Private & Confidential

Chambersburg Penn'a
April 16th 1860

Dear Sir—

James Hill a delegate to Charleston from this district will be in Washington tomorrow or next day. If he votes the sentiments of a large majority of his Constituents he will vote for you first last and always. But he is a weak and timid man easily influenced and for this reason I advise you to put him under the care and shaping of some known friend — For obvious reasons I decline giving my name

Truly Your Friend

Some

J. W. Douglas

Washington

Anonymous
Chambersburg, Pa.
April 16 1860

In regard to Judge Kell.

Private & Confidential

I. D. Caton
Ottawa
April 16 - 1860

The Amendments of the House to the Telegraph Bill will be equivalent to a defeat - Hopes Judge D. will oppose them &c.

Hunter cannot carry a single N. W. State &c.

Ottawa Apl 16 - /60

Hon. S. A Douglas.
Washington
Dear Sir.

Should the Telegraph bill pass the house as reported by the House P.O. Committee I hope the Senate will not concur in the amendments but send it to a Committee of Conference. As amended I assure you it is that no line can be built and maintained without an enormous loss. The house Cut the tariff down to $3 - when it should be $6 to make it any thing like a safe investment. Hostile & interested parties may represent it to the contrary but ten years familiarity with all the minutia of telegraphing

enables me to form an opinion of any worth. I assure you this is so and I think you know me well enough to know that I would not intentionally make an Erroneous Statement. To pop the House amendments. is Equivalent to defeating the project all together. Not One dollar can be raised to build the line in my judgment I would much rather put money into the line without the Subsidy and without restriction as to tariff.

The bill should also allow us to cut poles on the public lands. Every body knows we must do it & it is better to do it in the act than compel us to commit a trespass Yours truly J. D. Caton

P. S.

There is a very strong move among leading Western republicans to nominate Lincoln. If Pennsylvania delegates at Chicago say that Seward cannot beat you there, then your next Canvass will be against Lincoln. for I look upon your nomination as certain if our friends do not misrepresent the actual state of Missouri & the delegates there lately appointed. But even if they are mistaken you will be nominated. Hunter is your dangerous man I fear but you will beat him. He cannot carry One North Western State I am sorry to say not One

Yours Ever

J. D. C.

Petersburg, Virginia
April 16th 1860

Hon S. A. Douglas
U.S. Senate

Dear Sir,

I enclose two letters which were preceded by two others addressed to Mr Seward. I wish you to do me the honor and the South the justice to read them. As I have not duplicates of them, I wish you hand them to Hon J.R. Doolittle to whom I have addressed a letter which will be in the Post of this City to-morrow and which I will send a copy of to yourself and to Mr Doolittle.— I will only remark that I do not believe the slavery agitation will ever be ended, until this Union is dissolved and then the cause of wars, unless the rights of the South are placed on the basis indicated in these letters. If I may legally carry my slave into a territory, how can the majority restrained by the system we live under, legally compel me to part with that slave, except by any acts or the

public use? What provision of law or principle of republican freedom will justify any deprivation? - at any time, by the State?

With appearances of high regard,

P. P. Collier

Hon. Wm. Lee
P. P. Collier
Pensacola
Feb. 7 [illegible]

11,441-2

LY PRESS.

10, 1860 NUMBER 3.

DEATH OF A DELEGATE TO CHARLESTON.

We regret to learn, through the Leesburg *Mirror*, that ALFRED MOSS, Esq., of the county of Fairfax, one of the recently appointed delegates to the Charleston Convention, died at his residence on Friday last, the day after his election. Mr. JOHN SEDDON, who was appointed his alternate, will therefore represent the District. The *Mirror* says of Mr. Moss:

Mr. M. was Clerk of the County Court of Fairfax, a gentleman of strong mind, and universally esteemed by all who knew him. He was elected by the Warrenton Convention on Thursday a delegate to Charleston, but it is probable that ere the tidings of this renewed evidence of the appreciation of his party reached him, his generous spirit had flown to another clime; and however pleasantly the intelligence might have been received by him a few hours earlier, it failed to "soothe the dull cold ear of death," and could only impress the living with the emptiness of worldly honor. Verily, in the midst of life we are in death!

[From the Moulton (Ala.) Democrat.]

At the head of our columns may be seen the names of the men of our choice for President and Vice President. We think the whole country ought to unite in endeavoring to elect those two distinguished gentlemen—hailing, one from the North, the other from the South. In no instance could we be induced to support a man from the North for the Presidency-in-chief. The purest statesmen of the North have confessed that they are swerved, to a greater or less degree, by local, unfriendly and peculiar views upon the institution of slavery, and their confessions have been proven by thousands of acts hostile to the interest of the South, and destructive of those constitutional guarantees that have united us as one people. We prefer principle to expediency, and believing that the Democratic party can triumph in the coming campaign, with such leaders as Hunter, of Virginia, and Lane, of Oregon, we float their names from our masthead, and will aid, all we can, in their elevation to office.

R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, a statesman full of virtues and honors—deeply learned in all things touching the machinery, objects and form of government, as handed down by our illustrious progenitors, associated with that lion-hearted and noble-spirited Democrat, John Lane, would, if elected, inspire the lovers of good government and equal rights all over the country with the hope that the Ship of State may yet ride out the tempest of discord which threatens to engulf her, and safely land with her precious cargo in the port of equality, justice and brotherly love.

Hunter's name will unite every State South of Mason and Dixon's line. The people acknowledge his worth, his purity, his loftiness of soul, and his inflexible love and devotion to the doctrine of State Rights, while Lane will carry the new States of the Northwest.

The people of the Northwest are brave and know how to appreciate a man who, like the mill-boy of the slashes, has carved out his road to the high posts of honor, by virtue of his own invincible will. The promotion of Gen. Lane to this distinguished office would be a tribute they would delight unanimously to pay him.

The history of the deeds and lives of pure and self-sacrificing men is fully before the country, and we will not attempt detail.—They are Democrats whose lives have been devoted to the good of the country and the preservation of the Constitution, and if the North means to play the South fair, she will lend a helping hand in their elevation to office.

THE RESULT IN RHODE ISLAND.—The general election for governor and other State officers, which took place in Rhode Island, yesterday resulted in the election of the Democratic nominees by a very handsome majority. Every exertion was made by the Black Republicans to secure a victory; and it is stated that they expended $100,000 in that State to accomplish this object. The State was canvassed by the very best men in their party.—Senator Simmons, we believe, devoted a week or ten days to the sinking cause of Republicanism in his State, having been sent for in post haste for that purpose.

Mr. Sprague, the Governor elect of Rhode Island, has heretofore not acted with the Democratic party. He no doubt carried a large vote with him, which, until the present election, has voted against us. He is quite a young man, not thirty years of age, a calico manufacturer, and the wealthiest man in the State. He is a partner in a leading New York mercantile house.

Padelford, the defeated candidate, is a Republican of the John Brown-Helper stamp. After the execution of Brown, he presided over a sympathy meeting, and was one of the principal mourner over the fate of that miserable murderer and bandit.

The Republican majority in Rhode Island in 1856 for President was 4,787, and in 1859 for Governor it was 5,239. Truly, the result in Rhode Island and Connecticut indicate that the people of those States are coming to their "sober second thoughts."

SPRAGUE'S MAJORITY.

A private dispatch received just before going to press, states that the majority for Sprague exceeds two thousand.—*States.*

SOUND DIPLOMACY.—The New Orleans Delta, in referring to the capture of the steamers in the Gulf, says:

"The gallant little sloop Preble is in port with her capture, and the crews thereof, including Marin, the commander, and his officers. We trust that the officers of the Preble will receive from our citizens a more than cordial hospitality. They have deserved well of their country, by their manly conduct and promptitude in the capture of Marin and his piratical crew. In estimating the merit and gallantry of that exploit, we must not forget that this capture was made in full view of a large force of foreign armed vessels, whose commanders were known to sympathize with the cause in which Marin was engaged.

"There were two Spanish brigs, two French brigs, a British frigate, and other foreign ships of war, looking on while Capt. Turner was punishing the insolence of the political Mexican. The commanders of the French and Spanish ships were quite impertinent in their protests against the transaction, and pulled their moustaches and bit their lips fiercely, when they saw the steamers brought into port of Vera Cruz, in charge of our blue jackets. Capt. Jarvis gave them but little relief in their perturbed and exacerbated state, by referring them to Washington, where old General Cass will accommodate them with more reasons and authorities for the act than they may desire or can possibly digest.

"We like Jarvis' diplomacy. It is a good lesson for our naval commanders to follow in future."

THE K. G. C.—The chief of this order, Gen. Bickley, and Major Castellanos, were quite explicit as to their organization at a meeting in Selma, Ala. The State Sentinel explains:

There are three departments of the organization. 1st. The military; 2d. The financial; and 3d. The political; and, all together, it was stated to number about 36,000 names in the Southern States. The object of the military is to throw about 18,000 troops into Mexico, scattered through different sections of that poor and distracted country, to aid the present liberal party in establishing a permanent and safe government. The objects of the financial department are to secure the necessary means to accomplish this object; and the political is to establish a healthy Southern sentiment. It was stated that already some 16,000 men were enrolled on the military list, and that over $700,000 were already secured. That over 5,000 men were now on the frontier of Texas, ready to cross the Rio Grande, and at once enter into the service of the Juarez government. On enrolling a name, the person so enrolled takes an obligation or oath, and is instructed by certain signs and grips by which each other is known.

A tribe of Gipsies, numbering between three and four hundred, are encamped at Forest Grove, near Cleveland. The Herald says: "This is the tribe, the death of whose king, Stanley, has attracted so much notice. Lady Stanley, wife of the late king, is a superb looking woman. She is tall and majestic in appearance, with regular and really beautiful features, and converses fluently in half a dozen different languages. She is with the tribe now encamped at Forest Grove, as are also her sisters, two dark-eyed Gipsey beauties. The appointments of the tribe are extensive, embracing some fifty horses, a large number of baggage wagons, tents, &c."

DECREASE OF SLAVES IN DELAWARE.—Delaware is rapidly getting rid of her slaves. She had 8,000 at the first census, and but 2,200 at the last one. Their owners find it more profitable to sell them at the South, than to keep them. Sussex county alone ships to the South, on an average, six per week, or two hundred and twelve per year. Every census shows a decrease of ten per cent. in the slave population.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S LETTER IN FAVOR OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

General Hamilton, one of the members of Congress from Texas, has lately written a letter to Mr. Foulke, of Illinois, in which he declares strongly in favor of Judge Douglas as his choice for the Presidency. We give the following extract:

The questions which are to enter into the contest, are, or should be, those which divide the Democratic and Republican parties, and not those which now so unhappily estrange the members of the Democracy, North and South. The great distinguishing features of the two parties are broadly marked, and cannot be mistaken. Whatever internal dissensions we may have among ourselves, or whatever questions of minor importance we may chance to differ in opinion upon, surely there can be but one thought, one feeling, and one aim as to the one great issue before us.

