Gates Co.

July 17, 1869

Rev. S. A. Douglas

My dear Sir,

Personally, you and I are strangers, but allow me to say I expect to do much toward securing the vote of the people. If you yourself get the nomination (if you desire it), or if you do as much as any other man to secure it for yourself, the vote of this State and all opposition, I can give you satisfactory assurance that what you may confide to me will be confidential if you desire it.

Please let me hear from you. Allow me to say I claim some of the credit of your victory over Hon. A. Lincoln. If we ever meet under favorable circumstances I will explain if advisable.

Yours,

[Signature]
Please direct to me at Portsmouth, Scioto Co., It is, as it is my nearest Post Office. My residence is in the Country, opposite Portsmouth.

Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

J. M. Heard
Isaac A. Morris
Duncey, Ill.
July 17, 1862.

Dear Judge

I return from last evening from the city of N.Y. where I was in hopes to have met you. Being known to you I avail myself of this occasion to drop you a line.

Your last letter is having every where throughout the few days a most charming effect. It is a rare diction in a turn and might direct me to be the lessons that will lead in the whole

P.S. Your letter is much esteemed.
It seems to me you could not have added one word to it or left one out of it that you used without injuring your prospects. It is a platform of itself and your friends and supporters cannot understand it from all I could learn while in it. If you will contemplate carefully the delegates from the States for you, it may be they will be accessible for lessons not really from you. I speak of the regular organization of the State and one of the office holders as friends who saw

and probably will get up a separate list of delegates in order to give place for others Among others I am Dean Richmond and talked with him for some time. He is not for wrong. In my judgment all you have to do is to get “well enough alone.” You have struck a cord that vibrates in every true democratic heart. The South will be with you in the end, although they may and probably will withdraw from the convention. Sincerely yours truly

S. F. Sutliff
Worcester, July 18, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

dear Sir,—It is possible to find, in pamphlet form, a copy of your speech known as the "Free Port Speech," or a copy of your speech in reply to Senator Brown of Mississippi, delivered in the Senate last February.

I have made some endeavor to obtain a copy of each of these speeches, but without success. I have the Senate speech in the Congressional Globe; but that volume cannot be used as I wish to use the speech. My aim is to have you fairly understood.

Very truly yours,

J. D. Baldwin.
I. D. Baldwin
Winchester, Mass.
July 18, 1859.

Announced July
21, 1859,

Sincerely yours.
SPEECH

OF

DR. J. EDMOND BENNETT,

Delivered in Convention Hall, Wyandott, K.T.
MONDAY, JULY 18, 1859.

Mr. President,—

Sir,—From reports of the Convention, I learn that this body, on Monday last, re-considered the vote by which the members of the Constitutional Convention, from the county of Wyandott, were refused seats in this Convention, and that you resolved to admit them to honorary seats only, without the privilege of a vote. I should have appeared in this Hall some days ago, for the purpose of declining that empty honor, but for indisposition and the imperative duties of my profession.

The Republicans having a large majority in this Convention, and knowing, as I do, that they invariably decide in advance, upon all important, and many of the minor questions involved, it would seem useless for me to expend my breath in talking to a set of men, who had decided in advance how they would vote, even before themselves or their opponents had spoken in this House—in many instances before the facts in the case are before them. Sir, I was informed in advance, of the course and votes of the Republican members, every day, whilst I sat here with my colleague, demanding our rights and the rights of our constituents.

And now at this late hour of the session, when much of the labor, and most of the important work is done, to offer us honorary seats in this Convention, without the privileges of a vote, I regard as an offer to compromise the rights of my constituents, to which I can never agree,—believing that the Wyandott Delegates have as full, as legal, and as unquestionable rights upon this floor as any delegate present; and representing a constituency, whose interest is equal, if not surpassing in magnitude, that of any other section of the Territory.

1st. We were refused a right to participate in either the temporary or permanent organization of this body.

2d. Our claims were passed upon without giving us an opportunity to be heard upon the floor of this house, according to a resolution passed July 6th 1859, which said resolution was clinched, according to all parliamentary precedent, in the afternoon session of the same day.

