Private & Confidential

New York Feb 22, 1860

My dear Sarge,

I had a full conversation yesterday with Mr. Blount of a very satisfactory character. He is personally extremely kindly disposed - acknowledge your commanding position and his belief in your integrity, courage and reliability; and authorized me to tell you that in case you receive the Charleston nomination the whole power of his paper shall be used to aid your election. It is more than doubtful if he would support any other nominee of the convention, but yourself and I believe at the proper time he will make his determination public. I urged him to come out for you now, and I turned unto the articles, but he says he believes his support now would only injure you. I think it would create jealousy and come up combinations in quarters now passing. Perhaps under all the circumstances
It is as well I think of writing some letters explanatory of my position as regards the Charlotte convention—your opposition to permit a decision of the Supreme Court to be made a subject of apprehension or reprobation by a political committee to be and are objects of the character public of such men as Wright, Reagan &c., are opposing you—and have them formally alluded to editorially in the Herald. I can have no much space as I suppose—and if you judge it expedient I will commence at once.

I suspect the in Washington soon—but I may be delayed. Meantime I would like to know what you think of the matter. I have little doubt but I can induce an open approval of the Honorable preference for you before the Convention meet, if you think it advisable.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Geo W. Broga,
New York
Feb. 22, 1860

[Signature]

Confidential
New York, Feb 22, 1860

I reside at Fulton Armory Co., and in the same village with William Johnson, who is my confidential friend and your great admirer. My friends calling me to this city at the last minute, General Delegates to Charleston from New England, I take the liberty to write you. I called at your residence two years ago on Sunday morning in company with two friends of Maine and Cal. Seymour of State Engineers of our State. The Delegates above alluded to Mr. Guel Butler of Boston, Mr. George Whitney of Springfield, and Mr. Swift of Connecticut, who has read all the Line Oak Contracts of this administration. Cal. Paul R. George of New Hampshire, was in company with these Delegates and appeared to be something of a leading spirit. Swift said but little. Whitney said, as I say, Guel Butler done most of the talking. He told me that the Mazes of New England are for you for President as is your...
Gentlemen, I write to inform you of the mission of three gentlemen to this city at this time. We heard it to be to make a treaty with the regular Delegation from this state to Charleston, headed by Dean Richmond and Sanford of Church our former Comrades. The majority of them would act in concert with the New-York Delegation. I came at the state convention that made our Delegation to Charleston. I know every man personally and could give every man personal preference, or first choice. I shall spend most of the balance of the winter and spring at Albany. I shall visit Boston in March. I hope to be in Washington in March, having this in mind, my dear friend, I wish you well.

Yours faithfully,

H. H. Carte.

Hon. S. D. Dwight.
H. J. G. Combs
of Fulton, Mo.
July 22, 1860

Political
Godfrey February 22nd 1860

Mr. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I wish to send you a resolution I intend introducing in the U.S. Senate for the protection of the States if your speech on the same in order that I may have something to say the Republicans will when the stand up to save your resolution if adopted would hang all the Republicans leaders for treason and further if your speech is approved I send you a pamphlet from please forward it to others that will combat opposition falsehood for the Ball has been put in motion here at Monticello. Mr. Madison came on Monday evening last. They organized a Republican Club with all their officers ready for the campaign composed of all the odds and ends of all parties of olden times after they elected their officers they had one member left of 3 steps in the ballot to support their movements & so will you do me the kindness to send me the last published copy of the report on the finances of this Government.

Your's truly,

[Signature]
We are all here for the purpose of the Charleston Convention. With just such an eleven Standard men we can carry the state against this fall's election.

And further, I think if we should nominate J. B. French for Governor we can elect him, also he told me at Springfield the 14th of January of the Democracy though they could not sign the oath, he would not object. He than he had made it clear, Absolute Sure at least.

Very truly yours.

P. J. Spahn

Godfrey, P.A.

Madison County

[Signature]
Ref Office
Feb 22 1865

Dear Sir,

My last came too late to make the acquaintance of your plans. We will come in by step today and will probably be in the refinery on Friday. The day on which you can say when convenient I have had to get by other communication to give up a place.

