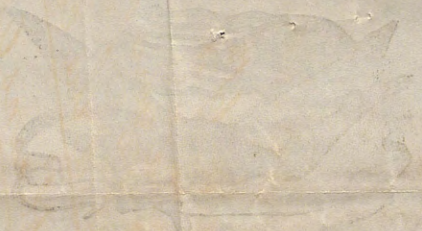
Superintendent of Schools,
Wm. Barnett
J. M. BARNETT. 88

Justices of the Peace,
Wm Mann
WM. MANN, [full term.] 86

Constables,
Wm Newberry
WM. NEWBERRY, 88
J. O. JONES. 56

Overseer of Highways,
HUGH MURPHY. 43

Chief Justice Supreme Court
Luther S. Dixon 74.
Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit Court
L. P. Wetherby 60.



11.300-2

Superior April 6 1868

Here is a Bill before the Senate P.O. Committee for a mail route from St. Paul & Superior to Oregon— Please give us your efforts— Mr Rice will use his against us in behalf of St. Paul.

Not opened -

11.300-4

James S. Ritchie Esq

Superior, Lake Superior

April 6 - 1860

In relation to his election as Superior - & the politics of Wisconsin. also, in regard to the american party in Phila & Penn.a Taxes &c. &c. on Superior property.

asks the Judge to favor a mail route, mentioned within.

11, 301 -1

STATE of NEW-YORK

Canal Commissioners Office.

Albany April 6 1840

Hon

S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

Although personally a Stranger to you I take the liberty of Enclosing to you The Editorial Remarks of Our County Paper - as expressive of the Democratic Sentiment in that vicinity

Truly yours

Wm. L. Skinner

Jno. T. Skinner Esq.
Canal Commis'r. office.
Albany – New York
April 6th 1860

Encloses an article from the "Herkimer Democrat", showing the general feeling for Judge D. in N. Y.

11,301-2

Herkimer Democrat.

HERKIMER, N. Y.:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4.

The Charleston Nomination—Public Sentiment at the North and the South.

The near approach of the Charleston Convention will justify the extended qnotations we make below, touching the Presidency and the state of public sentiment at the South. At the North there is no ground for mistaking what that sentiment is. However gratifying it might be to State pride for the Democracy of New York to have the candidate, we are firm in the conviction that the great mass of the party would willingly forego their local preferences to secure the nomination of the man who, at this moment, is the best representative of Northern Democratic sentiment, and with whom, it seems to them, there would be an assurance of success that does not accompany the name of any other statesman in the country—and that man is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

At the South, while a majority of the leading politicians are opposed to the nomination of DOUGLAS, there are not lacking sterling men to rebuke the spirit of persecution which has been manifested toward the distinguished Illinois Democrat—whose efforts, more than those of any other man in the Union, contributed to the election of JAMES BUCHANAN. There are men of character and sense at the South who appreciate the past services of Mr. DOUGLAS to the Democratic party, and who are not ignorant of the fact that he possesses an influence with the Democratic Masses of the North to-day, wielded by no other man—an influence which may be needed to secure the election of the Charleston nominee, be he who he may. We have made room for a few short extracts from Southern papers. The Columbus, Ga., Corner Stone, says :—

"But to Douglas. He is to-day the strongest man in this nation. That is, he has more individual, personal strength; he is the first choice of more men than any other one man. First, because he is a Democrat; second, because he has so far as the power of Congress over the subject of slavery is concerned, always stood square up to the South; third, because he is opposed to the Black Republicans; fourth, because he believes in the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty; for while this is the great objection to him at the South, it is unquestionably an element of strength at the North.

"And what is squatter sovereignty! It is, in our opinion, an exercise of power by the Territorial Legislature which is unwarranted by the Constitution; perhaps it is unfortunate that it is so. Apart from the fact that every violation of the compact is demoralizing, our opinion is that its only practical value is to furnish politicians a subject to quarrel about. We have no idea it would ever make one slave State, more or less; it would carry negroes to Nicaragua, if we had it, just as it will keep them out of Kansas.

"The Charleston Convention meets in April. Our opinion is that it will nominate Douglas, and the great mass of the Democracy of the South will support him of course, and so will a great many of the Opposition."

The following is from an article in the Selma, Ala., *Sentinel:*—

"The South will, in time, make the anti-Douglas fire-eaters do penance, and those who insist on a slave-code platform, and threaten to bolt a convention in which Douglas is nominated, may *bolt* to find their places filled with better men.

"That Abolitionists and Black Republicans should revile Douglas is natural enough. It is the embodiment of Democratic sentiment in the North and Northwest, which, in every vicisitude, has bodily battled against fanaticism, demanding that *all* constitutional requirements in behalf of the States, should be maintained. Without him and those patriotic men who acknowledge his leadership, the free States, as a whole, would be Sewardized, Lincolnized, Greeleyized and Abolitionized. Hence he is the most formidable antagonist, which political cant in the North has to overcome, in its warfare on the Constitution and the Union. Hence he is hated; hence he is feared; feared even worse than hated, for Black Republicanism can have no peace, until it has killed out Douglas, or through him humbled and enlightened into a repudiation of its self-righteous and meddlesome heresies the Democratic party."

