May 7, 1852

Sir,

From the warm sympathy you expressed for Ireland in your speech on the Rosette resolutions, an Irishman may justly flatter himself that you will not be a party to any measure that tends to coerce his liberty, but that you will rather help to restore it to him, if through any misfortune he has been deprived of it. I also may have some claims on you; for I exerted my humble abilities to their utmost to gain the vote of my countrymen for you, and if you shall not be the next President of the United States, it will not be owing to the earnestness with which I and a few of my friends advocate your claims and fitness for the office. I delivered a lecture last night in this city in which I urged strongly on my countrymen the necessity of voting the Democratic ticket and the obligation of gratitude to make you the living embodiment of its doctrine and the controlling power of its action in this country.

It was in compliance with the wishes of some of my young friends in New York that I came up here to lecture, and I can say of them all of myself that, if our influence were equal to our zeal, your honest ambition would be gratified by being elected the next President of the country. It is not then too much for me to ask your aid in a matter that very much touches my feelings, which is the treachery that has been practiced on a brother of mine by which he has lost his liberty. A few years ago, it appears, that a Military Corps was organized at West Point which many young Irishmen were induced to join by the solemn assurances that were made them of being instructed in the science of military
Engineering. Their well educated and possessed of literary tact but, they were under the impression that an interview with them would have the opportunity of gratifying their patriotic inclinations and thirst of knowledge to its fullest extent, without expressing its defects.

But they were vastly disappointed. They had sewer just the uniform on when they found themselves dancing to the tune of the mundane March and music of becoming military engineers were by some sudden magic converted into Roman Cotters. They have also to endure in their present employment and tyranny of a sort of scullion’s degraded whose greatest pleasure often seems to consist in letting loose the savage instincts of the soldiers on their poor helpless slaves. I consider this establishment as a degradation on society and a mockery of tyranny that may one day bring forth a monster to crush the rights and liberties of the people. I am led to hope they will not ask you aid to maintain this establishment and the lonely, wretched inmates. I shall meet with a hearty sympathy and that I shall have by the extreme gratification of holding my brother once more in the full enjoyment of his rights and liberties as a free citizen of the United States. I should take it as the greatest favor if ever before the bill for its dissolution is introduced to the house, you request the President for the discharge of my brother, his name is Edward Carroll. The letters he sends me from time are harrowing to my feelings in the extreme. He feels more in which he describes the slavery and tyranny he has to endure. Would the evidence the heart of any man unless it be as callous as that of the merciless monster who governs over him. I trust therefore that you will do all you can to secure him from his present deplorable condition and that you will place me under additional obligations by effecting his liberty in the quickest time possible.

If I might speak on a matter relevant to the subject of this letter, to my ears, would you approve and patronize a public newspaper in this city. I think with some of liberal young friends that it would be a move in the right way for many are inclined to form local but if we had an organ of our own we could, I think, damn his pretensions. However I have not now time to discuss the policy of such a staff. I will therefore leave it to your own mature judgment to decide as it shall be the affair, and I will conclude to again requesting you not to forget the care of my poor brother and the severity of a reply at the earliest opportunity

Believe me to be, your very respectful and obedient servant,

Francis Carroll

The Honorable M. Douglas

P.S. I shall be in Albany next week, if you write you will be kind enough to send your letter to the following address: 58 Chapel Street, Albany, N.Y.
Clarksville
May 30, 1852

Dear Sir,

I am aware of the 20th inst. yesterday. The state convention appointed some thirty or forty citizens as delegates to Baltimore. I believe that a majority of these present to cast the vote of the state. I am one of them. It is expected to be there and spend a few days in Washington before the convention meets. Most of the delegates are strangers to one another, and no one knows how the majority will vote. It is supposed the majority will not stand unconsulted until they meet in Baltimore. As far as I have been able to ascertain public opinion in this state, the Democracy will be divided with either Calhoun or Buchanan. As they confidently expect the convention to agree upon one or the other, in this action of the state, Buchanan is the choice because he is considered more available. We fear Mr. C. cannot get Mr. H. or Mr. C. or any other person of Calhoun's interest interested in the Union.