Yours truly,

J. P. Anderson

Mr E. Smith
G. G. Dunham
Post office
Feb 22 1860
To Geo E Manly Esq
Oct. 19, 1860

Mr. Lincoln:

I am pleased to receive your call on the matter of the

Pugwash, N.S.

I have been informed by Mr. J. W. Davis, the

Hon. W. P. Anderson, of this city, that he was unable to

Know what to do

in the meantime. He has been a member of the

Party of the Union, for a number of years. He is a

good man and

in the County of this State.

I hope you will not rush into the

Now that I have been informed of the

I have been informed of the

We can start with the

Sincerely yours,

W. H. S.}
Henry Ford, Jr. of Chicago, wants to go to Europe this summer, and wants to go by June 1st for a year to travel around the four continents. He has just returned from the U.S. and is interested in going on a grand tour of Europe and Asia. He plans to visit the major cities of Europe and then proceed to the Far East. He is interested in seeing the cultural differences and learning about the history of these countries. He hopes to return to the U.S. in June 12th, but is flexible on the dates. He is looking for a travel companion who shares his interests. He is open to suggestions on the best way to travel and the best places to visit. He is interested in hearing about any recommendations from friends or family who have traveled to Europe or Asia.

Sincerely,
Henry Ford, Jr.
S. Ellsworth
Feb 22, 1860
Chicago, Illinois

Endorses Henry Goodwin, who applies this here for a passport to visit Bavaria, Goodwin's native land.

Miss March 4th.
February 23, 1862

Hon. S. D. Douglas

Sir,

I hope you will pardon my intrusion, but my being one of your old constituents in the State of Ill for 15 years past, and having seen that period being in full knowledge of your public career, I may judge of your unreserved character during the time, and may your future be of as much interest for the public good & welfare of our Common Country as your past has been. Some three years ago I removed from Ill. to this Country in a remote part of the State of Min., and very difficult to hear what is doing in this great world of strife; in our last Congress we had two held & intrepid Representatives, Mr. Emmons & Phelps, who sent a great many Documents of Congressional proceedings to us, but our State has been benighted this year & now more likely to suffer. I think our State will be right again, we have a some Democrats here yet, that are true to their cause. If you have a lot of a few names that will be glad to hear what is a doing Washington &

The names I regret are

J. N. Wadsworth
C. H. Spaugh
E. C. S. Timmins
M. Percival
J. Clark
H. Rostetter
G. W. Winn

McKendree
Henry G. Sillars
N. N. Nelson
S. W. McKeener

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J. Clark
H. Rostetter
G. W. Winn

McKendree
Henry G. Sillars
N. N. Nelson
S. W. McKeener

Nunda Post office, Freeborn County

Minnesota.
My last respect wishes to show, hoping that the Lord may spare your life & health to carry out the great Measure that you so boldly proclaim, to the world, Popular Sovereignty, the will of the great mass of the people.

Please accept my best wishes for your welfare from an humble individual who hopes you will live on. Sir, yours Respectfully,

Patrick Fitzgerald

The Hon. A. Douglas

[Signature]

[Address: 112A, 12th St., New York]

[Date: 22, 1829]
Scoria, drit. Febr. 22. 1860.


...erfreulich, dass Sie wieder in Ihrer guten Gesundheit sind.

...dass ich Ihnen meine besten Grüße und Verabschiedung schicke.

...mit der Bitte, dass Sie mir Ihre Meinung zu schreiben.

...und dass Sie mir Ihre Meinung zu schreiben.

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...und dass Sie mir Ihre Meinung zu schreib
das größte Event von allen Plötzlichen
Blättern in Amerika. Aß ist das einzige
Zeitf. aus der öst. Schule in den Counting Houses
New, Rath, Marshall, Da Lathe, Bureau, etc.
Mr. J. A. Grundy, Rutner, Woodford, Fuguel,
Nason, De Kalb, Logan, Howard 11-14.