This issue, in my judgment, is not involved in any of the recent questions growing out of our Territorial relations, upon which Democrats have differed.

These differences—which have been magnified greatly beyond their real importance—resulting from the various constructions of the Nebraska-Kansas act, and the conflict of opinion as to the source and extent of the power to legislate for the people of a Territory, have been, and are to-day, the only breakers ahead of our bark of hope in the great political voyage of 1860.

I am well aware that many true and earnest—but I think over-zealous—Democrats in the South feel disinclined to favor any effort at conciliation upon these questions—perhaps are determined that none shall be effected, unless by the unqualified acknowledgment of the Charleston Convention of the correctness of their views. That this *cannot happen*, all must admit. What then can be done?—Obviously, but one or two courses are left. These extreme views must be yielded up, or the Convention prove a failure. Suppose the latter should be the alternative, what are then our prospects? We are in that case probably committed to the chances of a sweepstake race, with sectional candidates, and with a certainty of either defeat in the electoral college, or, at best, the poor privilege of prolonging the contest in the House of Representatives, with scarcely a hope of success.

I have never appreciated either the cause or character of the warfare so unsparingly waged in some quarters by Lecompton against anti-Lecompton Democrats. Nor have I been able to perceive how the institution of slavery is to be fostered, protected and defended by the adoption and enforcement of the views of those who clamor for Congressional protection for it in the Territories. There is not only nothing practical in the measure at this time, but in my judgment it is one of those propositions that never can have a practical application to an existing state of affairs in any portion of the Territories now belonging to this government.

I feel confident that the settlement of these questions—1st, of the power of a Territorial government to deal with the matter of slavery; and, 2d, of the power and duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, however they may be settled and acted upon, can never *make* either a slave or non-slave State.

But there are other questions growing out of the institution of slavery with which we will have to deal, and which are of such grave importance that we should husband all our strength to meet them, rather than waste it by childish bickerings upon subjects artfully kept before us by a cool and unscrupulous enemy.

It is worthy of remark, that just at this time but little, if anything, is being said by the Black Republican presses and leaders as to the *power of Congress* to deal with the question of slavery in the Territories. Let it not be supposed, however, that the question will sleep if they shall attain the control of the government in the coming election. It will be pressed energetically, and with a determination to enforce it practically. But this is not all. There is still another question, just perceptible upon the verge of the political horizon, of still greater magnitude.

We are told by the Republican party that they do not intend to attack the institution of slavery in the States, so long as they (the States) are protected by the Constitution.—This is very well. But what will be their course if they shall further increase the relative number of free States (which will soon happen,) until they have the requisite majority for amending the Constitution so as to meet their views? Will they deny that they intend to assert this right, and, if they be permitted to exercise the power, whenever they can, of thus overturning the institution everywhere within the United States? That the attempt will be made, if so-called Republicanism shall acquire sufficient strength, I cannot doubt. That such a proposition would be without the purview of the Constitution, in providing for its own amendment, and destructive of free government, would be no barrier to a party madly bent upon the destruction of an institution with which the destiny of the South is irrevocably bound.

It requires no argument to bring in view the consequences resulting from an attempt further to press these doctrines upon a people already goaded to madness by persistent insult and injury through a long course of years. One of two things will take place—either the anti-slavery party must be annihilated, or this government be dissolved. No power, moral or physical, can prevent its disruption, unless the warfare upon the institution of slavery ceases. The South has ever been loyal to the Union; but she is loyal to herself, and will seek safety out of the Union when she despairs of justice in it. The threat that she is to be coerced to remain in, scarcely deserves contempt.

But can the Democratic party by any course avert the danger?

I believe it can be done. But it cannot be done by the South's assuming a position which, in effect, denies to the Democracy of the North and Northwest, the right to participate with them in the coming struggle.—United as we were in 1856, we can again triumph. Why the same union cannot be had now, without sacrifice of principle, I cannot perceive. It was known then, as well as it is now known, that Democrats differed upon questions arising out of our Territorial relations. But they were not then thought to be of such importance as to justify crimination and recrimination. If they have grown in importance since, it is, I think, simply because they have been much talked of and discussed in the public prints—never, however, so far as I have seen, so lucidly as to solve them to the satisfaction of the public mind.

As to the first of these questions—that is, the power of a territorial government to prohibit slavery—it is very generally conceded, I believe, by all parties to have been adjudicated by the highest judicial tribunal in the land in the Dred Scott case. There, then, let it rest. So long as the decision stands it is the law of the land, and should be respected and obeyed. The judicial settlement of the question cannot be unsettled by political agitation.

The question of protection to slavery in the territories by Congress is, it seems to me, better calculated to do harm to those whom it proposes to benefit than any other could be which has as little in it. It is likely to do the institution of slavery infinite injury, by aiding in the disruption and consequent defeat of the Democratic party. But if the Democracy were a unit in its favor, and we should to-morrow, by an act of Congress, provide law for the purpose, what would be effected? Would slavery go into any of the Territories? Does any one believe that the effect of such laws would be to make any one of the territories now existing, or that may hereafter be out of our present existing domain, slaveholding States?

We have seen and heard much in the South of late, in favor of re-opening the African slave trade. Why? Because it was asserted that we had not sufficient slave labor by one-fourth to develope the rich sugar and cotton lands of the South. This is true; and being true, can it be supposed that slave labor will ever be diverted from so fruitful a field as the cotton and sugar region of the South to the great plains of the West and Northwest.

But it is said that this protection will be at least the assertion of a correct principle in a proper case. This I shall not deny. But I do deny that it is the business of Congress to occupy its time in legislating for the mere glory of displaying its power in the passage of laws which are to have no practical application in the administration of government. And least of all should Democrats insist upon such a course, when its effect is obviously to strengthen the enemies of the Constitution.

As to what course Texas will pursue by her delegation in the Charleston Convention, I can only say that I suppose their action will depend upon the action of the State Convention, which is to assemble on the first Monday in April. I hope they will go to the Convention uninstructed, so far, at least, as concerns the man for whom they shall vote. And I could also wish that they might be unembarrassed as to the questions already referred to, and which have already so much disturbed the harmony of the Democratic party. But whether this hope will be realized, time only can determine.

Whatever dissensions or differences may have grown up in the party in Texas within the last year or two, I feel warranted in saying, that if the Charleston Convention shall act as becomes the representatives of the National Democracy, and presents a national rather than a sectional candidate, then Texas,

SS.

1 9, 1860.

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PETERSBURG, April 5th, 1860.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, U. S. Senate:

I have thought proper to forbear so far to speak to you the whole truth in its congenial language. You have only been shown to be doubling. You have been shown to be denying the design of aiming at the object which you most discuss. You have been shown to be alleging an object as the chief design of all your aims, which you do not discuss, but assert to be right to be achieved. You discuss the abolition of slavery in the States, which you say you are not aiming at. You forbear to discuss the illegality of carrying slaves into the territories, whilst you assert that it is illegal, to the extent that there is power to expel the slaves already there when the territory is organized. You have been shown to be persistent in asserting that it is the duty of the United States, "*as a nation*," to decide whether the slave labor or the free labor system is right to be impressed on the future States to be admitted into the Union, whilst at the same time you have been contending that the territorial people are sovereign in that particular of legislation.—If you can reconcile the two assertions, that there is sovereign power in the federal legislature, *and* exclusive control in the territorial legislature, over the subject of negro slavery in the territorial possessions of the United States, you shall have the credit of creative power, or the discredit of satanic influence, in the opinion of one man, and he thinks, of many. The world will not fail to ascribe to you the power of working moral miracles. No one shall be left to the plea in your defence that you are not so plainly and inextricably inconsistent. Your own words shall be given. Nothing shall be taken for granted, except only what everybody admits, *to wit*, that a territorial people, in making their Constitution, have, in that act, the whole power of a State, be that what it may—they have it all in that act. Your words are, page 4: "Each State, however, (and *a territorial people* in the act of forming their Constitution to become a State, is a convertible expression,) "reserved to itself *exclusive political power* over the subject of slavery within its own borders." On page 24, your words are: "The people of the United States, acting in conformity with the Constitution, are the *supreme* tribunal to try and determine all political issues." I only remark that the Constitution, in conformity to which the people of the United States must act in exercising the *supreme* power, is the same instrument by which the *exclusive* power you claim is reserved to each State, or territorial people in making a State. And on the other point, I need only say that your speech in every line, in terms or intendment, is an argument against slavery in the States, and in support of your desire that we will adopt your system of free labor; whilst on the other hand, the defender of your supposed consistency and moral propriety of discussion, will search in vain for a line of else but assertion on the question of the legality of carrying slaves into the territories. Now, can you contend speciously, much less with the pride of honesty, that you are not peeled, and ought not to be as fretful with yourself as a guilty man flayed alive for his offences against logic and law? I would in pity forbear, if the unfortunate elevation of influence you have somehow attained unto, did not justify the whole truth told in its simple vernacular.

Your words, in uttering which the crimson current in the blush which is sometimes an evidence of modesty as well as at other times, of shame, ought to have suffused your cheek, are these:

"Mr. President, did ever the annals of any government show a more rapid or a more complete departure from the wisdom and virtue of its founders? Did ever the government of a great empire, founded on the rights of human labor, slide away so fast and so far, and moor itself so tenaciously on the basis of capital, and that capital invested in laboring men! Did ever a free Representative Legislature" &c., act "so unwisely, so fatally, and so ingloriously?" You have just above declared that "slavery enforced by an irresponsible judicial tribunal is the completest possible development of despotism." By that you mean to be understood as asserting that the reference of the question of slavery in the territories by the Kansas act, to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, is despotic. (It was fatal, if persisted in, to the South.) You mean that, or you do not mean any thing that is intelligible. Then you intend that "the fathers" who established a court to expound the laws put forth by the Legislative power of the government of which that court is a part and a co-ordinate department, is a despotism;—unless that court shall decide as you desire. Such imbecility of thought and insolence of will, would be pitiable, if not turbulent. But in that reference of the subject to that court and in other evidences as little worth, you pretend to find that the government has departed from "the virtue of its founders" in that it has made a "basis of capital in laboring men." Think you that a stranger willing to give you credit for decent knowledge and observance of veracity, would believe that this government, originally, over thirteen States, all made up in their population in part of negro-slaves, except only one of them, has now under it, of the thirty-three it is over, eighteen free labor States! It is true that on page 17 you enumerate them, and express exultant pride of them, as well you may. But, if in the mosaic of your speech, your object is not to deceive, or bewilder rather than enlighten, how is it, when the States, much of whose "capital is invested in laboring men," have been reduced from the proportion of twelve out of thirteen to only fifteen out of thirty-three, that you interrogatively assert and lugubriously complain that the government has slid away from its foundation in the rights of human labor, to a despicable basis of "capital in laboring men!"

