Raleigh, North Carolina
Oct 12th 1868

Hemt. Leet. Morgan
Hemied for a Friend, I ask pardon for the intrusion especially at this time, when you are engaged in a struggle, the result of which is looked to with so much anxiety by your friends. I ask pardon again was much as I am almost a stranger, though not altogether so I had the honor of being presented to you by Gov. Reid when you were in our city some years ago. I have matters I desire to lay before you of some importance and which will I think claim your attention notwithstanding the contest, which now demands so much of your attention.

But before I proceed, in case you shall not remem-
ber me permit me to state who I am and also to refer you to Hon. O. L. Reid for Thomas Bragg, Hon.
Charles Manly, Hon. L. C. Branch our representative, all of whom are my personal friends, and will...
Will you all you may wish to know concerning your young Black Republican friend as he is sometimes called by the craven cowardly hangmen of public place in this city.

I am a young man 42 years of age born and reared in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina. The blood of the fathers of the Revolution in South Carolina flows in my veins. Heaven has blessed my parents with a competency of this world's goods, and I am considered wealthy. I have been a firm supporting Democrat from childhood. The first note I ever cast for A. N. A. when elected for this state the Democratic party in this county (Noble) have time and again honored me by making me chairman of their meetings and sending me to their conventions. I would my friends say have been sent to the Legislature four years ago, but for the fact that I was S. W. A. of the Sons of Temperance in this state and thought it would
operate against me before the people. I could not be
languish it. But a change has taken place, and it
is this change, and its consequences, honored Sen-
ator, that I wish to call your attention. I was in Wash-
ington last December on a visit, heard your great
speech on "Kansas affairs" returned home, with my
early admiration, and unbounded respect for you.
Greatly increased, and heart and soul with you
on the great question of Popular Sovereignty and in
opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. This position
did not affect me for two months after I returned
home, it was not made knew a test of Democracy
for two months after you made your great speech
the 4th Oct. not a single Democratic Journal in
the whole State had said a word. I had a con-
versation with the editor of the W. E. Standard the
organ in this State. he had not taken position
publicly against you for several weeks. I was in this
conversation combating the belief on his part
that you were acting with the Black Republicans, when
he spoke a lecture received in which it was of
suggested that you had suddenly become very friendly
with hand, or rather that friends, it was
upon this he formed his argument in that con-
versation I told him (Porter) I would not re-
linquish my position in being with you on that
question, he told me such a course would
win me and entreat me to relinquish it
I would not a week or so after, a convention
(County Convention) was held to send delegates to a
State Convention to nominate a candidate for Gov-
in that county Convention, Gen. Lane a democrat
of some distinction, having served in the Legis-
ture last term took occasion to announce you as
a Black Republican in that same Convention I was
called on to make a speech, and refused on the
ground that a great man a good democrat
had been unjustly denounced.
Such has been the efforts to put him down entirely because he was and is bond his with you in objection to what he considers an outrage to vitiate the Lecompton Constitution.

I am still a Democrat I am a North Carolinian everything I possess everything my relatives possess of worldly character is in slave property. But Sir you are right in your opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. I will not attempt to argue it here to you. I have and shall continue to argue to my own pleasure. I furthermore intend to advocate your claims to the next printing. I may have fallen I may be overruled but whilst I politically die one thing will console me that I done right. I send you a copy of an editorial taken from the Raleigh Register the gentleman alludes to in it is my humble self.

With the best and most sincere wishes for your success I remain with high respect to yours.

J.L. Debarteret
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 12, 1853

I arrived in New York just about the time Your firm of
the Trenton in reference to the position of this paper on the Illinois
Campaign was, prepared. I am
much grateful to have the same
time of Your judgment and Your
cooperation in these views. They are such as the dispatch note and
reflective minds of the South and
all ultimately express. I further
that the raveling and grappling of men
more than their simple consisting
duty than led to the wish of
the South that Douglas should
be disposed, and that too of Lincoln
an around apparent of Southern
gists. The exchange of the South
Iam sure cannot be led to sym-
tragine with that wish. Already
Perez, now of the South began to say.

i.s.a. J. Douglass Papers
that they have consulted the
merit, and would on "peaceful"
did pretend spirit and for it
I do not consider that
Mr. Douglas has been altogether
right, or blameless, but the whole
international project and attempt
upon him by the administration
with a view to drive him out of
the democratic organization in
despite of his pretensions of fidelity
to its cardinal principles, has been
at least impudent and ill. It
has been in diplomatic phrase
worse than a sin. What
was a fiasco.