Tollerepand ist die Grundlage der Königl.
Die Anfrage
für mein und großes Interesse vermittelt und derart,
als der Fall der Unterbringung fürs Gremium, Kupf,
unseres, also von meinem gesetzlichen Antrag
bestätigt.

Das war so lieblich, ich meine. 
Dank groß für ganz die Unterstützung von Ihnen.

Ich bin sehr froh, dass mein Weg und 
Reiseplan getroffen und sowohl auf
denjenigen, seinen gewünschten Antrag gemäß
zu werden.

Referenzen gebe ich auf Anfrage von.
Peter Sirot, President of the City,
Insurance Co.

Capt. Moss &
John Planagan.

Hoffen Sie auch, wir wollen ausführlich zusammen in
Gefängniss und Arbeiter zu

Mrs. J. Thomson
Publisher of the Illinois Banner
Mr. Ullman
Poucia. Ills
Feb. 22, 1860

Letter in German
Publishers
Daily Weekly Paper in Poucia
-wants some assistance-
Has circulation
of 1100.
Philadelphia

Mr. J. M. Couglan
Respected Sir

Please honor me with your Autograph, to add to a private Collection, by employing me with the above. Request you will greatly Office.

W. H. A. F.

James Cogan

Address
413 North St.
Sirs:

your speech set to me and read by myself as well as all my friends, all of which I fully agree with your views on the above ground. I must candidly hope you may be our next President you can help upon and dormant men in Chicago as acting all he can for that end. we have got a good man for Mayor Mr. Curry and his election is sure. I think I live on the south side among the Commons and I have controlled from 25 to 30 votes for the last three years. I am going to work in the Blood this year. I am very anxious to see this State at all that can be done for you and the city in the strongholds. I wish I knew what the feeling is for your nomination but as I am not a very great politician but one thing I am quite sure that no other man can carry this State but you.

Then write to me a short letter and tell me what are your wishes and prospects and what you think of Curry.

Very Respectfully

S. G. Coaster

Bot. 3/8/60
S. J. Hofer
Feb 26-1860
Chicago, Illinois

[Handwritten text not legible]
To The Honorable Brother of Douglas

Sir: The approaching important political contest has induced me to take the liberty of an old friend and an admirer of your course the last twenty years, to inform you that I am now on my farm, a resident of Douglas Township, Pregovis Co., situated in part of Murray Gilman's, Jochan in the same and am ready and willing to write any letter I may desire and desire to the advantage of J. H. Douglas, the Chief Magistrate of our town, in view of which I would be much obliged to you for any documents you may please to send me. And if you think an honorable individual like myself of your great in the sphere of Democracy can be of any essential service to you in this hot bed of Clark Republicanism, write me in the least your autograph should not be furnished to you. I will remind you of the Pike, whom I had the honor of fifteen years since to serve as County Commissioner and the True Friends; James Ward, Donaldson Turn, Hughes, Kehoe and a host of others. When I hope to remain true to the grave old principles. Not wishing to encroach on your valuable time, I remain, your humble friend,

The Honorable

Ashburn P. O. Pregovis Co.

Feb. 22, 1860
Mr. McCormick
Feb. 22d—1860
Ad Mum P.O. Fragueo Co. Md

Can't put... doe... ready to act or move in any way.
To Senator Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Permit me to introduce to you the bearer, Rev. W. W. Sawyer, of the Baptist denomination. Mr. Sawyer is on a visit to the east, with the view of raising means to aid in the completion of the church edifice in this city. Any attention, or aid you may render him in furthering the object of his mission will be highly appreciated by your friends in this city.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. McDonald,
Ed. Tazewell Register.
Dr. Fayette, Ind.
22 Feb. 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My dear Sir,

