12,945

June 28/60
Anominous
Says both you & B.
will be beat. &
want you both
Retire for some such
Man as H. V. Pickens

Washington D C
June 28th 1860

Hon S. A. Douglas

My Dear Sir/

Mr Breckenridge and yourself are certain to be defeated, and the future of both of you utterly blasted as things now stand. (I am a friend to both of you) But one course is left for you; if you continue Candidates all is lost.

Would it not be well for you both to withdraw, and get together and agree upon an individual satisfactory to you and the whole Country, some man outside

of the political strife, whose known Conservative views could make him popular everywhere? One who belongs to no clique, but who is the friend of you both.

Such a man is

Francis W. Pickens

If it is posible to adjust matters, and save the party and the Country, some such arrangement it seems to me, it is the duty of both Candidates to themselves to make, that it may be effected.

In this way all may be saved, country, honor, friends, and the party. other wise all is imperilled and ruined irretrievably.

I will sign no real name as the matter is so delicate.

Think of it.

Whatever is done ought to be done at once.

The Union

Albany June 28 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

My D. Sir.

We shall have a magnificent campaign this fall in our State and every thing around us promises a gratifying result. The life, the energy and the enthusiasm are all on our side. My object in writing to you at this time is to inquire when you propose to leave Washington & whether you intend to return to Illinois by

way of Albany.

Very Truly Yours

P. Cagger

P. Lagger
Albany N.Y.
June 28th 1860
Political

12,946-1

June 28 1860

from Canada.

Collier encl.

Extract from Newspaper concerning "Reciprocity"

Evening

The Globe.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1860.

12,946-2

RECIPROCITY.

We published a few days ago Mr. Ely's elaborate speech, recently delivered in Congress, in which he attempted to make out that the actual working of the Reciprocity Treaty is injurious to the interests of the United States, and at the same time strongly urged that the violation by the Canadian Government, of the substance and spirit of the Treaty, by recent legislation, was a sufficient ground to warrant its immediate abrogation by the Government of the United States. To-day we publish an abstract of the report on the same subject made to Congress by Mr. Israel T. Hatch, the Commissioner specially charged to examine the practical working of Reciprocity. Mr. Hatch's report is also adverse to the continuance of the Treaty, and is a document, which from the ability displayed in its arguments and in the arraying of its figures, as well as from its official character, will no doubt exert considerable influence in increasing the feeling hostile to Reciprocity already widely spread on the other side of the line. The grounds, therefore, on which Mr. Hatch has proceeded, and the conclusions at which he has arrived, in the discharge of his functions as the authorized United States Commissioner, are worthy of our gravest consideration, inasmuch as the question of Reciprocity is second to no other as a matter of vital practical concern to the people of this country in common with our Southern neighbours.

It will be seen from a perusal of Mr. Ely's speech, and Mr. Hatch's report, that, as we frequently pointed out would be the case, the suicidal commercial policy of our Government has furnished those disposed to be unfriendly to the Treaty with a most powerful weapon of attack. It is not the mere increase of the Canadian tariff that is complained of, so much as the particular mode of levying duties which Mr. Galt has introduced—designed, no doubt, primarily to benefit Montreal and Lower Canada, and having the effect, so far as it accomplished this end, of destroying that import trade from the United States, which was looked upon as a large portion of the equivalent for the advantage conceded to us under Reciprocity of sending our produce into the United States free of duty. Commissioner Hatch contends—from the American point of view very justly and forcibly—that the laws which encouraged or at least freely permitted the passage of foreign productions through the United States to Canada in bond, formed an essential part of the system of reciprocal benefits distinctly had respect to, when the Reciprocity Treaty was framed. The Americans, in conceding to us a free market for nearly all the articles of our produce, expected to receive certain advantages in return, and among these it was a matter of implied, if not expressed agreement, that we should give their merchants a fair share of our custom in those articles which they could import from abroad more advantageously than we could do ourselves. Mr. Galt's tariff, by laying duties on the value of goods at the place of purchase, has deprived them of this advantage with reference to a large class of goods, by imposing such a discrimination in favour of importations *via* Montreal, that our western merchants have been compelled to deal there, instead of having the option, as formerly, of going to the New York and Boston markets. We complain of this as unjust to ourselves in the West—the Americans, too, complain of it, as they have reason to do, because it is a violation of the fundamental principle of reciprocal benefit, on which the Treaty of 1854 was based. Mr. Galt, with a short-sighted regard to the merely local interests of Montreal, adopted a policy of a nature calculated to destroy to a very large extent the Canadian trade of the commercial cities of the United States, which had been of mutual advantage to the Canadian consumer and the American merchant. The result of this policy of attempting by forced legislation to centre Canadian trade in Montreal, has been what we foresaw and pointed out at the time. We see now that it has raised in the United States a storm of opposition to the continuance of Reciprocity, so essential to the interests of Canada West, which it will be difficult to allay.

While, however, we agree that the policy of our Government, as carried out in recent legislation, has been inconsistent with the spirit of the Reciprocity Treaty, and has given more than a colourable warrant for the outcry raised against it by a considerable party on the other side, we by no means fancy that the American people generally will be convinced by the arguments of Mr. Ely and Mr. Hatch, that the benefit is all on our side. The commercial legislation of our Government has undoubtedly been vexatious and irritative towards the Americans, as well as adverse to the interests of the larger section of our own Province, but we deny that it has been sufficient to destroy the substantial benefits of the Treaty, as regards either the one country or the other. If we had had men of statesmanlike sagacity, and patriotic purposes, at the helm of affairs, during the past few years, the system of Reciprocity might have wrought with fewer clogs and more beneficially, and very possibly ere this it might have been very greatly extended—but to say this is a different thing from saying that, because Reciprocity has not in every respect had fair play, it ought to be abrogated altogether. We maintain, on the contrary, that it has operated beneficially for both countries, and that had it not been in operation, the legislation we have referred to would have had much more injurious and paralizing results than those we have actually witnessed.