Our friend J. D. is much respected. He seems much admired by our citizens, but they fear that he is too young to trust with the reins at the time. If an accident happens, he has a brilliant future before him. I do not go more into particulars because I expect to be with you in a couple of weeks when we can talk these things over.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Dave Johnson
Charlesville Penn

J. C. F. F. 9th Inf.
Washington 6th

FREE

NEW MILLER
5 Cents

28.73
New York, May 6th, 1837


My dear Sir:

I am this day in receipt of your favor of the 24th of April and hæven to acknowledge the same and assure you I will made every endeavor to ascertain the names you so much need and trust to forward the same as desired in a few days.

My health, and leaves the city in a few days to pass the summer with Commodore Buchanan at Monticello, Virginia.

My first brother is residing in St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, where he is exercising jurisdiction as a justice of the peace. I have a some assistance by you relative to your memorial. I will also note very friends in Washington to aid you if possible.

Believe me Your truly,

M. H. Noah
San Francisco
May 15th, 1852.

My dear Sir,

I suppose you have already seen the recent notice in the California Democrat—indeed I believe he has written on the same subject about which I now write to you. Ludlow has been here some three years—has succeeded to one of our most respectable San Francisco merchants. He has bought out his family and is now in every respect a Californian. He has a fine offspring boy of about 14 years old, named John, and desires to secure for him a place at the Military Academy. I understand that no regular application has been made to the War Department in his behalf; if I understand the matter, I would prepare one here as it is, with the power of some aid to be made out to the Secretary of the War, in the name of Dr. Russell, a Representative by the mail upon the subject, neither am I acquainted with Ludlow, but I hope that my recommendation with yours will secure their action.

I understand that the cry is sufficiently w-
I need 2 parts of education to be ready prepared for an Examination. I find from the multiplicity of my engagements I can have a suitable time for this. We will be doing our friend service as well as others.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]
[Confidential]

Milledgeville Co.
May 17th, 1852.

My dear Sir,

Several weeks ago I read your letter testing the President's questions. I intended to answer it sooner, but pressing engagements have kept my mind unfit for the theme.

In the course of the session there has been talk of a strong preference for Buchanan; but though willing to support him if nominated, he is not my first choice. I fear that the election of either C. of C. or Buchanan will restore the old Hankered tendency, and forever frustrate the State Rights men of the South.

I think it justifies means, the Georgia delegation can be carried for Douglas after one or two ballotings; and my impression is, that it is better for him that they should not vote for him first. Perhaps something can be gained from Buchanan's friends by giving him one or two beats. Buchanan cannot possibly get the nomination—C. of C. will, unless Douglas can secure the South in major of the C. of C. Can this be done? I know there will be divisions in the Georgia delegation; but I believe they may be overcome by perseverance. I am not a delegate, but feel greatly tempted to go on any how, with the view...
Several years since, I was on my way to St. Louis, giving, with my wife, a tour of houses in that city. My daughter, then but a child, accompanied us. We went in every direction, and I found that there was a great deal of house buying going on. We reached St. Louis, and I found that there was a great deal of house selling going on. We left St. Louis, and I found that there was a great deal of house renting going on.

I was just coming to the conclusion that the people of St. Louis were very shrewd investors, when I saw a sign in a window that said, "For Sale - House, $500." I went to see the house, and I found that it was a very nice house, with a beautiful view of the river. I bought it, and I found that it was a very profitable investment.

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San Francisco, May 18/52

Honor A. Douglas,
U.S. Senate,

Our Judge,

The last act performed
by my Excellency James Out Gunie after
leaving San Francisco was to call upon
The late Mr. King, Collector of this Port
and in request of him as a personal
favor to him Out Gunie and as an act
of courtesies to him as U.S. Senator
that he would give me his personal
a letter from the Collector House,
informing Mr. King at the same time
that I was an uncompromising
Democrat. Mr. gunie told him the
Office of Surveyor of Port of New Orleans
N.Y. to all of which Mr. King must
exclusively accede and promised
me a letter from his earliest
concerned. In about 2 months
after Out Gunie's departure I was
induced an appointment as Collector
of customs which in any situation...
Unfortunately, the text is not legible enough to be transcribed. It appears to be a letter or a document written in cursive handwriting.
A week ago we sent Secrecy. Not the