The time is almost at hand for the meeting of the Charleston Convention, and the action of that body, settles for a time, the fate of the democratic party. If the Convention nominate you, your election is certain; if you be nominated opposed to your territorial policy, defeat is certain. Without the democracy of Indiana and the North West, no one can be elected that democracy cannot, and will not unite on a man in favor of congressional intervention for or against slavery in the territories. This is a fitted fact, and you know it as well as I do, and the South would know it, but for a class of men who have run their race at home, and look for nothing but intermittent favors. Fitch is engaged in this business among many others. The acquisition of Cuba and the absorption of Mexico, at the proper time, could
be carried in the north next. Indeed, it pleases
the platform, looking to this, would add strength
to the ticket. Let the South have it if they want
it. I was engaged in my professional work no longer
and have no interest beyond the common good of our
common country. Until some common ground
is reached by Union-loving men, I fear our institutions
will come to an end. Since 1854, the Republican
party has been bordered by the Abolitionists of the
North, and the Democratic party, by the secessionists
of the South. Such a state of things cannot be
continued with safety. The Republican party, would
have expected to remain only, at this day, had it not
been for Hancock's retiring. In other words, the
Republican party has no strength, but what is
given it by the absence of the Democratic
party. Let themering become, and let the democracy
go back to the principles of Jackson & Polk, and
all will be well. During the last few years
the Green back fiends, have told their "to be
secured" to the bounds he had gained in the north.

...he lends me papers
would fade in the South. So with many,
very many, of our fellowmen, Mr. Webster, Col.
Fellows, Bright, &c. almost yourself. (Snders this)
I write not to the you—want no answer.
Read and learn, to rise as you please.
If you get the nomination our vacant house will
be filled to testify, if a Jackson, the more get
it, a Fairbanks, a grant Cannot be wanted;
so in every term in Scandinavia, and the whole
north west.

Respectfully yours,

William Marx

P.S. The Republican state convention held yesterday, gave
rather a Whig hue nothing direct to their program, but
Middle ground between Secessionism and Fullness
being, rather more of the latter. Col. Lake their Candidate
for governor is a very popular means.
Daniel Marc
LaFayette, Ind.

July 22, 1860

Political.
Vicksburg 22 Feb 1860

Dear Sir:

I propose troubling you again. You will perhaps recall that I wrote you a few days ago from Cincinnati. I gave an imperfect expression of my own sentiments in relation to the warfare that is being waged against you by the Southern extremists. I wrote the enclosed letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer: I was a little fearful that you had gone too far in saying the South desired your nomination by the Charleston Convention above all others. I was absent from this City just three weeks, and Sir! on my return, a day or two ago, I made it my business to go among the leaders of the Democracy here. First, Douglas is going to be now a magnificently good man—brother
man. The way there is getting to be
drawn in if things is invisible: they
are beginning to them, more nicely and
carefully on the Douglas question than I
was prepared to anticipate.
Here is what the P.M. says:
I don't say I am for Douglas before any
other man; but I do say the 

Surrants question has nothing to do
with the present campaign, ought not to
be introduced in it. I shall vote for
Douglas: the whole Democracy will
vote for him — and I should like
to see him nominated to speak.
My dear sir! the North goes
travesty on: I can do you but
little, if any good; but I do
intend to consume some time
and destroy some paper in your
behalf.
The N.C. True Delta is doing
telegraph service in your behalf;
and if true men a journal
in this state, to communicate to
the people in your behalf — many
things could be accomplished.
"The Sun" of this place — is a menace
has, no moral face — no character —
no standing: moreover it is not the
organ of the Democracy of this part of
the state. So thy a dozen men
repudiated it: just listen what it
does about Virginia: [shaped]

But one: I have already
resisted too much in your allocation.
Go ahead! onward — and I hope
and pray for your success.

Yours,
Simon B. Tracy

P.S. Send me a lot more of your
speeches.

Hon. J. A. Douglas
A. J. Lenoir
Washington City
VIRGINIA BIRDS. 

Virginia, looking through her Legislature now in session, has formally refused to meet South Carolina at Williamsburg, and in her convention, at Alexandria, to devise ways and means to secure the rights of the South in the Union. This is the only course she can adopt. The same result would be expected as much. For several years past our faith in Virginia, so far as her readiness to see that the constitution is maintained, has been gradually dying out, until now it is almost destroyed. We expect them to act as we do, and we feel that our own course of action is not to be abandoned.