In this relation, you must be again reminded that the "wisdom and virtue" of the fathers, by the constitution, created that capital in laboring men—made slavery of men by permitting them to be imported for the sole purpose—not of being naturalized as white foreigners are, but of being made slaves, and nothing else; when it was in the power of the framers of the government to have prevented the so much more tenaciously mooring of it on the basis of slave labor.—You cannot find excuse for saying that the government has slid away from its old moorings, because it has admitted States of slave-holding citizens. Your real complaint, your only sensible complaint is, that slavery has not been abolished. The seed of that desire is, in its shell of complaint, that the government does not cease to *recognize* slavery.—Your unexpressed thought is that there is a wide difference between a recognition and a creation of a thing. Well, let it be that it is so. I give you credit for a musing that has given strength to your thoughts and body to their expression, which you have not, by expression, claimed credit for. Yet, you have not a way of escape. The fact is that the founders, whose wisdom and virtue you say have been departed from, *created* "capital" in negro slaves—not by accident or oversight or toleration, but by express, and long debated, and well considered permission. How, oh! how is it that you will assert that the operations of the government, when invited to an extension of this domestic institution into the common property of the States, would be in departure from "the wisdom and virtue of its founders" who actually created that "capital in laboring men!" Is it, in your philosophy, more vicious to extend, than to create, an evil? Fail not to consider that one of the fathers, the chief of the early republicans, whose opinions you invoke, and whose counsels you profess to be guided by, declared that an extension of the evil, the creation of which he deplored, would dilute it everywhere. Pardon the passionate expression that you are without excuse, and deserve the withering wrath of every admirer of the wisdom and virtue of the fathers. You can have no excuse in your own estimation or of others, in that the policy of the only party that is standing up against the inroads you are striving to make on the wisdom and virtue of the fathers, has been vacillating.—That vacillation you yourself condemn. Nor can you find extenuation in the "soft impeachment" of your declaration (p. 20) that "*the people* of the North are not enemies, but friends and brethren of the South, faithful and true as in the day when Death (*has?*) dealt his arrows promiscuously among them in common battle fields of freedom." However true it may be of that people, you have done *not much* to induce them to cherish mutual gratitude for united resistance of common dangers. How much you might have done towards that generous devotion will be accurately enough told by the success your efforts of a different tendency may have in alienating that from this section.

If you are to receive praise or censure in just the extent of your efforts' success to knit together or to rend asunder the bands of brotherhood, you will not be in the count of that people, one of the faithful and true—unless, after pursuing causes of alienation to win the support of your section, you shall, after election to the Presidency, betray them to win the reconciliation of whom you had alienated without a cause. And am I thus unconsciously coming to the secret spring of your efforts which can only be accounted for consistently with *that* as your ultimate and your only sincerely desired consummation—to wit: your own election to the Presidency? If that is so, and it is not sensibly otherwise, it will be better for your own renown that your ambitious, honorable aspiring shall be defeated, than that your treachery to your section shall be exposed to the scorn of the world, and the derision of your traditional dishonor.

I have set off one part of your elaborate and ornate speech, against another part of it. I have confronted your view that slavery ought to be restricted to its present area, at the most, with the opinions of the fathers on which you pretend to rely; whilst they thought and taught that its extension would lessen "the evil." I have invited you to point out how you can expect an eradication of the institution, by any means other than an exterminating civil war. I have left it hitherto to be inferred that I do not believe you so bad a man as to aim at bringing about such a calamity as that. Without preconcert, I have drifted on the current of the argument to the port in which you are anchored—in safety, I trust, from the ruin of your renown. The crowning eulogium of your life will be, "He would, if he could, have made all men free, without regard to the color of the pilgrim's skin," as many thought was your anxious desire—but yet it will be said of you, in this censorious world of ours, that "his sincerity was not so sure as was his selfishness."

I forbear to make inquisition in that dread abode of secret motives, into which one's self shrinks from searching. There is enough of thought put forth in action in contact palpably with these "unequalled institutions of freedom" of ours, for us to consider "in a fraternal spirit" in order to arrive at just conclusions. We cannot, indeed, accept your system of labor without capital invested in the laborers. This would be to relinquish ours, which we value as highly as you do yours. We value it because it is a legacy from our fathers. We value it not the less, because it is not a system of voluntary labor. We do not fail to see that labor by hands of whatever color, is compulsory—compelled by pride or by dread of poverty. We do not seek to change our system, now that it is so expanded, for the greater reason on that account, than constrained the fathers not to attempt the change in their days and generations, when, and amongst whom, it was so much narrower than now. We are less disposed to make an effort to change it, because your free labor system is so much enriched by the products of ours. From a fraternal spirit, we are the more attached to it, because your section and other portions of mankind derive from it so much benefit. We are less disposed to accept your system as a substitute for ours, because, where we have an insurrection once in half a century, you have a mob in each decade, at least—and where we have a negro to run away from his work, about one in five hundred once a year, you have *strikes* of a whole laboring class for higher wages so often that the cry of "blood or bread" are household words with you, but never can be so familiar as not to be frightful. We are less disposed at your invitation to forbear efforts to extend our system, because it is the purest page in the story of woman's virtue. A native born white prostitute with us, is as rare a bird as a white crow. We will strive to maintain and to extend our system, because, notwithstanding your artful efforts to inspire Deity with your statesmanship and ours with trepidation, its structure is still stable and safe in exhibiting the central figure of affluence and elegance in the political economy of man's civilization.

There is a complex idea in this subject to which I wish to invite your attention, and which it seems to me must be simplified to the public mind, before right legislation can be reached and enforced. I would explain it thus: In illustration of the power of the federal legislature to exclude—*not to expel*—negro slavery, let us suppose a case: It is useless to consider whether Congress has power with the assent of the President by signing the bill, to annex territory—because, it is conceded that the power exists, and it has been so often exercised that it is without contradiction, and upon any future occasion of a proposed acquisition, the exercise of the power, in the very general opinion, will have its only pivot in the question of expediency: But we will suppose here, as it is enough for the illustration, that the government is in the act of making the acquisition, and that the tract of country is altogether uninhabited: Will any one pretend that the conditions on which the country shall be acquired, may not be prescribed by the majority in Congress; and if voted for by a majority in each House of Congress, that the President may not interpose his constitutional veto, in case the condition of the bill, interdicting involuntary servitude in such tract of country, is not acceptable to him? If so, the logical sequence is clear and cannot be resisted, I apprehend, that, *until settlers have acquired rights*, it is competent to the power which might have prescribed the terms and have proscribed the condition of slavery, still to interdict its introduction: but it is otherwise after the right of property has been vested there in that form.

Your fellow-citizen,
R. R. COLLIER.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The latest foreign papers furnish the following items of interest:

The first journal ever published in Morocco has just appeared. It is printed at Tetuan, in the Spanish language, and is distributed gratuitously. It bears the name of the *Echo of Tetuan*. It gives a favorable account of the mode of living at Tetuan. The Moors, who are naturally generous, give up their rooms and furniture to the Spaniards, treating them as visitors and allies.

A parliamentary return issued recently shows that the total number of persons killed and injured from all causes on all railways in England during the half-year ended December 31, was 117 killed and 266 injured. In the corresponding half-year of 1858, the killed were 133, and the injured 381.

The cork trade in Portugal appears to be on the increase. The annual exportation now amounts to upwards of ten millions of francs. London alone each day consumes 10,000 pounds of Portuguese corks. The Portuguese cork is inferior to the French, but superior to that of Italy.

The Kalouga Gazette announces the arrival in that town of Schamyl's family, consisting of fifteen persons, including his two wives, two sons and five daughters, with their husbands and children.

The Bey of Tunis has given the necessary permission for the establishment of a newspaper in Tunis. It will appear on the 1st of May, under the title of Official Gazette of Tunis.

A BRAND FROM THE BURNING.—The Gospel Herald has a communication from Mr. D. Briney, giving an account of the conversion of a woman of such great age that it is doubtful if another instance of the kind will occur in a whole generation. Mr. B. says:

"Agnes Brown, aged one hundred and ten years, who lives near Hilliard, who was one of Colonel Slaughter's slaves in the Revolution, was recently converted, and united with the Church and was baptized. This is the crowning glory of my whole ministerial life. Perhaps no person, at least for the last hundred years, has been the feeble means under God of the conversion of a person so very old. One hundred and ten years old? Only think of it. How many millions would be lost, if they did not repent until so late an hour! Many thoughts crowd my mind when I think of this conversion; but I will close by saying that an unconverted man told me at the waterside that her baptism had impressed him the most deeply of anything he had ever seen. The Lord grant that it may be the means of his conversion."

BAD WHISKEY DID IT.—Really strichnine whiskey is becoming an intolerable nuisance. The Salisbury Watchman of this week has the following remarks on the homicide of Smith by Cowan in that vicinity a short time ago:

Here now is more trouble and expense to fall on laboring, peaceable and sober men on account of the grogeries and whiskey drinking, besides the loss of the life of a fellow man in this violent manner. The County will hardly come out of the prosecution of these offenders at a less cost than five hundred dollars; and we have heard of a similar case costing the County nearly $1000. If a man were to burn down a county bridge worth that much money, he would be made to smart for it. But the people tolerate grog shops and burdens resulting from the use of Whiskey with the utmost complacency. They even license these shops when they know that at least three fourths of all the indictments and the consequent cost to the County, will certainly result from the use of the whiskey sold by them.

THE POISONED CHALICE RETURNED TO THEIR OWN LIPS.—The Black Republicans in Congress procured an investigating committee, on motion of Mr. Covode, for the purpose of proving corruption upon their opponents in the persons of Mr. Buchanan and the administration; but, as in many other cases where man proposes and God disposes, the poisoned chalice has been returned to their own lips; the corruption has been shown to exist on the other side. For example, the testimony of Collector Schell proves that in distributing the funds for the election of 1856, he gave $30,000 to Chevalier Forney, the managing man of the Black Republicans; and the testimony of Mr. Butterworth shows that he gave $500 to Mr. Haskin, of Westchester, one of the chief engineers of the Republican party. Will not these chevaliers exhibit a little more of their dirty linen?

