Santa Fe, New Mexico
Feb 19th 1860

Hon. S. W. Douglas
U.S. Senate

Sir,

It is with great and sincere gratification that I have seen you so recovered in health, as to resume your place before the Country in the Senate. During all your recent sufferings, you have had true friends and warmest of all your public acts and sayings. They know how precious they are, but their multitude is since the

epicure aned constant. Some are
impressed with the opinion that you are the only animal that can be
nominated and elected President that year. The great mail route between this and Independence was then at some points conquered by and held by the Indians, unless large parties on canoes had run with the mail and took some Oct. Hence we are in a much better state as to getting news of matters and events in the Western -york and the West. We got letters by the Greek.

Ostrander said every paper do not come that way until enveloped as letters and paid as such. We learn that no speaking was held the 26th and that the democratic prospect was a much brighter -ening. I hear you have lately greatly distin

guished yourself in a speech in the Senate very to the gratification of Southern Senate willing to be your friends. Please send me your speeches and anything else you can join your cases will permit. I am so anxious as a party of your friends here for Washington.

The young Davison lately appointed Judge in judge Brooks vacancy is of the party, I have given one a Mr. Honey, a letter to you to some other gentlemen. He is only eight and a man well known in the Territory. God. How the Senator Jachens and myself are upon our intest -mate and friendly terms and Honey has been in the party or rather faction I think rather has very evident against the Gov. The latter not being of the other party of which Henry Baldwin an action. Honey's opinion was that the aid was -then done say anything derogatory to the Gov. but friends at Hartford, so I have given him letters, which will explain his original position and standing out here.

You are much more bitter and evident to Jachens and party arm two.
in three Union lecturers, (Americans) sat on post in the legislature an exasperating insolent attack upon me—though I was crowded in the House upon its first appearance. My fidelity, capacity, merit—jump in my official duties and appeared, solely a breathing mortal attack but the perpetration are now withering under the consequences to themselves. Very practical in the courts and make it a practice to avoid judges that will not be used.

The name of one is Wheaton; the other Ashurst. Very and their villainous motives stand exposed and their vice is a trait, one they have to dwell before me.

There are many territorial matters to write, but I can't your speech and constant public tasks would not permit you to read. I am at our your Elisha

Henry Bennefit
Kerby Benedict
Santa Fe, New Mexico
Feb 19, 1860

Introducing Mr. Moses, & on matters pertaining to himself, & others in New Mexico.
Ball, Feb 19, '60

Hiram Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Our Charleston meetings come off tomorrow night and we shall rout the enemy on Sullivan's Island. I am in wholesome and the Brave. To show the character of the contest I enclose you two printed slips from my pen, the editorial leader being that of Governor P. J. Thomas. The new Commissioner of Retired who duties are so onerous that the President has got Bigger to report an increase of salary but not enough to keep him
from the Charleston Convention. The worst feature of the case is that he is his friends are to your friends especially friendly. Proctor is towards man and to your letter business nothing is worse fatal later than his selection to Charleston. It is enough for me that he has made the peace with old Estes and a few to endorse him in return for office continued by going to Charleston. Hands a given me on the order issued for Charleston, directed to me not to the lady of whom there has been nothing to your friends. Mull and

said nothing while I am sure that yesterday he lost. Bogue that we had the rest until he had sworn himself into the fight determined the tide for the defeaters nation. These are the base men we have to fight with all their tricks. If we were you are victorious they will swear the mud all through me. Which is worthy. The enclosed sound stop shows the only capital left to hope in a great victory. They have a creature of the new order board was nominated by No. 5230 Police affidavit. They will not trouble
to realize 20. The rest of the board are impartial. I will not Karizen. If we carry the city I will try a telegraph you by 11 o'clock at night of the wires aren't broke. Do show their destruct on they have introduced the Plague. If not, let it pull the ball in the 14 Ward. With the new market engine. House of those of the 12 Ward, on the lyndale. Corn-ry or as to suffrages known public sentiment by brute force a rowdyism. I think we shall overreach over the city like a tornado. God grant it a real victory. May it be it. Yours truly R. J. Brown.
FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
now of Illinois,
subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.