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*—another reliable Democratic journal—also comes to the defence of Senator DOUGLAS. It says:—

"The violence with which certain politicians pursue this distinguished gentleman, is calculated to advance instead of injure his Presidential prospects. The plea that a politician of Judge Douglas' ability and public services shall be pursued with blood-hound ferocity, and to the very death, simply because he has committed one political sin, is too monstrous to receive the sanction of the honest masses of the people. Now, Judge Douglas is not our first choice. We think we are entitled to a Southern candidate, and we do not endorse one peculiar view held by Judge Douglas.

"For these reasons we are for another. But we do not hesitate to declare, as we have heretofore repeatedly declared, that if Judge Douglas is nominated by the Charleston Convention, we shall support him most cheerfully, and we believe that the South will support him with an undivided electoral vote."

The Louisville *Democrat* stamps with falsehood recent reports of the N. Y. *Herald:*

"The New York *Herald* is getting correspondence from all the slave States, including Kentucky, to show that Douglas has no friends in this region; that there is a general voice of condemnation here and elsewhere in the South; all of which is a lie—a notorious, abominable lie. No honest man can travel through this State without knowing better; if he has lips and ears, and sense enough to appreciate anything.

The same Southern Democratic paper has a little plain talk, directed to those who attempt to "kill off DOUGLAS" by charging him with entertaining sentiments antagonistic to the Democratic creed and policy. It places his enemies in rather a tight place:

"It is really amusing to read the lucubrations of the enemies of Douglas in the South. They are greatly exercised about principle. Douglas is a heretic, and, therefore, ought not in any event to be supported. How virtuous and patriotic! What sticklers for principle! It would be well for their credit if the rest of mankind had no memories, and these politicians no record. Twelve years ago General Cass pronounced anti-slavery provisoes unconstitutional; and along with that assigned to the people of the Territories entire sovereignty over this question of slavery. His letter was plain and explicit. He was nominated by the universal appropation of the South for the office of President. A few affected not to understand that he would allow a Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery; but it was their own fault if they misunderstood him. His language could not have been more explicit.

"The point was subsequently brought up in the Senate, and he made a long and able speech on the point, in which he repeated, in the strongest terms, what he had said explicitly in his letter. All misunderstanding of his position was at an end. Subsequently, in 1852, the Democratic Convention met at Baltimore. Then Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri voted for him as the nominee, day after day, against all other candidates. The other slave States voted for others; but it was not because General Cass held any heresy on this subject. It was not debated in the Convention at all; although there was not an intelligent politician in the body who did not know the opinions of Gen. Cass on this subject. Indeed, the compromise measures of 1850, and non-intervention with slavery in the Territories, were endorsed by the Convention. The slavery question was to be localized, and return no more to Congress. What had been done was a finality. By this it was not meant that no more Territories were to be organized; but that the principle of the organization of such communities was settled. And the great merit of the principle was, that the people of the Territories were to dispose of this matter of slavery, restrained only by the decisions of Courts. Here, then, were all these Southern States committed.

It was no objection to General Cass, that he held this doctrine in the Southern States. Some politicians did not agree with him; but they waived their point; for they were few and far between. This same distinguished statesman—General Cass—was selected by the present Executive for the chief office in his Cabinet. There he is still, an honored member of that body, not objected to at all by the present enemies of Douglas.

There is, moreover, the present Executive, himself, who proclaimed in his letter of acceptance that THE PEOPLE of a Territory, "LIKE THOSE OF A STATE," could exclude Slavery. Some of his friends even pretend to misunderstand this language, which only shows how men can misunderstand when they want to. We need not refer to Cobb, Stephens, Orr and others, who are on record explicitly for this awful heresy.

That is not the worst; this same Stephen A. Douglas, from 1848 to 1856, repeated this same heresy and defended it so often in the Senate that not a member of that body, or any other composed of intelligent men, misunderstood him. One of his enemies, in 1858, demonstrated from the record of Douglas, by extracting whole columns from his speeches, that the said Senator Douglas always held this terrible heresy. Yet, at Cincinnati, nearly all the South voted for him as nominee for President. What a record for these politicians of the South to look at! What must an intelligent people think of them? Are their memories so short that such facts have escaped them already? If so, how soon will they forget their present agony? Do they pretend ignorance of such notorious facts? Who, then, should trust them as statesmen?