STEAMER SUNK.—On Saturday night the steamer Neptune, Captain Poe, which left Wheeling, Va., the previous Thursday, bound for the Illinois river, with a valuable cargo of over 500 tons of Pittsburg manufacture, Eastern dry goods, &c., struck a snag and sunk, 37 miles above Cincinnati. She was valued at $18,000, and insured for $10,000.

That portion of the Albany and Vermont rail road between the city of Albany and Eagle Bridge, Washington county, has been sold for $307,000. It cost $2,600,000.

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PETERSBURG, April 9th, 1860.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, U. S. Senate:

I did think I was done addressing you.—On reflection, I find that my work is not finished, though my notices of your last speech, are ended. You will now be briefly addressed with reference to a doctrine I have been advocating. In this view, I will indulge the belief that you are sincere in declaring that it is not your intention to interrupt slave-owning in the States. This concession is indulged, if not in justice, from a fear that if the severer view of your conduct, should be taken to be the just one, your influence in aid of my doctrine, in the event of my winning to it your support, would be diminished.

The doctrine challenging your attention, was conceived by me as the best calculated to conserve our Federal Union, knowing such to be its aim, and believing such to be its tendencies. It confronts the crude idea of non-intervention. It insists that it is the irremissible duty of the Federal Legislature to supervise all territorial legislation. I have had the success, advocating this doctrine, alone, to see already that the South is turning her face against that crude idea which the Kansas act embraced and put forth as the policy worthy of all praise; but it was the politicians, now deserting it, and not the people, of the South, who so put forth that crude idea as wise policy, whilst some of its supporters confessed it was a departure from principle. I may appropriate that success, on the claim of it in my behalf, by a man of no less genius and knowledge than John Mitchel, the Irish Patriot, who not more than a year ago said that the South was recovering her right mind, and wrote that he regarded my writings as one of the instrumentalities in producing the lively symptoms of her recovery. I do not fail to remember that you opposed that policy, but not altogether on the same grounds I did. Though that crude idea is quite killed off, the right idea has not yet taken its place in legislation.

I have just now for three days been bathing my spirit in the freedom of the old woods of the place of my nativity, from which, when I was a little boy, I saw my father go forth to the war of 1812, from which his manly form did not return; and, so refreshed and emboldened, I venture in the love of country I inherited, to call on you to support a doctrine which, as the friend, first, of my native section, and, next, of our whole country in its success, I have proposed for that country's acceptance, and its re-assured harmony. This is no mean compliment I pay you. It concedes that you are a man of influence. It confesses that though you are not too high to be blamed, and with the language of justice wherein you are believed and shown to be at grievous fault, yet that you are not too low, under the load of your faults, to be expostulated with to shake them off and to stand forth erect and upright, and all dressed in the unspotted vestments of living truth.

I admit that I am not unselfish in challenging your consideration of a doctrine of my proposing. It has not been unobserved, nor untalked of, nor without support. It has too many patriotic believers in it, to be altogether unabused. Its tendencies make too efficiently for peace, to let those who flourish on mischief and thrive most in storm, accept it at once. It wears the open face of being so just to the South, that it will be sternly repulsed by those of your section who do not agree with you that to be just to any one cannot be injurious to any other.—If, then, it shall be fortunate, on your considering it, to be commended to your embrace, its author will have so signal an evidence of the rightfulness of his claim that it was conceived in anxious and well directed thought for the weal of his whole country.—It is true that I have elsewhere said that the adoption of this doctrine in legislation, would cause a convulsion that would not eventuate in disunion, but would pass away, surely, though, it might be, sullenly. That was said before I thought of challenging to its support a man of your influence. This secured, it would have free course at once, and be glorified without a hazardous delay.

The doctrine will be now stated. It is that no State from the territorial condition shall be admitted with a Constitution which contains any provision requiring the resident slave owner to part with his property, or else to retire with it from the new State. As you know, the application of the idea will necessarily depend, in practical legislation, on the exact state of facts attending each particular instance of admitting a new State.

A few points explained may be expected by candor and are due to fair dealing. It is not denied that the federal legislature which (we claim) has "paramount jurisdiction over the territorial *dependencies*" of the U. States, may prohibit the introduction of slaves or of any other species of property, into an *uninhabited* region of country belonging to them. It cannot be denied, I apprehend, that the federal legislature might acquire by purchase or conquest a tract of country uninhabited, with intention or determination that it shall remain unoccupied. In such case, the acquisition would be a *possession*, but not a *dependency*—for, this term presupposes *population*. It is of *inhabited* territory we are treating. Over this, the federal legislature at no time has unlimited power, though it always has paramount jurisdiction. The constitutional grant of power under constitutional restraints, is the measure of the power with the limitations on its exercise. The fact that the region is inhabited, presupposes rights existing in the inhabitants. That these rights, if not inconsistent with the system under which the inhabitants of the region have recently been brought, should be respected and protected, it is presumed, will not be denied by any one. Yet another thing is presupposed in respect of the inhabited condition of the territory.—This is, that its inhabitants are intended to be increased in order to be made a State. Here the point of most delicate adjustment, interposes itself. To what extent, and to what subjects of legislation, is that paramount jurisdiction arrested, in its exercises by the proper authority, by limitations of power; and by what limitations? They are the limitations set by that solemn instrument, the Constitution of the U. States, which confers the jurisdiction on the legislature it created, that it may exercise. Those limitations were dictated by the genius of Republican Freedom, and adopted by patriots of profound wisdom and unsurpassed purity. That freedom consists of rights of person and of property—of all the persons which that constitution distinguished from property, and of all the property which it created or recognized in persons or other thing. And so the rightful extent and the suitable objects of that jurisdiction, are ascertainable. Let that constitution be inspected and its restraints be respected, and the extent to which rights of property in negro-slaves in an inhabited territory of the U. States, may be made the subjects of that paramount jurisdiction with limited power, may be found to be legibly defined. And yet as to what extent of *time?* Can that jurisdiction be exerted to keep out any recognized species of property, from a region which is intended to be increased to a State in the Union, *before it is a State?* If it can be, then the territorial possession is not common to the States—of access by any citizen at will—and the citizens of the "several States" are not citizens of equal rights. And I will merely add in this explanation, that whilst I agree with you that the Missouri Restriction was constitutional, I would not have voted for it, but against it, as being inexpedient. I subscribe to its constitutionality, with an abiding and pervading conviction that the views above intimated, are thoroughly sound. I subscribe only on the ground that the region from which negro-slavery was restricted, was uninhabited: whilst, nevertheless, as the region was contemplated to become States, I contend that the "restriction" was a stern exercise of a naked power, and did despite to the spirit of federation which suggested the federal Union.

I have thus attempted with utmost strictness to state explicitly as our language will allow, the views I have of our system, from which my doctrine proceeded. You will, by all honest men, be expected to agree to it and to act it out, unless you can show those views to be erroneous.

How well it would be, were it enough, to have any doctrine acted out, in the expressed opinion and by the determination of men clothed with authority, to show that it is right in itself and its relations—that being "to any, just, it can be to none injurious." But it is not always so. It is very often otherwise. Hence the knowledge of mankind, that one convinced against his interest, or what he believes is, will be of his same spoken opinion still.

Hence, in seeking your support of my doctrine, it remains that its effects be inquired into. That same obstacle of interest—the interest of popularity, which has too often its seat in consistency—has been in the way of my doctrine in the South, to prevent its being espoused and acted on. With your aid it might be acted out in acts of legislation. On your part you are not called on, in supporting it, to account how you can, on that score, take it up and bear it onward and upward. You did not support the Kansas Act of 1854. That might be difficult for some in the South to get over, who adore consistency more than the right. Yet, there are some here who might plead that then they attempted, and with too much success, to stand on grounds of policy; whilst now they will recur to principle. Your interest of consistency has another direction and other optics. But I claim your consistency to your own maxim that what is just to any one cannot be injurious to any other. You then claimed that paramount jurisdiction with unlimited power to exclude and to expel negro slavery from a territory, at any time, and at all times, *before* as well as when the people thereof become a State by act of Congress. Do not forget that I am giving you credit for sincerity when you say that you are not intending to interfere with negro slavery in the States. Do not forget, as you are so far willing to be just under our system, that you have that interest of yours in consistency to serve, to the end that you may be altogether just—just, no more to the citizen in the slave State than from it. Consider that you have the interest (as you suppose it is) of your section to serve; and still I will challenge your espousal of my doctrine, only asking you to mark well and weigh one other explanation which is, that it does not deny the power to the incoming State, which the State in the Union has, to forbid the importation of any more slaves.—Only do not forget that you are an advocate of self-government, as upholding our "unequalled institutions of freedom."

I would have you also well remember, as being of radical purport, *that, as the Constitution of the United States* CREATED *a property in negroes, it has a natural strength to carry its own creature where itself prevails, which is wherever it extends unobstructed by a State sovereignty which has all the time repelled or already has expelled that property; any local law by any other authority at any time existing there, being incapable of any validity in conflict with the prevalence of that Constitution.* (Mr. Etheridge may find in that *creation* an "EXPRESS GUARANTEE in the Federal Constitution in regard to slavery.")

Here then we stand surrounded by explanations and poised on the great principle of constitutional self-government. That constitutional government is not to be formed, but *is* already. Yonder is a people seeking a participation in its benefits. You are approached unto, as one having the authority, and you repulse them by saying, "I am holier than thou." Nor is that all, nor the most of what you say. You say, "I and my State have done as we would; but you must do as we *will*." Such is the self-government you allow them. You claim not only exclusive jurisdiction, but unlimited power in the extent to which the claim of power proceeds in its stretch that as a nation the United States have constitutional authority to repel and expel negro slavery from the future States growing out of our public domain.

That is a view I have indulged not altogether in the line of my argument. We will return to inquire what would be the effects of the doctrine which I invite you to consider. Let the doctrine be again stated to its utmost logical extent which is that the majority in a State in the Union cannot deprive the minority of a constitutional property vested in any form. The doctrine leaves the owner of whatever is his, to carry it only where he lawfully may, and to keep it only where it lawfully is. The silent energy of public opinion keeps it out, where it cannot lawfully come. Hence it is that no slave owner thinks of carrying, much less actually carries, that property into your State. If it could not lawfully be carried into a territorial dependency, in like manner it would be kept out; that is, by the silent coercion of public opinion. So it would be, if it was against the public law. But it is otherwise, and it gets in. You are approached unto, as one having authority, and asked to let it stay. You repulse the man having as much freedom as yourself, by saying to him: "I am wiser than thou art." He will inquire to learn of you how your wisdom must be his will, how and where, under an existing system, he shall bear his rights of private property—rights reserved in a recognized property by that system.