In allowing us to plead our case simply before the committee, you extended to us no more privileges than were extended to delegates from Nebraska Territory—no more than were sought to be extended other persons not having claims upon this convention—no more than were sought to be excluded, but a few evenings ago, to a woman, knowing that woman to be a fanatic, a Kansas shrieker, and a negro-screamer.

3d. That the re-commital of our case to the committee on credentials, was a mere party dodge, by which the Republican members of the house sought to throw off the odium which would attach to the disfranchisement of Wyandott county.

4th. That the re-commital of our claims to said committee, which had already reported in the case in full, the majority of the members of which had opposed our rights in speeches and by votes in the house, who had pre-judged our case, and before whom we had previously appeared, presented our credentials, and urged our rights as the legally elected delegates of the county of Wyandott, was regarded by us as an insult to our constituents, and an indignity offered our persons.

5th. After having shown this committee, by the journal of the house and council, of the last legislature, without contradiction, or an attempt at refutation, that the law under which this convention had assembled, never passed the legislature, that the law as passed, and which by oversight or chicanery, never received the signatures of the presiding officers of either branch of the legislature, nor reached the executive office, gave Wyandott county two members in this body, showing the evident and unmistakable intention of the legislature to give Wyandott county two delegates in the constitutional convention, and showing at the same
time the evident unfairness of the law as it now is.

The fact is, Madison stands upon the statutes, which said law is a repetition of; and only in keeping with; and in conformity with; and the other acts of the said federal legislature; and the Constitution of the United States, that it was only breathed into existence by the signatures of the speaker of the house and the president of the council being privately and secretly placed by the said speaker, who was not a member of the council, and by the said president, who was not a member of the house, and the said president procuring the said signatures. The Governor of the Territory, as the law which had passed, the plain facts, evidence of which was 200, 500, by the signatures of the preceding officers, behind which he laid the law, was not right to go, but behind which this convention has an unquestionable right to look, and further, to satisfy any intentional or unintentional wrong done by the people of the Territory by its submission to their rightful representation, in a convention assembled to frame for them a constitution under which they are to live, and by which they are to be governed. That the convention to a certain extent wields sovereign power; that its acts when submitted to and confirmed by the people of the Territory are higher than law; and above all law, and therein to the State of California, which neither had a Territorial government, nor a convention assembled to frame a constitution under which they were admitted by Congress into the Union, nor a convention assembled to frame a constitution with the other sovereign States, to which their inhabitants met together pursuant to the Constitution of the United States, to the State of New York, where it was enacted, not only by law but of a constitutional provision, assembled a convention without law or the shadow of law, and actually adopted a constitution which is in existence at this time, the force and legality of which are questioned in America by the legislature at 288. But few members on this floor represent a constituency equal to that ratio, with the exception of the delegates from Leavenworth, Johnson, and Lykins counties, and the counties in the eastern part of the territory, where the ratio per member is greatly

Constitution, which date February 11, 1850.

The law as passed, and as shown by the journal of the house and council of the last legislature, in plain and unmistakable

During the late election contest in this county, a leading Republican intimated in a public speech, made in this town, that if the citizens of Wyandot county expected to be represented in said convention, they should vote for the Republican candidates; that it was highly probable the Republicans would have control of the convention. In that event, they would not act, but, on the contrary, if the Democratic candidates were elected, that Wyandot county would be

Syr. This was a strange falsehood of your action in this house. As the representative of 4,000 constituents, when the Republicans in this convention have disfranchised, as an American citizen, loving my country, and jaundiced by my name and among them the earth, I feel indignat against the atrocious conduct of this convention toward a large portion of my countrymen and I have no disposition to conceal or repress the fact. I could stand here for hours and quote paragraph after paragraph from the speeches of such leading Republicans as Goldsby, Harris, Wilson, Fow- den, Stimson, and others, made in the House of representatives, during the sessions of 1856-57, in which they quoted largely and largely the opinions of such eminent statesmen as Jackson, Clay, Benton, and Barbour, upon apparently the question now at issue between us, and between this convention and my constituents.