Mr. Ely and Mr. Hatch make a point against the Treaty, that, by taking off the duties on the articles which are made free, the United States Government have lost a yearly revenue of about $1,500,000. Such an argument at this time of day is hardly deserving of an answer. Of course the framers of the Treaty knew well that in removing the duties from certain articles, they lost customs revenue which those articles had formerly yielded, and that loss they willingly accepted for the sake of other substantial benefits. But they urge farther that while the value of imports from Canada into the United States during four years prior to the Treaty, not paying duty, was $3,850,000, their value during four years subsequent to the Treaty was no less than $59,419,000; and that while the value of imports from Canada to the States during the former period, paying duty was $17,695,000, their value in the latter period was only $2,150,000. These figures, instead of condemning the Treaty, only show that the anticipations of its promoters have been fulfilled, and that, so far as Canada is concerned, she has found in consequence of the removal of duties, a market in the United States for $61,500,000 worth of her produce in a period of four years, instead of $21,500,000 worth, as in a corresponding period of four years prior to the Treaty. These figures only show that Canada has benefitted by the Treaty, as it was intended that she should. But have not the United States benefitted as well? This part of the question is very slightly passed over by Mr. Ely and Mr. Hatch. We look in vain through the speech of the former, and the report of the latter gentleman, for figures showing to what extent Canada has afforded a market for American products, and whether to a larger or smaller extent since the Treaty than before it. We only learn from Mr. Hatch's report, in an incidental way when he is referring to the proportions of goods carried by American and British vessels, that the value of domestic exports from the United States to Canada during five years previous to June 30, 1854, was $29,191,632; their value during five years subsequent to that date was $65,273,382. But for the necessity of making a comparison between the amounts carried in American and British bottoms respectively, the reader of Mr. Hatch's report would have been left ignorant of the fact, that the Americans, since the enactment of Reciprocity, had found a larger market in Canada for their goods, in about the same proportion as the Canadians had found a larger market in the United States for theirs. This most essential point in the discussion, neither Mr. Ely nor Mr. Hatch at all adverts to. In order to supply this deficiency, we have taken some pains to prepare a table, from the Trade and Navigation Returns of this Province, showing the value of the total imports of the United States into Canada, for a series of years, the results of which are well worthy the attention of our American friends.

The Reciprocity Treaty went into operation in March, 1855. During the previous five years, the value of importations from the United States to Canada was as follows:—

In 1850	$ 6,594,860
1851	8,365,765
1852	8,477,693
1853	11,782,147
1854	15,533,098
	$50,753, 563

During the five years since the introduction of Reciprocity, the value of importations from the United States into Canada has been as follows:—

In 1855	$21,028,676
1856	22,704,509
1857	20,224,651
1858	15,635,565
1859	17,592,916
	$97,186,317

We thus see that while Canada afforded a market for $65,000,000 of the domestic exports of the United States during the five years subsequent to the Treaty, instead of $29,000,000 as during the five years previous to it, the whole imports from the United States into Canada increased from $50,753,563 in the five years before Reciprocity, to $97,186,317 in the five years under Reciprocity. In the face of such a fact as this, how is it possible to argue that the benefit has been all on our side. The amount of imports from the United States into Canada has immensely increased under Reciprocity as well as the amount of imports from Canada into the United States. The benefit has been reciprocal, and indeed, so far from its being confined to the Canadians, one portion of it has in a much larger degree been reaped by the Americans—the advantage namely accruing to the carrying trade from conveying the international traffic which under Reciprocity has increased three fold, and which doubtless would have increasad in a still greater ratio, but for the unfortunate commercial depression of the last two or three years.

But it is not enough to compare the gross totals of American imports with Canada. We must look also at the ratio they bear to the whole imports into the country. In the five years previous to Reciprocity, the value of the total imports with Canada from all countries was $131,214,113, of which $50,753,563 or 39 per cent. came from the United States. In the five years subsequent to Reciprocity, the value of the total imports into Canada was $181,734,842, of which $97,186,317 or 54 per cent. came from the United States. In other words, before Reciprocity, we got from the United States less than *two-fifths* of the goods from abroad which we consume—under Reciprocity we have got from the United States upwards of *one half* of our total importations. With such a state of facts, our American friends cannot in fairness argue that Reciprocity should be abrogated, because we get all the benefit, and shut our market against them.

Messrs. Ely and Hatch contend that the interests of American manufacturers have suffered under Reciprocity. We think they stretch this part of their case much farther than the facts warrant, and they altogether overlook one branch of manufacture which has been largely built up along the American border, as a direct result of the working of Reciprocity—we allude to the vast increase of flour mills, to grind the many additional millions of bushels of wheat which we have sent over into the States since the Treaty came into operation.

We might advert to the advantages the Americans now derive from the unrestricted use of our fisheries, and might expose some very transparent fallacies in the arguments by which Mr. Ely and Mr. Hatch endeavour to make out that the Americans do not profit so much by the use of the River St. Lawrence and the Canadian Canals, as had been anticipated. We shall pass over these points, however, for the present, being content to rest the whole case for Reciprocity on the fact, which we have shown to be established by the Trade and Navigation Returns, that under Reciprocity the trade between the two countries has vastly increased, as it had been predicted would be the case, and that not only have Canadians found an increased market for their produce in the United States, but that American merchants and manufacturers have found for their wares also an increased market in Canada, and that in fact under Reciprocity they have monopolized more than half our entire trade.

SIX DOLLARS PER ANNU M
SINGLE NUMBERS 1½d.

WHOLE NO. 3192.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

WALTER HARTRIGHT'S NARRATIVE. CONTINUED.

Thus far the information which I had received from Mrs. Clements—though it established facts of which I had not previously been aware—was of a preliminary character only. It was clear the series of deceptions whi h had removed Anne Catherick to London and separated her from Mrs. Clements had been accomplished solely by Count Fosco and the Countess; and the question whether any part of the conduct of husband or wife had been of a kind to place either of them within reach of the law might be well worthy of future consideration. But the purpose I had now in view led me in another direction than this. The immediate object of my visit to Mrs. Clements was to make some approach at least to the discovery of Sir Percival's secret; and she had said nothing, as yet, which advanced me on my way to that important end. I felt the necessity of trying to awaken her recollection of other times, persons, and events, and those on which her memory had hitherto been employed; and when I next spoke, I spoke with that object indirectly in view.

"I wish I could be of any help to you in this sad calamity," I said. "All I can do is to feel heartily for your distress. If Anne had been your own child, Mrs. Clements, you could have shown her no truer kindness—you could have made no readier sacrifices for her sake."

"There's no great merit in that, Sir," said Mrs. Clements, simply. "The poor thing was as good as my own child to me. I nursed her from a baby, Sir, bringing her up by hand; and a hard job it was to rear her. It wouldn't go to my heart so to lose her if I hadn't made her first short-clothes, and taught her to walk. I always said she was sent to console me for my never having chick or child of my own. And now she's lost, the old times keep coming back to my mind; and, even at my age, I can't help crying about her—I can't, indeed, Sir!"

I waited a little to give Mrs. Clements time to compose herself. Was the light that I had been looking for so long now glimmering on me—far off, as yet—in the good woman's recollections of Anne's early life?

"Did you know Mrs. Catherick before Anne was born?" I asked.

"Not very long, Sir—not above four months. We saw a great deal of each other in that time, but we were never friendly together."

Her voice was steadier as she made that reply. Painful as many of her recollections might be, I observed that it was, unconsciously, a relief to her mind to revert to the dimly seen troubles of the past, after dwelling so long on the vivid sorrows of the present.