But again we return, more immediately to inquire of the effects of the doctrine. It gives no citizen a right to carry his property where it may not be lawfully. It gives every citizen the free exercise of the right to keep his property where it is lawfully. It lets each citizen with equal rights with any other, judge within the law, where he will go with his, and whether he will stay with it or without it, whither he went. He will scarcely be fool enough—certainly not, if he is capable of self-government—to keep it, even if he was uninformed or ill-advised to carry it, where the climate is unpropitious or the society hostile. Every man will consult his interest in the transport and the sojourn of his property. Not a slave State more will be made under the adoption of this doctrine, than under yours of Congressional despotism. Adopt this doctrine and its effects will be that the spirit of federation will be fostered—the equal rights of the citizens of the several States, in their common possessions, will be preserved—the rights of private property, protected—the sections, fraternized—the people, tranquilized, and their Federal Union will be reassured and invigorated. Sir, can you, in the length and breadth of your great influence, at the instance of one who is your peer in patriotism, though not in place, withhold your espousals from a consummation devoutly desired by millions to whom negro equality is offensive, and eagerly implored by the interest of thousands of intelligent negroes?

The design of the doctrine is two-fold—to secure for the South all she claims in this relation—her constitutional rights—that is to say, the right of her citizen to carry his property into a territory, and the right to keep it there if he thinks it wise; and in its other direction, not to withhold from the North the prospect of a quiet success to her desire to have within the public land the free labor system impressed on the future States, in the actual event of the climate being unfavorable, or the community by social appliances without special legislation proving to be unfriendly, to the competing system. And so it is, the whole advantageous effect to the slave States would be that the doctrine would shield the institution, in its constitutional sanctions, against the assailment of popular prejudice and sectional intermeddling, both which, in our system, are too apt, on any subject of political moment, to be spurred up by demagogues to acts of reckless disregard of the legal restraints existing. The aggregation of the effects of the doctrine, is but coincident with your sincere disavowal of design to interfere with the institution in the States. It is but consistent with that disavowal, that the institution shall have protection where in the ægis of the law it may be rightfully carried.

The task is thus assigned to you, and you cannot escape from it—assertion will not acquit you to the intelligent justice of the public—to demonstrate the want of legal right, (which you allege only,) in the citizen of a slave State to carry his domesticated negro into the common territory. Otherwise, you cannot resist the doctrine, logically—nor fail to subscribe to it, honestly—nor refuse to act it out, as a national representative, faithfully to the Federal Union which was incontrovertibly intended, and is adequate, else you should propose an alteration of it to extend protection to all our "unequalled institutions of freedom," in the structure of which negro slavery was a conspicuous element.

There you stand, arrayed in all the virtues of private life, and armed with genius and powers of logic. Relieve yourself. You may, by argument, if you can. You can, by concurring in the doctrine, if you will. Justify your non-concurrence by argument,—or, renounce your heresies—or, else, be the reprobate of the system of unsurpassed liberty, which you eulogize.

My self-assumed task of patriotic duty, is done, until the public hears from you again. I would it were done in all its intrinsic strength. I have tried my 'prentice han', to make a patriot statesman of you. It will be well for our country, if this execution of the task shall accomplish its mission. It will be well for you, if it shall not be to be done over again and improved upon, perhaps, by some other patriot. Your fellow-citizen,

R. R. COLLIER.

A GREAT MAN.—George Lippard, in his work called the Nazarine, thus speaks of General Jackson.

"He was a man! Well, I remember the day I waited upon him. He sat there in his arm-chair—I can see him now. We told him of the public distress—the manufacturers ruined—the eagles shrouded in crape, which were carried at the head of 20,000 men into Independence Square. He heard us all. We begged him to leave the deposites where they were to uphold the great bank of Philadelphia. Still he did not say a word. At last one of our members, more fiery than the rest, intimated that if the bank was crushed, a rebellion might follow. Then the old man rose—I can see him yet:

"Come," he shouted, in a voice of thunder, as his clenched hand was raised high above his white hair, "Come with bayonets in your hands, instead of your petition—surround the White House with your legions—I am ready for you! With the people at my back, whom your gold can neither awe nor buy, I will swing you up around the Capitol—each one of you, on a gibbet as high as Haman's!"

SUDDEN DEATH AT A GYMNASIUM.—Henry T. Pearson, son of the late Mr. Amos Pearson, died suddenly at the Gymnasium, Newburyport, Mass., on Friday evening. The Newburyport Herald says:

Though of only some sixteen years, and from rapid growth, not solidly knit together, his first experiment at lifting was to raise 400 pounds dead weight. He then put on the gloves and sparred with another lad about his own age, when he went across the room, and without uttering a word, fell down and expired. We hear that young Pearson has been subject to palpitation of the heart.

SILK GOODS DUTY FREE IN ENGLAND.—The last Liverpool and Manchester circulars announce that French silk goods are now admitted into England free of all duty, and it is presumed that no duties will be exacted upon silk goods from other countries.

Why is a man poking a wood fire like a rumseller? Because he stirs the *brand he punches.*

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LOCAL NEWS.

THE STARS OF GENIUS.—Did you ever notice, dear reader, how much more brightly the stars of heaven twinkle when the night is darkest; that when she has drawn her blackest pall over the fair face of the sleeping world, and when the great pulse of humanity beats only in dreams, then do their gentle eyes look down upon us with a more transcendant lustre, like diamond sentinels set in the floor of Heaven by the hand of God himself.

Did you also ever notice the similarity existing between these glittering eyes and the scintillations that burst from the mind of genius. That the deeper is the gloom and grief enveloping the spirits of gifted ones, the brighter and more spiritual, more starlike, are the thought-gems that they emit.

Is it probable that the Vicar of Wakefield and the Deserted Village would ever have left the mind of Goldsmith had he not been surrounded by poverty and suffering, and the want of the necessaries of life forced him to write for bread. They were given to the world by the great author at a time when fate was gaziug darkly into his soul, and the morning of Fortune seemed afar off. They burst upon the eyes of the world and the star of Goldsmith shot up like a meteor, and took its place among the greater orbs shining in the literary firmament.

Would Byron have been the poet that he was had not the savage critics of the Reviews lashed his slumbering genius into fury and forced his first great satire. Would the master epic of the English language, Childe Harold, been written had he not been forced from his wife, driven from the shores of England, by the maledictions of his countrymen and compelled to become the roamer, misanthrope and poet that he was.

Shelly, too, was "rocked in the cradle of poesy, by wrong." His wife and child torn from him, and himself, because of a slight difference in religious opinion from his friends, forced to become a wanderer.

Look at our own Poe—he had his faults perhaps, but they were the errors of a mind that could see into the deep void beyond our earth, further, much further than the minds of more fortunate but grosser and meaner men. Many and many a dark night whilst tossing restlessly upon his scanty couch, did those glorious gems that none but a true poet's soul could conceive, leap into being, and were hawked about the streets by a suffering mother, in order to earn the pittance for a few days, longer support. Poe lived in misery, died a maniac, and now his name yields to none as a star of the first magnitude; a burning, blazing comet coursing like a mad racer through the heavens of poesy, singeing all it touched.

Examples might be multiplied through all time, but let the giants named above suffice for this article, and let them awake some pity in your cold callous hearts for the misfortunes, and some little admiration for the commanding genius of others, more elevated in intellectual tone, but less fortunate in pocket than yourself, and when you gaze into the deep blue ocean above you at night, single out some particular star and believe it to be the home of some radiant spirit that once gladdened and was wronged by earth and ask forgiveness for your share, if you had any, in the contumely heaped upon it.

BLANDFORD CEMETERY.—We strolled over to walk in Blandford Cemetery the other day. The weather was fine and bracing, and the soft sunlight rested upon the quiet city of the dead like a smile from some holier realm. We read the names inscribed upon the old tombstones of those who died long ago with silent veneration, and gazed upon the narrow resting places of those whom we had seen carried thither with regret. The soft breezes sossed and rustled with the new fresh grass, and as we listened, could hear it sing its everlasting requiem; even the air seemed full of voices, as though the spirits of the the dead were floating about, conversing in small, still accents.

There are sad stories connected with many a sepulchre in Blandford church yard, and we only wish it was in our power to peer into the misty past and unravel them, or have some spirit—it is said they do, in dreams, sometimes—whisper the weird accents in our ear. We could revel in the listening of how the old man's spirit sank down into death; how the heart of the strong man gave itself up to its God; how the mother's or the maiden's broken heart felt the quiet change from gloom to glory, and the babes pure soul went home to heaven. Ourself will have passed the dark river, some of these days, and then shall know perhaps.

FIRE—NEGRO MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, smoke was seen issuing from the windows and doors of a small frame house, situated in that part of the city known popularly as "Niggertown," between Halifax and Harden streets, and occupied by two persons, one a negro gardner, named Daniel, the property of Mr. Granger's estate, and the other a negro woman, his companion.

The house was almost completely destroyed, but its loss was small to the horrible development that was made after a portion of it had been consumed.

The body of Daniel was seen lying upon its front, with the flesh almost completely burned from it. It appears that he had been quite ill for some time, and according to the statement of his companion, had, on several previous occasions, endeavored to set fire to the bed-clothing. His attempts were invariably frustrated, however, until yesterday, when his attendant having removed what matches she could find, slipped out to call upon a neighbor. It is thought that he then improved the opportunity to effect his cherished design, with terrible results to himself.

As soon as the fire was discovered, his companion rushed in the house, but was forced back by the violence of the heat.

The tenement belonged to a colored woman named Martha Cox.

AN INQUEST was held over the remains of the deceased yesterday afternoon, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

DR. BOYNTON'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of Dr. Boynton was delivered last night to a fine and fashionable assemblage. The age of reptiles was the burthen of the discourse. Mountains have crumbled into the dust, islands and continents have been submerged, nations have passed way, and whole peoples have been blotted from the face of earth since this age was lost in the mighty mists of the far past, and yet the history of this age written in the bowels of the earth shall last as long as time itself.

The sixth and last lecture of the course will be delivered this evening. It will be certainly as interesting as any one of its predecessors.

The Doctor will give this afternoon a dime lecture and exhibition for children and parents, guardians or servants attending them. He will show all his panoramic views of creation and geology, and explain them in such a way and to impress his truths upon their young minds.

GRAND CONCERT.—Our readers have a splendid entertainment in store for them, to be given at Phœnix Hall on Tuesday evening next. Nothing less than a Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert for the Benefit of Grace Church at which, Verdi's celebrated opera "Il Trovatore" will be performed. It has been arranged expressly for this occasion by Prof. E. Camps.

This concert will be the most recherche of the season, as the ladies and gentlemen who will perform, have been selected from among the best singers in our city choirs.

We have no doubt it will be a brilliant success, and urge our citizens to turn out en-masse on Tuesday night. When it is known that it is for the benefit of Grace Church we know they will do so.

QUEER PARADE.—A company of Zouaves paraded at Philadelphia on Monday. The uniform is thus described:

The uniform of the Zouaves consists of a red Turkish cap, bound round with a roll of white muslin resembling a turban; a blue vest fitting close to the body, with a yellow stripe down the centre from the neck to the waist. Over this is worn a loose blue cloth jacket with arabesque yellow worsted trimmings and red cuffs. The trowsers are of red cloth, made wide, with plaited folds reaching down below the knee, where they are "tucked" up. Below this, each man wears a set of leather leg-gings, reaching to the ankle, with white over gaiters over the shoes. The neck is perfectly bare, with no sign of a shirt. Each man wore his hair cropped short and his moustache turned up at the corners. The officers wear blue frock coats, red caps with gold trimmings, and satin vests.

FIRE AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—Sam'l Moseley's cotton shed and seven houses at Memphis, Tenn., were destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The shed contained 500 bales of cotton, and the loss amounted to $70,000, on which there is an insurance of $60,000.

RENCONTRE.—On the 4th instant a rencontre took place at Montgomery, Alabama, between Sam[illegible] of the Advertiser, and Edwin A. Burke of the Confederation. The cause of the difficulty was the republication of an article abusive of Burke's brother, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer. Neither party received any injury.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A correspondent of the Newbern Progress writing from Goldsboro,' says:

Mr. Wright Jernigan, a citizen of Johnson co., died suddenly at his residence on last Thursday morning. He partook of breakfast with his usual appetite, and in apparent good health, and walked out in the direction of his stables. A short time thereafter, one of his servants had occasion to go to the stables, and there found him on his hands and knees, dead! Mr. Jernigan was about 55 years of age, and has left a wife and two children. This is another solemn visitation of Providence which speaks to us in tones louder and more terrible than seventold hunders. "Be ye also, ready; for in an hour when ye think not the Son of man cometh."

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, April 15th.—The State Democratic Convention has nominated nine Presidential electors, and eighteen delegates to Charleston.

These, it was later understood, were divided as follows: Hunter, 11; Douglas, 3; Dickinson and Breckenridge.

(There is a discrepancy or an omission in the above dispatch.)—REP.

ELECTION OF THE DOUGLAS MEN.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The friends of Douglas claim the chances in his favor for the nomination at Charleston on the third or fourth ballot. They appear highly elated and many are preparing to leave for Charleston.

BLOODY AFFRAY NEAR BOSTON.—At South Reading, Mass., on Friday night, John Foley was killed and two of his friends wounded, one supposed mortally, by Henry Thompson. The Foley party were celebrating a wedding in a part of Thompson's house. They became noisy and riotous, when Thompson started for the police, was pursued and attacked, whereupon he stabbed his three assailants.

RETRIBUTION.—At the Liverpool Coroner's Court, recently, an inquest was held on the body of Sarah Dyke, a woman of intemperate habits, who was strangled by the sash of a window falling on her neck, as she was entering her house in the middle of the night. She had gone from home without the knowledge or sanction of her husband.

THE POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The steam propeller Cashcart left Washington yesterday evening with the proper officers of Maryland, on a trip to prevent gill-net fishing in the Potomac. She carried a six-pounder, muskets and fifteen men.

DIED.

At his residence in Madison, N. C., April 5th, 1860, Dr. CHARLES SMITH, son of the late Dr. Geo. J. Smith, in the 26th year of his age. 1t.

A BRICK MAKER AND BURNER WANTED.—A good Brick Maker and Burner can find employment in the country, about 15 miles from this city, by applying at this office. ap 14—1t*

TO MANY VOTERS OF PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY.—In accepting your call to declare myself a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in my county, I do so with a deep sense of the responsibilities that attend the office. And should it please the citizens of my count to elect me, I hope that I shall by a fervent application to my profession, strict diligence, and a faithful discharge of the duties of the office to merit their confidence and ever be found worthy of the trust confided to my care.

Respectfully,
ap 14—d1tswit JAS. W. McDROOM.

Relief in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelesaly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and Public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by WM. F. SPOTSWOOD, and all Druggists.
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CITIZENS AND OTHERS, WHO ARE IN WANT of truthful and life-like pictures, should remember that the MINNIS GALLERY is the only place in the city where they can secure good and reliable portraits of every style, from the small Miniature Ambrotype, up to the life size Photograph, in Oil colors, Water colors, Crayon, India Ink, &c.

Call and examine over Davis, Abrahams & Lyon.
ja 4

☞ MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilities the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column

Sold in Petersburg by WM. F. SPOTSWOOD.
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Peebles, Plummer & Co.,

NO. 22 OLD STREET,

AGENTS

FOR

REESE'S

PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN

OR

MANIPULATED GUANO!

IT IS NOW WELL KNOWN THAT THIS article is composed exclusively of PERUVIAN and SOMBRERO GUANO in proportion of ONE-HALF EACH, whilst its PRACTICAL RESULTS as a Fertilizer (as substantiated by the subjoined correspondence) constitute the best evidence of the fidelity of its preparation. We have in our possession a number of certificates corroborating the testimony as to its merits here given.

We are now prepared to deliver from cargoes just received, at **$50 per ton.**

CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBEMARLE, Co., Va., March 8, 1860.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in replying to your inquiry as to the result of my experiment with Reese's Pho-phó-Peruvian Guano.

The eight tons which I purchased of you last spring for my Tobacco gave me perfect satisfaction, and I am convinced that my crop was much larger than usual in consequence of its use. I prefer it to any other Guano for Tobacco, and shall purchase it again this Spring. Yours truly.

PEYTON S. COLES.

DEAR SIRS—I used Reese's Manipulated Guano, and No. 1 Peruvian Guano, side by side on Tobacco in the Spring of 1855. The first of the season was very dry, so that the Tobacco could not grow after the rains came. The Tobacco grew very rapidly but did not have time to fully mature. I could discover no difference between the two, and I am decidedly of the opinion that Reese's Manipulated Guano is worth as much as No. 1 Peruvian Guano, pound for pound, and inasmuch as it can be bought for about $8 per cent. less per ton, and it being all ground, ready for use, which is equal to several dollars more per ton, I certainly prefer it, and would advise others to give it a fair trial.

GEORGE RILEY.

FLUKA P. O., Botetourt co., Va., Feb. 27, 1860.

CAMPBELL COUNTY, Va., Feb. 24th, 1860.

SIRS—I have used Reese's Manipulated Guano for several years, both on Tobacco and Wheat, and have tested it side by side, with No. 1 Peruvian Guano, and am perfectly satisfied that it is fully equal to No. 1 Peruvian Guano in every respect, and inasmuch as it is about ten dollars per ton cheaper and already prepared, which is equal to several dollars per ton, I decidedly prefer it. I have observed that Tobacco does not fire as much if manured with Reese's Manipulated Guano as it does with Peruvian.

F. W. SCOTT.

EDGECOMB COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 22, 1859.

MESSRS. JOHN S. REESE & CO.:

Gentlemen—My opinion as to the effect of "Reese's Manipulated Guano" on Cotton, is very favorable.

Experiments were instituted by me at the time of planting the cotton crop, to test as nearly as possible the relative value of yours and Peruvian Guano. At present the application of a similar quantity of each is decidedly favorable to the Manipulated. That being the case, and Peruvian costing 10 per cent. more, I have no hesitation in giving yours decided preference.

I have observed during a dry spell this season, that where Peruvian was used alone, the cotton fired considerably, while that manured with the Manipulated remained green.

JESSE H. POWELL.

EDGECOMBE CO., N. C., Aug. 28, 1859.

MESSRS. JOHN S. REESE & CO., Baltimore:

Gentlemen—We have used "Reese's Manipulated Guano" on our cotton crops, and take great pleasure in giving an opinion as favorable as the results warrant.

We can speak of our own crops respectively, as being equally as promising as we could have reasonably anticipated, and in many instances far exceeding our most sanguine expectations.

Many of us have been in the habit of using Peruvian Guano on our cotton and other crops, at a cost exceeding yours of at least 15 per cent., with no better results, and as we believe, with decidedly more risk of failure in time of drought.

Those of us who have used your Guano on Sweet Potatoes, Turnips and garden vegetables, have found in it a manure far preferable to Peruvian or any other fertilizer known among us.

We heartily commend it to our brother farmers.

L. C. Pender,	J. W. Parker,
Wm. F. Merder,	A. J. Cotten,
A. J. Whitehead,	B. P. Pitt,
James S. Long,	Jordan Thigpen,
Wm. J. Staton,	Jas. R. Thigpen,
John W Johnson,	David Williams,
R. S. Williams,	James S. Battle,
Joseph Cobb,	Thomas L. Manor,
John Lawrence,	J. W. Wimberley,
S. L. Hart,	Robert Johnston,
Jos. T. Lawrence,	Geo. C Sugg,
[illegible] Baker,	Edwin B. Budgers,
R. D. Wimberley,	John F. Speight,
Redman R. Dupree,	Thos. Norfleet.

mh 30—1m

J. W. Condell Esq
Clinton, DeWitt Co. Ills.
April 16 – 1860

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asks for Harper article,
reply to Judge Black,
& Reverdy Johnsons article.
Hopes Judge D. will
get the nomination.

[Speech of May 15, 1860 sent]

Clinton DeWitt Co Ills
April 16 1860

Hon S A Douglas

Dear Sir

I wish you would send me a Number of your Harper Manifesto and your answers to Judge Black And also Reverdy Johnsons Reply to Black There is a great Many Round here who wants to Read them and Myself I do hope you will get the Nomination at Charleston I think it the only Salvation for the Democrats in the western States with Best wishes for your Nomination and Election

I Remain Yours
Truly J W Condell

11,443

Alex.a Apl. 16. 1860

Hon S. A Douglas

Dear Sir

I cannot permit the Convention to assemble at Charleston, without expressing the hope that your friends in the Convention (who I have reason to believe will be in a majority) will strongly adhere to your nomination, as I am satisfied it can be effected.