I shall content myself with making a few extracts from the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Mass., delivered in U. S. Senate May 19, 1856. Mr. Butler, using his (Benton's) words: "The people of any State may, at any time, meet in Convention, without a law of their legislature, and without any provision, or against any provision in their constitution, and may alter or abolish their whole frame of government, as they may think proper; the design of all constitutions was in the majority; and they could not be divested of it." (Feb. 25th Congress, vol. 12, p. 280.)

He next quotes the following language of James Buchanan:

"The people of any State may, at any time meet in Convention, without a law of their legislature, and without any provision, or against any provision in their constitution, and may alter or abolish their whole frame of government, as they may think proper."
our arms, would not be repelled, because of the absence of some formalities, which, perhaps, were very proper, but certainly not indispensable." (Ibid. p. 1015).

In speaking of, and endorsing Mr. Buchanan, as quoted above, Mr. Sumner uses the following language:

"But there was one person, James Buchanan, who, restored himself conscious by the ability and ardor with which, against all assaults, he upheld the cause of the popular convention. His speeches, on that occasion, contain an unanswerable argument, at all points." (App. to Com. Globe, 34th Cong., p. 541).

And again, in the same speech Mr. Sumner quotes, he says:

"Listen also to the language of James Madison."

And to this extract I beg here to call the especial attention of the Republican members of this convention. I quote:

"That in all great changes of established government, forms ought to give way to substance that a rigid adherence in such cases is found to be criminal and unjust the transcendent and precious right of the people."

"Nor, can it have been forgotten that no little ill-timed scruples, no zed, for adhering to ordinary forms were anywhere seen, except in those who wish to indulge, under these masks, their secret enmity to the matter contended for." (The Federalist, No. 49). (Com. Globe, p. 842).

And now, Mr. President, the right of the people to assemble and alter or abolish their form of government, with or without the forms of law, and even in defiance of law, or of a constitutional provision having been shown to be an acknowledged and settled fact, as admitted in the opinions of nearly all our eminent statesmen of all political parties. And having been endorsed by congress, in the admission of the States of Michigan and California, what sane and impartial mind can, for a moment, doubt the rights of the members elect from Wyandott county to seats in this convention, whether it has assembled with or without the forms of law. I challenge any member of this convention to produce clearer, more full, or unquestionable evidence, either legal or informal, of a better title to a seat in this body than the members elect of the disfranchised county of Wyandott.

It is idle for the convention to fall back upon the convention law, and for the Republican members to skulk behind the damnable sins of omission as well as commission of the Republican party in the last legislature—a legislature which, although possessing more talent, yet whose acts are a disgrace even to the legislature of 1858; notwithstanding the dic-

bolical acts of the latter were so hellish, in their designing, as to be dubbed by their party organ, the Leavenworth Times, "The Thirty-Nine Thieves."

Republican members of this convention have said upon the floor that they would vote to admit the Wyandott delegates, but that they were afraid they would be giving Democrats a club with which to beat out their brains; that the failure to comply with the strict letter of the law, might be fatal to the constitution. I ask if it is more likely that the Democracy, either here or in Congress, will oppose the constitution because the people are properly represented, or because they are not properly represented.

Sir, the action of the Republican members in this convention, clearly demonstrates to my mind, that you are unwilling to permit Kansas to become a State at present, if there should be a probability of her becoming at once Democratic. You hesitated not on Saturday last, to avow that your opposition to the admission of Southern Nebraska was that it would make Kansas a Democratic State, and I am bound to believe that you reject the Wyandott delegates because they happen to be Democrats. For these and other reasons, Mr. President, I beg leave, most respectfully, to decline an honorary seat in this convention and herewith offer our protest.

PROTEST.

We decline to accept honorary seats in this Convention.

Believing that we, the legally elected delegates of the disfranchised county of Wyandott, are as clearly, as justly, and as unquestionably entitled to full seats, as any member of this body.

