Vermont August the 14th 1839
To Mr. H. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Replicants here that you have written a private letter to James H. Vinton of this place, which he is showing to them. Sir, 

I am as a particular friend of yours I feel it to be my duty to say to you that the Democracy of this County show no Countenance whatever to this new Vinton he is in secret combining it with the Republican party, and is doing to defeat the measures of our party. I was one of those who sustained your policy in 1838 and still maintain the same views now that I did then. I was Jagels of the Convention in 1833 that repudiated Lecomtimes in this County, & Vipert for a seat in Congress of the same views as I was last year the Democracy has resisted I on the 30th of last month read a paper platform which I send you a copy of, and will see that it was appointed Secretary of that Convention & otherwise took part in it. The Democracy generally her as your warm friends, you have done nothing that would
alienate them from you at the Courtrue.

I write you this plainly for the good of yourself & the party.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Michael & Co.

[Signature]

Michael Good

[Signature]  Aug 10, 1809

[Signature]  [Signature]  Aug 10, 1809

[Signature]  [Signature]  [Signature]  [Signature]  [Signature]  [Signature]  [Signature]  [Signature]
Pittsville, Ill 14 Aug 1837

Hon. S.C. Douglass

My Dear Sir,

Although I have not written to you for a long time, I have been heartily

been a close toiner of the times, and have been

privy to the proceedings of the people

in the West, South, East, and in favor of

yourself for President, and I think your nomination

at the Charleston Convention is almost a

matter of certainty. I pray God that this may

be the result.

For your success, I feel an

ardent desire personally, but my demands

& wishes to you in all sincerity, that the

considerations weigh this strong upon my

mind, that you should receive the nomination

of the great Democratic Convention of

our beloved Country. Because I think the

Country desires, just such a man as yourself

at the head of the nation, at this time.

Of the first order of talents, of integrity, com-

prehensive views of our home relations and

foreign relations, one who has the moral

courage to do right, and who is independent

and upon the thousand could be just then

for counsel, whose principles are based upon

eternal justice and not equally to the
to the people of the 1st, S.E. Miss.

Sion letter posthis

let Sprig. I was deceived at first of plans
every where my honest thinking when
it could not be done & I determined
it was one of those fortifications that made
the subject in all its bearings, little notes
impossible in you would think of the subject
again. For myself, the question has
thus not enough

So in Col. Bides long time
into a serious difficulty, and do not
see how he can get out of it. If he has
known, the world likely be brought at a
remembrance to the Saints.

They are getting as
a Buchanan man as of Whistlewood instead
with a view of beating the regular democratic
party. Should you succeed, I hope you
will not forget Capt. Rich, how he
has devoted all the talent he has in helping
you.

It was stated that your dear
wife was in health and says that to the
faces of her beauty. Think not she has
received that she will be able many very
many years. I am many times unsatisfied
as I do know that she may be to at the tender
winter 1864. Please give my bestest
James Mitchell
Belleville, Ills.
August 14, 1859

No answer necessary.
Aug 14 1859

Mr. Young Dear Sir

I take the liberty to write to you for the loan of one hundred dollars to get a start in this world as I am in two weeks to be free and think I have my trade to perfection.

I have learned the Harness trade if you see fit to loan me the amount it will be the motive of you to make the best possible use of it and try to come to something and fortune smile on me you will be rewarded sooner or later.
If you see fit answer this unknown request direct to A. H. T. C., Jefferson County, Penn. And for your honour and happiness I will forever pray your petitioner, Samuel Peston.

(To J.H. Douglas)
Madison, N.Y., Aug. 15, 1857.

Dear Sir: At the democratic convention at Princeton, in June last, which I went up from New York to attend—a desperate effort was made by the national office holders, who composed about one fifth of the convention, to sheet delegates to Charleston, who would oppose you nomination. The delegates were selected by a committee—hence the fight was not public. Being somewhat active I was charged with being an instigator of your rector my return. I wrote several articles for eastern papers on the question of who should be our nominee among them. The enclosed

I need not state that the delegates elected at Princeton will vote at Charleston.
just to last you yourself.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient,

[Signature]

[Signature]
S. P. Atwood
Madison, Wis.
Aug. 15, 1859.

Received Augt 29, 1859.
Private of Confederat
R. J. Brent

Baltimore
Aug. 15, 1857
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

The trouble I struggled
to prevent has come in the
dullly letter of your Mrs.
Mrs. I have had
for wise & still retain induced
me to look to him as the
rallying point for you friends
and we could not by
my honorable effort succeed
in this extent "deuce".

I go to you dear satisfy you
beyond a doubt in this point
that during last summer &
fell you Mrs. agree that
you have discovered of the
moment line & that there should
be no strife between Republicans.
I yours but this foregone question produced a change in all this feeling which I have since struggled to return to. How with him in reality to align my loyalty to you while you play fast and loose with your principles would receive endorsement. Upon a decree from his pen I fear there shall my feelings were on this foregone question. So much might to me still adhere if you clean and clear you positions. This letter I have sent at once to you. As mention of war to shed such anxious I have been to write. This is nothing to keep in mind that noble land that fought against Secession. I could blood a trailen

Mountaga Branch C. I had reason to believe that Mosi x you should act as you meant at first. I have even myself for him to give you all aid desired. I would until you yourself should decide to withdraw all war might well be become worse at the foregone question. You behold the result. Shall in all his misfortune I love and admire the hardie Wish x hurst your generous heart well respect while regretting his error springing as I can once did from a long与否 x from no deliberate purpose or care such as you are now the Alpha Omega of the popular Sovereignty. Put the Democratic camp front. If we must then it is the only a lost hope of Troy - May 12th.
me in some confidence that you have new and powerful means on the pretended question, but let me beg you as you value a handsome ambition, to advance nothing new however strong your position now is impecunious to you have fought you way to it by your own good sense and deed. Do not argue in favor of squabbling as it is called, as it was not enough to adhere to the policy of non-interference as proclaimed by our forefathers. The sovereign is not to oppress or the people of the Territories is not in the践踏. I have no
doubt you will agree that it is always best to let "well enough alone." I trust you will get a clear majority at Charleston. I am prepared to urge a resolution of the two-thirds rule of a declared majority to defeat the National Democrats under its cover. You must not breathe the thought that it came from your Southern friends in the city. Certain is this State probably we have already lost the Adams forces to the popular vote. For the last ten years while the heart is in the North and the delusive cry of "peace among men and women have agitated us."

To capitve of beuant the
some stockade where it was
founded. The device of
unhindered ticket for
years ago. We therefore,
shall not be careful
what time - buy the
is making well, but work
in words, so say it, as it is
pleasing even

that you are

form to care

The

men who have promised
you in your choice now
shall write up their hands
in it. We had all of you

par for you. Biih among who
look for the success of.

this theme of kettles,

mogies of the last tier

the hole, to be always with
the strong arm of this leader.

Once your right toward as your
friend to receive you into
last words - this is an old

of the same part. We are

in your shelter and a day to

more to the trouble. I am, which

is what we all want.

It is said that the New York
custom house is for you because
they are certain I long time after
we were not convinced a
future the chances of a forman
if there are others who
live all the custom house is
now better offered to you.
I have tried to speak to
your friends and all the

of all federal affairs for you

you except as an old friend

should I he is looking to his duty
not to you, but watchful thing

and a hurry to direct to

with which I had written
the one who is the largest

Jut. He asked me to let

him show to you a note all


An answer.

After perusing it, I concluded it was not correct, quite contrary to its hieroglyphics.

In conclusion, I will say, now absent, I cannot tell you as he proposed to do, I wish to make a quiet proposition of my own. I am a seafaring man, at times a sailor in my youth. For nine years, I have done as without an accident to my honour with children. Ladies and young are frequent and well known. Here, I must tell you that I am a safe navigator. Therefore propose that you will select a day when you can take your fine man with a few friends to a quiet walk among the ladies and children, but with the music. I have a fine new dvenir under the umbrella, a length of an ancient landmark on your return. You can come on the early train to meet you with me at sunset, showing you a day of pleasure to themselves.
Plasorville, Calapornia
August the 15th, 1859

To the Hon. Stephen S. A. Douglas Esq.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of asking a favour of you pleas and send me a pamphlet of the proceedings of Congress and oblige me and many of your friends in this neighbourhood.

Address

Mr. Geo. Basler, Esq.
Plasorville
Calapornia

Geo. Basler

To the Hon. Stephen S. A. Douglas Esq.
Washington, D.C.
Gen. Casslor
Pasadena
Aug. 15. Cal.
Asking dvis
Answered, Chicago, Aug. 22, 1859.

G. R. Chittenden
Chicago, Aug. 10, 1859.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir:

I am informed by the President of the Company, that you had called at our office at W. E., and found the C. with a purchase of one of their Sewing Machines for Mr. Douglas.
Enclosed I send you a Book. I am preparing another edition of this Book, adding to it, a list of names, attached to a certificate, if the respectable ladies of our town who may have in their possession our machines,—

What you may procure who they are, I have also to include in a list—

Would you be good enough to ascertain Mrs. Douglass' pleasure as to whether she would allow her name to be placed on this list or not?

When Mrs. D returns to Chicago, would I please to include to him any contribution within my power, if necessary to assist for a successful sale of the "Wheeler Wilson," And as to you
Sir, you should be President of this U.S. Treaty, if in my power to grant it.
Since it is not, I hope to assist towards it by casting a vote when the time may have come.  

Very truly,

[Signature]

E.M. [Unreadable]
Mt. Vernon, Ohio, August 18, 1854.

Hon. S. A. Douglass,

Sir:

Although I have never had the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, I take the liberty of addressing you upon some of the prominent issues that are likely to agitate the public mind during the approaching Presidential Campaign and which will, in all probability, form the exciting topics of discussion in the Charleston Convention. That you may be assured of my position and standing as a man and a Democrat, I will simply call your attention to the fact that for many years I occupied a prominent position in this State as a political leader, and, as such, acquired a reputation for uncompromising hostility to the Compromise and the Wilmot Proviso, both of which measures I had long maintained were not within the Constitutional power delegated to Congress.

Having commenced my political and editorial career during the Administration of President Jackson, I became more firmly attached to the great principles that characterized the Administration policy of that great and good man, prominent among which was his unwavering devotion to a strict construction of the Constitution. This I have ever regarded as our only security against a usurpation on the part of Congress; and in my humble judgment, all the mischief and dissension that have disturbed the harmony of our political system, or tarnished the fair reputation of our Country, have sprung from a deviation from the great principle of a strict construction of the
Constitution. For if Congress is the creature of the Constitution, and can exercise no power not specifically delegated to it, where does it derive its power to pass laws to organize territorial governments that affect, or control, the civil and political rights of the people who may seek homes within these territories? Certainly not from the Constitution, because it confers no such specific power. No such power derives from the right of eminent domain which the general government exercises over the territory because that simply vests the government with the right to pass and dispose of the title to the soil, to make useful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other property belonging to the United States, as property. And this is provided for by the 3rd section of the 4th article of the Constitution, but political power and civil rights are not derived from the right of eminent domain, nor are they within the grant of powers conferred by the Constitution. Hence I regard every law enacted by Congress for the organization and establishment of territorial governments which may in any degree interfere with or deprive the civil and political rights of the people in the formation of those local and domestic Concerns, as a violation of the spirit of the Constitution in derogation of the Constitution and therefore, absolutely void.

The fathers of the Democratic Party maintain as a fundamental axiom of their creed, that "This federal power of making Conditions to the Settlement of all Congress or acquired territory by
the Government of the Country making the Acquisition has ever been exposed to tyrannical both here and in England. One of our principles in the Colonial States was that emigra-
ty to new territories carried with them the same rights in the same. The bolarchy claimed the rights of Englishmen, but not only obtained them, but have, I hope, greatly extended them. But this would not be the case if our emigra-
ty should be subjected to a diminution of their native rights by the pleasure of Congress. All of them enjoyed the right of forming local Constitutions and laws before their emigra-
ty. If Congress cannot legislate over the States for which they voted, and may be so by amended Constitutions to a trust, one that which the emigration from these States may create, it is obvious that these Colonies must have lost some very important native rights by emigration from any part of the Country to another. If the Colonies emigrating from England were correct in asserting by face of arms that they brought with them the rights and not confined by the English system of government, our emigra-
ty may also Contend that they carry with them all the rights Conformed by our system. Away then, the unconditional rights to make their own local Constitutions and laws, without being subject to any condition imposed by no extraneous authority, has been the most important, and universally exercised by every State in the Union.

It was the defuncted of Congress from these principles in the enactment of the Missouri Law
promulgate, and similar measures, that led to the evils that resulted from those despotic and arbitrary enactments
and when the principles embodied in the Kansas Nebraska Act were first announced, although I regarded the enactment itself as a manumission on the part of Congress, made without Constitutional authority, I hailed the great principle of self-government as asserted, as the first daring towards a restoration of the government to the fundamental principles upon which it was originally founded.

The Heroes and Sages of the Revolution maintained the principles of self-government as inherent in the people, who, under our political system, have always been regarded as the Sovereignty. Now if the Sovereignty refuses direct itself of any of its inherent attributes without destroying itself, then it follows that the people of the Territories, who have only changed their locality from that of the States to the Territories, have lost none of those attributes by emigrating from one portion of our country to another. If the people of the States, therefore, possess the right to regulate their local and domestic institutions in their own way without the intervention of any extraneous authority, the people emigrating from the States to the Territories may exercise the same rights, and establish or prohibit slavery by the exercise of their inherent and inalienable right of framing their own local Constitutions and laws. In their territorial organization they are just as sovereign, so far as the formation and regulation of their municipal and domestic affairs are concerned, within their territorial limits, as the people of the States. But so
as regards the National Government, and its duties and rights. The people of the territory have no voice, and can exercise no power. But this does not arise from a loss of any inherent attribute of sovereignty in their territorial condition. It is simply because they are not deputies, members of the Confederation, and as such vested with their pro rata of the National Sovereignty.

The 10th article of the Amendments to the Constitution provides that:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

All the powers delegated to the United States are originally limited and defined by the Constitution, as are also those prohibited to it to the States. They form a Congress of National power for the promotion of National objects, unalloyed by the powers of the Constitution, to interfere with or derogate from the people in the exercise of their rights as citizens of the local or State Soeverieties. Hence all the power Congresses confer on the United States, as well as those prohibitions to the States by the Constitution, simply limit to the National objects of the United States. All the other powers are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people, to the States, by the legitimate and proper authority for the regulation of their domestic concerns within the States, and to the people, as the true sources of all political power possessing the inherent right to make their own constitutions and laws, to create their own forms of government, and to change or abolish it whenever it fails to embrace the ends for which it was instituted. To deny this right..."
to the people, is to deny their Sovereignty— to deny the principle upon which this government was originally established.

Now if these principles are true, and I maintain they are, from whence does Congress derive the power to establish a Slave Code for the people of the territories? It is certainly not within the powers enumerated in the Constitution, nor can it be implied from any specific power there given, because Slaves are not treated in the Constitution as property, but as persons. Besides Slavery is a domestic relation—a mere municipal regulation founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial law where it exists. To maintain the force, in this sense, Congress can establish or abolish Slavery in a territory, is to assert that Congress can exercise powers not delegated to it by the Constitution. If it can do so for one purpose it may with equal propriety for another, and by this means break down every barrier raised by the Constitution against unlimited legislation, and this is despotism.

The assumption that the Constitution carries Slavery into the territory, and restricts its exercise, is the only basis of the local sovereignty and in contradiction of its authority, is not only a dangerous doctrine, but subversion of the rights of the States. For if the Constitution carries Slavery into the territories it must carry it into the State also, because it is as much the supremacy of the State as it is of the territories. To attempt to enforce a political dogma would be to annihilate the State Sovereignty and establish upon their ruins a Consolidated empire. Our only safety is to be found in a strict construction of the Constitution—in confining
Congress within the range of its delegated power—leaving the state and the people of the territory respectively, free to frame and establish such Municipal regulations and Domestic institutions as they may deem most conducive to their happiness and prosperity. These views have been hastily thrown together, in this crude manner and form, with a view of advising you of the position occupancy by the mass of the Democracy of this region, and soliciting your views upon the following propositions:

1. Has Congress the Constitutional power to pass laws organizing Territorial Governments, regulating the civil and political rights of the people of the territories, or their Domestic institutions, and, if so, under what clauses of the Constitution is the power derived?

2. Has Congress the Constitutional power to pass a slave Code for the government of the territories, and if so, under what clauses of the Constitution, or have the people of the territories, by virtue of their inherent and inalienable right of self-government, a right, or their Territorial Constitutions, to establish or prohibit Slavery within their territorial limits, without the intervention of any extraneous authority?

3. Has Congress the Constitutional power to repeal or annul, in any form, the legislative acts of the people of the territories legally enacted by their Legislative Assemblies, and if so, under what clauses of the Constitution?

Are you in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, by which each Department
of the government, in the exercise of its legitimate functions, is restrained within the boundaries limited and specifically defined by that instrument and the states and the people be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights which they have reserved to themselves.

Would not the people of the territories at a right, without any authority from Congress to meet in their primary assemblies and institute government for themselves, and when possessed of sufficient population, to form State Constitutions and organize State Governments, and be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states?

These are propositions of the highest importance to the American people, and especially to the Democratic portion of them who are laboring to restore the government to its full Constitutional vigor.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient,
Servant

W. Dunbar
A. W. Edwards
Geneseo, Ills.
Aug 15, 1859.

Enclosed is a list of Federal appointments in Illinois Territory from 1809 to 1818.

Answered.
Aug 22, 1859.

[Space]

Geneva, Ill.
Aug 15th, 1859.

Hon. S. T. Douglas
Dear Sir,

Will you be so good as to procure from a list of the Territorial appointments for Illinois from 1809 to 1818—of course not last one Harter.

Just to arrange for my book, a tabular statement of the appointments of U.S. Judges and other officers.

Mr. Cook was appointed Scout Agent in Cuba in 1827. On account of ill health he accepted.

Will it be proper for me to make public this subscription?

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Sent to Longfield A. W. Edwards
Mitumpska Ala.

August 15th, 1839.

Senator Fitzpatrick
Introducing Mr.

Mr. Hardy of

Selma

Ala.

Mitumpska 15th Aug 1839

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce to you a acquaintance my friend Mr. John Hardy he resides at the city of Selma in this State and is the proprietor and editor of the "Alabama Sentinel" a leading democratic journal published at that place. He is a most worthy and estimable gentleman and I shall probably appreciate any contrivance you may extend to him very respectfully,

Your friend.

Mr. Fitzpatrick

S. H. Douglas

Washington City.
Philadelphia

Dear sir,

I hope you will excuse me for troubling you but if you can procure and send me a copy of the 2nd Vol of Esmor's Report of the Mexican Boundary you will do a favor for one who will not forget the favor if one should occur.

Yours,

F. Foster
757 South 2nd St.
Hon S. A. Douglas
Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir:—Can you conveniently furnish me with the Congressional Globe containing proceedings of Congress during the tenancy of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. We are in difficulty here in regard to an amendment offered by Mr. Fuller of Maine in relation to the power of a territory to prohibit slavery. My impression is that he offered the amendment to the bill reported by yourself and which became the bill. His amendment was proposed to a bill in the House that was subsequently all struck out but the enacting clause, and your senate bill substituted there for. According to the best of my recollection, some of our leaders here are delving rather
curious as I should pay serious views upon popular Sovereignty. The popular heart of the Democracy of New Hampshire is all right, and we have a few office holders here, as you are aware, who are trying to shoulder upon us the burden of a slave protection bill for the territories. We never can carry that infamous burden, we never will try. One of our Democratic papers has just charged hands and gone from a genuine Popular Sovereignty Democrat, into the Portsmouth Etonian House and Post Office meshes, and has come out flat-footed against every principle that we have been contending for this half dozen and more of years. But we shall make it hot work for him. The people are with us and will sustain us. If clear day you are fully aware of the position to have all along. All in with my paper, the Dover Gazette! There is but one safe and tangible ground for our party to occupy, and the only wonder is that all do not see the matter alike. Allow me to say that the Democracy of this State have watched, and are now intensely intensely watching the course of events which are to culminate in Charleston next year, and especially in regard to your own honored self in connection with the next Presidency. Your course meets with our hearty and most cordial appro

val. We shall strive with all our might for your nomination. Our people will help of no one else, and the Republicans concede that with your nomination we must carry the State, by a large majority. As I have intimated we have a few Danites who will work to defeat us primarily, but we intend to take care of them. Your every word and act has, and will, give us courage. Fight on brave Sir, and God be with you.

With great respect.

Your humble Servant,

J. A. Foster

Ed. Dover Gazette.

Dec. 17, '44.
J. L. Foster,
Ed. E. Gazette,
Dover, N. H.
Aug. 15, 1859.

Answered Aug. 17, 1859, and to
extract of Cong. proceeding sent.
Aug. 15th, 1859

Mr. Honorable Stephen A. Douglas

Sir,

I am under the necessity to write to you in the matter I spoke of in writing to you last, but it is through A. J. Blackwell, Esq. of Chicago, Ill. that I got personally acquainted with you having been a brother and helper in restoring you to your seat in the senate in which you have filled so honorably, to the satisfaction of your friends.

By Objecting to writing to you, I think I want to show you, if you could inform me whether Mr. Gen. Audley is stationed, if so, please let me know, as I am getting here a few days before I return to Chicago, my destination is home and I await a reply, & you will oblige as it is of some importance to me.

I remain, Sir,
Your's Respectfully

T. C. McClellan

519, Tremont St.
Thos. E. H. Sears
of Chicago
579. Dearborn St.
Philadelphia

Anno. est. Aug.
16. 1859.
Hartford Conn.
Augt 15th 1859

Hon. Steven A. Douglas

Sir

To be talked of in public life to be observed of a State or a nation to be honored of public assembled to be known and recognized by the public press. This seems to a great multitude to be the most desirable the most enviable thing in all the world. If we could read the secret of nine hearts in ten we should find that there is a longing for a position that will give these persons power and names a public recognition. The greed for office which is evident on everyone hand and among all classes of people is but a diminution of this universal desire.
The majority of men who are ambition of public life do it for the sake of doing good not because they believe their duties to be transcendentally adapted to the performance of public duties. They are not willing to work and labor in their private spheres of action until they demonstrate their ability and fit for public position and are sought for by the public as those worthy of trust and honor. They desire place for the sake of place they seek for public life simply for notoriety or fame. They desire to be known to be looked at to be talked about to be lionized. It is public of a nature unworthy of great public responsibility. It is unnecessary to speak of the duties of public life and the honor which brings with it subordinate public to private.
good and elevate personal reputation above the requirements of public duty. The cowardice of politics and the shameful devotion to private interests that prevails in legislative bodies only show how many have found place through this selfish seeking of it. It matters not whether kind of publicity or notoriety any man worthy or unworthy may have, he will be the object of the meanest envy and the most inveterate enmity. A name that has become public property is a name to be bandied about coupled with foul epithets. Contempted, condemned, or made the subject of extravagant laudations more humiliating is less menacing. A public life is always a life of great temptations and few
lead it to depopulat. Fuel in the depths of their souls that they have been damaged by it a host of evil influences cluster about it. It neutralizes with domestic peace absorbs the mind and blunts the affections. It depressed the tone of the moral feelings and hinders the development of the finer feelings of the soul. When extended upon it is found to be full of intrigue petty jealousies and selfishness and selfish contentions while these are the most hollow and illusory that can be imagined. To be loved and recognized by the public for a character worthily won and for services faithfully and unselfishly rendered is a boon to be greatly received and genuinely cherished an
ambition to be worthy of public honor and popular recognition is a legitimate motive of a noble mind. That there are direct rewards in such a recognition as this is not to be denied. Estimated by all public life is a private burden to be assumed as a matter of duty and honor unselshly. Such public life as this deserves honor as one of the incidental annoyings. But there is not a worthy mind all these are hard to bear in the world that occupies a prominent position before the public that does command return to the little circle of home and its affections to the greatest sphere of its private life for that which is sweeter and best in the material of its earthly happiness. While it is not the right of man to shirk public responsibility if it be laid up on him while private life is the best of all here and the happiness lot. We may not slip onenickel from the gable. The fregest isolation of power the relations of popular misconstruction the jealous just privileges the clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean minds. 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The clash of public duty with private friendship and envy of mean ments and here I subscribe myself devoted to perfect its accomplishment. Fidel Tangye
To answer necessary.
Private

New York Augt 15th 1859

Hon Stephen A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

I am a union Democrat
I was appointed Consul under Pierce's administration. I have advocated the Cause
of the Hon James Buchanan for the Presidency
by but I regret to say I do not approve of this
Course in Differences & Rancor
I am more of your views b firm and
of the Course you have pursued.

I listened your Speech made
in this City in the Fall of 1858, before taking
your Seat in the Senate, and I advocate
your for the Presidancy in 1860 in preference
of any other.

I only arrived on the 16th from
England after an absence of near three years.
I have now daily conversation with some of the
most influential Old Line Whigs in this
State (I also have many friends amongst
the Old Line Whigs in Pennsylvania)
I know of all their movements from one
of the Oldest member of the party.
They are trying and they say that they will
be successful in getting their candidate
get up a Union Party and a union
candidate and that the North and South of
all Parties will rally around them
If not successful in the open field they can whip all other candidates in the House of Representatives and do them great things, but I think it is all to the advantage of the Honorable Democratic Candidate.

If you will favor me with your ideas I will keep posted up on all their movements and inform you of any opportunity to advance your interest for the Presidency.

I understand Mr. Woodard to be Senator Bowers and Mr. Chandler of Mr. E. Thomas of Pennsylvania.

I also Conte to name Andrew Jackson the same time as the others.

John Arrows
Attorney General
James C. Smith
356 Broadway
N.Y.C.
Mr. E. Smith Jr.
226, Bromley Ave.
Rochester.
Aug 15, 1859.

Answered Aug 22, 1859.
Sir:

I have endeavored, but without success, to find a copy of your speech of last February in reply to Brown of Mississippi. Would you be kind enough to mail a copy to me if you have one at hand.

The Democrats of Connecticut—those I mean who have not a transient interest in opposing everything that does not emanate from the President—seem to me to be in favor of the Cincinatti Platform as understood in 1854, and as explained by yourself. The doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty" will carry this State I think, in the next gubernatorial election. Very

Geo. F. Tracy
Hartford, Augst 15th, 1854.

Answered Augst 16, 1854. Speech sent.
effort, it is true, will be made by interested parties to avoid this issue, but I think that despite all screening and intriguing the people will demand an expression on this question from the next State Convention.

I only hope that the mists and perplexities with which passion and interest has invested the questions of State and Territorial rights may be fully cleared away, so that 1860 shall witness a Democratic triumph that shall forever settle the principles of the party upon those points.

With much regard & with great respect, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Geo. H. Tracy.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Of the "Daily Post."