"Were you and Mrs. Catherick neighbours?" I inquired, leading her memory on as encouragingly as I could.

"Yes, Sir—neighbours at Old Welmingham."

"*Old* Welmingham? There are two places of that name, then, in Hampshire?"

"Well, Sir, there used to be in those days—better than three-and-twenty years ago. They built a new town about two miles off, convenient to the river; and Old Welmingham, which was never much more than a village, got in time to be deserted. The new town is the place they call Welmingham now; but the old parish church is the parish church still. It stands by itself, with the houses pulled down, or gone to ruin, all round it. I've lived to see sad changes. It was a pleasant, pretty place in my time."

"Did you live there before your marriage, Mrs. Clements?"

"No, Sir—I'm a Norfolk woman. It wasn't the place my husband belonged to either. He was from Grimsby, as I told you; and he served his apprenticeship there. But having friends down south, and hearing of an opening, he got into business at Southampton. It was in a small way, but he made enought for a plain man to retire on, and settled at Old Welmingham. I went there with him when he married me. We were neither of us young; but we lived very happy together—happier than our neighbour, Mr. Catherick, who lived along with his wife when they came to Old Welmingham, a year or two afterwards."

"Was your husband acquainted with them before that?"

"With Catherick, Sir—not with his wife. She was a stranger to both of us. Some gentlemen had made interest for Catherick, and he got the situation of clerk at Welmingham Church, which was the reason of his coming to settle in our neighbourhood. He brought his newly-married wife along with him; and we heard, in course of time, she had been lady's-maid in a great family that lived at Varneck Hall, near Southampton. Catherick had found it a hard matter to get her to marry him, in consequence of her holding herself uncommonly high. He had asked and asked, and given the thing up at last, seeing she was so contrary about it. When he *had* given it up she turned contrary, just the other way, and came to him of her own accord, without rhyme or reason, seemingly. My poor husband always said that was the time to have given her a lesson. But Catherick was too fond of her to do anything of the sort; he never checked her either before they were married or after. He was a quick man in his feelings, letting them carry him a deal too far—now in one way, now in another—and he would have spoiled a better wife than Mrs. Catherick, if a better had married him. I don't like to speak ill of any one, Sir; but she was a heartless woman, with a terrible will of her own; fond of foolish admiration and fine clothes, and not caring to show so much as decent outward respect to Catherick, kindly as he always treated her. My husband said he thought things would turn out badly, when they first came to live near us; and his words proved true. Before they had been quite four months in our neighbourhood there was a dreadful scandal and a miserable break-up in their household. Both of them were in fault—I am afraid both of them were equally in fault."

"You mean both husband and wife?"

"Oh no, Sir! I don't mean Catherick—he was only to be pitied. I meant his wife and the person—"

"And the person who caused the scandal?"

"Yes, Sir. A gentleman born and brought up, who ought to have set a better example. You know him, Sir—and my poor, dear Anne knew him only too well."

"Sir Percival Glyde?"

"Yes. Sir Percival Glyde."

My heart beat fast—I thought I had my hand on the clew. How little I knew then of the windings of the labyrinth which were still to mislead me!

"Did Sir Percival live in your neighbourhood at that time?" I asked.

"No, Sir. He came among us as a stranger. His father had died, not long before, in foreign parts. I remember he was in mourning. He put up at a little inn on the river (they have pulled it down since that time,) where gentlemen used to go to fish. He wasn't much noticed when he first came; it was a common thing enough for gentlemen to travel from all parts of England to fish in our river."

"Did he make his appearance in the village before Anne was born?"

"Yes, Sir. Anne was born in the June month of eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, and I think he came at the end of April, or the beginning of May."

"Came as a stranger to all of you? A stranger to Mrs. Catherick as well as to the rest of the neighbours?"

"So we thought at first, Sir. But when the scandal broke out no body believed they were strangers. I remember how it happened as well as if it was yesterday. Catherick came into our garden one night and woke us with throwing up a handful of gravel from the walk at our window. I heard him beg my husband, for the Lord's sake to come down and speak to him. They were a long time together talking in the porch. When my husband came back up stairs he was all of a tremble. He sat down on the side of the bed, and he says to me, 'Lizzie, I always told you that woman was a bad one; I always said she would end ill; and I'm afraid, in my own mind, that the end has come already. Catherick has found a lot of lace handkerchiefs and two finger rings and a new gold watch and chain hid away in his wife's drawer—things that nobody but a born lady ought ever to have—and his wife won't say how she came by them.' Does he think she stole them?' says I. 'No,' says he, 'stealing would be bad enough; but it's worse than that—she's had no chance of stealing such things as those, and she's not a woman to take them if she had. They're gifts, Lizzie—there's her own initials engraved inside the watch—and Catherick has seen her talking privately and carrying on as no married woman should with that gentleman in mourning—Sir Percival Glyde. Don't you say anything about it—I've quieted Catherick for to-night. I've told him to keep his tongue to himself and his eyes and his ears open, and to wait a day or two, till he can be quite certain.' 'I believe you are both of you wrong,' says I. 'It's not in nature, comfortable and respectable as she is here, that Mrs. Catherick should take up with a chance stranger like Sir Percival Glyde.' 'Ay, but is he a stranger to her?' says my husband. 'You forgot how Catherick's wife came to marry him. She went to him of her own ac-

[illegible] knew of her disgrace.

"She did, Sir. She was hard enough and heartless enough to set the opinion of all her neighbours at flat defiance. She declared to everybody, from the clergyman downward, that she was the victim of a dreadful mistake, and that all the scandal-mongers in the place should not drive her out of it as if she was a guilty [illegible] gh my time she lived at Old

own [illegible]

"Very little, if any, Sir. I [illegible] said truly, I am afraid, that her means of living came privately from Sir Percival Glyde."

After that last reply I waited a little to reconsider what I had heard. If I unreservedly accepted the story so far, it was now plain that no approach, direct or indirect, to the secret had yet been revealed to me, and that the pursuit of my object had ended again in leaving me face to face with the most palpable and the most disheartening failure.

But there was one point in the narrative which made me doubt the propriety of accepting it unreservedly, and which suggested the idea of something hidden below the surface. I could not account to myself for the circumstance of the clerk's guilty wife voluntarily living out all her after-existence on the scene of her disgrace. The woman's own reported statement that she had taken this strange course as a practical assertion of her innocence did not satisfy me. It seemed to my mind more natural and more probable to assume that she was not so completely a free agent in the matter as she had herself asserted. In that case who was the likeliest person to possess the power of compelling her to remain at Welmingham. The person unquestionably from whom she derived the means of living. She had refused assistance from her husband, she had no adequate resources of her own, she was a friendless, disgraced woman: from what source should she derive help but from the source at which report pointed—Sir Percival Glyde?