To offer us less, is to tride with the feelings of ourselves and constituents, to insult and trample upon the rights of eight hundred American freemen, to infringe upon the time honored principles of Democracy—a vital blow aimed at the great principles of a representative government, and in direct violation, not only of the doctrines of popular sovereignty, but of every principle of justice and right.

In the name, therefore, of Liberty, and of the down-trodden rights of our constituents, we do most solemnly protest against the action of this convention, in the premises, and ask that this our protest may be appended upon the journal of this convention.

Signed,

J. E. BENNETT,
J. B. WELBORN.

Constitutional Hall, Wyandott, July, 1859.
Speech of D. D. Edmond Bland
Delivered in Convention Hall, Wyandotte, Kansas City, July 18th, 1857.
Auburn N.Y. July 19, 1859

Dear Sir: A. Douglas

I will you be so very kind to an old Political Adversary of yours, as to give him your Autograph, to place in company with others of the Distinguished Men of our Country. I should not think my life complete without yours. If you indulge an old Man in his fancy, you will confer a favor on yours very oldest Servant.

E. A. Bucklin
Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent events that have occurred. It is difficult to put into words the extent of my shock and dismay.

I wish to ask if there is anything I can do to assist in the resolution of this matter. Your help and guidance would be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Hebberdsville, Athens Co. 5 July 1847

Hon S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Will you be so kind as to send me such public documents as you may have to spare, for my free library?

The Report of Gov. Stevens' Narrative of Pacific Mts. and Dr. Evans Geological Rept. particularly desired.

Ever truly yours,

James Gibson
James Gilmore
Ribbardsville,
Athens Co., Ohio,
July 18, 1859.

Wants more for Free Library

Answered July
22, 1859.
William L. Grigg
Palmyra, Mo.
July 18, 1859.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Sir:

Expecting in a short time to locate in Kansas, for the purpose of practicing the profession of law, I desire to secure the names of references in the different parts of the Union. I assume the liberty of asking permission of using your name in that connection. I can refer you to Mr. A. B. Van Buren and E. B. Hurlbut, of Van Buren, both of whom are personally acquainted with me, and whom I am assured will inform you that I will do you no discredit in my profession. Hoping you will find it convenient to grant my request, I am

Yours,

Respectfully,

William Lee Grigg

W B. My political principles can be obtained from the accompanying article.
II Chambers at New York
July 18th 1859

My dear Sir,

The enclosed note from my late colleague Mr. William Hill of the Plymouth [Mass.] District speaks for itself of the health of your lady and your engagement. Will permit. I hope you may accept the invitation. It seems to me that the occasion will afford you a good opportunity to "speak to the nation," as to old Jefferson, your Views to those of Jeff. Davis. I made "down east" last Summer - decide to be present at the Plymouth [Mass.] Celebration. Request Thiers to go with you and let me know in time, and I would be pleased to accompany you. Your future looks bright. I met Dear Richardsons last week and he said the delegate from his State (Mrs. Living) for your at Charleston. Capt. Prindables, & the All the "amanuensis" of the part are cordially fed for you in almost as beautiful a - & after whom the has been named. I request the Madame to keep the brick house for me if not rented before the 1st of next
Noteth. I beg you to tell all the members of your family and the word that you may be as happy in your next campaign as Napoleon has recently been in this in Italy.

Your true,

[Signature]

Mrs. J. A. Douglas.
Dr. R. H. Haskins
July 18, 1859
New York City

Announced
July 24, 1859.
Baltimore 18 July 59

Dear Judge, I have by the mail just arrived from California that Nathaniel E. Cockfield by the Democratic Democracy for Governor. This is surprising for me. I know his sentiments well. By my next safe sheet I will send you a letter, which I will hand to the mail, in the care of Buchanon's linnens. I am about to seek health at the sea shingles for a few weeks. When I return shall expect your letters. Best love to your sister, and to Am. B. Hay.
Bengt Hag
Baltimore
July 18, 1859.

No answer re-
guired.
Chicago July 17, 1859

Hon. S. T. Douglas
Washington City, Dear Sir,

Get of this City & a good Brother Democrat, Mr. John B. Benedict, is making arrangements, he has already partially contracted for laying near or at most but very distant from the prison which the Republicans say you own in City.