"My best friends know that I have positively and permanently refused to have anything to do with the convention of the Democrats in the national States, by which the delegates to the Charleston Convention are to be appointed.

"They know that I will take no steps to obtain the nomination, that I will make no nomination of principle, no convolution of opinion, for the sake of power for the power's sake. I am not in it,"—D. J. Peden.

The Question for the primary meetings to elect Delegates to the Charleston Convention is the Democratic nominee for Federal office holders in the field.

It certainly is a new feature in the history of the Democratic party, that gentlemen holding high federal offices at the pleasure of the President should have the right to represent the Democratic masses in a National Convention. We know what may have been done elsewhere, but in this city there is no precedent for such official interference. We should think it inexcusable for such officers to stay at home and sit in the dust of their offices, instead of actively canvassing for votes in primary meeting places, or otherwise making their offices to take care of themselves, while these very enraging incitements, are regulating a National Convention and making their own views and distorted purposes.

We have chorists considered it had enough that office-holders, should by combination seek to control primary meetings and we have already given our opinion, that the recent combinations of the Democratic party in Baltimore, are to be treated as the official elections, but this last development casts the suffrage of official ambition. Remember as men who hold federal offices, sit alone here in bond with the idea that all the hours are not as unproductive of results as they belong to them. In their own sagacity the people can never get tired of exposing and rewarding them, or in their honor and power to serve, nor in their political gains.

Next, we consider that all wrong, and in the name of true democrats we protest against all legal control of popular conventions. Has it already come to this, that our National Convention is to swear with official delegates upon the paper and parchment of Executive power? Are we to consider the selection of a Presidential candidate in the appointment of the Presidtial candidate to take another step toward denoting power and supplicate the President himself for his approval of his successor, that an honest and disinterested people may bend their necks to the foot of the black man and give due hand on the whole subjects of their deepest sighs.

We appeal for the Presidency of James Buchanan and ask official intervention by his appointees, in the freedom of popular assemblies. President Lincoln has ever manifested sensibility of such a kind, and we hope another will be found so regardless of popular sentiment. We do not believe their. "The king can do no wrong," though we daily hear it; but it takes no pleasure pretending this doctrine of subservience and implicit obedience to the will of Executive power, and we think it would be a disgrace to remain silent when such indispensable proceedings are taking place public measures.

If men in Democratic offices within Democratic States, and Democratic principles, it becomes the duty of every freeman to demand Democrat power, to demand and demand the attempt at official dictatorship. If in any way only the party be maintained in whichever party and freedom, and wrested as a custom to subdue the enormous sacrifices in order, we were called to express the shortcomings of the President in the administration of the State. We protest against the one power of official intervention, and we drive in the name of true democrats. We appeal to the people of this city, where this precedent first appeared to make it the law, as it now is, in the city, in our history.

We look hopefully to the result of next March, and the becoming rivals of the bold attempt toward Federal office holders of the National Convention. Should we do properly with the ill-conceived indiscretion and insinuations of our down trodden and disinterested democrats, we are quite sure that every loyal-hearted and righteous member of the Charleston Convention, will spare the treacherous Federal office holders to do their policies and decisions by a degenerate people in the State to reflect the feelings and visions of a degrading and injurious Administration.
The Origins of Cigars

The cigar, though man is innumerable man-made, is essentially the product of a red man whom used to name Columbus. He saw the native American smoking the pipe, which is the origin of the cigar. It is told by Louis Pasteur that of the account of his "Travels in the Indian of Do-

Once upon a time, there was a town where all the people smoked cigars. They called it "Cigar City," and every morning, they would gather on the town square to smoke their cigars.

The mayor of Cigar City was a wise man named John. He loved cigars and was always seen smoking one. One day, he had a brilliant idea.

"Why can't we make our own cigars?" he thought. "We could save money and have a unique product that would make us famous.

John called together the town's artisans and asked them to come up with a design for a cigar that would represent Cigar City. They worked hard and came up with a beautiful design.

John then instructed them to make the cigars using the finest tobacco. The town's artisans worked tirelessly, and soon, the first cigar was made.