The plain truth is, all this hostility to Douglas is personal. He would not wear the collar these politicians would put on him. He would not play the fiddle for them to dance by. He is not the material mediocrities can use for their purposes. His stern defiance of movements he did not approve has made him an object of envy and hate. His power with the masses, who always admire boldness and consistency, in spite of opposition high or low, only creates a more bitter and relentless enmity. The operatives would see the Democratic party sunk forever, rather than Douglas should be President. It is idle to tell them of their inconsistencies, and self-stultifications. It is equally idle to show them that they will beat the party; the latter is an alternative they are ready to accept; which, in fact, they desire, if they can't otherwise gratify their hate. Accursed be Douglas! He is a heretic! Well, is not Cass, too, a heretic? Were not Stephens, Orr, Cobb, and all the rest heretics? and are they not yet heretics? or do they deny and repudiate the record? Were not the whole party heretics in 1848, 1852, and 1856? Or must the party deny its record, and repudiate all it has said and done to accomodate the dead timber, consisting of men who hold high positions; but who couldn't now be elected corporals in a single county in their own States by their own party; whose support would be a dead weight to carry in a popular election?

Most of the Southern Democratic papers, like the party leaders there, are opposed to DOUGLAS, and are not slow to make their opposition known. HUNTER, WISE, JEFF. DAVIS, GUTHRIE, COBB and others, are favored by different Southern States and delegations. If either can combine the whole Southern strength, a nomination is sure to follow—and *then* the Democratic papers down South will be very tolerent toward Northern Democrats of any influence.

In California, the Democratic State Convention met on the 29th ult. The first resolution indorses the principles of the Cincinnati platform as those which can alone preserve the Union and maintain the integrity of the Democratic party. The seventh declares that Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York, is the first choice of the Democracy of California for the Presidency, but the delegates are not instructed. The *Times* correspondent says:

"As the delegates are not instructed, and are selected from different wings of the party, it is impossible to foreshadow their votes. None of them have been known as particularly hostile to Douglas. After their election, Mr. Gregory, a positive Gwin and Weller man, offered a resolution that Stephen A. Douglas be declared the last choice of the Convention. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion laid on the table by 284 to 65. Humphrey Griffith, a positive Douglas man, spoke against the resolution, and Mr. Weller, who was a member of the Convention, voted for tabling it. Both wings of the party were indisposed to make an issue on the Douglas question."

In North Carolina, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"The delegates to the Charleston Convention from North Carolina are first for Hunter, of Virginia, and will support him, though a majority are known to be warm friends of Senator Douglas. These gentlemen, as do the Southern delegates generally, prefer a Southern man for a candidate. If they cannot get their choice, and have to choose from candidates from the North, a majority of this delegation will go for Douglas, the rest for General Lane. It is here conceded to be a Douglas delegation, after Hunter.

In Maryland, the State Convention was held on the 23d, and delegates at large appointed. They are unpledged, but (the report says) are understood to be anti-DOUGLAS. The resolutions stand firmly by the platform of 1856.

In Virginia, the Richmond *Examiner* states that nine of the fifteen districts of Virginia have elected delegates to Charleston, and that six are for HUNTER and three for WISE. It also adds a rumor that another district has gone for WISE, making the ten districts which have elected stand six for HUNTER and four for WISE—with five districts to elect. The *Examiner* adds: "That the vote of this State will be cast as a unit for Mr. HUNTER in the Charleston Convention, we consider now as certain."

☞The correspondent of the New York *Courier and Enquirer* says: "It is rumored and I believe the report is well authenticated, that the leaders in the National Union movement have determined to place in nomination, at their Convention at Baltimore, Hon. Justice McLean of Ohio, for the Presidency."

De

COUNTY

ER COUNTY, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4,

he had accused me. Unjust toward me he had been, but toward any other trust never.

I was ever governed by quick impulses, as you have seen. I remembered Colonel Craige, in his genial kind-heartedness and uprightness of life, with such a character as becomes a touch-stone for all treachery and deceit, when once upon its guard; and I thought only of suggesting the possibility of a snare for an innocent man, and him to watch for it. I was so convinced that I could do this at once, that it did not occur to me to analyze my motives or consider my own position until, after three days of rapid travel, without rest, and almost without food, I was shown into his presence.

No wonder that he started to his feet with a strange bewilderment when I came full into the light beneath which he was writing; for they thought I had been drowned, you know.

"Mrs. Lenox!—surely it is Mrs. Lenox! Have you come from the dead?"

"No, Colonel Craige, from exile—that is all. It *was* my name. I have parted with it, tho' I have come here only for his sake."

"For his sake!"

It was a sneer, but spoken in a cold, incredulous tone; and then he sat down again, placing a chair for me; and a hard, prejudging look settled over his grave face.

"Yes, I mean it. He is falsely accused."

"That's what we desire to prove."

"But I know it; I know as well as if saw the proof that it is Captain Bartlett's work."

I saw his face change, and light up eagerly, as if it was no new thought.

"I have heard him say often that he never forgot or forgave any one who had ever thwarted him, and so he has turned on Frederick."