W.B. has had contracts for sewerage in this City, that flattering certificate from the Authorities as to his efficiency & capability as an contractor. He desires a word of recommendation from you (not in the shape of a Letter of Credit) to Col. A. Ledley & will pay / to this confidence & integrity which you may safely give & I doubt not, W.B. will try this after conduct not only merit all you may say but conduct & the improvement of your own premises.
Dear Friend,

How is your health? I hope it is as good as it should be. I have been thinking a lot about our next journey to the West Indies. It seems like a good opportunity to take a break from the city and enjoy some time on the water.

Please let me know if you would like to share this experience with me. I am sure it will be a memorable trip.

Best regards,

[Signature]
We, the undersigned, conceive in The within recommendation of Mr. John B. Benedict

C. B. Rieck
M. L. Kepple

[Signature]

[Date]
Jen;m Spencer  
Baltimore, Md.  
July 19, 1859.  

Baltimore July 19th, 1859.  

Dear Sir, I fear the State has shown us  
the cold shouder in the matter of the let-  
ter; perhaps because they thought it not  
worth much.  

I wrote it some time ago  
and some of our intmated friends think  
keeping well of it, it was sent to the  
States without address or signature,  
with a note to the Editors requesting  
them to use it as they thought would  
make it most effective. Not seeing  
it in the States, after some weeks, I  
wrote for it to be returned and re-  
ceiving neither an answer or the  
paper, I went to Washington and got it  
meeting with one of your friends  
in that city. I express my surprise  
that any Democratic paper not  
paid to do your justice, should re-  
fuse it. I send the article to him.  

WM
He asked it, and said it must be published. I afterwards received a note from him stating that Mr. Steil sent him a note just like it, if I would put it in the form of a letter to a friend. They I did, addressing it to Mr. Steil. Enclosed therein a gentleman of the highest respectability, whose views I knew to harmonize with my own. Mr. Steil sent it to the Tribune on that 5th July, and the publication was made about two weeks after. The letter of Mr. Steil, E. is withheld, and no word of explanation made, so that it might bear the construction that I had gratuitously and gratuitously passed my name before the public.

I enclose a note I had to Mr. Steil. Plan made it, and if you think it right, o.
The Hague July 21st 1869

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find a letter of introduction from my friend Thos. J. H. Hilliard which I trust will come to your favorable attention.

You are aware that a strong southern rights feeling is already widely diffused through out the southern states and I plan that a sectionalism equally strong and powerful pervades the northern mind with this as strongly marked spirit of antagonism between the two sections. No one who loves his country can look without apprehension to the election of 1860 and its results. In my judgment no more sectional man is fit to hold the office of President whether he hail from the North or South. Whatever the North would do, it is doubtful whether the South would submit to the election.
of such a man. The good and conservative men of the coun-
ytry should therefore lie on. The look out for a man who is
conservative and available.

The South has looked forward to you as the man to succeed
Mr. Buchanan. But recently your reply to the New Eng.

s Conference has been no small disappointment. The
people of the South have been so graced with the
prerogatives of power as to have been a little too
considerate of the safety of the Union. The

ruling of a constitution for admission into the Union

as to the acquisition of Cuba

as to the acquisition of the

acre of land. The most

inhuman of all brutalities.

You must attend to your

own particular interests.

The abolition of slavery

and the protection of the

Negro.

The statesmen must

consider the interest of

the people.

As to the power of Con-
gress over slavery, the ques-
tion, as to the power of the
people of a Territory over the ques-
tion of slavery, prior to the forma-

tion of a constitution for admis-
sion into the Union.