Let us, then, discard from our minds the idea that such States as Virginia, Tennessee, and Maryland will oppose force with force in the view of obtaining that which is just, to the territory of the government. The sooner we do this the better it will be for us. When we rely upon them—when we expect their peaceable efforts to secure our rights—we shall be disappointed. They are not likely to be satisfied with a settlement that would be acceptable to us. They are likely to present the question in the light of the facts, and to make it known that they will not yield.

Virginia is getting noisily unsatisfied on the slavery question—more and more so. It is certain that the people are becoming dissatisfied with the existing condition of things. The question is now before the State, and the people are looking to the Legislature to solve it. They are beginning to feel that they should be heard, and that their feelings should be taken into consideration.

The celebrated Roman pamphlet was here recently, and it is certain that no one who does not know that it was a vast anti-slavery document and whose memory is in connection with it, is likely to have read it. The pamphlet received the endorsement of no less than six of the most influential public men in the South. It was read by thousands, and was written by men of high public office, thereby making manifest the conclusion that such sentiments may be found.

—The last is a note of the daily press, and it is certain that no one who does not know what it means, is likely to have read it. The daily press is always in connection with the people, and when it speaks, its words are likely to be heard.

—There is nothing to me except the charge of having, during the discussion of the Convention, swept the objection of the Legalism. The section giving rise to the charge of having said I was on the question of the abolition of slavery in the Territories, the same position now held by the Black Republican, is simply that I am in favor of the abolition of slavery in the Territories, which is held by the Black Republican, and which I believe is the only course that can be taken.

—We have shown that in the next Congress the abolition of slavery is done with Virginia of the other States, and the abolition of slavery is done with the people of these States, as they are likely to be done with us.
Politics in Mississippi.

YESTERDAY, February 19th.

It is not always a correct judgment based upon what a politician may represent as the unanimous sentiment of the people of any particular part or section of the country. I take it the controlling and paramount feeling of the people of my section is a devotion to the Union of the States forming this Confederacy. Correctly put, this prominent, prevailing sentiment would be discovered. Second is the idea of an iron band of attachment to the Democratic party. "Union and Democracy!" These are the words inscribed on our banners. But what sort of a Union? We ask for equality—fair representation in the establishment of our own affairs and the enjoyment of our rights, without interference from any influence or molestation.

I deny it is the will of the people of Mississippi to withdraw from the Union if a Black-Republican should be elected President. Such a sentiment was never entertained until the Democratic State Convention promulgated its resolutions last summer. Since that time many whistling politicians have been hammering away, trying to make a stick of this sentiment in the minds of the people. To every observing mind they have failed. And the resolutions just passed by the Legislature of this State come far short of the doctrine proclaimed in the platform of the late State Convention. The platform says, "peace, union, the union of a Black-Republican would be cause for withdrawing from the Union. The resolutions just passed say such an event would be cause for the State to confer with her sister States of the South as to the future steps to be taken."

This is a back-step—"sober second thought." Again: that Convention was for reopening the slave-trade. That measure has been defeated, by a vote of three to one, in the Legislature. Another back-step, and in the right direction: it is a firm, stable, constitutional grounds. Most of all, and above all, do the Democratic Representatives misrepresent the sentiment of the voters of Mississippi and of the Democratic party in their warfare on Stephen A. Douglas. I am a Democrat—and I am for Douglas, before any other man in the United States, for President. The affections of the people are with him and for him; and to-day the name of Stephen A. Douglas is familiar, as powerful and as powerful in Mississippi as ever it was; and if he is nominated—and that he should be unquestionably desire—an enthusiasm, will burst up from every quarter of the State; for they love him, believe in him, have been true to him in the past, and they believe he will be in the future.

Give us Stephen A. Douglas—first, last, and all the time; the man for this occasion; a true representative of this great nation; a slave-holder himself; a great man—the greatest man of the nation.

VICKSBURG.
THE ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY......FEBRUARY 14, 1860

Telegraphic News.