I suspected I did not have
the pleasure of meeting you in New
York. Sure, at the Whistler of
muck the entire month of September.

[Signature]

James Cotton
New A.D./Sanite.
Belleville Oct 14th 1858

Dear Sir,

I have just returned from your home Chicago and found a good feeling among my old Whig friends generally towards you. They are very sanguine and think they will be able to carry the city for you in November, which I hope they may.

We are at this time rather in a mump here as it regards D.B. Foulsh the most clear it up at once, or we are to be beaten in this district. A man by the name of Gilbert from Jackson Co. is charging upon him--Penacook--of Pulians--as swindling him out of several thousand dollars with Morgan money and others.
People here, a great many believe it and it is doing a serious injury and the Republicans will make capital out of it if it is not stopped at once by Faulk. 

And if he cannot clear it up and march over the district with clean hands he ought to withdraw and let Smith or some one else take the field and not permit the party to be defeated. This is no time for self-seeking. It is due the party and due the whole country that we should in this district succeed by a large majority, and could if we had our strong men out. Our representatives are at work and we are in hope that we will be able to elect them but we must all do our part to effect it. They are both good and strong men in this county.

whose moral character are good and above reproach.

Our Postmaster has been ostracized by his friends I mean our President whom we all took an active part in electing through his little petticoat under lip of Nagle. This I suppose is out of compliment to you, while you are fighting the enemy in front your bashful friend steps up and sticks you in the back, this is modest ain't it. Let me here say you at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

John E. Murray

P.S. Keep cool until after the Election for the Senate most matters and then you may fire the broad shot into friend and foe as much as you please.
Alton October the 14th 1858
Hon. S. A. Douglas
Sir I Bernard Reilly hope that when
you go to Washington that you will do to claim
that I have against the government for
five years Service I here Enlisted on the 27th June 1848
and got $12 twelve Dollars Bounty and was to get
160 acres of land at the expiration of five years.
I served the five years and was honorably discharged
from Co. G 4th Infantry Commanded by Capt.
S. G Simmonds at Fort Arbuckle Co NATION
I employed J L Leach of St Louis as my agent
after some time he said he got a letter from Washington
stating that the Secretary of the Land interne had
decided that any person that did not Enlist before
the 30th of July 1848 was not entitled to Bounty land.
I went to Major Garland that was on the recruiting
Service at St Louis he told me that he would write to
Washington and thought that he would get it for me as
he got it for some of his own Company men but Major
Garland was removed before I herd or seen him I do not
Know did he get it or not.
Hon. Sir

If it is not too much trouble for you when you get Washington to see what it got or can I get it.

I remain your ever and obedient servant,

Barney Rilly

[Handwritten date: 17/4/58]
New York Oct 15, 1858

My dear Sir,

As one of the old die-hard democrats, I congratulate you on the good fight you are making and wish you full and perfect success with all my heart. You stand strong with the Democrats both here, and throughout New England and when the time for their action comes you will see it "made manifest"—

The late elections will have a tendency to open the eyes of the President to the true facts of this contest, and his present reflections must be anything but
Measurable. I am going to Buffalo this week. I met three citizens of your State, in the train, all "Lincoln men" and by showing them how important it was as a matter of State pride, that they should be sustained in the present canvas in order that the next step should place you in the Presidency and thereby their State would derive an influence & advantage that it could expect & possess in no other way. That I really converted all of them to your side, and they are no longer Lincoln men. There is a good deal of electioneering going on in this way all over the Country and I hope for your sake if the Democrats, you will care for success. Since I last had the pleasure of seeing you, I have only been abroad, I have only lately established myself here in business - being previously connected with Hon. David Heron of Massachusetts.

Wishing you triumphant success.