thing brings this communication. Upon

grant this quest at the command of

your friends at the towns of the other

station and the whole county in

California. This all the evidence

on many we around here last

and consider only one half the

extent of Americans military force

Washington. There is not much difficulty

in arriving at the conclusion that

the portion of this part is much worse

all come to New York to continue

to Dept. Bureau. How to dispatch the

direction to him towards me and to trouble

him to come to him and other

Government officials here. That it is

not so many a matter to cost his

personal friends fewer affairs as

they may see now. I am anxious

for one to go with detail as when

Fall 84 we send this matter to the

last - you may ten tips to able

and a hand with the idea of

traising to connection with the

Dept of the Thinker. I propose to try it

If there is any way in which you

can help my count. Excellent strategy

would Chief Tolulon who was well

himself not at all desire. Your

foret and unless 1 do it - I cannot

brill. The Chief would be an easy

matter to with a fieldman in what

to in any means - He in my

success and last himself. in all

strong and more than known

partly, but I have been forced

been in the real grievances

his own feeling and understand

will need to it quickly. We'll a

friend of mine and I have to learn

to arrive the money to those so often

have I am annually. I told him

were the. Though time been[ch]ological

or and cash - He has true it

must be called. I feel proud to

me and I wanted the any thing

wanted to serve or comfort him

in his trials and afflictions -
I now assure you that you will gain the full benefit of your action and thereby be led on.

Petition and Petitions are mere fruit as the ball before the bowstring. The bowstring is the action of the Juno.

I am certain you will see a sight. With great assurance, I am looking for a turn at the game. And promises by Wm. H. and

myself, on any name. I can carry any man I want at any body else at all have a hard fight got through by the skin gone to the. My happy

one with you may succeed and will my part. At the risk to the demonstration I mean I shall be found during my duty.

Respect to C. J. Col. Atlee with regards to your Lady.

I remain as ever

Arthur}

W. Haydon
May 24, 1852.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,  
U. S. Senate.

Dear Sir: Being advised that you had friends in the different states of the Union who would propose you to the Democratic National Convention assembling at Baltimore in 1852, as a candidate to be supported by the Democracy at the next election for the office of President of the United States, I have forborne to approach you with any communication touching the passage of a law by Congress making provisions for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska and for its immediate settlement by citizens of the United States. But now that the honor intended for you by your political friends has been bestowed— and in a manner to be regarded as most flattering to you— although it did not obtain the result desired by your friends, and adopted by a large portion of the citizens of the Union of all parties, I am led to believe that you will soon receive it in no manner as disrespectful or rude if I address you with much earnestness and even with frequency of communication touching the organization of the Territory.

A very large portion of the lands included within the limits of the proposed Territory of Nebraska are those from which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which may properly be included with other unsurveyed public lands of the United States, from which the Indian title has been extinguished. Upon the lands of Nebraska from which the Indian title has been extinguished, there are now settled about thirty families of white persons; and there are probably one hundred settlements of white persons upon Indian lands, included within the lines of
This Territory, and although the settlement upon the same, of public, government Lands, from which the United States have been appropriated, as well as those in the District of Columbia, have been made in good faith, by the inhabitants of the Territory, and for several years past. It is also notorious, that these are now subject upon the same, public Lands of the United States, in the different States and Territories, with less than 350,000 Persons, and that the Government of Washington has made no attempt to remove any of them. But on the other hand, there has been no evidence to prove the intention of the laws against settling upon the same. The settled public Lands by establishing governments for Nebraska, Oregon and Utah, have been sold or settled in these Territories, but in open violation of law, and by authorizing the preservation of the same, public Lands of the United States. Looking to these facts, and desiring to make a settlement with others, on the public government Lands in this Territory, I apply to the Secretary of the Interior, through the agency of the Hon. L. J. Dixon, for permission to make such settlements and the enclosed, a copy of correspondence with him, the result of my application. Mr. State, Secy. of State, having received the subject for a report from the Secretary of the Interior, I have anticipated, as did Mr. Dixon, a satisfactory reply, and came on this, without expecting at the time, that for Mr. Hand's letter, as a companion with a number of persons, intending to settle here. But the the Secy. of State, instead, and asked us to Congress for the attainment of our objects. Therefore do I present the subject upon the attention of Congress. It was known to us that a large number of persons have made settlements on the facilities provided in Wisconsin, all of which is comprised of surveyed public lands, or at least was so surveyed that the settlements are made, and are in fact, the effect that a Bill has just been passed by the U.S. Senate, legalizing the unlawful settlements upon the surveyed public Lands of the Ameniania Purchase in Wisconsin, and with this fact before us, we feel that we are made subjects of oppression, because there are no principles of justice upon which these settlements are based. It is known that the use of these Lands in Wisconsin can be legalized, while we are here in Nebraska, and have to be taken out, and to be sold into the Union, but on the contrary, the growth of justice and policy, for extending the process of filling into this Territory, the right of making settlements upon the surveyed public Lands from which the Bia-teen River has been appropriated.