The mayor took the cigar and announced to the town, "This is our own, unique cigar. It represents our hard work and our love for smoking. Let's call it the "Cigar City Special.""

The town was thrilled with the new cigar, and it became an instant hit. People from all over came to see the special cigar of Cigar City. The mayor was pleased with the success and continued to promote the "Cigar City Special."

Years passed, and Cigar City became famous worldwide for its unique cigars. People from all over the world came to smoke the "Cigar City Special."

John, now old and retired, would often sit in the town square, smoking his "Cigar City Special" and watching the world go by.

The end.
The Police Appointments and the Charleston Convention. 10.4/10-3

The miserable pretensions of certain unscrupulous politicians, that they can secure police appointments to thousands of applicants, if they will work for the Hunker ticket on next Monday night, ought to be fully exposed and put to rest by the resolutions of the Police board just published. We understand that these resolutions were designed to warn credulous people, that the Police board cannot be used as a clique instrument to promote the views of any wing of the democratic party, whatever men may represent to the contrary. We therefore warn men who want Police appointments, to keep out of the approaching fight and not be gullied by promised patronage, through the supposed political or clique influence of any member of that board—a warning in time may save the pains of many who would otherwise be fooled.

This we know and time will confirm our statement.
hand into the side pocket of a particular coat, drawing forth with the same quiet air of dignity which had characterised his whole proceedings, a large pocket-book of dark brown leather—belonging to one of the journalists seated at the other table! The latter now became sufficiently interested in the aristocratic stranger’s doings to watch him with constantly augmenting curiosity. The elderly gentleman, seemingly quite unconscious of his mistake, and without particularly examining the portemonnaie in his hand, opened the steel clasp, extracted from within two gold Napoleons, carelessly wrapped them in the bill, and again called the garcon. While waiting for his change, the gentleman reseated himself, composedly opened the evening paper and scanned the latest intelligence—which, in Paris, means the news of the day before yesterday. The waiter presently returns with a small sum in silver, remains of the two Napoleons after the subtraction of the bill, whereupon the dignified stranger left a franc on the table, as the servant’s fee, and, without giving himself the trouble to count the rest, negligently dropped it into the dark brown portemonnaie, which he then replaced in the pocket from which it had been taken.

Meantime the journalist had whispered to his companions—“That’s my coat and my money?” which fixed the attention of the whole party on the point of leaving.
Robert Brent
Baltimore, Md.
Feb'y 19, 1860.

Interference of
Buchanan Officers
in Delegate
Elections

10, 110-4

My dear Sir,

The result of the primary election in this city has been the subject of a letter written by Dr. Miles Layton in the following morning. It was not divulged until yesterday, and they are not yet broken up. The roll in the 4th district, Lafayette, the major, in the entire city for the congressional ticket, is now only one vote in the delegation. They have now called a new election in the 4th, for Thursday morning next, 28th inst., where the friends will do their best to elect, and as best they can against enormous combinations anything without stint. The illness of Mr. Magruder at this time has been a great misfortune to us, for
Let me begin by saying that I am unable to return home as soon as I had hoped. The situation is quite complex and requires careful consideration.

I am forwarding a letter that contains detailed information about the current political climate and the activities of certain individuals. I trust that this will provide you with the necessary context.

As for the recent developments, it is clear that the decision regarding the candidate is not without controversy. Some believe that the current candidate is the most qualified, while others favor alternative options.

In conclusion, I urge you to carefully weigh the available information and make a decision that you feel is best for the community. I am here to support you in any way I can.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
candidate who was the first choice of the people for the Chief Magistracy.

I am not as I before have written in very favorable of this state, but of an unpledged delegation the selection by the convention at large which I shall endeavor to have done if the Messrs. Hardin & Slidell or any sufficient strength therein any not the districts I am certain don't join will in that event get the vote of this state. Slidell however does not raise to die every he has a great state at issue and he has attached to him by the

struggle of all this, a movement, strengthened of all this, a movement, a set of the most

corruption, a set of the most

unprincipled bill and stamp

The federal and state governments are at last its moral to this pressure or other handicap, he has
The satellites in a state of a state or in a state of war, are truly formidable.

The article concluding therefore a very large and important event, yesterday evening, any two of this morning, is secure at all the advantage of an evening time when the river, a very large section, forms on Saturday's into the country, as well as this morning.

It explains the position we deem it most prudent to follow.

Cellman's delegation will be informed me write for you throughout and well I am satisfied the delegation of some other friends with our friends from the city, but they will not be held for any order from a delegation or do any thing to embarrass those whose interests are more debatable.

We shall stand as a corps to the nation waiting to the moment to strike, and always prepared to make the blow tell. It seems to
similar topic at Charleston might be attended to advantage. The Jewish people in ascension. Your attention to the letter giving the cannot maintain any of their expectations are declining. Let them without the union, a sentiment they must either retire from the Convention as pledged or acquiesce in the will of the majority. If the two-thirds rule ought to be erected on the will of any accomplishment of the act of the delegates of Mississippi, Alabama, with due.

Taylor's letter has done it immense good with all moderate and reasonable men and the new position is astonishing them. The indifference to your rights are still fast gaining place to a very excellent description of your farm. Since it

opponents of our territorial views now a greater and superior statesmen who have been very long in their secession of your election can write me that they are changing in opinion and ready to change to support you. Their encouraging circulation will produce some fruits in this any other Southern states & I am daily becoming more and more that after the security of the letter of the state holding state. Do your strength look out. I am certain in proportion to your increasing independence with these we will be the malignants in the position of the minister in the administration. Should there be any papers or documents that may be useful to me eventually and they would be sent to my own address rather than the
the Nile in the June Delta, where among the Reeds they may remain unknown any cost to me.

I am in hopes there will be developments in several events in connection with elections in the different States that will open the way to the public; official congressional reports of all transactions of this kind would be useful here.

Nothing affairs may continue to improve until you are secure election is secured.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Kennedy

Hon. L.A. Douglas
Washington D.C.
The Kennedy
New Orleans
Feb'y 19, 1860

New Orleans &
Louisiana Potatoes
New Orleans, 6th February 1860

Humbly Jen.

I feel proud to learn that your health has improved. I have a reasonable hope that you will live to occupy the White House in 1861. I fear that under your name & form of administration that this great position question will die & peace & quiet restored to the nation and more I hope you will ever be able to balance down the corrupt walls of Bureaucracy & let pure Democracy & more sane in this Republic. I am & we have been a Pure Jeffersonian Democrat not a despot I do pray God for your sake to fill the chair to the greatest honor in the union & that in no way will the President of this nation you will recollect I am the old widower who had too many interviews with you at the St. Charles in your room to congratulate you on your triumph to the direct over the base intrigue of Buchanan & you had
Braves at that time for you suck up to President & you will have it I hope there will be conservation men away to give you the nomination at the Charleston Convention it will not only be popular through the South to Cheer active for the Pacific Rival but will be rendering a great Public good to the whole community you must hence my Freedom and bad health as age renders me inexpressible of acting good for see me.

By candle light

Your Servant

S. D.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

you can ask Thos of Davidson or Davis Children who I am & they will say to you I am as much upset as you
Alexander Lee
New Orleans, La.
Feb 19th 1860
Political & good advice.

[Signature]

[Address]
Franklinton, Ohio, July 19th, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,
U. S. Senator:

Dr. Sir—Knowing that your time is very much occupied by you will pardon me for the passing on your patience so much as to ask an answer to the following inquiry. First let me state that Silas Hobbs, of the state of Maryland, who died some time since in the state of Kentucky, left property known as the "Hobbs farm," or "Hobbs estate," or "Hobbs farm" or some such name, to William Hobbs, late of Jacksonville, Illinois. I have been informed that you investigated this matter for the said Mr. Hobbs two or three years ago. All I wish to know is where this property is located in Maryland and the probable value thereof, and when the record can be found.

Very Respectfully yours,

W. Mungen

To Hon. S. A. Douglas, D. D.
at Washington & Co.
W. Menger
Friedly, this
Feb. 19, 1860.

Wants to know
of house buying
in New York.

And Feb. 26, 1860
Have no
knowledge of
the subject.