 Remain dear Sir

with great respect

Yours truly

William Ward

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Chicago, Ill.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 16th, 1858,

My dear sir,

I learn from recent correspondence made at an office at the instance of parties in Washington, that it is deemed desirable to establish a special and separate Douglas newspaper in the section of Virginia. I am just in receipt of a letter from the proprietor of the Intelligence, of R. C., stating that that paper is for sale upon accommodating terms. The Intelligence is an old and well established paper with a high reputation; but the sale will be conditional on a transfer of its future political and commercial connections. If you or any of your friends could endorse your name in the South, I would like to purchase it at a daily newspaper, or else you can raise the stock in the North.

Very respectfully,

Charles Henry Foster.
Charl H. Foster
Richmond
Oct 16 1858
Amercnd Ann 12

(Handwritten text on the left side of the page.)
Great Salt Lake City, Utah
October 16th, 1855,

Dear Sir,

I have been for five
in six years making disbursements of money
and property in the frontiers of Wisconsin,
Kanawha, andTexas, and under every possible
disadvantage presented by the country — as well
as much want of assistance from the proper
department at Washington. Mean time the
Auditor General has, as I can mise must unjustly towards me suspended and disallowed some
of my property. Money vouchers. The Auditor
concerned with him, I appeal to the Secretary of
War, and called for the papers to be referred to him,
and was led to suppose he had re-issued same
of the former unjust decisions. But, I learn he
has not, as the contrary that he has returned the
papers to the Auditor with out Comment. If
now, the difference between
my accounts and their admission is about
$8000 in money, and about $5000 in property,
and caused by the disallowed vouchers. Must greatly
unjust to me, and, as I sincerely believe results
from some special hostility to me, felt and
practiced with most persevering energy in the
The Army Regulations say, "No officer shall have power to attend personally at Washington to the settlement of his accounts except by order of the Secretary of War, or the present of the Auditor or the Treasury, showing a necessity therefor."

Now, the Auditor (that is the Quorum of the General's department) discloses unjustly towards me, and will not accept my branches nor my explanations. It is the Auditor, and the Secretary says nothing. In view of this, therefore, I have the honor most respectfully to beg of you the kindness to have my accounts brought especially expediently, before the Comptroller and the Auditor, in the rules of justice and equity, and to examine the same, and return in every case, and decisions made according to the custom of service in many similar cases. I will add further, that almost any other officer after the year service and disbursement as the present and in the field would at least have found some order of attending at Washington for a few days, bringing necessary explanation if necessary, to the final settlement of a long string of accounts, but, I see, clearly, that I am not thus formally considered in the Quorum of the General's department, but, if the Comptroller would signify his approval of such or his desire to the Secretary of War, I might perhaps have the opportunity of your coming to me this favor. I will be greatly obliged to you.

The matter of difference are all simple and fully susceptible of explicit, lawful, and square justice, and the object of neglect and delay, and the matter of over-burdened duties and many thousand times more important, a matter of which I know no one ever do that gives any chance to lead to a clean settlement of accounts.

I am on duty 80 miles from this memorand Membe City of Saint, at which I was doing camp affairs. These people (Hermans) are quiet and have been accustomed to living on the land. Still, many have said that the borders are not to be trusted. This is true, a strange people. Three are about 25,000 and six in the territory, all of whom are not being closely watched. This is truly, a strange people. There are 25,000 and six in the territory, all of whom are not being closely watched. This is truly, a strange people. Three are about 25,000 and six in the territory, all of whom are not being closely watched. This is truly, a strange people.
and, confidentially between you and me, they are—beyond a doubt—the most perfect set of scoundrels that have ever disgraced our country. The greater portion of the masses are ignorant, deluded, small-minded, fanatical people—but follow their leaders. The leaders are thugs—unprincipled minions of hell. The Mormon Church (the only one in existence or even allowed) owns nineteen-tenths of the territory!! The church owns mills, houses, lots, lands, roads, bridges, in fact everything, while the 25 leaders (Bishop and the church!) Brigham Young is the first systematic—practical traitor, a enemy to our Republican Government I have ever known. His lines in a palace surpassing in magnificence anything you can ever imagine, his stables of stone and brick would be a palace for me to live in. His horses would contain a zymagogue company, flocks, while his gardens and gardens surpass anything in our eastern states; and the whole comprising some two acres is enclosed with a massive stone wall twelve feet high—with gate—parapet—tesselation, all made with appliances for defense. He swellens or never comes out—literally not at all. He treats the true Americans—the army, and all the body of drudges who have cleared the plains with utter contempt—but carries an army by means of his assistants a secret in the course with all that is going on. This territory, Judge, cant to be absorbed by those that surround it, or the laws administered.
Blumington, Ills. April 16, 1845