Reasoning on these assumptions, and always bearing in mind the one certain fact to guide me, that Mrs. Catherick was in possession of the secret, I easily understood that it was Sir Percival's interest to keep her at Welmingham, because her character in that place was certain to isolate her from all communication with female neighbours, and to allow her no opportunities of talking incautiously in moments of free intercourse with inquisitive bosom friends. But what was the mystery to be concealed? Not Sir Percival's infamous connection with Mrs. Catherick's disgrace—for the neighbours were the very people who knew it. Not the suspicion that he was Anne's father—for Welmingham was the place in which that suspicion must inevitably exist. If I accepted the guilty appearances described to me as unreservedly as others had accepted them; if I drew from them the same superficial conclusion which Mr. Catherick and all his neighbours had drawn, where was the suggestion in all that I had heard of a dangerous secret between Sir Percival and Mrs. Catherick which had been kept hidden from that time to this? And yet in those stolen meetings, in those familiar whisperings between the clerk's wife and "the gentleman in mourning" the clew to discovery existed beyond a doubt.

Was it possible that appearances in this case had pointed one way, while the truth lay, all the while, unsuspected in another direction? Could Mrs. Catherick's assertion that she was the victim of a dreadful mistake, by any possibility be true? Or, assuming it to be false, could the conclusion which associated Sir Percival with her guilt have been founded in some inconceivable error? Had Sir Percival by any chance courted the suspicion that was wrong for the sake of diverting from himself some other suspicion that might be right? Here, if I could find it, here was the approach to the secret hidden deep under the surface of the apparently unpromising story which I had just heard.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A SAD CASE.

(From the Brantford Courier.)

A short time ago two young girls, respectively of the ages of thirteen and fourteen years,—the daughters of two very respectable families in Toronto, were decoyed from their homes, it appears, by a girl of questionable character, who has been a resident of this town for some time, but was for a period serving in a family in Toronto. Both these young innocents, cruel to relate, fell victims to the desires of a person in concert with whom the girl alluded to was acting, and were then taken from Toronto for the purpose of becoming the inmates of a disreputable house in Woodstock. They arrived in Brantford last week in company with the wretch of a girl who first caused them to leave the parental roof. A Toronto gentleman, on hearing the facts of the case, resolved to find the whereabouts of the two girls, and accordingly set out for that purpose. At Hamilton he learned that they had proceeded westward on the London road. He followed, and on arrival at Brantford, at once put himself in communication with the county constable, B. Hazlehurst, who left nothing undone to ferret out the injured ones. When, after a search of more than a day, Mr. Hazlehurst was about to give up the task, in the east ward he met on the street a girl who it appeared to him answered to the description, and took her in charge. She was recognised as one of the seduced by the Toronto gentleman, and on enquiry it was ascertained that her companion was in a house situated in the east ward, where she was subsequently found. This occurred late on Saturday, 9th instant. Both girls were taken to the Brant Hotel, and placed in charge of Mrs. Fleming, who did all in her power to make them comfortable—furnishing them with several articles of clothing. They remained at the Brant Hotel till Monday, 11th instant, when they returned to Toronto in company with their captor. The girls stated that they had been ill treated, had suffered for want of food, to obtain which they had to resort to begging. They were to have been taken on to Woodstock immediately, there to fill the places of the most degraded of prostitutes.

☞ The sentence of death upon two men who were lately convicted in the county of Oxford of violating a woman and covering her with tar and feathers, has been commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the one for three and the other for five years.

12,947

Petersburg, Virginia
June 28th 1860

Hon Stephen A. Douglas

Dr Sir,

I inclose to your address in Washington, a letter I have had inserted in the Express. You will please say in reply if I have stated your position as being in support of the South more strongly than you intend to be understood, or in any wise incorrectly. If I have I will make any correction.

With assurances of highest consideration,

I am yr friend,

R. R. Collier

R. R. Collier
Petersburg Va
Political

12,948

Norwich June 28 1860

Friend Dugdale

Dr.

I arrived at home this morning and find that my town affairs some explanation is fully sanctioned. this is next to no opposition to you what there is, comes from a few office holders & their particular friends. We shall get up a good ratification Meeting either Saturday night or the Monday night following. Our Democratic Paper has hoisted your name as the Candidate and I enclose it to you. the Editor is Post Master but it will be all right.

The Hartford Courier of this morning comes out for the Regular Nominations. but they will have to before many days

The Editor of our Paper is truly a friend of yours

Yours truly

W. Comstock

W. M. Converse
Norwich Ct
June 28/60
Political

12,949

Fredericktown Ohio Co Va
June 28th 1860

Hon. Stephen A Douglas
United States Senator

My Dear Sir,

Allow me in all sincerity to congratulate you for the great victory achieved at last, over Jas Buchanan and his corrupt administration. The annals of political warfare cannot furnish an instance wherein a man ever met the opposition you have, and from a source that should have been the least suspected - Well do I remember the prediction of a shrewd Kentucky politician when speaking of his Election in 1856 he said - "Douglas you and the democratic party will ever regret the Election of Buchanan he is cold - he is ungrateful - he is dishonest and corrupt" how has his predictions been verified

His Character may be summed up in the words of Seneca when speaking of the tyrant Caligula

"Nature seemed to have brought him forth, to show what mischief could be effected by the greatest vices supported by the greatest authority"

The delegates to the Balt Convention from our district Mr Russell and William G Brown have returned - the former is receiving the deep and loud curses of his constituents for his treason whilst the latter is taken by hand as an honest man - 4 out of every 6 in this district are for you and the Election bill you sent me I distributed in 1852 & in 1856 nearly all the documents for North Western Virginia as Mr Montgomery can tell you

I would be pleased if you would secure me the same mission for your interest in 1860 I shall work for you now until the Election with all the energy in my power trusting in God that you may not only be elected but that you will be true to the Constitution and true to your friends an Element not to be found in Buchanan

Please present my warmest wishes to my old friend Montgomery whose fidelity to a friend will never be doubted

Truly & Sincerely Yours

Ro A Craccroft

June 27th 1860

G. A. Bracroft

Congratulatory & Polyglottes Seneca on Caligula against Buck

Baltimore Md
June 28th 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dr Sir

Allow
me to Congratulate you
on your Nomination and
rest assured I will do
all I can in my power (in
November next in our County
(Queens) to elect you to the
highest Office in the gift of
the People. wishing you a
speedy recovery from your mis-
fortune I Remain.

Your Most Ob Servt

J. H. Van Dorn

I leave for home
this evening

Queens Co. Jamaica
N.Y.

J V VanDuyn
Baltimore
June 2 1860
Congratulatory

12,950

June 30 1860

W. H. Ludlow

N York

Political

Oakdale,
Sayville L. I.
June 28 1860.