1st This is now the only open space between the settled Estates of the Atlantic, and the settlements of the Pacific coast. The Government at Washington, having extended the lines of the Union to the Pacific, and included Oregon, California, Utah and the States within the State, it is certainly not in the interest of the people of civilization, by patiently preserving this unoccupied space.

2d The entire of the military posts and military for an estimated in Nebraska are of no present or future utility, while the cost of the people of the Union at high amount of money. If the Territory be abandoned and there will be no apology for the great expenses claimed for the Army here. There are no Indians here to hunt any body. I have just completed a survey of 300 some miles through the Indian country, alone by
myself, with no weapon but a jack knife, and that I earned my grind, also met with no more inter-
ference or opposition than here the officers and
soldiers who have remained quiet at Fort Leavenworth,
ceeting their grind and drinking their grog. The 2 companies
of Rifles did not leave Leavenworth until two weeks
after all the emigrant trains for Oregon and Cal-
ifornia had gone from the Missouri, and they will
not overtake the rearmost train. They (the Rifles) might
as well have gone to the disputed territory in Maine.
Let us here the lands for cultivation, and we will take
care of the Indians, and there need not be a settled
military post on soldiers this side of the Rocky
Mountains.

3d. This is no hunting ground for the Indians
who go back to the foot of the Rocky Moun-
tains where they may find Buffalo.

4th. This is the starting point for the Pacific
coast by the overland route. There are five
principal roads traversing the Territory, for the dis-
tance of 600 miles, and 400 miles of these roads
are through a country well adapted to cultivation.
The emigration of this season, on these roads through
Nebraska, for Oregon, California, Utah and New
Mexico, has been very large, and variously estimated
from 25,000 to 60,000 persons. And for the reason
that the settlement of the lands of this Territory
is inhabited, these emigrants have been subject to
such sufferings as no one has been if this country was settled, and they
have required transportation over long routes and
in March, where they might, and would be found need-
its not prevented by government. Here the emigra-
tion has been subject to great suffering for fumigations of
(5.)

Streams and bridge tolls, which would be free of any little cost if the country were permitted to be settled. On one little stream, Wolf creek, an old bridge that did not cost $50 to build, one $150.00 has been demanded as a receipt of emigrants this season. Then, there are no physicians settled along the roads—nor for the more want of medical assistance may there be. There are no laws, or officers, or laws to preserve the lives and property of emigrants, and Lynd Dem has been put in force. Then, there are no mans or tenants to afford entertainment or shelter to the weary; and let the country be settled at a single year all place public houses within a few miles of each other on all the emigrant roads for the distance west of 300 miles.

Against much of the people’s money has been ex.. Many of the people’s money has been spent in making provisions for the transportation of the rich speculator, and the gold seeking to make money in his pocket from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific coast, and ought not something to be done by congress for the overland emigrants, who are of the laboring classes who are comparatively poor and who go with their TensorFlow and families to become actual settlers and husbandmen while those who go by steamer go only to fill their pockets with gold and then to return. All they go to Oregon, California, or Utah there to become cultivators of the soil must go by the overland route and through the territory. The cost of a passage for a family by the ocean steamer, would be equal to the price of a good’s farm in New York or Pennsylvania, and those who have the amount to be made for a passage to California or Oregon, will not go there to cultivate the soil.
As soon as I shall be able to put these views into a more polished shape I will furnish them for a newspaper and send you a printed copy. In the meantime I send you this rough sketch for your consideration, and I would respectfully solicit that if it shall be found impracticable to perfect a bill for the organization of this territory at the present session of Congress, that you will look on to some bill which will form a more legalized settlement in the Territory of Nebraska. Something like the 4th and 5th sections of the draft of bill herewith enclosed. If you will do something like this for us we shall be very grateful, and if something of the kind may be expected at your hands or if nothing may be expected I beg you will inform me by letter at present to me at Weston, Cass Co., Me. I am preparing for the press a work to be entitled "Notes on the Nebraska Territory," and I go east very soon to prove it to be finished, but I propose to remain here until I can have a reply from you and, therefore, I beg you will give me a response at the earliest convenient moment.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your very humble servant,

Thos. Jefferson Sutherland.