There was no election for Printer of the House of Representatives yesterday. The contest was very close between Mr. Duffee, Republican, and Mr. Glosse, late Sergeant-at-arms, who was supported by the Democrats and Americans. Duffee lacked two votes of being elected on the last ballot.

Brochen’s death was announced yesterday in both houses. Senator Douglas had prepared a speech, but was unable to deliver it on account of an attack of pleurisy the night before.

Hazelton, one of the Harper’s Ferry insurgents, was convicted in Charlestown, yesterday, of the crimes of murder and treason.

There is late and important news from Mexico. The Liberals appear to be gaining ground.

Lewis Sanders’ Letter on the Presidency—Hear a Veteran Democrat.

We publish on our first page an interesting letter from Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, addressed to Governor Magoffin, upon the subject of the Presidency. Mr. Sanders is one of the veteran and reliable Democrats of our sister State, who, in the darkest hour of its fortunes, was ever true and faithful to its organization. He has no aspiration for office, nor expectation of favor at the hands of any Administration, and in all that he says and does politically looks only to the welfare of the Democratic party. The counsel of one so faithful and disinterested can not fail to be carefully heeded by the Kentucky Democracy.

Card from George P. Buell, Esq.

In another column we publish a card from our friend George P. Buell, Esq., defending himself from an insinuation of an Opposition print that he was not a Democrat. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Buell’s card is for those who do not know him personally, since those who are acquainted with him are well aware that a better and more reliable Democrat is not to be found in the land, or one who has rendered it more efficient service with his voice and pen.

Politics in Mississippi.

We publish on our first page an interesting letter from a prominent Democrat in Mississippi in regard to the politics of that State. The author is a reliable man, and his statements are, beyond all doubt, correct and truthful. The people of Mississippi are for Stephen A. Douglas for President.

SENATOR FITCH’S SPEECH.

We are indebted to Senator Clay of Alabama, for a copy of a speech made by Senator Fitch in the United States Senate, on “property in the Territories.” We have read this speech with much pleasure, especially that portion of which shows up the tergiversations, the dangerous attitude of Douglas in proper colors, characterizing the conduct of the “Little Giant,” in the light which its baseness so richly merits.

Alluding to the probable candidacy of Douglas before the Charleston Convention, Senator Fitch gives the South the following sound piece of advice. She should profit by it:

If the South nominate the Senator alluded to, Mr. Douglas,) with his present views, the entire North will deem the act an expression of willingness upon their part, that his views shall become the future settled policy of the Government; the stated North will act upon that policy, carry it out to the full, and no aid must be expected by the South from any portion of the North in any effort they may thereafter make to prevent the progress of that policy to the end. When by such act it establishes his policy, the South, and the Senator from Illinois, Douglas[,] will have done more to accomplish the favorite and avowed scheme of the Republican party than any effort of that party could have done—the scheme of surrounding the Southern States with free territory, and starving out their institution; for under that policy, organize a Territory where you may, whether it be in Dakota of the North, or Arizona of the South, the bold, adventurous, non-slaveholding frontier-men of the West, whose moveables include no luxuries, whose necessaries are readily supplied by the ax and rifle, will go into the Territory, possess themselves of its Legislature, and exclude Southern property, while the owners of that property are packing up their household goods and preparing their chattel for removal.
VICKSBURG CARDS.

DR. H. SHANNON,
offers his service to the citizens of Vicksburg in
the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
Office No. 5 in Masonic Building.
Jan 31st.

I. O. S. M.
Officers of Princess Lodge, No. 3, I. O. S. M.
Meet at their Hall Every Monday Evening at 7:30 o'clock.
H. H. Miller......M. E. G. C. | A. F. Cykosi......G. Sec.
C. B. Tillson......V. G. C. | J. B. Harris......G. Treas.
W. Walcott........Ch. | Jan 6th

FANCY STOCK.
SIX BROODING MARES
OF THE BEST BREED.
Also, a fine and choice lot of
SADDLE AND CARRIAGE HORSES.
AM prepared to sell better and cheaper Horses than
any one in market. Call on me at Peine's Stable.
W. BOULWARE.