My dear Sir,

I have just
rec'd Fitzpatrick's dedi-
-cation, which it is
best, not to publish.
I will send you a copy
if you desire it.
When will your acqui-
-sance be ready,
You need not wait
to print forward this,
but publish at once,
with notification. &
reply. I have lost
the copy of your tele-
-graph, thus. Can
you send me one?

Yours truly
Wm. H. Ludlow

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

P.S. Martin your opinion would be the Effect & Propriety of a single Electoral ticket in N.Y. i.e. if such a thing was practicable. In my mind it is impracticable. What think you?

U. S. Dept. of the Interior

12,955

Department of the Interior,

June 28th ~~April 16~~, 1860.

Sir:

The Documents of the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress are now ready for distribution by this Department, and it is quite desirable that they should be sent to the same Institutions which received those of the first session.

Whether or not this shall be so, however, must, under existing laws, depend upon the directions you may think proper to give concerning them, so far as regards the set to which your ~~district~~ State is entitled, as I am required to forward the same to such College, Public Library, Athenaeum, Literary and Scientific Institution, Board of Trade, or Public Association, as you may designate. (See United States Statutes at Large, volume 11, pages 253 and 380.)

The Documents of the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress were sent to University of Chicago

Will you be pleased to advise me whether those of the second session shall be sent to the same, and, if not, to inform me what disposition to make of them.

A list of these documents accompanies this communication.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Hon Stephen A Douglas
U S Senate

J. Thompson
Secretary.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS—SECOND SESSION THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE Journal - - - - - - 1 vol.
" Reports of Committees - - 1 "
" Miscellaneous - - - - - 1 "
" Documents - - - - - 18 "

Viz:

President's Message.
Report of the Secretary of the Interior - vol. 1, (*a.*)
" of the Secretary of War - - " 2, (*b.*)
" " " " - - " 3, (*b.*)
" of the Secretary of Navy and P. M. General - - - - " 4, (*c.*)
Maps to above - - - - " 5, (*d.*)
" on Finance - - - - " 6, pt. 1.
Coast Survey - - - - - " 6, pt. 2.
Indian Disbursements - - - - " 7.
Correspondence of the late Commissioner to China - - - - - - " 8.
Correspondence of the late Commissioner to China - - - - - - " 9.
Pacific Wagon Road - - - - " 10.
Patent Office Report - - - - " 11, (*g.*)
" " " - - - - " 12, (*h.*)
" " " - - - - " 13, (*i.*)
" " " - - - - " 14, (*j.*)
Commerce and Navigation - - - " 15, (*k.*)
Coast Survey Office - - - - " 16, (*l.*)
Foreign Commerce - - - - " 17, (*m.*)
Pacific Railroad, (Stevens') - - - " 18.

HOUSE Journal - - - - - - 1, vol.
Reports of Committees - - - - 3 "
Court of Claims - - - - - - 1 "
Miscellaneous - - - - - - 2 "
Executive Documents - - - - 13 "

Viz:

Report on Finance, &c. - - - - vol. 1.
President's Message and Report Secretary Interior - - - vol. 2, pt. 1, (*a.*)
Report Secretary War - - - " 2, pt. 2, (*b.*)
" " " - - - " 2, pt. 3, (*b.*)
" Secretary Navy and P. M. General - - - - " 2, pt. 4, (*c.*)
Maps - - - - - - - " 2, pt. 5, (*d.*)
Treasurer's Accounts - - - - vol. 3.
Receipts and Expenditures - - - " 4.
Mail Contractor's (fines) - - - - " 5.
Coast Survey - - - - - - " 6, (*l.*)
Army Register, &c. - - - - - " 7.
Foreign Commerce - - - - - " 8, (*m.*)
Expenses War Department, Wagon Road &c. - - - - - - - - - " 9.
Patent Office Reports - - - - - " 10—parts 1, 2, 3, 4, (*g, h, i, j.*)
Contracts for Carrying Mail - - - " 11.
Condition of the Banks, and Captain Cram's Report - - - - - - " 12.
Commerce and Navigation - - - " 13, (*k.*)

In all, 49 volumes.

June 27 1860

Secy of Interior

Concerning your

allotment of books

[June 28, 1860] 12,951

To The Hon Stephen A Douglas

Sir ever since you have recived the Nomination for the President of this great countrys i have been expecting to see a Publick demonstration in the way of bonfires fire works &c but have been disappointed the Star Paper called for a Ratification Meeting last night. i Repaired thither but to my astonishment i found no Meeting i thought Perhaps you might wish to have some one to get up bonfire &c i take this Privilig of offering you my Services and time i have such a desire to see you President that i am at your command at any Moment when you returned home from being elected to this Present term in the Senate. i got up a bonfire in honour of you for Mrs Peak he furnished me with the means now if you wish it i will get up a Publick demonstration which will be heralded forth from end of the continent to the other i dealey am ashamed of the People of washington for not getting up some kind of Meeting in honour of you if my purse was as large as my desire to see you President i would ask nothing of you but i would not leave a stone unturned until you got in the white house

your Ob't Servant J Mackey

corner of 4th & i sts

Washington June 28/60

if you wish My services you can let Me Know
I ask no compensation but your good will
P. Mac

P. Mackey
Washington
D.C.
Protected at
Sept 4th Exhibition

12,952

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

MORSE LINE,

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,

Connecting with all the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Telegraph.

DIRECT SOUTHERN LINE, NEW-YORK TO NEW-ORLEANS,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.

OFFICE, No. 432 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

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12

Dated Philad[a] June 28 1860.

Rec'd, Washington 1860, o'clock, min. M.

To Hon S. A. Douglas

Will you please let me know whether we can get any Southern speakers for our meeting on Saturday. Reverdy Johnson cannot come We are badly in want speakers -

James B. Sheridan

28/DH
18/C

June 28/60

Sherriden

Phila

Pa

"Speakers"

12,953

June 28 1860
D. J. Sprague
South Orange
N. J.
Books

South Orange N. J.
June 28th 1860.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglass

Dear Sir.

I wish to procure a copy of the Illustrated Edition of Perry's Expedition to Japan.
I do not know that they have ever been offered for Sale, but have understood they are furnished to members of Congress for distribution. If I am correct in my information I shall feel myself obligated if you would direct a Copy to be sent me at this place.

Congratulating you upon your recent nomination I remain with respect

Yours truly
D. J. Sprague

12,954

Saint Louis June 28th 1860.

To the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

The Democratic Nominee for President.

Sir look at your country. Is there any thing to be found like it on the page of History? No country that has ever existed has made as rapid progress in national greatness, as the United States. And to whom can you attribute all her greatness, but to the Democratic party? The author of the Declaration of Independance is hailed as the father of Democracy in this country; and when every great measure for the benefit of the people was devised they were found to be devised while the Democrats were in power.