At our District Convention to send Delegates to Charleston, a Resolution offered, & instructing for the purpose of preventing the Delegates voting for you, was voted

B. Stuart Douglas
Alexandria, Virginia
April 16 1860

The District Convention voted down a resolution having a tendency to debar the delegates from voting for Judge D. His nomination would be rec.d with great favor throughout the State, &c.

down by a very decided majority — It checks upon the Resolution by a member, who opposed it upon the ground that it was directed at you & was rec.d with loud favour — In my intercourse with the delegates, I found that your nomination would be most favourably rec.d — Indeed, so far as I can learn, it would be rec.d with much favour throughout the State — the impression is strong that you will be nominated, & the people are prepared to receive the nomination, & give it a hearty support. — Excuse me for thus troubling you with my communications as no doubt you have rec.d the same from others of more prominence in the party than myself — but as a friend, who desires your nomination before any other, I have but obeyed the promptings of my feelings in writing to you. —

Dear Dr Pise

with much Respect

Yours

Stuart Douglas

11,444

Johnson Gardner
(Delegate)
Pawtucket, near Providence
Rhode Island.
april 16 1860

Will not be able to go
to Charleston.
Rhode Is. will go right
on the first ballot.
Mass^tts Delegation will
in part, misrepresent
their constituents by voting
perhaps for Cushing.

Pawtucket Apl. 16, 1860.
Near Prov^ce. R. I.

Hon Stephen A. Douglas Washington D.C.

My Dear Sir;

I shall find it impossible to go to Charleston which I very much regret. But you may be assured that I have done & am still doing all I can to promote your success. Besides I am more & more sanguine that it will be achieved. With it the democratic party will have a glorious triumph — without it they will ignobly fail. This is the prevailing sentiment of the great mass of the Democracy both in Rhode Island & Massachusetts.

The Rhode Island delegates will I think all go right on the first ballot. —

I have made some speeches in favor of Gov. Sprague in the R. I. campaign, & have invariably referred to you & your popular sovereignty doctrine, which has as invariably met with a hearty & unanimous response.

// Some of the Massachusetts delegation may make an effort for Gov. Cushing, but I cannot suppose they will so misrepresent their constituents at Charleston as they have in the Conventions here. // They know the party are almost unanimous for your nomination, and my greatest hope & prayer is that it will be attained.

Your speech in answer to Seward, has had a good effect at the North, and I think recent events generally have served to inspire the delegats with the necessity & determination of casting their votes for you.

Amid whatever opposition may come from other quarters, I shall look with the greatest anxiety, as do the great Mass of the party here, for your nomination. Then we will be sure of a triumphant election. This is known & felt here.

Regretting that I cannot be with you in person, I remain my Dear Sir, Your Obt. Servt.

Johnson Gardner

11,445

North Bridgewater Mass Apr 16th/60

Hon S A Douglas

Sir would it be agreeable to you to send me the Patent Office Report for 1859 Mechanical and Chemical

Your Obt. Servt

Isaac H Locke

Isaac H. Faels

North Bridgewater, Mass.

April 16. 1860

Asks for Patent Office

Report - Mechanical.

[Speech of May 15, 1860 sent]

11,446

Private —

Saint Louis April 16. 1860.

Dear Douglas.

I pledged Saunders last fall in New York that Mr Pinnie would cast his vote for you at Charleston — and I repeated what I had said when I pledged him — the politicians ridiculed me — Pshaw the result! — Ten certain, and most probably 11 out of the eighteen are for you! and your opponents have already approached me, asking me, they are not so bitterly opposed to you after all!

I called on Green to day, and I said to him, because I thought it would do him good, that with you for our leader, success was certain, with any other man problematical. I told him I was your devoted friend — and I was glad to know that I did from his public record — that although you was not his first choice, he would fall gracefully to the overwhelming Popularity you possessed and make no factious opposition to your nomination — as I called upon him officially as the President of the Chamber of Commerce of this City, this month, intervened incidentally I thought might have a good effect —

Churchill, who is a Army of Greens, and who is not at least opposed to you, told me, just now, on Steel Confidence (since I mark my letter private) that Green said to him "you or Douglas

would be the man — of Course that means that ~~he will be~~ — for will be — he Same man that that he will be the Choice of a Choice —

I've Cannot realize how proud I am of your success — I was the first man in St Louis to name you for President — I did it when I was yet a Whig — and then an Countless few who Support you that redeemed me at the Start — My triumph is Complete —

I am the most disinterested Politician you have in all the Union — I have no ape to grind — There is no office which you or I can you got as President to offer me, which I would accept — I am entirely Satisfied with My Position as an honorable private Citizen —

But you cannot Conceive how I am excited about the Convention — If you are not Nominated I will get Left —

My Landlord Requests his Compliments as Ever

Yours

D. A. Sammy

D. A. Tammany—
St. Louis, Missouri.
April 16—1860

Green says that Edgerton Hunter will be nominated.

His prophecy to Sanders in regard to Mo. has become verified, at which result he is jubilant &c.

No office in the gift of Pres. would be accepted.

Washington apl 6 1860

Judge Douglas

My Dear Sir

I recon another letter from Perrin. He will go down to Charleston I have sent him a Check for the 50.

Your faithful friend
A W Latham

P.S.

Some may undertake to depreciate Perrin because he has been an american upon the same principle hundreds of your friends might be suspected,

A W L

R. W. Latham

Wash.n City April 16. 1860

Perrin has gone to Charleston. Latham gave him a check for 50.$

Frank Leslie
New York City
April 16 1860

asking permission to
have a photograph taken
of Mrs D. - Healy's picture

11.448

Office of Frank Leslie's Publications,
19 CITY HALL SQUARE,
New York, Apl 16th 1860.

Messrs Metcalf & Golden
Masters

I am desirous of
obtaining the photograph
of Mrs Douglas, and I under
stand that she has consented
to allow me to have a
photograph taken from a
large painting in her posses
sion - would you please
tell about and any extra
charge you are at will
cheerfully pay you

Yours truly

Frank Leslie

11,448-A

Early Grove, Ind'y.
April 16th 60

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Dear Sir

I have been
and advocate of your Territorial policy
since 1854. Not knowing what would come
to pass or what revision would take
place among many good Democrats, who
thought and acted with you in that
memorable contest, I neglected to hear
your speeches on the K. N. question
& many you have made since. I was
but a youth of 20 then but gave
much time to the study of the political
topics of the day. I cannot as an honest
man say you have ever changed upon
Territorial front when rightly understood.

It was unfortunate for you
— with the mass of the people and political
tricksters — the former not comprehending and
giving grounds for the latter to quibble —
when you answered Mr Lincolns
interrogative, in regard to the power of a
Territorial Legislature to exclude Slavery
from a Territory. I am no politician but

but being forced to take a part in the discussions of the day & fully that you are wrongly quoted by some who formerly thought as I did on National questions but have gone off in support of the administration instead of democratic doctrines and teachings—I wish you to confer a favor by sending me a copy of all your speeches if you can get them, since 1853.

I have the honor to be
Your Truly
A. M. Lyles

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

A. M. Lyles Esq
Early Grove, Miss.
April 14. 1860

Complimentary & asks for all of Judge Douglas speeches since 1853.

11,449-1

Dear Judge.

I beg you to send me a correct copy of ye Speech so soon as it is printed. We wish to place it in the next number of our Organ here "The Dispatch" which goes to press on Friday.

I am sure all our Md delegates will stand firmly for you. I have today talked with two of them who have been a little unreliable, & find them more resolute on ye side than ever.

One of them may visit you to-morrow to show a new plank for a platform which he very earnestly

supports.

I enclose a copy. I suggest that it will hold him very firmly if you can treat his views with some consideration & favor.

He will deal honorably.

I advised him to delay his visit for a few days.

Yrs. truly

Cutts to send the speech to Mr. Gordon Editor of the Dispatch. He has engaged to put it in full in his next issue.

Yours truly & Respy

H. Gray

Balto 16 May 1860

P. S. I do not know
when Moffit got the
resolution. He claims
its paternity. and says
he knows many Southern
delegates will go for it.
The efforts of the Custom
House men to drive our
delegates, only makes them
firmer. So far, I see no change
in us. For today than ever
by far.

S A Douglas

Washn.

Henry May Esq
Baltimore. Maryland
April 16 1860

asks for copy of late speech
for Sadon. "Editor of
Despatch"-
Douglas Mr. delegates firm.
Moffitt will call on Judge
D. with a new plank.
Bespeaks for him the
indulgence of Judge D.
Copy of resolution enclosed.

Resolved. Copy.

"That the Territories of the U.S. are the common property of the people and therefore all the Citizens of the U.S. have equal right to emigrate to the Territories with their property of whatsoever kind without being liable to have their rights either of person or property injured or interfered with by any means whether legislation or otherwise, inconsistent with the Constitution of the U.S.

And we hereby declare it is the bounden duty of Govt in all its departments to afford such security & protection to those rights as may be constitutionally given."

11,450

Hon a S A Douglas

Every body writes you nowadays and for a mature being in the ascendant the flies will soon and you are — when you get into the Kingdom I will advise you who the flies are, (they are very numerous) they cannot do you any good here, be careful of snakes in sheep clothing. This advice is gratuitous and coming as it does from an old line whig it should be received with large distrust — I see the Lights of the times, Stephen A Douglas is to be the Nominee and so certain as he is the Nominee so certain he is the next President of these United States. Henry Wilson and Jno B Alley to the contrary notwithstanding — Put you finger on that place, mark the point and when the game is played, please tell me who holds the trumps

Yours Joshua Coburn
Lynn Mass March 6

Joshua C. Oliver
Lynn Mass.
april 16 1860

Beware of Wales—;
Mokeey &c. Judge D.
will be the next President.

11,451

N. Paschall

St. Louis, Missouri

April 16–1860

The Missouri delegation stands 11 for Judge D, & 7 against.

asks for two lines, in regard to probabilities at Charleston.

St Louis, April 16, 60.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir:

Notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary, St Louis has decided majority of your friends to Charleston as Delegates – 11 to 7 – and perhaps even better than that; and well minded. This is the best we could do.

Can you find time to write me two lines, and say what will be the result at Charleston? I am sick, and cannot go there.