All my matters what you may write to me I shall regard as confidentially communicated and as publications or are made of the same seal as you shall permit or decline. T. J. S.
20th May 1857

FREE

Hon. Steph. A. Douglas,
W. S. Senate,
Washington,
D. C.
Baltimore Thursday June 3
1857. Eight o’clock

Entirely Confidential

My Dear Sir,

It is very likely this letter will receive a view tonight that may lead to his standing authority to be withdrawn. If you can reconcile matters with him it will be well. He ought to forget next to you. Personally I think Mr. Hale should be honored in you. It may be wise to be in the way of meeting him as early as you can tomorrow and do for you to go frankly to him. You can play. If Michigan throws her vote for you it will be his endorsement to his friends.

What has been done to day has been to deprive the other candidates, I moderately value you. I wish to have drawn off one or two votes from Buck before an adjournment. But circumstances prevented. I consider the prospect good. And you may consider the letter to be from Buck Carlson myself.

Things are getting into good train for the entire vote of K. I. The only thing in that way is a backing action of Dickinson that you may yet be taken up. The Buck men better to rally East’s friends upon him. Very earnest. An effort will be made for Butler tomorrow — and for Houston — for Dickinson. When may suit as I think
Try all you will be nominated. I will not take you to expect the nomination. You may not get it. But we feel encouraged to believe you will.

Excuse me being so early. We are working doing the best, and I trust it will all be for the best.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Hon. J. A. Douglas, [address]

Don't underrate the first paragraph of my letter.
Ensacda June 4th 1852

Hon S A Douglas

Sir

Your favor of the 11th of March last was duly received, and was read with pleasure, the reason that I did not acknowledge the receipt of your letter was on account of the Dry Dock not being completed thinking after it was finished that I would have a good ground to work upon. Now Sir a Master Caulker is required at this Yard as much so as the Dock itself is, so without a Master Caulker the work cannot be well executed, therefore I will look to you for my appointment which if I obtain it through your exertions and kindness you will ever be remembered by me, I do not wish you to act for me alone. But Sir at Commodore Smith's office you will see testimonies from distinguished gentlemen from my own native City, those also who have known me from my infancy, I hope Sir you will endeavor to get me the appointment as my business in this place does not afford me a plain living for my family. If I were able I would come on and see you personally.

I am Sir very Respectfully yours

Thos Robertson
Brewington, June 7 1832

Dear Sir,

Matters being settled, I suppose we shall all find means to make ourselves content with the result. It is unnecessary to mention my regrets. I will only say that I regard the nomination of Gen. Pierce as a virtual nomination of Gen. Lincoln. America, triumph of Young America, and the end of old fuzies and old fuzies forever. Two of our delegates (Gilley, Carpenter) tricked our伦nent which they acknowledge represents the democracy of Iowa.
I think that there can be made to go. He can show a very clear account of political having always been in the office, and to my knowledge.

But on the other hand, For one I prefer him to the other. I have never seen a man as time nor event have been to

Well, there is a future ahead. What shall it be? I desire to be just and shall be happy to hear from you any time, my friends.

Wm. H. Culver, James M. Morton

The J. C. Culver

Wild.
Piqua, June 7, 1852.

Honorable Sir,

You will please receive my hearty thanks for your defense of Gen. Jackson in the Senate Jan. 7th for the document. Your friend here are much disappointed in the result of the Baltimore Convention; yet like true men we will sustain the nomination. We, who believed our own State would be entitled to the honor, and yet so believe I wish to direct your attention to the imprisonment of Jonas King in Greece on a false charge; which if true, should not be imprisoned. He was a consul in that Kingdom. If any thing can be done in defense of freedom of speech on religious subjects, in an American when abroad I should rejoice.

Yours sincerely,

William H. Talbot.