My dear Sir,

The citizens of McLean are desirous to show their confidence in you and the world, by your reception on the 73d visit at this place, their deep admiration of your patriotic and noble career, as a Representative of Illinois for the last twelve years, and more particularly during the last election Congress.

In order to this, I am requested to address you, and request you to inform us as to the time and place it, it will best suit your convenience, for us to meet you, and escort you to Blumington. Please answer at your earliest convenience. I am, for myself, and the committee of arrangement, on the committee of arrangements,

R. F. Williams
Chairman
H. S. Williams

Bloomington, Illinois

Oct 16, 1858

The citizens of Bloomington desire to testify their admiration of Judge D. Co.
Cincinnati, Oct. 17.

My dear sir:

I received a day or two since your friendly letter. I am sure it need no formal reply to convince you that I reciprocate most cordially the kind wishes you have expressed in it.

The Democracy of this city, and of this portion of the State, watch with the greatest anxiety your contest in Illinois. It is united, as one man, in the hope of your entire success.

In some respects, some fear would arise from your,—but upon no matter, of such magnitude as to make any fear that your antagonist is more and for the most part has been in direct hostility to all their political principles. The fewer, which read us, are cheering and our hopes are mingled with great confidence. I trust they will be in no degree disappointed.

Yours truly,

Geo. R. Buddington.
Cincinnati, Oct 18, 1858.

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas—

Dear Sir—

Will you allow an humble citizen like myself to so far encroach upon your valuable time as to ask the reading of a few lines from him?

The result of the recent election in this City and State, has satisfied me that the great mass of the people of Ohio are opposed to the policy of the present Administration, on Kansas matters. A very large portion of the Democratic party itself, are at heart opposed to every measure that has yet been presented by the Administration for the settlement of the Kansas question—and although, like myself, they voted almost to a man (with the exception of the German Freemen and Turner) for the return of Mr. Ross Pendleton—
and Groesbeck. They felt, I am satisfied, that they were fighting against the fact. For my part, I felt, when I had deposited my ballot for Mr. Groesbeck, that I was endeavoring to smooth my conscience. But there was no alternative left me—Mr. Groesbeck was the nominee of my party, and I had either to vote for him, stage, or Mr. Jarley. But an inveterate opponent of every principle of Democracy.

Well, you, doubt said, with a smile, "What is all this to me?" I'll tell you. It is my firm conviction that the great mass of the Democratic party in this city and state, sages, trust sympathize and think with you on the Kansas question, as well as every other Democratic principle. I believe also that if there was a daily paper in this city, devoted to the advocacy and support of those views that feeling would soon show itself. They I propose, therefore, to commence, in a week or two, the publication of a Daily Democratic paper (a Douglas Democratic paper) if you please! It will be small in size for the present, but if as I have no "power" press. It will be published at the low price of six cents a week, so that it may reach the homeside of every family in the city, disposed to read it, however limited in their means. Having the use of already an old established job of five corns Main and Fourth street—belonging to my brother-in-law,) I know nearly everything I will write at present.
shape of material. My object in addressing you is to ascertain whether the publication of such a paper at this point would meet your approbation; and if so, to request that you would forward to me, at your earliest convenience, some of your strong arguments delivered in the Senate and elsewhere on Kansas matters.

My paper shall have as its main head:

For President in 1860,

Stephen A. Douglas
Of Illinois.

Subject to the decision of the Convention;

An early answer to this will show as a warm admirer and earnest advocate, besides of you and your Democratic sentiments.

Aug. Donnelly

Coury Main and Seventh Sts., Cincinnati
New York Oct 18th, 1858

My dear Sir:

I am about to visit Europe for the purpose of making arrangements for the revival of the New York Union at an International Free Trade meeting. Such ample means and earnest literary ability will be essential to the enterprise. 