Truly yours

N. Paschall

CONGRESS
CAREW.CO

11.452

Johnstown. Cambria Co Pa Apl 16th 60

Hon S A Douglas-

My Dear Sir-

I have no doubt that the following will appear novel to you- but Sir to the task-

On arriving here from my Home- which is Ebensburg. Cambria Co Pa- I met a Delegate to Charleston- whom I had several interviews with previously, as to his Course- at Charleston- he having accepted one of my propositions- to him- which I made to him- and giving me & my friends my promise to carry out with fidelity and good faith I advanced to him Three hundred dollars ($300.00). the amount he desired for his expenses-

Now Sir if I could well spare this amount from my business I would not trouble you about it- but I have taken the responsibility to do so for the good of the common cause- in which I have taken an active part of which I could give you ample proof of- if it were necessary- If you find me worthy of the Cause I just- remit me a draft for the amount- I will refer you, to our Congressman Samuel Short Blair- & Jno W Haney- who perhaps know of to my Course- I have Consulted your best friends here- Yours very Respectfully W K Piper

W. K. Piper

Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa.

April 16 1860

advanced to one of the Pa delegates 200.$ to pay his expenses; and now requests Judge D. to remit to him the amount &c.

11.453

Portland, Maine, Apr. 16, 1860.

Dear Sir,

I have not the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, but as the time draws near for the delegates from the different States, to meet in convention at Charleston, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the people for President, I cannot resist the temptation of urging upon you, the necessity of not yealding the Nomination in that convention, and I do most earnestly hope that you will not allow your name to be withdrawn, under any circumstances,—

I know beyond a reasonable doubt with your name for President, of the U. States, the North go into the contest with good courage, and confident of success,

Could our southern friends but know, that their constitutional rights, depended upon your nomination, they would also go into the contest with a united, and cheerful animation,

Formidable, and unscrupulous,
as our enemies are, they fear the
result of your nomination, they
cannot surely count upon a
Northern State, for them if your name
is before the people.

And, now my dear Sir,
let me urge upon you once and a-
gain not to allow your name to be
withdrawn in that convention.

Believing that you will
be fully, and cordially, sustained, and
most assuredly successfully.

I am very truly,
Your friend,
S. M. Richards

To Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Washington,

S. M. Richards
Portland. Maine
April 16 – 1860

urging Judge D. not
to withdraw his name
under any circumstances,
&c – political.

11.454

James L Seebald
New Berlin, Union Co. Pa.
April 16-1860

Judge D. elected an Honorary Member of the "Neocosmian Literary Society".
asks for Congressional Books - particularly to Pacific R.R. Survey.

New Berlin, Apr. 16th 1860

Neocosmian Literary Society
Union Seminary,

Sir,

It has become my duty to inform you, that you have been elected an Honorary Member of the Neocosmian Literary Society of Union Seminary. The time not yet being have to inform to the election of the Presidency, that only occurring in the fall.

It is with pride that we have enrolled your name with those of Edward Everett, J. C. Breckenridge, Wm. H. Seward, Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler, &c as Honorary Members of our Society.

The School to which we belong was founded some four years ago under very favorable auspices, and has continued to enjoy very good support

The Societies of the School were addressed successively by, The Pres. of Franklin & Marshall College, Ex. Gov. Pollock, & the Pres. of Dickenson College.

Our Society have some time since commenced a Reading Room, & Library, by which we can greatly advance ourselves. The reading room always keeping us informed upon the various topics and progress of the country. And the Library by showing us the wisdom & folly of former ages.

Our Library though not large is still beginning to rear its head by the contributions which we are receiving & expect to receive.

And I do not think it improper here to ask a contribution of you. (because it has been our custom to write to Congressmen & Senators & have always been favoured by them) And again the Congressional reports by being sent out to individuals are not always preserved as they should be, while here they would receive proper care, & could be used for refence by any person & at all times.

Should you therefore think proper to send any Congressional Reports, you would have our grateful acknowledgements if you would send us the full report of the Pacific Rail Road survey. The reason for mentioning the kind of books is this. Wm. H. Seward Wm. Bigler, Simon Cameron & others have sent us different works, and do not wish them to conflict.

Yours Truly

James L. Seebold Cor. Sec.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

N.B. The directions are

Newcomian Literary Society

New Berlin

Union Co

Pa

11.455

Aberdeen, Mississippi
April 16th 1860.

Dr. Sir:

Before alluding to the principal objects of this letter, permit me again to offer you my sincere thanks for your late valuable favor in the way of "Douglas Documents". They have been quite indispensable to me as an humble advocate of your Cause in this State.

It is a source of much regret to your numerous friends in this section of Mississippi, that the State will be represented in the Charleston Convention, by gentlemen, whom, it is honestly believed, do not entertain the political sentiments of a Majority of her people. The delegates from this portion of the State—Hon. Ben. Mathews and Hon. W. L. Barry, are, undoubtedly, gentlemen of superior intelligence and considerable influence; but they are men who reflect the sentiments of that faction in this State known as "fire-eaters" of the most rabid description—advocating a re-opening of the African Slave Trade, and a protective Code for the Territories. They, of course, will appear in the Charleston Convention, as your most violent and uncompromising enemies, and will, no doubt, refuse to entertain any condition, or idea,

or proposition that will present your name before the people for Presidential honors. But, Sir, I cannot possibly be mistaken in the sentiments of the Masses of this State when I say that they will cast an overwhelming vote for you in the event of your nomination. The people of this state have been most egregiously hood winked by ambitious men, who desire a dissolution of the Union in hopes that such an event will give them prominence and office which they could never otherwise secure. Many of your bitterest foes in this State are the recipients of Mr. Buchanan's official favors, and knowing the proscriptive policy he is pursuing toward your admirers, they abuse you as the best evidence they can give of their loyalty to the administration and their qualifications for the offices they hold. But they are certainly in the minority on the "Douglas" question, and it is a source of regret to your friends here that this class will have any voice at all in the Convention.

It will be urged in that body by the delegates from this State that you will not receive the support of this State or of Alabama in November, but my position and facilities for political speculation is as good, perhaps, as any gentleman's in the State, and I almost know what I say, when I pledge you the electoral vote of Mississippi, at the ballot-box.

I write this letter as the representative of that large and respectable class of gentlemen in this locality known as "Douglasites" by their enemies; but who are certainly in the majority, though they will have no voice in the Convention. Mississippi will vote for Douglas in the event of his nomination, and I shall repeat it and reiterate it in Charleston next week, to those delegates from this State who in opposing your nomination, do not reflect the will of the majority in this State.

Entertaining the liveliest and most implicit confidence in you as the representative of those measures and that policy that will secure and perpetuate the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American people, it will afford me feelings of the most sincere pleasure to announce in the Columns of the "Mississippi Conservative," that the result of the Charleston Convention is the nomination of S. A Douglas. of Ill.

Most faithfully Yours

R. D. Shropshire

To the

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Washington,

D. C.

R. D. Shropshire
Ed. "Mississippi Conservative"
Aberdeen, Miss.
April 16 1860

The Charleston delegates from Miss. do not represent the wishes of the majority. &c.

Miss. will vote for Judge D. if nominated

11.456

Portland Meigs, Co. Ohio April 16/60

Hon, Stephen A. Douglas

Please forward Copies of the Patent Office Agricultural and Horticultural Reports, one to Thos. Walker P.M. and one to G.W. McClenathan Springgarden Jefferson Co. Ill.

Yours Politically and in Friendship

G.W. McClenathan

Address to Thomas Walker P.M.

Portland Meigs Co

Ohio

and. G.W. McClenathan Spring Garden

Jefferson Co Ill

Thomas Walker P. M.
Portland, Meigs Co. Ohio
and
G. W. McClenathan
Spring Garden, Jefferson Co
Illinois
April 16. 1860

asking for Patent
Office Reports.

11,457

Baltimore April 16th 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass

My Dear Sir

I regret very much that a severe indisposition originating in a neglected cold will prevent my accompanying my delegation to Charleston. My physician thinks the journey and excitement might result in a serious way. You cannot tell how it grieves me, but it will not be in my power to be present and by the aid of voice and vote assist in your nomination — a nomination that I believe is to be now assured: and one that will be hailed by every honest Democrat at the North with heartfelt enthusiasm. With your name upon the banner in New Jersey, we can go into the fight with a certainty of a glorious victory — and I shall hold myself in readi-

need at the earliest moment I hope
the Campaign with vigor in your
behalf— With Kind Regards. I
Rem. Douglass

Believe Me.
Very Truly.
Yours

James W. Hall

James W. Wall Esq
Burlington, New Jersey
April 16. 1863

Indisposition will prevent
him from going to
Charleston.

He will enter the
campaign with activity
& spirit.

11,458

James R. Waltermire
Gray's Corner, Warren Co. Ohio
apil 16 1860

ask for copies of
Judge D's speeches.

April 16/60

Harmony, P.O. Warren Co
Ohio

Mr Stephen A Douglas, Sir,
I wish to assist in propigating the principls of the Democratic party in this and the adjoining Townships, and in order to be efficient I earnestly request you to send me your Spleches and other Good Speeches that wil be of use to me any [illegible] Please direct them to James R. Waltermire, Gray Corners, Warren Co, Ohio and thus oblig yours Truly

James R Waltermire

To Hon, Stephen A Douglas

11,459-1

Surrogate's Office,

TIMES BUILDINGS.

New York, April 16 1860.

My dear Judge.

I have heard that Belmont is dubbed by some of your friends - All I have to say about it is this that when Dempsey made up his mind not to go he made it a condition that no man should go unless satisfied that he was true and as I knew that several persons were talked of who had cheated us before I consented to "Dare" and an appointment

was made for Mr Belmont at my Office and after more than an hours Conversation in presence of Reps. Eichoff & Murphy I was outspoken that for Lad Belmont, heart & prospect. He said "I am the personal person friend of Douglas and the personal friend of his personal friend and will be with his friends at Charleston besides all which he is the only man in the Country we can elect and this I have said to all of them." He denounced Buchanan & disclaimed any sympathy or Connection with the Kitchen Cabinet & Bright and the whole tribe that follows them. He said that he did not with a label put on his back but if I was not satisfied from what he said that he would show me correspondence.

I simply say that if he is as good a Douglas man as need be & that if he is prompt otherwise we have made the acquaintance of another influential Campaigner.

I would not hesitate to commend him to our friends warmly.

I read your kind letter. My poor wife is broken down - an aneurism of the heart has developed itself and she may leave me at any moment. This makes my attendance

of the Convention in prospect.
Nothing, My dear Judge, but
this circumstance, pretty well
& broken down myself as I
am, prevents my appearance
at my old Post – but
Providence is with us and
the Volk!

Always Yours.

Edwd Bates

Hon. S. A Douglas.

11.459-2

Ed. C. Neat Esq
New York City
April 16 1860

Belmont pledged. &
will be true.