But sir the great crowning democratic measure for the benefit of all mankind, is yet to be established by the Authorities of this country. And as you are the Democratic Nominee for the Presidency it devolves upon us to interrogate you upon one or two points of the greatest importance to us all.

Are you in favor of stopping the donation of the public lands to Rail Road Companies which tends to build up an Aristocracy among us to oppress ~~the~~ the people and to monopolize the whole of the transportation business of the country, a power which is dangerous in the extreme?

Are you in favor of stopping the sale of the public lands and reserving them for the free homes of a free people; to be surveyed by the government in districts of six miles square, and in the centre of the district or as near as possible to have a city or town; to accomodate the merchant, mechanic and manufacturer with a lot of ground sufficiently large to carry on their business successfully?

Let it be free to every head of a family or an adult person, one who is a citizen or has declared his intentions to become one, to take One Hundred and Sixty Acres of land for a farm or a lot in town for business, to reside upon them, and cultivate the ground or transact their business on the lot for Five Years, and then receive the title free of charge.

Establish this principle and we will have capped the climax of true democratic measures; and in Ten Years the country will present to the world a spectacle such as was never known of or seen before.

Establish this principle, and we will have a nation of people, all free, independant and happy, ready at a moments warning to shoulder arms, and march to the defence of their country and their homes. and at the end of ten years, we can bid defiance to all the world combined, against us. And instead of One Hundred and Twenty Five Cents per. acre for the land, the government will recieve fifteen or twenty dollars an acre; and it will becomwe a constant source of revinue to the government.

Sir, there are thousands of people who under the present order of things will never be able to go upon the land. whereas if on the other hand if it was free they would go and would in a short time by industry and economy, be able soon to indulge in not only the comforts, but the luxuries of life also. They will consume more foreign imported articles which pay a duty to the government, and in this way, there will be a constant flow of money into the treasury of the United States, when if the land had not been free, those same individuals would not have contributed a dollar.

The same way in regard to domestic manufactured articles. They will consume Ten Dollars worth where they now consume but one.

Free the land and you free the people & increase the available force or standing army of the country a thousand fold. You increase foreign commerce which with a tariff for revinue would fill the treasury to overflowing. You protect domestic manufactures by the increased demand and rapid sale you would create for them. You promote honesty, integrity morality and religion by making men freemen instead of treating them as slaves.

We are bold to proclaim that we are Agrarians in the true sense of the word, Levellers if you please. But we level not by pulling down, but by building up. We invade no the vested rights of man. But we do endeavor to restore

all men to their inalienable rights, a home upon the public land.

"A free soil for a free people -
A free home for every American citizen."

We shall expect an answer; for upon this will turn the votes of thousands, yea millions of the freemen of the country.

yours most respectfully Robt. D. Sutton

June 28 1860
J. K. Sutton &
60 others
St Louis
Mo
Proposed "Homestead"
Questions

and fifty six others

Jonathan Kidd Sutton
Jno. W. Stephens.
John C. Lane.
Michael F. Jacques
Cristopher Evans
Benj. Carson.
William E. Stephenson.
Thomas Behan.
Jno. Wilson.

N.S. As we wish to act understandingly in this matter we would say that your reply is intended to be published. Therefore we would ask an for an answer as soon as possible.

most respect.ly
The Land Reformers.

12,956

Rochester June 28. 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas -

Dear Sir - You will not wonder at the gratification we feel, myself & family, upon your nomination - and allow me to congratulate you that no nomination could have been so acceptable to the Democrats of this region - We all regret the difficulty in our ranks, but intend to make a strong effort to carry our State for you - The opposition cannot get up any enthusiasm, hereabouts, for Lincoln -

Let me make one request of you - There are several pretended likenesses of you in the News-rooms of this city, & all of them are miserable botches - Can you not send me a correct likeness, in the shape of a steel engraving - a Daguerreotype, or Photograph - We want something that we can rely upon, & we can get any number of copies made - I think this might have a beneficial effect -

We expect to entertain you & your wife & any others who may come with you, at my house, as long as you can tarry with us. & I hope you will not disappoint us in the anticipation—

The Democracy of this region desire to see you, & if you will inform me when you expect to be at Clifton, I will see that everything is made right for your reception— I feel an obligation to be active in your behalf, outside of the common political ties that always bind me to labor in Presidential Campaigns— & I feel as though you have a right to command my services in this Section of the Union, & that I ought to do everything that is reasonable to promote your election. Please so consider it— You need not fear, that any confidential requirement, within the bounds of reason, will not be executed.

Please say to Mrs Douglas that we shall take great pleasure in trying to entertain her, & think she may enjoy herself well, a visit to this city— at least, we will do all we can to make it pleasant for her—

Yours Cordially

H. G. Warner

June 28 1866

H. G. Warner

Rochester

N. Y.

Congrtly. Invites you & Mrs D to Stop with him. Wants a correct Photograph to take copies from. —

12,962

Rutland Vt
June 30 1860

My Dear Sir

Judge Kittredge has been defeated for Lieut Gov for being your friend and coinciding with your views on the Territorial question. As it is there is great sympathy for him among the old line whigs and he was defeated by only one vote I believe he would run for Gov on your electoral ticket, at your special request and the Democracy would gladly nominate him. and I can assure you it would have great effect in your behalf in the New England States and Northern New York. It would be a great political move as he was offered the nomination for United States Senator in the old whig caucus which afterwards went for Foote and is therefor looked upon as an unselfish patriot — The fact is that Judge Kittredge is a strong man, and although it was well known that he was a "Douglas man" yet the

only thing that defeated him was
Page of Rutland who wanted the
nomination for Treasurer — The
issue was the old line whigs with
Kittredge & Douglas against the Free
Soil men & Page — Fairbanks spent
$5000 to obtain the nomination &
had to endorse the Abolition platform,
Kittredge is financially and in health
rather poorly off. but mentally sound as
ever and his nomination for Gov and
a letter from him explaining his
position would have immense influ=
=ence — Then a thorough organization &
plenty of Campaign Documents would
give you a vote in your native state
that you might well be proud
of and I do believe that by
Judicious management that the state
Electoral ticket can be yours. Do not
consider me too sanguine I believe
I know how it can be carried for
"Douglas & Johnson" even against the
most large majority
I hope you may write to Judge Kittredge
at your earliest convenience
Permit me to subscribe
myself ever your true friend
Charles. P. Button

Hon S A Douglas

June 30 1860

C. P. Bretton

Rutland

Vt

Concerning the late Nominations Electoral ticket.

12,961-1

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
United States Senator
Washington
D. C.

German Exp.
Buffalo
N.Y.

June 30 1860

12,958

New York June 29/60

Hon Mr Douglas

Dear Sir

I wrote you some time ago and ask you for autograph to place in a compendium which I am collecting for my work. I would take it a very great favor if you would grant the above request.