I shall be very grateful for any aid, a suggestion from you in the way of letter introducing me.

Always yours,

[Signature]

Ann J. A. Douglas, R. C. Hulle
Chicago
Office the Res.
Phila., Oct 19th 58.


My dear Sir, Your letter inviting me to visit Illinois for the purpose of addressing the people reached me on the day previous to an election. The result you have before you. I had supposed that after defeating the incumbent, I should be able to obtain some relief, but the reverse is the fact. I am now called on to speak in New Jersey against Hooper and for Adrain, and in New York for Hocking and Clark, which will render it impossible for me to make the trip to Illinois much as I should like to do.

Although we have been pursuing a somewhat different policy in this State from that which has inspired you in yours, yet, as you will see from a letter which
I have written to Colonel Harris, my cause was dictated not only by a disposition to protect ourselves but to save you. Indeed had there been no anti-secession organization outside of Illinois it is more than probable that the great public feeling now prevailing in your behalf and extending to all sections of the Union, would not exist. On this point I presume you do not entertain any doubt.

I have never known to hide. Indeed and so extraordinarily a condition of public feeling as exists in your behalf, I have, as you may well suppose, assisted it to the full extent of my abilities.

The strength of my position is immensely increased by the result in the State. Those who have heretofore suspected my confidence whilst those who have denounced me glad to praise.

God bless you in your noble cause.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dear Sir,

It is due to you that I explain the causes of my return home, and of my resignation, but I have waited until the final result, in order not to annoy you with uncertainties. Through the dishonesty of a bad clerk, and the bad advice of two old Purser's, who said the practice was both common and necessary in order to save them from final loss in the settlement of their accounts, I committed some errors, and charged a small advance when purchases made for the ship. A little experience showed me that the practice was not only unnecessary but was very wrong, and, as the simplest way of correcting the matter, I voluntarily, and before it was known, reported the whole facts to the Commodore. In another letter, I also sent my resignation. He refused the resignation but accepted the explanations, and put me on trial, threatening, through his Judge Advocate, that if I did not plead guilty he would produce my explanatory letter, as this was the only proof in regard to my knowledge of the facts. No witness was called; I pleaded guilty, and was sent home. I did not know what the sentence was, but supposed the law required the court to cashier me. I appealed to the President to set aside the sentence, whatever it might be. He was about as cross and ugly as a man could look be, and refused to interfere.

I then went into a full explanation to the Attorney General, and to the Secretary of the Navy, who both told me that, before I had received as captain any credit, I had escaped from a suspected any settlement with the United States, I voluntarily reported them to the highest authority, with a view to their correction, which, what should be regarded as a correction, and that, neither morally or legally, had I committed a suspected any wrong— and such, sufficiently, promised to advise the President to set the sentence aside.
In a subsequent conversation with the Secretary of the Navy, at his house, on the night of the 15th instant, he told me that he had carefully examined all the papers that day, and he was satisfied that I had intended no wrong, and, before the recess of the case above, the President sought to disapprove the finding. He also told me "I had better write my resignation and hand it to him, the next day, and he would have the matter settled," and that, "after it was finally settled, he would take some one something which he did not feel at liberty to do then."

The whole matter was not acute, thus leaving me in my same position as before any proceedings, and then my unconditional resignation was accepted.

Yesterday I saw the Secretary again, and reminded him of the "something" he was going to lose me. He then said that the whole proceeding were informal and illegal, and that they were not signed by the Territorial, nor by all the Justices! And that ends the matter.

But on the whole, I think I have been pretty badly used. I am voluntarily admit my own errors, which the Attorney General says were a correction of them. My resignation is refused, I am put on my trial and threatened with expulsion from my occupation, if I do not plead guilty. My resignation is then obtained while I am ignorant of the illegality of the local, and after it is accepted, I am told that the whole affair was illegal, any way.

Well—mean mind—every alienation must be lawful—especially every one who does not believe it required 5000 people to make a free state, while if one is sufficient for a slave state, and my chance I reject any law?

I am making good progress in the settlement of my accounts and shall have a balance of about 1000, may due.