"Mrs. Lenox, you forget, you must know as well as myself that it is not possible for me to see or listen to any private information that may bias my judgment. What you have to say would come with double weight, since you do not plead for 'love's sake.' You have wronged your husband far more deeply than it is the power of an enemy to do. I will not ask you why you have made his life scarcely worth a defense. Poor girl"—and here his voice softened as he looked more kindly into my changed, worn face—"poor child, how bright and gay you were in my father's house! Who would have looked for this?"

"You were my father's friend, Colonel Craige," I said, catching eagerly at the recollection, "and you will not raise a hand to help his only child."

"To help you! Willingly, Madeline, so far as it is possible to do so. I would shield you as I would my own daughter from the very breath of the world; but I must know that you have never forfeited the reverence and protection all men owe to purity in woman."

I deserved it all for my rashness. I took the implied censure, patiently and humbly.

"Colonel Craige, if your daughter's offence had been resenting for herself an insult to her wifely purity, from the false friend of her husband, because she dare not cause the bloodshed demanded by a false code of honor, and then had to endure reproach as having allowed it—would you look upon her as an offender? I say it to you as I would to my own father. You know Captain Bartlett, and you know Frederick. Should I have made my husband a murderer? or signed his death-warrant myself?"

"It was a hard matter;" and he leaned his head down upon his hands, forgetful for the moment that I had forced the clew that I had desired to follow into his hands.—But I had accomplished my end, and it helped me to bear the womanly shame that this whole scene had humbled me with.—"Yet you deserted your post in the face of duty," he added, presently, and conscience echoed the sentence.

The promise of shelter was well kept.—But for this thoughtfulness I should have exposed myself to comment, and no doubt to censure; for I was tempted to turn reckless of the public opinion, that would have dealt hardly with me had I braved it. The town was filled with those who would have recognized me, but I kept to the seclusion my kind friend had provided for me, not even trusting myself to pass through the streets where I might have met my husband. The cold, stern inquiry of martial law went on with silent vigilance, turning against him the light of impartial justice, so far as men may judge; but so protracted, so harassing as it must have been to him, so burdened with anxious and distracting fears to me, as alone and powerless to help, since I had laid down my right to comfort, I watched and waited, and *prayed.*

Yes, prayed, without self-deception to come between me and the past, for I saw that the very root of all this bitterness lay far back in the vain, trifling, wicked girlhood that had thrown the evil shadow of lightness upon my pure wedded life. And this had drawn upon me the insult which had blasted it. What else had kindled the fire of jealousy in that large heart but the remembrance of these things, and the taunting of the tempter, "What hath been may be-" Reproach ceased to go outward and justify my life, but turned toward the true centre and source of evil in one long vigil of remorse.

When I opened the book of all consolation, I seemed only to find an echo of the voice that haunted me.

"They that plow iniquity, and sow wickedness, shall reap the same."

My harvest was without scarceness.

It was so long before I came to know what was offered in the forgiveness of Heaven held out to every offender. Perfect oblivion of the past! This was what I so greatly longed for; and its only human condition, reparation so far as our ability may reach.

Restore the Eden my husband had delighted to picture in our early married life I could not, or even the happiness that watchful love might give in its daily administrations. I could not hope that he would restore me to the place I had so rashly forfeited; but I could surround him and his children with unseen influences of good. I could share with them through some secret channel the fruit of my own industry, and thus relieve the necessities that were coming upon them.

I had an object in life once more, a motive for redoubled exertion; and such dreams of a possible future shortened those days of weary waiting.

The trial was ended now. There was no longer the feverish prompting or temptation to snatch some passing glimpse of my husband. He had gone back to his post, to await in solitary inaction the result, which rumour already pronounced unfavorable. Still I hoped against hope, looking ever into my old friend's face, when he came to say farewell, for some trace of assurance; though I knew he was sworn not to divulge the sentence I would have given so much to know.

"How long must I wait?" I said, despairingly. "This suspense will kill me. So much better to know the worst at once. I have so many friends in Washington; can I do nothing there?"

"Your father is doing all that could be done. He is using every effort. He believes in the innocence of Mr. Lenox as firmly as yourself."

How my heart went out toward my father for this unlooked-for interest, with more affection than I had ever felt for him before! But my new life colored all things.

"You shall have the earliest possible intelligence."

And with this promise I stayed the eager craving of the weary silence that followed. It came at last, before even the public announcement, and was all, and more, than I could have hoped. Above all was I comforted with the acknowledgment that the clew I had given had been unconsciously followed. Frederick's name was cleared from every shadow of offense, and the sentence conveyed the censure of the court on the instigator of all its proceedings—a censure that developed into graver charges, and eventually in the shame and ruin Captain Bartlett had proposed to bring upon an innocent man. My oracle had not spoken falsely; for I had lived to see, "*They that plow iniquity, and sow wickedness shall reap the same.*"

I had not deserved to be made the messenger of the glad tidings; but when Colonel Craige said, "Go tell your husband, my child—for this will perhaps reach you before he hears of his acquittal—that he has come out unscathed, and that you were the successful advocate,"—when my heart yearned so inexpressibly to comfort him—how could I deny myself longer? I did not even wait to realize the truth fully, only to send upward "a song of thanksgiving," and then set my face toward the home I had abandoned.