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people of a Territory over the ques-
tion of slavery, prior to the forma-
James T. Menefee
Tuskegee, Ala.
July 20, 1857

100

Anniversat July
30, 1857.
Mr. Rennicke
July 20, 1859

Dr. Leyp: The letter of Gen. Long achievs much interest and the protection of naturalized foreigners is another much attachment. To me it will not shew the touch of the constitutional American auditing or national law. All are looking towards for a public minister of your office on the subject. It would be well for you to see this. With great respect,

E. Smith
The Charleston Convention will be allowed out. Your late letter will have that effect, though your letter up to the Cincinnati paper. Buchanan's letter of acceptance contains it, but the hard work. He left it in every position of importance. This management of the fitness as a personal policy has been too extreme. He expect breaking from his family to a most serious issue. I am always a Whig, and though I joined the American party my first love is still this principle. I am opposed to the spread of the idea of democracy, and to opposition to segregation. I am now a Union man. I am now for the most available (if he is, and the war is over) to speed the present minority. At any rate, please send your name. What I am in the prints, from all quarters, you will see for the

It is likely Lattimore will lead Bledsoe for 1860. If Buchanan or one of his strikers is the head the opposition army will knock them off like chalk.
Bath, Maine July 21, 1864

Hon. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Business having called me in this way, I am now here and have been a letter one for some days. I made a speech here last night and on tomorrow will make one at Augusta from there go to Bangor and from there back to Portland. But it is all of no use our party will be badly beaten this fall. The friends of the Administration prefer a defeat to success on your platform. Yet I have no doubt but that the deligation to the Charleston Convention will go for you in mass in fact you are clear. The choice of the Democrats of Maine I see no use in you coming here to make speeches this fall I advise you not to do it for different reasons. I will write you in long ten you soon I hope.

Yours

Wm. Drummond
H. W. Drummond
Bath, Me
July 21, 1859.
Chicago July 21, 1857

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir,

I am informed that arrangements are about being made for the taking of the United States Census and if to be done this coming fall or winter, and through your influence I could obtain a commission for a small portion of Northern Illinois, I should be greatly obliged to you. Please advise me if there is any probable chance for a Douglas man to obtain a small favor and very much obliged.

Your truly,

W. Keith
M. L. Keith
July 21, 1869
Chicago.

Answered
July 30, 1869.
Henry Sherman
Hartford, Ct.
July 21, 1859

My Dear Sir,

Your esteemed favor of the 18th is received. I regret that my work on slavery in the U.S. did not reach you. By the mail to-day I send you another copy, which please receipt with my most respectful regards. I trust it will interest if it does not please you, and should be glad to have your opinion of the work.

Yours Respectfully,
Henry Sherman
Hartford, July 21, 1859

Hon. S. A. Bingham
Fort Smith, Ark.
July 22, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
My Dear Sir,

I have your kind letter of the 15th instant, in which you ask my opinion of your position with respect to a nomination for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention in 1860, as presented in your letter to Mr. Dorr of Iowa.

It has been my fortune to approve of every platform established by the Democratic party in their national conventions. The practice herein of adding thereto some new ideas of every presentation has not been approved. It now becomes much that is important to have expounded, but perhaps more that is concealed. The practice of interpreting and embracing every new subject of legislation is objectionable on many grounds; besides, it is pernicious. If a portion of the people in the Southern States, with a refusal of the acts of Congress interfering with the African slave trade—it is equally true another portion are ardently opposed to its repeal. If a democracy of the length to refuse the acquisition of Cuba, it is probable a portion of that party North do not favor the project—and do by measures generally involving more of policy than of principle.

The great stand Mark of a party professing to administer the government (even upon the principle of the Constitution, based as they evidently are, on two great conservative principles of self-government—first, the unalienable constitutional rights of the people at the ballot box, and second, the reserved rights of the States), as the forms are intended to place government under the immediate control of the public will, and the latter to place an intrenched check on the execution of
of the federal government, would appear sufficiently indicated by the conduct of the party without going into the merits of the individual measures. Except upon great occasions when unusual talent has been called, the public attention has been particularly and almost exclusively focused upon the great question of the time, when the true character of such measure would be determined first by its Constitutional, and next by its adaptation to the principle of the party, as last shown in their platform.

Although many prominent Kentuckians have entirely conducted their measures in the South, advocates of the Constitution and their principles to indicate after adding to the democratic platform, the Constitution, a platform or feature for the better security of their party in the Territory, which would properly harmonize with such that harmonious propositions and those due to the democratic platform the larger body of the people, are considered to be, and to which the democratic platform is in harmony with. All the objects of the party, to harmony with the whole of the intelligent body party, while the party was independent and in good condition, and the people were enlightened, the Constitution was the platform of the Democratic Party. It has been thought that to announce all that the held to the true principle and principle in maintaining and preserving the principle of the Cincinnati platform is not.

I approved of it, voted to carry out the doctrine of the democratic platform of 1836. I have not, as you know, in Congress V out of it. In your local branch in 1837, I have read your views, and heed, subsequently with.

Senate and upon the occurrence of public reception when you have traversed the only party, and by then you have discovered yourself on any platform, I am willing to acknowledge the doctrine of my understanding. When certain elaborated argument shall be able to sustain the argument.

If you let be made of the time to give your objects to the effect of the effort meeting in many quarters to make this intervention policy the main duty of the future of the democratic party. If not it may not be taken as worthy of the attention of the people, it has been said with the honor to the statement with really or determination to effect in the cause which work by any person. Ask. Second: The above thought must ultimately be able to do.

The demonstrates, the past four years to be said. Still the hope, democratic opposition of the belief that is bad, that with the major decision for you, according to the Union ticket, the way to the North is a Convention. After the Union becomes indispensable to the salvation of our party, and so the North fight against the regular Convention with your most reliable friends in every position. All parties having any demonstration taken in the country except such as to help you. You have been fully advised if you strength of the party in the end preventing the grinding to be the only for the party. Your speech appears to us to be a result. Essential to gather the letter and believe, that you had correctly, your views, to 1840.
P.S. Help, Geo. Cornell & Cephas Wheeler Editors and proprietors of the Fort Smith Herald are your most esteemed Adversaries. Their paper has the Most Considerable Circulation of any County paper in the State.

Occasionally I will furnish you with names of gentlemen of Standing in support of the State. John Douglas, Editor of "Pen Bluff Independent" is your friend. So is Robert Leach, Editor of the "Napoleon Banner" you would know. 

St. T. Beau.
Alfred York County
Maine July 22, 1859

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Your highly esteemed favor of the 15th inst. has been received. I have also seen your private letter to W. W. Symonds Esq. of Portland. Mr. Symonds last year was secretary of our state committee. Thus you have been made chairman. Mr. S is one of our most efficient men as a warm intelligent reliable friend of yours and will be I think if he will keep the place elected one of our local delegates to the Convention from the first conglomeration district. The first district includes all York County minus towns in Cumberland taking in the city of Portland.

I exceedingly regret the illness in your family. It would be a great disappointment to your friends in Maine to be deprived of your contemplated visit. And more particularly so to York County in as much as I have given our friends here strong assurance that I had the means of knowing that you would visit Maine at the proper time.

S.

8385
York County is the Roman Catholic county in the State. She was all but a unit in our State conventions last year. In York County at least 14 thousand five hundred Democratic votes and 14 thousand one hundred and one with you this. The remaining hundreds will be and dozens almost three thousand three hundred votes. The Black Republican ticket will not be so if I may have you with as soon as possible.

The battle has been fought in Maine. So far as the Cincinnati platform is concerned our delegation to the Charleston conventions will be with it. They will go for the platform as advocated by Mr. Buchanan in his letter.

I hope I have that the Secretary of Maine will not be disappointed in their expectations but will have the pleasure of looking to the best champion of popular rights.