Rev. J. Rowell of St. Anthony Falls would be grateful for any document you may see fit to forward him.
Busto, 8, June 1852

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

The result of the Democratic National convention is not known here yet, but there appears to be a manifest determination, with here or there a solitary exception, of supporting the candidate, whoever he may be, of a reliable democrat. That the convention will make a judicious selection, I can not for a moment doubt. If he shall be pledged to the compromise, as a finality of the agitation growing out of the agitation of the slavery question, the vote for him will be tremendous. The day for agitation & bitterness is past. I think among the Democracy of this vicinity once being humbled you have been sufficient to open their eyes to the enormity of the gag law, and many in this vicinity, though in favor of your nomination, still another candidate will be acceptable if the convention shall in deliberations conclude to present them, for the suffrage of the people.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Busto, May
of western farmers. The west is an important portion of our beloved union, it is destined to hold the fate of our national affairs in her hand let one of her most sons secure to himself the esteem of the thousands of American citizens who descended from so noble a stock as the soldiers of '76 who never obtained bounty land whose only crime is they are generally poor who are most surely entitled to a share of uncle Sam's dole before foreigners. Sure it is let that law be passed giving indiscriminately land away across Europe will roll ten millions here until the man who is not an aristocrat can never go into the white house. Then Sir, perform this duty to the American people and it will not require a prophet's vision to foretell who will go there. Next yours respectfully.

Warren Ohio June 18th 1852.

Friends, Douglas.

Respected Sir, As one of the democrats family, I address you. an old Democrat and close observer of men and things. Among the various objects of importance to our Nation, and especially to the west, is the distribution of the public lands. The most righteous disposal, and the most popular law respecting them, has not yet been adopted. Permit Sir, an unknown friend to suggest to you, and urge you to be the sponsor of a bill in the Senate, that if lost, you can lose nothing; if passed you will gain immense. That is, in lieu of a law so liberal as to make the public land so much like a prostitute to give every man American and European a portion to serve their purposes and then do as they please while all Europe is wanting to come here let the American Democracy guard against European selfish aristocracy.
Let a law be passed giving a tract of land of land to every American citizen who is a descendant of the old Revolutionary fires who purchased our liberties and soil with their blood and toil. Their children and grand-children are Democrats are generally poor and would emigrate from the old states to the west would never forget you as their benefactor. Should you put them in possession of a home.

While the west is filling up, let it be filled yet faster through with the Democratic Sons of the American Fathers and not a race of servile sycophants who are ignorant of the principles of equality among freemen, who will often being elevated from servitude to a land holder, will forget their benefactors, for their former Masters. If a law is passed giving indiscriminately to every settler a tract of land in a few years Europe will govern the west, the west sure as fate is destined to govern the Union. Then soon will some of our beloved land of liberty, Heaven forbid, an intolerant Church of any kind, Episcopal or Papist, should ever domineer over the American people. There are thousands of honest Democrats poor whose fathers sleep in the soil their blood has consoricated as the soil of freemen let them poor and jenniles come west and become the Hardy cultivators of the West. Do you sit by the honourable instrument of favouring the thousand of poor men whose blood runs warm with love of Democratic equality and will fill up a large space in our western prairies who will most surely raise the benefactor who raises them to the honourable station.
Hon. ... Douglas U.S. James B. Bowen,
N.B. Please communicate with Doct. Shelton of
the lower House on this subject and show him
this communication. I have sons in the East and
west, men of talent and property therefore influential one
in the editor and proprietor of a Democratic paper
all Democrats. J B B an old Democrat
My PO address Oregon Oregon Warren Ohio.
Boston June 10th 1852

Dear Sir:

The Democracy of Boston, together with the other towns of the same Electrical District, have, by their Committee of Arrangements, selected the eve of the 14th inst. the anniversary of Bunker Hill Battle, to hold a Mass Meeting in Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the Presidential Nominations.
Recommended by the Baltimore Convention.

It is the earnest expectation of the Committee that you will be able to be present on this occasion, and that Faneuil Hall may echo the voice of the democratic statesman so pre-eminently distinguished in the National Councils by his eloquence, wisdom, uncompromising patriotism.

Tonging that you will find yourself at liberty to gratify a wish so universal among your democratic brethren in this part of the Union, I beg leave to tender to you, on behalf of the Court of Appeals, the assurance of your highest respect, admiration, and regard.

John W. James

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington