Augusta, Maine July 24, '58

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I spoke to a large crowd here on yesterday, but it is all in vain. Our ticket was decided to an overwhelming defeat. The office holders (Federal officers) say frankly that they do not expect to succeed this fall. I have seen all of them in the streets. Williams, Robinson, Pike, Robinson of Pen, for Mass. McDonald, I'm now nearly all the leading men of the party and they all say Maine is done for you if not yet they will work against the action of the delegation. Conklin is set up for you — the Maine delegation. I have come to the conclusion that you had better come to Portland in this state early in Sept. to make one speech. I understand that you are effective in Mass. about that time and you would advise you to make a speech at Portland in Maine. The idea of this meeting I have fully discussed in my speeches here. The Doctor of New States which was wholly in favor of the Meridian. What will I advise you. You understand what I mean. It will be the end of Niagara Falls soon. I have ever,

W. W. Douglas
W. W. Drummond
Augusta, Me.
July 24, 1869.

No answer necessary.
July 23, 1859

My dear Douglas,

I write from your Parker's room, at presence of our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Mann, and others. My new agree, that you should make a tour of this state soon—say by mid-August, with you, Parker, amongst others good friends. They would have a bold move, but it is necessary, and expected of you.

Please make a visit to Pennsylvania. Make it, do not be discouraged from it. We need to fight for the cause, for you, but you must help us. I go home in a few hours, and await your immediate answer. Please write and answer to this.

Your ever,

[N. P. M.]

Mrs. J. A. Byrley

Harrison

Aug. 23, 1859

Write to me at Phila., at once.
Geo W. Forney,
Philadelphia,
July 23, 1867.
Providence July 23/59

How I.A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Will you be kind enough to send me one copy of Captain George B. M. Eldred's report on the War in Europe, I wish it for one of the Mobile Military Companies. I am a resident of Mobile but am spending the summer in Providence, shall return in September. I assure my taking this liberty with you, my apology is that being an admirer of your political course, I feel almost personally acquainted with you hoping you will receive the united votes of the delegates from both South & North in the Charleston Convention, I subscribe myself.

Your friend,

Francis Fitzcomo

P.S. If you have a copy of the above letter please send it to me at Providence to which I will take it to Mobile with me.
Francis Telcomb
Providence, R.I.
July 3, 1859.

Answered July
29, 1859.
Jonesborough, Tenn., July 24, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We, the undersigned, having an offer made us to buy the "Jonesboro' Union," a paper published at Jonesboro', Tenn., (a copy of which we send you) are desirous of doing so, only, that we might be enabled, the more effectually, to advocate your claims to the Presidency; feeling that you alone can unite the democracy everywhere, and secure another triumph for their flag in the coming contest of 1860.

It will cost us some $2,500, and, as we do not feel able to embark in the enterprise without some encouragement, aside from that of friends and neighbors around us, by way of some 6 or 800 subscribers, or an equivalent, (which would amount to 12 or $1500) we have not doubted the propriety of availing ourselves of these means to ascertain your views in regard to the proposition.

Situated as we are along the line of several States, and in a populous and influential section of the
country, we could do good service in securing the right kind of delegate to the Charleston Convention.

We propose to enlarge this paper, and, as we both have had considerable experience as journalists, feel that we can publish a journal second to none in the State.

The principles enumerated in the resolutions of the Bridge Place Convention, which were written by ourselves, some twelve months ago, and which nominated yourself and Speaker Mr., are the doctrines we propose to advocate, not only with our pens, but with our voices on the stump at every point where the interests of the cause may seem to require.

These resolutions were published in the "Chicago Times," and were headed - "A voice from the South, Douglas in Tennessee," and were copied extensively among the democratic papers of the North and accepted by them to be the true doctrine, the ancient creed.

Should you desire to know the character of at least one of us, (Graham) refer you to Hon. Wm. Montgomery, T., N. Vedder Esq., Washington D.C., and Mr. Chandler, your secretary. I will speak for the ability of my associate, who is well known throughout the State as an eloquent and able writer.

We will look with confidence for your aid and assistance in the proposed enterprise. We have written to Mr. Vedder in regard to this subject, and...
To B. Graham
Sabo S. Greene
Lonestown, Te.
July 24, 1859.

Answered, Aug.
24, 1859.
Wm. Lee Griggs
Palmyra, N.Y.
Augt. 25, 1859.

Answered, Augt. 27, 1859.

Palmyra, May 28, 1859
Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Dear Sir,

The question of the responsibility of naturalized citizens to the protection of our government should they voluntarily repair to France is now exciting and demanding no small degree of public attention. It is a question not only involving the present expenses but one fraught with their future political hopes. Various and conflicting opinions have been urged by statesmen of all parties, and I am inclined to believe that there is no one view that would be hailed with more enthusiasm than that of yourself. Being requested by a large and respectable following of our foreign citizens to request your opinion, I proceed to do so. I am inclined to believe that it will form a very material element in the approaching political canvas. If you will favor me with a reply, I shall take immediate steps with your permission to lay it before the public. I am my dear

[Signature]
Sir, with very great respect, your obedient friend.

William Lee Griggs
Palmyra
Marion County
Missouri
St. Paul, Minn., July 25, 1857

Hon. A. Douglas

Dear Mr. Democratic:

Central Committee of Minnesota have instructed me as their secretary to invite you to visit our state during the political campaign on which we are now entering. Our State Convention met at St. Paul on the 17th of August, and our elections will be held on the 13th of October.

It was with extreme regret we saw the announcement in the papers the other day that the public health of your lady might prevent your going abroad this summer. Should it, however, that the convenient or possible time an many considerations which remain it, obviously proper, you and given necessary for you to visit Minnesota during the coming political struggle.
Minnesota in common with the other states of the Northwest has long been accustomed to regard you and the freewaver in chief of all Northwesterners. Allow this letter to serve you as an answer to the many requests that have been made of me for Minnesota's considerations and that this communication may serve you in every time of need. The matter of this letter always been regarded as an administration letter. At the same time I take pleasure in saying that no man in the government can act in the same. If that were so acceptable to the universal, not a part of it — not a majority of the people. In Minnesota you would see. In saying this much I think from the trade and law that I am right. The impression I have gained in the parties that the political complexion of the next house of Representatives will be determined by the existence of that is competition in earnest and it seems to be it necessary for one to enlarge on the necessity that it for you to weigh among the time of the one showing business practices contest which we have ever had in Minnesota. I am writing and bring into the fight this time, and this brings in many, and it is just for you to weigh among the

many years of the past where the many years of the past where the many years will be passed before the present.
can be recovered again. With it is life or death what ever may be the political effect in Washington.

Hoping soon to receive a favorable response to the earnest solicitation of the Central Committee of Minnesota. I have the honor of tendering you the highest consideration and esteem of said Committee.

John Beunmar

Levy Beunant. Cent. Committee

Minnesota

To Honorable. A. Douglas

Chicago.

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
Hannover O. July 25th

Hon. J. Q. 1841.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find a drawing of Cannon Ball, got up by my Son who is anxious that it should be tried by some one competent, as he feels confident, that in a long range it will be more effective than any one now in use. - By the request of my Son I take the liberty of sending it to you, to show it to the Secretary of War, have it tried, if thought of value sufficient, and if not, anything to report to him. He has received a letter of recommendation from Ralph Rumney, & M & W. who are acting as Patent Agents.

The Democracy of Ohio are pleased with the stand you have taken & without exception I hope you may be our Standard Bearer in 1860. - I should be happy to hear from you, our your own signature.

Your friend as ever,

W. D. Pittman.
Hudson July 25/59

Hon. J. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

The draft I send you in this letter is a longitudinal section of a Minie Cannonball. The ball is made of iron. I fear the load is cast on it held by a groove in the back of the iron. The load should be made very thin so that when it is placed in the cannon it will fill around the end of the cartridge and firing will expand it till the bore of the cannon thereby increasing greater range and increased accuracy.

Respect yours,

J. H. Petkin
Douglas Papers

July 25, 1859

S. H. Pitkin
J. K. Perkins,  
Hudson, Ohio,  
July 25, 1859—  

Enclosing draw- 
ing of a new com- 
mon ball invented 
by his son.  

Answered, July  
30, 1859.
Manassas, Va. July 25th, 1861

Sir,

The Manassas Lyceum propose to give a course of lectures during the ensuing season; and would like to know if you could favor them with a lecture, and upon what terms?

Yours, Sir,

Hon. J. A. Ingalls

Chicago.
Mrs. Steven
Woonsocket
R. I. July 25, 1859

Assured, Aug. 12th,
1859.
New York, July 25, 1859.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

Dear Sir:

Thinking that it would not be considered amiss by you to hear from Indiana I have concluded to write you.

You may recollect me by the fact that during the last sessions of the Legislature I was twice unanimously elected Secretary of the Senate as an open and avowed Anti-Compromise Democrat.

Thus much by way of introduction I refer you to our mutual friend Mr. John G. Dix, M. C.

I have been traveling pretty extensively over Indiana and I can confidently, honestly and truthfully say that the mass of the Democracy prefer your nomination to that of any other man in the Union for the Presidency.

You have many friends in the first district. Your friends can probably carry Posey, Vanderburgh, Spencer, Warren, Perry & Gibson.
In this district there are traitors. Many who profess and do not and have not practiced their professions.

And if you lose Indiana it will be more owing to the treachery of professed friends than to any other cause.

In the 7th set (the Gallant & Glorious Son) you have no opponent worthy of a name.

In the 6th I think you have a decided advantage over you. The gallant Sir Wallace is for you.

No one can defeat you in the 7th where his influence is power. Holman D. D. is gone & I have strong hopes of the 8th.

The 9th & 10th are I think safe. You may lose Allen in the 10th. The 11th is the coming harvest for the man Agent & Black the Big Bull Park of Brighton in Northern Indiana. But I think you will get a reasonable share of the delegation.

Upon the whole therefore I conclude that Indiana will cast her vote for you except the known wishes of the people are betrayed by your professed friends.

R. W. Hendricks will I think be.
Nominated for Governor.

Dunkan is generally looked up on as the Administration Candidate.

My position is just this:—unless the Democracy throw off these men who last year were traitors to the principles of true Democracy and nominate some anti-Lecompton Democrats I will assist in beating them.

And if James Buchanan et al. and others are to fill the places of office and titles and are to be permitted to set their minions on to abuse every man who happens to differ from them— or the Republicans— I definitely prefer the latter—and though I was and am a strong Democrat I shall assist in the downfall of the "Syndicy"—and mark my word Indiana by a majority of 36,000 will decide the same way. In Contee, your majority or that of any man representing Democratic principles—would not be less than 20,000. The same dehumanization that of the party that you see in Rome
Pennsylvania would be followed in Indiana. I think I speak what would but rarely be the fate of any Locamiton nomine.

"To the manor born." I think I know our people. Long have they been under the heel of Bright, whose day I think has begun its decline, but that heel has lost its strength and all over the state are found Independent spirits who really speak the sentiment of the people and denounce Bright's Minions.

Pitcho is so contemptible that his own County twice already line his bogus election laws repudiated him in regular democratic Conventions by the adoption of popular sovereignty Resolutions.

But I must close — but may furnish you, if agreeable with more of my observations.

Respectfully,

James W. Tipton.
Ist H. R. Walton
Vernon, Ind.
July 25, 1859.

Announced July
30, 1859.
Indianapolis July 25, 1857

Dear Sir,

Last Saturday develops the true state of public opinion at this city. Our primary meeting for the townships came off. There was a test vote on the choice of Chairmen, and your old friend Dr. Pierce (late of California, & brother-in-law of the Col. Green) was chosen, by dividing the assembly by a large majority, over his opponent. The contest was nominally between Dunbar and Hendricks, for governor, but in reality between you and all the rest of mankind — the Douglas men over the state having adopted Mr. Hendricks as their man, & the Wright and Mr. Dunmore as theirs. Your friends have thus adopted Hendricks, because his old father of Shelby Co. & his brother-in-law Dr. Price are known to be Whigs. But Douglas men, and though Hendricks succeeds spectaculor in their state last year for the Union, some changes of his having been noticed, one certain paper have given out that he (Hendricks) is suspected of Douglasism — probably by his continuance...
The, a probable letter, than to have taken as our course for nomination as for a new elected Douglas man, as such course would have endangered party division. The Hurdwicks will judge the nomination and if they will the choice of Mr. Wood for our speaker, it makes a better union possible. Consider this - Broughton, I know it here, too, for instance. But the case will be fixed by without you. Messrs. A. Brown, one of your old friends here, W. L. Brown will be our treasurer for county circuit, too. These cases will be a side one. But they will fit 1st and 3rd for judge, as we others Democratic and a nomination for Speaker. This is all necessary our Douglass authorities hereabout, and will do its all over the State.

Believe that old Lincoln is prepared to write to me about the draft. The effects of the Constitutions I'd like to produce the impression that you were lacking a compromise, a at least as capable of a compromise, were a weak case. Every body knows you would not compromise in a single word while you had deliberately and hastily advocated against all others.

And it was perfectly clear that they wanted to be used as a compromise you. Your letter to your friend Conover to write them to that. They are watching at St. Louis.

I have learned yesterday and to say that sound of the holding office under old Buck, as the city has said, since you are by the action of Saturday last that if Mr. Hurdwick be nominated he will be defeated - that if Mr. Douglas be nominated he will be defeated - that if Judge McKeel be nominated he will be soundly defeated in Indiana and every column - and that Judge Price be nominated he will be soundly defeated of course. The first thought they cannot vote for Mr. Douglas, also in the convention. The second thought they cannot even vote for Mr. Douglass to the convention. The third cannot even vote for Mr. Price. The last, I believe they cannot vote for any of them. And I therefore be for the names if the convention the third stop our leg. Not more facts as I may.

Not the others. The Con of President has a cause to speak to voted by marriage, is for his nomination to remain, to nearly do not even if you should be named at Charleston. Also that our present office holders are for their district, and will negative to your letter.
ment your back is established. At present the
members of that College are carrying loads
on both shoulders. Think Millard is in the
same category.
Some time back I heard that the intrigues and
operations of the office holders would defeat
you on to the vote of this state. But I now
am silenced on that score—especially from
a contradiction of one telling me that
most of those who were first appointed
in 1857 are serving you.
Do not despair my little Steer. Farewell

W. W. Hitch

Postscript
Negro & Children
Feb 26th 1857
C. C. White

W. W. Hitch
Lexington July 26, 1859

Hon. S.A. Douglas

Dear Judge—I have been spending several days here among my old friends, all of whom are greatly excited upon the subject of Politics. The General national election to take place the 1st Monday of Aug. is the subject of some immediate interest, but the “Charleston Convention” is beginning to engross their attention, as a matter to be somewhat affected, if not materially influenced by the result of this approaching election. As the conversations here had with both your political friends & opponents here, have had a tendency to modify my opinions in some respects & justify them in others, upon a particularly in regard to the course my will take in the Charleston
Constitution, I have thought that every line of information upon the state of feeling here, the Centre of Ken politics, might not be overlooked in intent to you. I write also as a matter of duty to the reputation of our esteemed friend, Major Breckinridge, about whose course in reference to the Presidency, I have received in some doubts to you & in your presence. I feel that I have done him injustice in the entertaining & expressing such doubts, or in the desire to relieve you from any influence, however slight, thereby expressing my own manner upon you, so to assume yours, now, that I believe he was sincere when he assumed you, he was a candidate for the U.S. Senate, & in good faith. I have conversed with some intimate personal political friends of his, the president of the Democratic association in this County, who assure me that Major B. has told him he is no can-

didate for the Presidency for the first term & does not intend to be, that he is a candidate for the U.S. Senate for the sake of that position alone, and that he is personally & politically go friend & is doing all he can consistently to promote your nomination by the Democratic Convention. This person informed me that Major B. came to him before the Meeting of the last Convention in May, the County was told him he thought it very probable some individual persons would offer resolutions complimentary of your name, & he wanted him immediately to name to table them. That the resolutions were offered at the close of the meeting, that he did move to table them & it was immediately done. He also informed me that as his opinion that the Major's chances for the Presidency would be much enhanced if they would aid in your nomination. Selections
in 1860— I talked with a great number of persons & all I have been & heard fully & thoroughly corroborates the impressions naturally made by the connection & with the person referred to. I have not yet seen the man for myself. My opinion is that he ought to receive particular attention from your friends. Between this & the meeting of the Charleston Convention of the impression I have seek in reference to the views of Buchanan, on courts, because I believe that he will take the lead for at least will have a preponderating influence in the Charleston Convention among the Southern States. This looked upon as sound & conservative & the other part of the South will be influenced by her action. If therefore Buchanan does not seek the nomination why cannot the allegations be secured to him? Much will depend on the result of the Ky election next week. If Mr. Johnson is elected the legislature will be for Buchanan & I think the nomination will go to him.
Mr. G. Coolidge  

of Chicago,  
Lexington, Ky,  
July 26, 1859.  

(Political)  

Very late.

he elected—though his opponent Bell  
is a very strong man & will diminish the  
majority—Magoffin though not apparently  
undecided in the Edwards, is to say personal  
knowledge your warm political friend  
y & is for you for 1860—My two  
brothers will be friendly to Guthrie  
for 1860—because that will destroy  
all hopes for the Mayor for 1864.  
Besides there is a great strife, in  
some respects hostility among the prices  
of Bucke— & Guthrie now for  
the senate—Taking all this in  
connection with the belief among  
the best men here that no Southern  
man can be elected in 1860 & that  
soon will be the only Northern man  
who can be elected by the Demo  
Party—I believe that they will u  
der the proper influence if from  
before all others in this Charleston Co.
How keen in other parts of the State to find the same feeling prevailing to an increasing extent. How keen that by many that a great change is constantly working throughout the State in favor.

Oguzoff wrote a strong letter.

I am informed by Ishan to form a central committee in favor, during our last campaign. Should he be elected, that letter ought to be published. Ishan asked my advice about publishing it when he was nominated, but my advice was to wait until after his election. I have met both. Ishan from Arkansas, he is the best man in the South, but our share is on the constant increase.

Much I think depends upon the circumstances of his friends.

I am not able to join your party now about Chicago. I have not been there for four weeks. I hope for home in a day or two. Kind regards to Mrs. Ishan. Very sincerely,

B. L. Canfield
Boston, July 26, 1859

My Dear Sir:

Do not fail to accept the invitation to attend the Pilgrim Monument Celebration, which takes place next Tuesday. I understand you are invited. Come into town quietly next Saturday evening, and spend the Sabbath at Nahant. Go to Marshfield on Monday, and to Plymouth on Tuesday. Telegraph me that you are coming and I will arrange matters so...
that you can see much
in a short time. Professor
Felton & Bishop Fitzgerald
are both at Sahant.
The latter, while
The letter, while
The letter, while
You meant to the letter
House has never
reached me.
You have lost
a friend in the death
of Mrs. Choate.
Yours truly
John Clark
Hon. G. A. Douglas
Hoboken. N.J.
July 26th, 1859

Dear Sir,

Having had the pleasure of an interview and introduction to you in Chicago about a month since also a conversation on the case in Indiana when on your way to Washington. I embrace this occasion of addressing you a few lines upon the subject of the next presidential campaign.

When I saw you, you will probably recollect the statement I made you respecting the sentiment of the Democracy in this state and particularly in this vicinity, were turning in your favor and since my return from the west upon inquiries and from personal appearances, I find a great change in public opinion. Many
Dear Mr. Compton and President,

I am writing to you to send me a copy of the Kansas Nebraska Bill and the Cincinnati Platform of 1856. You would greatly oblige me as I cannot get them here.

My intention is to use every effort to promote your cause as my humble opinion is that the only man in the Democratic party that can be elected President in 1860 is Judge Douglas.

Fearing that I may have the pleasure of a line from you at an early day, I remain very, 

Your obedient servant,

Henry J. Hopper

I must congratulate you with advocating Popular Sovereignty by not associating with slaves and that stance demonstrates Mr. Buchanan in every form and manner.

If it would be convenient

Yours truly,

J. B. A. Douglas

Washington, D.C.
Eldia, Wisconsin, 60100
July 26th, 1857

Dear Mr. Stephen A. Douglas,

Pardon me for breaching upon your momentary rest, but as my case is a urgent one, and is my only apology for writing now. One year ago, Smith & Mallory of Batavia, Kane County, Illinois, took a mail contract on route No. 11345, from Rockford to Dixon for $706.00. At Miles in weekly service since that Mallory & Co have sub-contracted it several times over, each sub-contractor running under the current for the obvious reason that it was taken at just one cent too low, no man can pay it for any such services the consequence of which has been the route has run into disrepute and every body is tired of being humbug. Mallory with me to take charge of the route. I did so and that it is unpleasable for me or any one to carry the mail for that price. 16 miles from Oregon to Dixon have been discontinued of said route which is the best thing the Department could have done leaving that portion from Rockford to Oregon to exist. Let it be a deduction of the salary and to be made private with the fruit cut off it will have it in no better shape than before. Mr. Mallory wishes to give up the contract.
I will take the contract of Carrying the Mail from Rockford to Oregon 24 Miles between Service for $800 per year. Which is $40 less than I can get it renewed on Sub. Contract. I will immediately enter into Bonds with the Department with undoubted security for the faithful performance of the required service. I wish the Schedule altered so as to start from Rockford every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 O'clock A.M. and returning Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 O’clock P.M. If you will go to the Contract Office and let what you can for me it shall be gratefully remembered and faithfully appreciated.

John John
Elida
Winnebago Co. Ill.
Cleveland, July 24/59

Dear Douglas,

Bright has been a short time since I heard from Robt. Park, that he said you should not be invited to come into the state as if we now it would be a Douglas victory No. It looks to me as if the union men were good to whip them. My advice therefore is to come if you can. Did you get the letter from Mary Perry? Have you replied to it? I had a long chat with Dean Richmond yesterday. He says (as I do) that it is open or defeat in 1860. I also saw Col. Hawkins recently. He says the friends of Buchanan in 13. are your friends. That may be so but they differ from Buchanan if it is, I think. Richmond says you can carry KY if nominated. Things look well to me Judge all over. Write me whether you think best to come into the state this fall. I think you had all will remember us kindly & affectionately. A kind letter.

J. M. Cleveland
D. P. Rhodes,
Cleveland,
Ohio. July 26,
1859.

(™itical)

Private.
Inc Sir,

permit one of your best friends to call your attention to the Kansas trouble of 56-57 as you must be apprised the late legislature 57 created a board of commissioners to ascertain the losses of 56. Their report will come up again some hope in the Wyandotte Constitution now did. To allow, the lessee of 56 & leave the lessee of 58-57 unsued for would be doing a great public wrong, the very same set of men, who help the late act above refer to was then in the field stealing & ribbing. If the poor settlers of Linen & Bourbon Counties & the members of the legislature very well know this fact at the time of the passage of the act, most die, then it is known that thousands of dollars worth of property was stolen the winter of 58-59. Why should the award be made to those of 56 & not 56-57? We have worked for 35 years in the school of equal rights to all & exclusive privilege to none; therefore I beg leave to enter my protest, against allowing the lessee of 56 unless 58-59 is allowed also, this is one of the political tricks of this ill fated territory.

I hope you will bear this in mind next winter in this matter I am in favor of all that suffered both in 56-57 to be equal in the same extent, both classes of men suffered, my own losses in 58-59 is nothing like above $1,000.
I have claimed to be your friend, — as I have lived 25 years in town, I have watched your public acts, and hope you will not take it as flattery, when I say you are the second (Jackson). Jackson, as you know, battled the moniker (bank) on principle! all is now ready to acknowledge and honor to his great mind & name, — You & I are destined to receive the praises & thanks of thousands of children yet unborn, for the services you have rendered in the Senate of (1851) that man is capable of self-governance is very true, but you have the honor of maintaining & fighting the doctrine through Congress — the fire eaters of the South, the faction of the North, both ready to dig your political grave — thus far you have rode over the mighty waves — but I very much believe you stand this day before the American people more popular than ever.

You would confer a favor by sending to me, Your speech on the Kansas bill — 3x at Chicago, — I think in 53 — also your against Sacoopon Constitution I think in 58 —

These documents would aid me much in debate, hope to see you in the next President's Chair.

I am dear Sir, —

with his esteem —

Goodwin Taylor

S. A. Douglass, Cuyahoga Valley
Gordonia Taylor
Paola, L. I.
July 26, 1869.

Answered, Augh
24, 1869 - Siece
ches sent.
early days, and I have present assurances of success. There is a fine field for a good penny paper here, or an equally good one — in my judgment, of other men than myself — for a vigorous two-cent paper. Its advocate, genuine democratic principles, through you a trim and on a purely independent basis of oppositions, such a sheet would naturally — and more effectively — come into its own and direct party arrangements the moment the lines were drawn for the candidates were presented. I am nothing of opinion that certain democrats in Boston, of abundant means, could be induced if the necessity of some such movement by authority, they would not be backward in helping them and. Hence showed the an open and able exponent of the genuine democratic sovereignty and stated right's principle, have. A Boston for its influence would be quite as marked in Maine as anywhere else.

For myself, I must for a time remain entirely idle, and I cannot afford to do otherwise. It will answer very well till September or October, for I need as much rest as the interval would bring me. If I cannot succeed as I wish with another paper — of which I have an appropriate and entirely new title — I heartily hope that I shall proceed to move next. It will give me the lead on the shelf, and when the matter is just coming on, I shall choose with thing nothing for you and the people's cause yet at every hour I shall hold myself in readiness to march, like the minutemen of the Revolution. Should there be any mode in which I may serve you intelligently, actually, suggested to your mind — whether during this fall or next Winter at Washington — write me, my dear sir. Keep me in your mind, I can freely command my services wherever you may want them. I remain, ever yours truly, Geo. Janney.
Post office Monterey Highland Co
Virginia
July 27th 1857

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

Some time in the canvass between yourself and Mr. Lincoln, the Hon. Henry A. Wise was solicited by you or perhaps some Committee to visit your State (Illinois) to deliver a speech upon the Kansas Nebraska act. He wrote a letter in answer to the solicitation thus extended (and if I am not very much mistaken) in that letter around the same or similar doctrine to that which you ever have consistently held upon that measure. My object in thus presuming upon your high position is to obtain that letter, or some satisfactory information in relation thereto.

I remain confidentially your political friend & supporter in 1860.

John S. McHutty
Ats. M'Knelly
Monterey,
Ca. July 27,
1859.

Answered
July 30, 1859.