Once more, when the firmest bed may, I am free, and my friends know that my old profession is my fate, in which opinion I am inclined to concur, but where is my best field of labor I do not know. Judge McCook and Judge Beale cannot think, by all means, I should resume my profession, and I promise Judge McCook to write some in regard to this matter, as he said, you might have some suggestions to make to me.

I was thought of by Allen would give me some temporary employment. This winter, or the capital, so I phlegmatically that I caught casual and wrote letters for country papers, and during that time perhaps some good opening would present itself.

The bitterness with which the affair billets, there assert peace is astonishing, and (know that broom is dead and buried) the whole thing can decrease to the democratic policy of the country, they are silent as the grave.

I am satisfied that, but if it had not been for the cause I have pursued we should now have a civil war in Kansas, and a utter and total change of the democratic party, because, now, its integrity and its ascendancy may be preserved.

I am: truly your friend, and

H. C. D.-

Hon. L. A. Douglas

and

Rock Island, Illinois

City of Washington 6th 21st 1855

Hon. L. A. Douglas,

at my own suggestion I make this note, I have been fully informed of all the facts of what has happened. I am fortunate to hear the honest and true hearted mouth of Frank in the Navy, I hope Allen will do something for him. This winter, we are all for you, I expect a fine battle in the west.
Poughkeepsie N.Y.

Oct 20. 1848.

Dear Sir,

From some brief acquaintance with you, and from understandings which you have done me in the past, I am now in confidence to address you. I have in mind to endeavor to connect myself with a present journal or else to commence the publication of a new Democratic Newspaper in the city of New York. And in either case I desire to make it contribute to the elevation of yourself to the Executive in 1860. New York needs such a journal to represent and lead the Douglas Democracy of that great city. It will be something by a venture and will require much caution, but I feel willing and almost determined to undertake it. I am now in negotiation with reference to such an enterprise, but know not yet what may be the result.
For several years past—is it a week, I have been excited and propelling by the
Republican party—a Democratic government—which did great harm for the Federal Union,
in 1856, and which, if I had what the
centre of it, would do one party and
the Democratic party because the overthrow
it itself in hostility to the reckless, selfish
and indecorous course of Mr. Buchanan.

By President Pierce and by your own
kindness I was made acquainted by this city
in 1853. Here, notwithstanding my very
important wants, endeavors to aid in the elec-
tion of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency.

Because I chose to exhibit from him in his
suicide's course with reference to Kansas
and because I chose to applaud the
Doughboys in his heroic determination to
make the Union, maintain its integrity with
the party and the Democratic party pres-
sure its constancy before the country and
the world, the murder of Mr. Sargent, made
his vengeance upon me by bringing me

out by order, and putting in my place
G. R. Kelton, who showed the Republicans for
the Constitution, and who is now a real
fortitudinous Democrat in harmony with its
praise; I read very bitterly in his depre-
dation by the Douglas defect. Very well.

Now, what I wish to know is if you approve
the enterprise I propose to undertake. And
if you think in any manner that
me in it by requiring me to such pa-
ties in New York and elsewhere as will be
hope counselors and advising, or in any
other manner that will affect itself to you.
You have been my friend that I am

Yours.

Please address me, if at all, at
11 Maiden Lane, New York.

Yours Truly

A. R. Pease.
(Confidential)

Columbus, Ohio, 20th Octr. 58

Younger,

You have seen the result of our election in this State and I have no doubt you understand the cause of our defeat as well as I do it is therefore not necessary for me to talk about something you already know. But you will permit me to consult you about a matter of which you are perhaps not yet informed.

Yesterday I was invited to a consultation in relation to our future course in this State. I give our friends and the friends of the President (there was one present) in very plain language to understand what I intended to give them to understand that I shall never permit the Madison
Union make Mr. Buchanan to dictate a new platform for me and that I was fortunately so situated as neither the favor nor the displeasure of the administration can drive me to a course which I believe destructive to the democratic party and dishonorable to myself. If I had decided however that the President should be seen and requested to stop the course of the Washington buir in its abuse upon me, I was requested among others to do and see him and upon this point I desire your advice. Some will start in a few days and I will not mention any name, nor that I have full confidence in your but because I am not at liberty to do so but I did not consent to go for the simple reason that I cannot see that any good can result from the mission. It was insisted upon however that I should go in case the gentlemen who are going to telegraph me from Washington, hope my concurrence as that I better not so because I have no idea that Mr. Buchanan will change his course and if he did it would not change the result of the election in your State because it is too late. I hope however you will carry your State without the aid of the President and his Administration but if you should be defeated the responsible light will rest with them and may not receive this letter in time for a word of your absence from home but if you do please answer it. I am truly yours.