It was a short, dreary December day, so cold that the river was filled with floating ice, and the regular journeys of the boat which I so well remembered were for the time suspended. But the barge from the fort would cross to the oposite bank of the river—twenty long miles from town—even in the face of such obstacles, though I could scarcely chance to meet it there. Still I set out at once; the more hope that the mail had been delayed, and I should be first with the good news.

The ground was furrowed by the frost, the wheels rattling noisily along an almost deserted road, where not even the kine strayed abroad, and the gray fences, bleached by the wind and rain, stretched along interminably. How forbidding the ashen sky, and the sickly sunlight struggling through! There was no comfort in the face of the heavens or the earth to the solitary, downcast man I was hastening toward. But I bore it to him!

Faster—faster! Oh, how the horses lagged, and the driver resented my perpetual urging! Apathy and self-control had both left me. I could not have checked the rush of desire to see those dear faces again, had I been the veriest outcast on earth. They rose up before me as the day darkened—not changed or faded; my husband's as he parted from me, looking down with a chiding tenderness for my strange fancies, and kissing my lips again and again as I clung to him; my boy's, flushed with health, and full of the resolute will that resisted Nanie's lax discipline; my baby—baby still—uttering her fondness only by inarticulate murmers and by those shy, fond glances. I only asked to see them all once more before I turned back into the desert I had chosen to wander in.

It was quite dark before we reached the landing, and the river rolled black and turbid, full of floating ice, an impassible barrier, cutting off my goal. At any other moment it would have turned me back, full of cowardly fears; but now I begged and implored the fishermen, whose boats were drawn up from the fury of the threatening storm, to cross the low, angry swell, promising them food and shelter on the other side. I think I should have gone mad to have waited there until morning—so near, yet hopelessly seperated. Entreaties were of no avail, nor promises; but gold tempted them, to the peril of their lives, they said. I did not care; I knew that we should outlive the storm. It met us midway in the channel, floating for a time almost helplessly, threatened by every way, while masses of crushing ice rushed by, and the black waves whirled and boiled and covered us with driving spray. But they did not bury us—for the men toiled for their lives, while I cowered before the drenching surf, remembering whose will alone could give them power against us.

So dark, so silent—only the rushing of the water and the wailing of the wind among the willows that lined the shore. For a moment I lost all clew to where I stood, though it was a blessing to feel the firm land beneath me; and then a faint, distant light told me where to guide my steps.

Sadly dim and cheerless it was; instead of the warm, hospitable blaze which once shone from those very windows—cheerless as the hearth on which it flickered, sending up now and then a stronger flame, but dying down almost to darkness. I found the gate at last, and closed it noiselessly behind me. For the first time a sickening apprehension came—now that I was so near what lay before me. Sometimes I had dreamed that I stood close as this to my own threshold, but an inevitable fate had chained me there. The curtains were undrawn; there was no one to intrude. The fire flashed up as I drew near, and revealed the room, the round table, so bright of old with its crimson cloth, and books and work and household lamp, now empty, save the crossed arms and the dear head they pillowed. Such hopeless despondency! The bowed form, once so manly and elastic—the covered face—I read it all. How weary and worn was that desolate heart, by that desolate hearth!

My footsteps did not startle Frederick. Had I not seen him thus I should have met him with the reserve that became my condition; but knowing only too well all the dejection and dreariness that bowed him down, I thought only of comforting him, not once of myself, or how he would receive me. I bent over him, and drew his head upon my bosom. I smoothed those tangled and disordered locks with both my hands, and showered kisses upon them with tears, and murmered exclamations of pity and of soothing, as a mother comforts her child.

After the first wild start he lay there, without a word, only twining his arms about my waist, and sobbing in long convulsive throes, such as a man seldom gives way to, save by the coffin and the grave.

I knew that I was forgiven and believed, and restored without the asking, quite as well as when he tried to comfort me, long after midnight, long after we had told each other all; for my punishment had overtaken me—I had gone to my children, and *my baby's cot was empty.*

I can write, but not speak of it even now; for to a mother's natural grief there was a bitter reproach added that no words can give voice to—a silent wailing that steals in at times upon my brightest hours, that is not hushed to-day though my sons and my daughters have grown up around me. I still see that loving, eager face—those little arms stretched out before me—and I know that when I turned away from them, for a time, my guardian angel left me.

Teach your children to help themselves—but not what does'nt belong to them.

11,302

Ashland Association
of Brooklyn N.Y.
April 7. 1860.
Invitation to
attend Celebration,
on 12 April, of
Henry Clay's
birthday.

Read April 9/60.

Brooklyn April 7th
1860

Hon Stephen A. Douglas.
Dear Sir.