Yours &c

C. P. Cleveland

284 Pearl St

June 29 1860

P. Erben

N. Y.

N. Y.

Autograph

June 29/1860
C. E. Harwood
Andover
Mass
Autograph

0

12,959

Andover June 29. 1860

Hon S. A. Douglas.

Sir. Will you please to oblige me with your autograph if not too much trouble

Yours truly
Chas E Harwood
Phillips Academy
Andover
Mass.

12,963

Ellicotts Mills, Md.

June 30, 1860

Hon S. A Douglass;

Dear Sir.

I am a resident of New York, but am temporarily at this place.

I am a Verbatim phonographic Reporter and a rapid Copyist. I have travelled in twenty five States; have reported Some for the press and much as private Amanuensis. I am a young man; trying to complete my education and to support a mother and Sister. I have had Some experience in Composing ideas for the public and am well qualified as an Amanuensis to a vigerous minded man. I could

report enough from ones dictation
in two hours to copy all day— thus
an immense saving of time an labo-
~~for~~ to my principal.

If you are in need of a
faithful fellaw a real machine,
or if you know any one as in
need of an Amanuensis You would
confer a favor upon me by
addressing per enclosed Envelope.

Respectfully

Wm Hemstreet

June 30/60

W. Kunstzet

Ellicotts Mills

Md

Asks a situation

as Reporter & Secy

12,964

June 30 1860

A. P. Galleton

Pittsburgh

Pa

wants to know whether you are a Catholic.

Pittsburgh

June 30/60

Hon. S. A Douglas,

As there is a great deal of "confusion" here caused by some persons asserting that you are a Catholic and attend the Catholic church regularly. Now if you would send us a few lines as to wether you are or are not a Catholic you would confer a favor on many good democrats.

I Remain Yours.

A. P. Galleton

12,957

June 29 1860.
F M Clasky
Brooklyn
N. Y.

Political

Brooklyn
June 29.

Dear Judge

Last evening we endorsed
Gen Spinola offered the
Resolution to day I am arranging
matters to get a Large Lot for
the purpose of building a
Cabin to hold meetings in
the Custom House has come
few Friends hear but with
the help of God we beat
them out of sight
they want to see you very
much our hear

Your Friend

F M. C Closkey

Hon d A Douglas

12,965

Cincinnati June 30th 1860

Dear Judge

I arrived home Yesterday Morning and of course have not had much time to ascertain the true conditions of things at this point. but sufficient indication show, that the Secession or Bolters ticket has but a small show in this section, every democratic paper but one thus far in our state has hoisted Jeff's name, that Johnsons Cleveland Democrat is the one alluded to. The Lancaster Eagle Medill's old paper. The Chillicothe Advertiser have come up to the work. our folks are all in high glee we honestly believe that you will carry Ohio. Millard Dunham and others of the Indiana opposition have come in and made speeches for you. Let all your efforts be made to secure the States east of the mountains. John Breckenridge is doomed and damned to eternal infamy, he will be used up in his own State. Be of good cheer Douglas. Your foes and that of the Democracy cannot harm a hair of your head. the people are all right and will be your shield and Buckler in the hour of your trial, May God nerve and arm you for the fight. Your friend as ever

Wash McLean

Wash McLean
Cincinnati
Ohio
30 June 1860
Political

12,960

306 8th Avenue N.Y.
June 29th. 1860

Dear Sir,

I am glad to find on my return from Washington that the general feeling here is favourable to your nomination there are some flags across the streets with your name on them which I hope will become general in a few days -
I send you a caricature which causes much laughter at Buchanans expence. Your nomination is very favourably received here which I am sure will be proved to your satisfaction at the November election -
Mr Breckenridges name is never mentioned. I hope when I next go to Washington I will have the pleasure of seeing you in the White house. I know the working men and Cartmen of New York will all go for you also all the men discharged from the Public Stores. as they know you are opposed to the Buchanan administration which has now been fully proved to be the most corrupt administration that ever was. I will do all in my power to serve your interest until I hope to see you triumphantly returned -

I have the honour to be
Your Obt. Servt.
James O'Reilly

J O'Reilly
New York City
June 29. 1869
Political

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S

Dated Buffalo June 30 1860.

Rec'd, Washington June 30 1860. o'clock, min. M.

To Hon S. A. Douglas

The largest meeting ever held in this City ratified your nomination this evening. S. E. Church J. B. Skinner & others have spoken two large calls & the streets were filled.

Lyman B. Smith

3/155

12,966

Buffalo N.Y. June 30. 1860

Hon Stephen A. Douglas,

My Dear Sir;

I do not usually interest myself in political contests, as you may readily conceive when you look at my signature, which I give officially to assist your memory of my personal identity.

But having watched your public career with the deepest interest during the past seven years, I cannot refrain from entering the exciting arena as far as is consistant with the fact of my belonging to a non-political body.

Shortly after your return from Europe in 1853 I had the honor to be introduced to you and to spend several evenings at your house. In one of these evenings you gave a narrative of your very interesting travels in Europe, and unconciously exhibited your views of what our foreign policy ought to be. I saw then and have always been confident since, that with the views thus given, and with your unshrinking courage, your great abilities as a Statesman, and that peculiar genius, only granted to very few men, which enables you to make others see and feel that what you demand is just and right, at the head of and controling our government, not only the present internal dissensions would be healed, but that we should take that high position among the nations of the earth which when abroad we all feel is our right, but which for want of courageous and able Statesmanship to govern at home, we have never attained.

But the object of my letter is to give you some faint idea of the enthusiasm which was displayed in this city last night on the occasion of ratifying your nomination. If you could have seen how emphatically and manly every heart in all the five thousand present beat in unison with your own in this contest. You would never put permit them to Electors in nomination in this state, any of whom would be pledged to Mr Breckenridge.

The meeting here last night was not composed of men belonging to any clique. It was in every sense of the term a Mass meeting of the people, the largest one I am told which ever met for a similar purpose in Buffalo. No claqueurs were distributed through the crowd to get up a false enthusiasm; Yet your name was never mentioned, no matter how trivially, without bringing forth tremendous applause from every body.

My Dear Sir it is one of the instincts of human nature to admire, indeed you may say to worship, a man who stands up fearlessly for the right, and who against all opposition, against every temptation to swerve from his course, flings the gauntlet of defiance at his enemies and goes proudly forward triumphant to his goal!

This you have done, and the people know it. You have not now nor ever had a public man whose career has been so well known and understood, without the assistance of a political campaign, by the people of the whole country, as you have now in yourself. A great statesman once said that he would rather be right than President. This you have not said in words, but have proved it true of yourself by your acts in a manner that goes to the heart of every generous man.

These matters affect one man so very much in the same way as they do another that I cannot help looking upon the meeting of last night as an exponent of the whole people throughout the state.