SEWING MACHINES
AT
This covers a letter I submit to you before publication.

I wish you to correct and amplify it, and as it is not by you, by some friend of yours in the C. so as to produce an effect here; the necessities of the moment require your urgent activity in this section. The tide has set, it must be kept running on it, but commenced beyond this agent, I can have no possible motion, believe me.

Sinc. B. Magee
A principle may be deduced from facts; illustration often presents a principle in a more tangible shape.

Of recent origin we often hear of the term "sequence of the illustrative style," among other things, that sort of a letter and not of eloquent "if I only succeed in illustrating my idea well; if not, the idea itself must be obfuscated.

Now let us suppose a case or two:

There is a rich married woman in the State of Louisiana: her lands and negroes are worth five hundred thousand dollars. She owes nothing; she has a husband; he owes to divers persons in the City of New Orleans past the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, but does not own property to the amount of five hundred cents, out of which his creditors can make their money.

This property of the wife is not liable by the laws of Louisiana, a married woman may own property.

The husband can, in no way bind it. The husband can, in no way bind it. For the payment of his debts, no such act of creditors reach it, except in certain circumstances.

But this married woman has become head of Louisiana. She determines to sell out and remove to Kansas Territory. She puts her lands and negroes in the stock and runs up in her right. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, her husband, she - on a steam boat - They are sent on Kansas. She will reach this money in Kansas, in kind of cattle, farm land, etc. The title to all the
property. She takes it in her own name.

His married woman now holds his property by the same title in Kansas, that she did
in Louisiana — that is, in her own name.

And there is no law to force in Kansas when she avails herself of the rights
and liabilities of married woman.

But the Territorial Legislature, soon after its session,
acted with a view to the interests of Louisiana on the
subject of married women, the legislation
therefore, as it declares, that
the married woman can hold property in
her own right; that the common law
right shall be the law of Kansas. And
the property of the wife belongs to the
husband, and to such is liable for
his debts. The New Orleans Creole of
the 18th

The husband

The New Orleans Creole of

The husband

The husband

This is my property, in my own right — it is

by the law of Louisiana, hence.

is to say, in Kansas. Therefore it cannot be

liable for the debts of my husband;

it could not have been done in Louisiana;

it cannot be done here. In Louisiana I

acquired this property by the title of my father;

it being mine absolutely here, it is mine

also here. I returned to Kansas carrying

with me the title I acquired and enjoyed

as Louisiana — Sec. 2. I acquired an interest

in Kansas, for Kansas is a Territory, and its

common property of all the states of the

Union — the citizens of each and every state

here. The 1793 treaty in the Territory and

before it, with them their property;


it, under the Constitution of the

of the United States, and being a citizen of

Louisiana, I come to this common property of all the

States, and cannot be proscribed from

the enjoyment of whatever rights I had

acquired in Louisiana.
a citizen of a slave state has as much right to take his negro property with him to the North as the citizen of the free state has to take his horse with him. Every one north and south has the right to take his money with him. If he come honestly by it.

Now there are two primary移植 cases. First, the married woman takes her money; it is her own absolutely by the things she had acquired, and enjoyed in Louisiana; but in Kansas she is absolutely, that a married woman has any such right—a right that was hers absolutely when she was in Louisiana, her own, by her own right, legislatively taken away from her, and put into the pockets of her property. The ownership of her husband!

This is legal ownership. It is legal ownership, as she is a legal owner in this case, who is there, that has been cut out against it on an abominable doctrine?

Second: But Smith takes his money, with him to the North, and part of his value in dollars and cents; and we have just seen this property too is legislatively taken away from him by the action of the Territorial Legislature, destroying the property, shall not exist in that, but?—This is legal ownership; it is legal ownership among the assent of the grantor. But it is cut against him, taken to the Democratic party, and put into the pockets of both parties. It is said, negroes and heem, money and all the subjects of property stand in the same footing as far as concerns the
Now they have; but they please. The law of the State of Louisiana, he says, when your child was not good in New Jersey, it was not good here; I brought my child with me from Virginia. I came

extended to Kansas.