J. M. Douglas
New Orleans October 20th, 1858

My dear sir,

Gen. Croghan, who will place these lines in your hands, is a leading Democrat, and one of those who have invariably stood by you through our great and truly imposing struggle in which you have already won so many glorious victories and which we all hope will end in the most triumphal triumph, ever achieved by a political leader.

Gen. Croghan, but, by dint of labor and industry amassed considerable wealth. He is a spirited and noble hearted gentleman known much of our politics here and will be able to give you most reliable information respecting the shades and tendencies of the two wings into which the Democracy of this State is divided.

May I expect from you a candid reception of my friend? He is everything worthy of your confidence and regard.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Ever yours, FRRL Ford.
Oct. 21, 1858

To the Hon.
A. Douglass
My Dear Friend

I am very sorry to say that my dearest friend Peter Newman has been very ill. He was all ready to start on a trip, but he was too sick for the week on the 28th of Sept., and was taken sick on the 21st and his fever at the Pointe. Death in the hour 10 o'clock. I was able to see him for a few minutes on the morning of the 4th, and yesterday and I am much better, and I am sure that he is much better and that all those that with good attention to his case, will hear his case in a short time. Before he can leave the house, Newman has had a box ready for his brother. On the 10th, Long 4" wide and 3" thick, it is hardboard, and he is much better. I have from him yesterday, Peter in very long letters that he could not get on a trip as the times as he said, Jeffers as soon as my business is in Washington I see him. I was a State to see it. Better the dream that he has not been cutting me, you have a large number of good friends, in this part of the State, and I can bring on that we want to hear from them if we can the State, by a large vote.
Peter com the geo and  are long the best day to 
I am with much duty in France

George Albert
Wm. H. Kincaid
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct 21, 1858

Wishes him to lecture before the Young Men’s Library Association.

F. R. Bournot,
Wm. H. Kincaid,
E. J. North,
Loc. Com.
Rooms of Young Men’s Library Association
AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE,
Pittsburgh, Oct 21, 1858.

How S. A. Douglass—Washington, D. C.

How Sir:

I am instructed to say in answer—by the Lecture Committee—whether it is at all possible for you to lecture for our Association. We desire you if you come, that a warmer reception awaits you. We hope your engagements will allow you to come on your way to Washington City. The reason why we address you at W-City, although we are aware of your being in Illinois, is because all understand it is your Post Office address at all times, your letter being forwarded to whatever point you can be reached.

An early reply will oblige,

Your Truly,

Wm. H. Kincaid,
Sec’l Fam.
A day or two ago I had a conversation with Mr. Jones, and it gave me a recollection of things you said. I wish now to add that if you said yesterday, I might see some connection with a statement of his that he is an advocate for wheat. And since the wheat is new, the wheat is new, and since the wheat is new, it is wheat. Three days ago the grocer, Mr. Smith, was at the Post Office new building, now in the field of building, and others in immediate connection, busy engaging in surveying and field work. If you rely on the fact, you, yourself, can see what it is. I must you tell J. S. Ocean, I was sent into consultation, and not your have the cold mountain. There was need for advice to organization in advance. And its wheat in all of many cases. But he was an extra...
many cases. The conclusion was a
triumph, as it was
sentinel. It is refused
over a revolution of abdication to
for a purpose. He appealed
from the decision to the
of
naming of his kinsmen, and his act
and the action of the judge pronounced.
He must stand justified. He
is a valuable man—his
back bone—serve—what
Mr. Curtin does not. Yet
there will be no necessity for
ignoring the latter because you
declared— a good soldier.
I cannot in exactly how the column
come to know in the coming fight how
but we try it by. I saw you for
only for the justice of your cause
against the traitors, and
this helpless.

McR