I am with much respect your friend and most obedient servant,

John Chaffee
Isaac Chadbourne
Alfred, Me.
July 22, 1889.
Cincinnati July the 21, 1839

Stephen A. Douglas

Sir: I had the pleasure of an introduction to you at the Burnet house by US Marshal Siford, you have in your power to confer a special favor on me. I have by heirship all the papers and Patent for 160 acres of bounty Land in Illinois my Father paid the taxes for a number of years for which I have the receipt. The taxes have not been paid for a number years and the Land has been sold for taxes and is now held under a two title. I wish you to advise me as to whether the Land can be recovered and how to proceed. I will take occasion to say at the time of my introduction to you at the Burnet house I was deputy Marshal under Mr. Siford during the controversy in Congress in relation to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. I took a very decided stand in your favor for which I soon found it pleasant for me to resign. My situation the firmness of your friends and the correctness of your
policy has finally triumphed over all opposition. The feeling here at this time is unanimous for you at the Charleston Convention. We have had a happy change here in the office of the Enquirer it is now edited by one of your friends. Your nomination here it looked on as essential to the success of the democratic party please answer this immediately.

James H. Woodward

[Signatures and dates]
My dear Sir,

Your favor of the 17th inst. was duly received.

Your statement in regard to the life of Judge Marshall have enabled me to put all right at Cleveland.

You will excuse my having trouble pen with them and similar matters as my only object was to clear away obstacles that threatened to embarrass the good cause.

War friends are somewhat sensitive and they came to me with suggestions and suggestions were more pleasant to me.

I was at Cleveland the other day in consultation with the State Comyn, and the candidates, and have gratifying evidence of the favorable tendency of opinion in this State.

Your last letter is during a garbage work here as clear as morning dew. Among others McCook assured me that it would determine him in favor. The Administration never quite own it, but does not take it issue with you on a single point, it is just as it is.

But it has served them well and cleared them and you will not more effect than bitter persigni.
I learn at Columbus
that the Col. has invited you to visit Ohio and make
some speeches but has not yet received your reply.
Your sister sent me to express my opinion partly
on that subject. I think your identifying yourself with our
particularity in our course shows definite interests on
the prospects of carrying the State. One great argument
in your favor is the prestige of your name for
pride and strength in the West; west. These two
he put to a test in Ohio; far from success. Therefore you
are a terrible weapon for your enemies. On the other hand, I
have always admired this, because it seemed better to us
that at Charleston. It is therefore a great subject that
should be more considered. Many of our friends feel
confident of carrying the State but I do not. The settled
offices of those Oberlin suits and the-backed down
Government have damaged our prospects severely.
Considerable dissatisfaction was caused by the nomi-
nation of the Republican party. But that still
remains a nice question to the election. The
only prospect for us would be the information of the
premises, but they are unlikely. Clara Griffin
are soliciting their most attention to healing up at this
moment but I think they have excesses in Charleston. A
It will be impossible to form an opinion of the chances
created the previous stuff. And my judgment is that you
would not be the strongest candidate in full. I am
with some of my friends in the power to inform
himself of the prospects of carrying the State with a mind
forming a reliable estimate for you to act upon. You
must not be misled by the over generous comparison
of the candidates, especially of Douglas who regards his own
re-election of paramount importance. But who, by the way,
will receive his advice in the hands of the Executive.

ought then not to be a Douglas in such
jurisdiction either in Washington a New York? You
cannot yourself perform the labor and many things
would have to be said a suggestion which causes us
were came from you. But now with the train when
opinions are being made of position, taxes
and Religion select. Consider, consent.
need - and intelligence of what is truly done and what may be defended when in other States and have a strengthening and happy influence in each State. For instance it I suppose there New England need be armed

valiant for you - so well - but what a stranger

would it gain your friends upon here accept

this by a letter at best quarters. Now we only

knowly pursue who are to execute now in this

united States. I venture the suggestion - you can

best decide whether it should be executed.

It looks much as this Mr. Buchanan intends
to bring himself out as a candidate - if with to

God he would do so that the one might come

be made up between him 


Bright was here a few days since - I am sure
he was terribly bitter on you - and unless himself

bent on me for my Buchanan's speech. This

is for Brighton - I wish to North, the say

you cannot get a vote in Vermont.

I leave on Wednesday for Lake Superior. The

abduct is who - after which I am wholly

at your service in this -

With hearty regards to Mrs. D. S

Yours sincerely

Hon. J. A. Douglas

Washington

ABB Payne
Henry B. Payne
Cleveland,
Ohio, July 22
1859.

To Answer
New Jersey.