The undersigned
on behalf of the Ashlanders
Association of this City, would
request the honor of your
company at their celebration
of Henry Clay's birthday
on the evening of April
12th. An immediate answer
directed to John C. Jacobs,
care N.Y. Express Newspaper office
is particularly requested

Yours With great respect
Henry B. Allen
E. A. Brockway
Wm. M. Tibbits.
Committee on Invitation.

Hamilton April 7. 1860

Dear Sir –

My neighbor Mr. Gwynn who is a very intelligent gentleman has an improved breech-loading rifle which I think is justly regarded as a remarkable production of genius. He goes to Washington to call attention to it, and I ask to introduce him to you believing that you will treat him with your usual kindness.

Very truly
Yours &c
Lewis Campbell

Hon Stephen A. Douglas
Washington
D. C.

L. D. Campbell
Introducing Mr
Gwinn

Eldora Hardin Co, Iowa,
April 7, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My Dear Sir,—Yours of a recent date is received, and while I have much need of means to operate with (as I have now made arrangements to start three Presses by the time you are nominated—as you will be at Charleston,) I can fully appreciate with you the stringency of the times. But, Sir, I shall go ahead. I have property enough and shall use that—satisfied you will not be the base hypocrite that James Buchanan has proved himself to be. With me he has, or ally forfeited every claim to moral and gentlemanly claim to excellence. In religion he is a consummate hypocrite. I am prepared to prove this. For near Eight years, through him, I have been an applicant for the Registry of the Treasury—backed by S. A. Bright and others of Ia., by all the prominent men of Pa., by Va., &c., &c. as you can see at the Treasury Depart. Also by Gov. Brown, Gen. Cass—and many others. I wish you could see my papers—if consistent, please do so. As soon as you are nominated I shall go to Pa. and many other States, I shall

"pitch in" for you to the best of my ability.—
It was myself, through the "Dem. Union" at
Harrisburg, Pa., that settled the question be-
tween Messrs. Cass and Buchanan — an
important point in the latter's getting
the nomination, as Southern delegates
told me. But, he is an ingrate — and is
a "cold shouldered" man. It was and is
his fault that we lost the Speaker of the
House — still as it is kept.

I am satisfied you will be the nomi-
nee — and be elected. Then I shall ask for
the Registry — or, something, of course.

I have just returned from a tour thro'
the interior of this State, and can assure
you the masses of the people are for you,
Buchanan or Cobb, or anybody else but
you is just "no what". I have made
good use of the documents you were so
kind as to honor me with — thank you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With high esteem,
Ever Truly Yours,
C. B. Cotter.

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

C. B. Cotter.

Eldora, Hardin Co. Iowa

April 7 - 1860

Will do all he can to
further the election of
Judge D; & expects
that the Judge, if
successful, will be more
grateful than Buchanan.

Hot Springs Arkansas April 7th 1860

Judge Douglass my dear friend i write you these few lines to let you no how things looks in this neyon of country i went to Stoped at washington on my my South bout went by the way of Savanah and passing through Several states i had a good opertunity to se a gute many of our Democratick friends and talk with them i Sam Jonineen of tenisee on the bout and had a good talk with him for two days and Several others he is not for us but will go for us if you get the nomination wich i told him you would Shue and some hey influenced democrats Spoke well and Said Douglass is our man and i am glad to hear you from new york Speak so bold as to say that S Douglass is the only man that can be Elected by the democratick party and that the South will go for him I here in gong through georgia Alabama & mississipi sum gute my and i am Satisfied we shall ~~Succeed~~ carry all the South with us i hope you hue revived your health and yet Zuate will i have a host a Boston Lawyers here wich is from maniland that is practicing medicine here that was in the navy for Some time

and is a quite Douglass man
and wishes to be remembd to you
and says you are the only man
for us

yours truly F. F. Cannon
of new york city

F. F. Cannon
(of New York City)
Hot Springs, Arkansas
April 7-1860
Political &c.

Mont-Vernon Apr 7/60

Honorable Sir.

I am a Democrat and feeling some dependence on as well as respect for my party and being desirous of aiding in this little Republican State I desire (and must) some information which I cannot obtain and knowing this to be the least I feel I depend upon your liberality to send me anything that will impart information in regard to the affairs of the country. The helpless impending crisis is a book I have never seen and in fact I do not know its politics or whether it has any or not.

Please send Helper or Patent Office Reports or anything containing useful information and I shall be very grateful.

Yours with Respect

Direct. J. H. Fammm

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass Mont-Vernon N.H.

G. H. Farnum

Mt. Vernon, New Hampsh.

April 7 1860

asking for "Helper's Crisis",
Patent office Reports &c.
& Speeches.

Mobile April 7/60

My Dear Sir—

I send you a straw from Mississippi—significant considering the quarter it comes from.