But Williams, saying any such pretended

he could imagine; commonSense;

say so. This had to pay

Williams the bill, not happily, as a prize

of bankrupts in Virginia; worth

ten thousand dollars in Kansas.

And here is a great conspiracy again—
go to law by recognized every

Civil War. Constitution, I am

separately.

I am unprincipled.

The evidence is legitimate and justifying.

a man legislators into a right

as recognized by the State he had

acquired and enjoyed in the State of

which he was a citizen.

This is legislating slavery on the men from

the free State, by the Territory,

the aid of the Territorial Legislature.

And this is our great basis for the perpetuation of slavery in Kansas;

but let us change the cases.

Robinson's wife by the laws of Louisiana

Mississippi (no one supposes) had two

grow years to run; five years had elapsed, the

aged the bar; and Robinson got to

While the last acquire (who supposes) at

four years, to effect a bond. Then Robinson

gets them, the Territory passes a law to

that effect; the child then by the law of what

is outlawed, and Robinson must have to

pledge for his money,

And there is a great conspiracy too; for the

have died, and Rosa supposes, he is not to be
true; he will throw me flat of my back.

In this is the degenerating soul of the country:

ought - Proofs!

It is a truth and common saying - it is a true rule that dog adored both ways; and because, though it is peculiar to the North, it has not found slavery to prevail in every inch of the country.

The Country: because the Southerner sentiment did not contribute money to helpナンバー, it did not constitute a third party, it did not make the North stable; and because, as a free state, and Northern, it was their head; - because there is a duty to a sound - for all the South in a thousand other ways, the South are demanding of the South the man of the South - the man of the South.

The Constitution has more than any other constituent, the living or dead since the foundation of our Government. And therefore, the North is the rule.

The North without rhyme or reason has never been given to the country, and the reason for having Doughty's Proofs for the North, it is a simple contradiction, above - What else?

And let them blame him; his enemies may do it - because he is an enemy, and a man among many above him - The friend and the country will break all bonds, closer and deeper into their field, without repose for the country; but of them do not cease from
Warfare against him—these enemies cannot smear—of his at the south—and 
the Totten too—and all such pit-swing 
men, the democracy and the Union 
will soon discover to their benchmark 
crown and regret; Their folly, and 
Their treatment; and at the least 
of them will be that of having 
left a rolling car to men who 
are not fit to utilize the 
fetch of Douglas' shot.

The work in which Stephen A. 
Douglas stands to-day, before 
the democracy of this broad 
land—and before the people—
and is Gibraltar. — 

The affection of the people— 

The age of Marcusephe Too! You 
representatives, in Congress, had 

better be admonished by the 
example of these by the 
example of his head, — in theory he hang 

able to be—his hand, — in his heart, —

not safe working against Sir 
These are 

Totten, so tell you one of 
Their Constituents; and a Democrat
Fernandez de Soto, A.M. Febry 22d 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Being in this far off land and many communications separated by sea and land, and being anxious to know how matters are working in and about the Capital, I have taken the liberty of writing you to ask if you will send the documents, as you think will be of use in sustaining our cause, for I fully expect to be in old Nashville by the next conveyance to give the Blacks another fire.

I understand that the Territorial Legislature have passed Resolutions, censuring Judge Benedict, and as he is an Illinoisman and knowing your feelings for our people, I have endeavored to ascertain, from different persons, the standing of Benedict in this territory and from my own knowledge, I found that he is not as popular as he should be, for him to be, and thinking that you might be called upon in your official capacity to say something in his behalf, hence my mentioning this, that you may be fully advised and not taken off your guard. I hope and trust that you may have a pleasant journey. Give my kind regards to my friend, John Red Logard, and accept for yourself...
My high Regards, tender friendship.

Yours respectfully,

Wm. J. H. Demant

Dr. Maxwell
Ferdinand Maxwell Esq.
Fernandez de Taos, New Mexico
Feb. 22, 1866

Asks for author's state that Judge Benedict is not as popular as he ought to be, etc.