Your great personal popularity was not more clearly shown there than in the manner in which they called out the editor of the daily Republic. The first paper in the whole country, it is said, which had the daring to hoist your name for the Presidency, doing it at a time when your political fortunes appeared to be at their lowest ebb, when all was black and but few men dared to say, even privately, that you were his favorite. This intrepid gentleman who was entirely dependent upon his paper for a living, put up your name, losing in less than a week all but two hundred of his subscribers. Still he kept it there against the advice of many friends, and every day published something in favor of the Little Giant.

Gradually his subscribers increased, but men of influence, men who thought they could see further through a mill stone than others said, "The man is crazy." Indeed I was myself cautioned when I came home four months ago from a foreign cruise, that it would not do for me to express myself favorable to Mr Langdon, and that as for Mr Bristow of the

Republic, it was evident that he ought to be taken to the asylum. But last night it was not these careful time servers, it was the mass of the people, caring for no office, earning their own living under all administrations, expressing their true opinions without fear upon any occasion they choose. These men gave cheer after cheer for the Republic, and then again for its indomitable editor on the strength of its being the first and fastest friend of their great favorite. No Sir, I do not believe there is the slightest danger but that a straight out and out Douglas ticket can be carried triumphantly in this State in November. For this enthusiasm will go on increasing so that weeks before the election there will not be two opinions upon the subject. Your career furnishes such abundant material for exciting an intense enthusiasm during a long campaign. Battle with each of the other candidates the whole is soon told, and there is nothing connected with any of them about which people can talk with pride among themselves in their own homes.

I am very truly and sincerely
Your humble friend and warm admirer
Albert G. Stimers
Chief Engineer U.S. Navy

June 30 1860
N. G. Stimers
U.S.S.
Buffalo
N.Y.
Friendly & Pleasant

Henderson N.C.
June 30. 1860.

My dear Judge.

You have doubtless before this recieved Gov Reids letter informing you of Aunt Mary's death. She was sick but a few days and no one supposed that she was dangerous until the evening before her death. She died of congestion of the bowels. She was perfectly resigned and met death with great composure.

On the other page of this sheet you will find a copy of her will. Mr Ellington and I have made arrangements to take care of her small articles of property, and as there is no white person who can be there constantly & give his personal attention to the stock &c we think it best to dispose of all such things as soon as possible. However both of us desire to see you very much. Your suggestions will be listened to with pleasure & we hope that you may have it in your power to visit North Carolina at an early day.

The mapes are for you in North Carolina and I believe you can beat the secession ticket two to one before the people, but if the democrats divide much in North Carolina the State will go for Bell & Everett. I have just recieved a letter from Hon D. M. Barringer, requesting me to meet the other members of the State Executive Committee in Raleigh on the 7th of July. I shall go and do all I can to promote the interest of Douglas & Johnson. I do hope that the people will take the thing

on hand, for with the exception of a few politicians
every body, (Democrats I mean) through this section of the State
are for you.

If you can come to North Carolina to give us the benefit of your suggestions in the management of Mrs Martins estate, I would be glad to meet you in Raleigh on the 7th July – We can then go to Rockingham.

You have been vindicated, your position is the correct one and the regular democratic organization have said so. This is triumph enough but I hope another triumph awaits you.

Yours Truly.
Thomas Settle –

In the name of God amen, I Mary Martin of the County of Rockingham and State of North Carolina, being of sound and disposing mind and memory do make ordain publish and declare this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, that is to say.

First. I will and direct my Executors hereinafter named, to pay all my just debts, which are few and small, out of any monies which may come into their hands belonging to my estate.

Secondly I will and devise to my grandson Robert Martin Douglas, the tract of land on which I now live, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, to have and to hold the same to him and to his heirs and apignes forever.

Thirdly I will and bequeath to my two grandsons Robert Martin Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas all the rest and residue of my estate of every description, to be equally divided between them share and share alike, but in the event of the death of either the said Robert, or the said Stephen before they respectively attain the age of twenty one years, it is my will and desire that the whole of my estate shall go to the survivor.

Fourthly In the division of my negro slaves I hereby authorize my Executors hereinafter named, either to divide the whole or a portion of them in Kind, or to sell them at public or private sale, and divide the proceeds as above directed

Lastly. I do hereby constitute and appoint Richard A. Ellington and Thomas Settle Executors of this my

last Will and Testament, and I do hereby revoke and declare utterly null and void all other Wills and Testaments heretofore made by me.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 17th day of November AD 1857.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Mary Martin to be her last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who in her presence and at her request have subscribed our names hereto.

Mary Martin (Seal)

H. M. Ellington

David S. Reid.

12,967

Private

Baltimore June 30th 1860

Dear Sir,

The Baltimore "National Convention" has adjourned; We have made a good fight, and have won; Upon one principle are elected, & have no fears but that we shall achieve a glorious victory in November, and overthrow the Combined forces of Northern Abolitionism and Southern Disunion; I am a Massachusetts man, though I have resided in this State for the past three years; We have a determined "Douglas" force in Maryland, and we intend organizing Clubs in Every City and County in the State, and if the old State don't Come up right this fall, (notwithstanding the Efforts of the "Office Holders") it will be because there will be no virtue left in Democracy. In 1856, though then a very young man, in College, I Canvassed the States of Massachusetts & New Hampshire for James Buchanan; Now he cannot Command a Corporals Guard in the New England States, and I would See him Sunk to the Lowest depths of Hades before I would Extend him a helping hand; he has been not only recreant to Every principle of honor

and Integrity; but he has been untrue to Every Sound Democratic principle; though laid up at the present time on a bed of Sickness, an attack of Rheumatism, I hope to be able to take the Stump against our opponents in Massachusetts & New Hampshire, also in Indiana & Illinois; I think a man on two from this City, who could impress upon them the loyalty of the mass of the Democracy at the South, could have a great deal of weight at the West, and give them additional Energy and Courage. We must not Conceal from ourselves, however, that no Easy victory lies before us; there is work to do, and Continued work from now till Election; we shall have Some trouble with the Irish Vote; the Federal Office Chiefs have already Commenced to operate in that direction; We shall Endeavor to obtain the German Vote of this City, which, unless proper means are used, will be mainly Republican. I have already interested many of them members, who are our friends, to work upon them and I have Some hopes of them; but I am digressing from the main object of my writing.

I wish to procure Copies of your late speech in the Senate & the replies of Davis, Benjamin, Mason and Pugh; I have no Correct Copies, having merely read the Extracts published in the Papers; I would also like a Copy of Vice President Breckinridge's letter to you in 56, if you can procure it for me. What reason does Senator Fitzpatrick give for his declension? please forward as soon as Convenient, and oblige

Yours Truly

George S. York

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Washington

D.C

June 30/60

N. Y. York

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