When I wrote yesterday that your nomination would be the best for the Democratic party I did not mean that we should not have to make a fight—The fight we shall have, for some strong men have sworn they will oppose you if you are nominated. But

we can beat them,
say, thrash them out
of their boots. & their
fight & thrashing & the
consequent merriment
leaves us to turn to what
I desire, & what I
believe will prove to
be beneficial to the
Party & the Country.

Our U. S. Marshal
Col Goddard leaves
for Washington
this evening — He
says he has met
you & has promised
to call on you —
He will be at
Charleston on his
way back —

I think Connecticut
& Rhode Island have
helped you — It shows
what may be done
even in the dark
hours of the "Blacks"
by an earnest contest
& a sound National
issue.

Make your friends
stand up in the
Convention to the
last, & claim your
renomination as the
choice of the Majority.

Very Truly
Your friend —

Wm Knight

Hon S. A. Douglas

Bartlett
April 7th 1860.
J Lovejoy.

Naples April 7th 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir.

Will you please send me a copy your debate with Abe Lincoln in Illinois. and much oblige your friend. and one who hopes to see you become the next occupant of the White House.

Yours truly

C. A. Lincoln

Naples

New York

"

C. L Lincoln
Naples, New York
April 7 - 1860

asks for copy of debate
with Lincoln in Illinois.

[Speech of May 15, 1860 sent]

Washington D. C. April 7th 1860

Hon S A Douglas.

Dear Sir,

At Charleston I became acquainted with H B Buckham Esqr of Mauch Chunk Carbon County Pennsylvania he is an influential man in his District, and has been a Secession Democrat, has made many Spraches against you. But has now become convinced that you should be nominated. He promised me that if you would furnish him with such documents rejt your Spraches and opinions on the Squatter Sovereignty subject as you have advanced he would endeavor to find something in them to give him some plausibility for changing his position and would take the Stump for you in his district with a little delay as practicable. I think him a good man and one that can make a good fight. Please pay some attention to him as I consider him my convert. I go home tomorrow. would have been glad to have seen you, but knowing how much you must be annoyed with visitors, I forego the pleasure. I am in for the Campaign, will be at Baltimore, and every where else that I can do any good. Yours truly W S Mason

W. S. Mans

Wash.n City, May. 7. 1860

H. B. Burnham Esq

Mauch Chunk

Carbon Co. Pa

has become a convert

& asks that all the

Speeches on Pop. Sov.

may be sent to him.

11,309-1

Lansing Michigan
7th apl. 1860

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

Sir

I have the hon. to
Enclose herewith a Copy of an address from
the leading democrats of this place to Genl
Cass. It is signed by the influential men
of the party in this City. except Geo W Peck Esq
my partner in business. & a delegate to Cass
from this State to Charleston - who is now in
N.Y. on his way. home

I pray God sir, that in
this unfinished session he will so direct, that you
may be Chosen the great leader of the democracy
in the approaching Campaign. Feeling, believing that
in your nomination at Charleston rests our only
hope of saving our beloved Country

I have the hon & be
with great respect.

Your obt Servt
Edwin R. Meriwether

Edwin R. Merrifield
Lansing, Michigan
April 7-1861

Enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to Hon. Lewis Cass, by the leading democrats of Michigan, urging Mr Cass, to do all that he can to show the South & his Southern friends, the true state of affairs in regard to the Dem. party at the North &c.

L &
encl'd L

KENT COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

11,309-2

Lansing Michigan apl 7 60

Hon. Lewis Cass

We feel sure that this address from Citizens of your own Michigan, will receive your Careful Consideration. You have been so closely identified with the growth, prosperity & honor of this State — so beloved by its people — and so long the honored Representative of their wishes and the leader of their political opinions, that while you are appealed to Counsel and direct, the people turn to you for the guidance of your Experience and ability.

You with us Cherish the fondest hope for the perpetuity of our institutions. You with us believe that the ~~[illegible]~~ permanency, of the government, the restoration and Continuance of the fellowship and love which filled the bosoms of our fathers, depends upon the + permanent ascendency overthrow of the democratic party, till the force of the fanaticism & abolition ~~[illegible]~~ fanaticism, shall have Expended itself and the agitators become the Contempt and scorn of all good men

We have long looked up to you as the father of these principles, which if faithfully adhered to, will settle and quiet the dangerous agitation which for years, has afflicted the people of this Country. In the approaching Campaign will Culminate this fearful Sectional agitation Peace + a return to safety + harmony.

or the beginning of that "irrepressible conflict" whose end human foresight cannot comprehend and from which thoughtful men must shrink with terror; are involved in the result. We believe that the public mind of this State and the whole North has now become satisfied with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" and non-intervention as advocated by you in your last Presidential Campaign, We believe those principles sound and safe. Under them the rights of all Sections can be preserved. With the reappearance of these principles at Charleston, and the nomination of a Candidate whom the Masses of the people believe to have stood firmly by them, We have the fullest confidence in success. We believe Michigan can be redeemed, and the whole North, but Enrolled under the banner of democracy. We need not say that the man who now is demanded by the interests of the democratic party is Stephen A. Douglas. No other man in our opinion can carry Michigan or Enough of the Northern States to secure his Election.

From the paramount importance of this Election, we feel as though our brethren of the South ought to concede something to our circumstances. We feel as though they ought to give us the opportunity to regain our strength. We have ever been faithful to their. We are their only friends. They ought to concede what will strengthen us and not inflict injury upon themselves. Their first thought it would seem to us, would be under present Circumstances to build up and strengthen their political associates at the North, Make us strong first and they are safe from the Encroachments of the Common Enemy of us both & of the Country

You have represented us long. We wish you to bear our message now to our Brethern of the Southern States, and to represent our wishes and our hope, with the assurance that the mighty wave of Abolition fanaticism can be beaten back by the strong arm and honest hearts of the Northern Democracy. It is a struggle of life or death to the democracy a struggle of life or death to the [redacted]. We believe your voice and influence will be felt in the momentous period of our History.

We should be pleased to hear from you in reply

With high great respect, We are your fellow Citizens

Wm H Chapman
Edwin B Merrifield
& others

11.310

Mathias B. Pitmans P.M.
Eagle, Waukesha Co. Wisc.
April 7 1860
asking for late Patent
Office Report.

Eagle April 7 1860

Hon S. A. Douglas

Sir

Will

you be kind enough
to send me a Patent
Office report one of
the last issue if so
you will confer a great
favor upon yours

Respectfully

Matthias B. Pitmans
P. M.

Eagle
Waukesha Co
Wis

Pella April 7 1860 Iowa

Hon. S A Douglas

Sir

I am in need of a few of your speeches which I have seen you would do me a favor if you would be so kind as to send me a few of them. It is my desire to become more thorough acquainted with the Democratic principles, and by reading your views on those points that knowledge is not only gotten, but is stamped upon the mind so that it is not easily washed off by flattering promises. In hopes that you will comply with my request.

I call myself

Your obedient servant

John H. Stutsenraeder

John H. Stubenranch
Pella, Iowa
April 7 1860

asks for speeches.

Wm A. Thayer
Onalaska, LaCrosse Co. Wisconⁿ
April 7 1860

asks for doct. for the democratic club at onalaska.

Onalaska April 7th 1860

S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir

We have organized a Democratic Club in our town. and any documents you may be pleased to send us will be gratefully Received —

Yours Truly
William A. Thayer
Cor. Secretary
Democratic Club — — — —
Onalaska La Crosse Co
Wisconsin

A. S. Wadsworth
(aft. Marshal &c. Census,)
East Henrietta, Monroe Co
New York.
~~May~~ April 7 1860

asks for vols. of
Pacific R.R.'s after the 9 to
Emory's Boundary;
Ellis's &c.

Henrietta N.Y. April 7. 1860

Hon Stephen A Douglass
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I am a civil Enginer by profession, & am very desirous of obtaining all of the reports of Explorations & Surveys which are now being made, or are now completed, by authority of the Gen. Government. I have the first 9 vols of Pacific R. R. Survey through the kindness of Hon Wm Wright formerly a Senator from N. J. but am not able to complete My Set I would like to complet my Set & also procure Maj Emorys Rept of the Mexican Boundary, and the complete report of the United States Naval, Astronomical Expedition

If you can supply

me with the above mentiond works I shall feel truly thankfull. & I should be glad also to receive from you any other works of a scientific nature that you may have the disposal of.

As I have been appointed an assistant Marshall to take the Census. & am by my other busines much from home, I can probably render you considerable assistance during the coming Fall,

My P. Office adress is at East Henrietta, Monroe Co N.Y. & I remain Sir

Yours Most Respectfully

A. S. Wadsworth

Whittle's Mills P.O. Virginia
April 7th 1860.

Hon'ble S. A. Douglas,

Sir,

Be pleased to send me your reply to Wm. H. Seward & the speech of the latter if convt. I will thank you also for the Bill to increase the pay of the officers of the Navy which I think has passed one house of Congress & any other documents which you like, being assured that your selections will pay the reading.

The Charleston Convention is at hand & the earnest prayer of every patriot is for the selection of a sound, national man. The South will be satisfied in the present alarming crisis with a reliable democrat & an union man of honest antecedents, but the Black Republicans are to be kept out if possible, & yet, the question is, is it possible? I see they are moving Heaven & earth & I fear even a lower region to carry the day. With great admiration for your talents, position & firmness,

I have the honor Sir
to be Yr. very humble Svt.
Conway D. Whittle M.C.

P.S. I presume you will give more pay to officers of the Navy to bring them up to the Army officers & high prices of living everywhere?

Conway D. Whittle, Md.
Whittle Mills P.O. Virg.
April 7th 1860

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asks for reply to Seward
his speech; the Bill for
increase of naval pay,
& hopes Judge D. will
give the officers more pay.