Rochester Irvine Co. Wi.
March 16th 1860

S. A. Douglass Esq

Dr. Sir

Excuse the liberty we are taking in addressing you, but our motives for doing so are these, we receive nothing but Republican and Abolition Speeches at this Office, and I presume you can now clearly see with us, that we want something Democratic, and if you have the same and will take the trouble to forward us something so, it is before that is Democratic, we will gladly distribute them around, and will be much obliged.

Respectfully Yours,

George H. Ellis

James Thomson
George Black P.M.
James Thomson.

Rochester, Racine Co. Wis.
March 16, 1860

Asks for speeches &
Documents for inspection.

Thos.
McHenry, Ill., Lebanon, March, 16, 1860
Hon. S.H. Douglas is

The post office at
Greenwood is managed by the abolitionists,
Barber, the present postmaster, is an
abolitionist, and recommends the proceedings
of John Brown at Harpers Ferry. The
Democratic party is getting low in this county
and no prospect of widespread reaction, if the
postoffice were set right, there is a good
prospect for the fall election what the
Democratic party want is men that is willing
to work. Dewey Brown is a man every
way qualified to fill the office of P.M.
had he been postmaster, and the only objection
was honesty and democracy, please to use
your endeavors to have Brown appointed
as soon as convenient and obliged

John S.
J. H. Brown
J. T. Brown
Helton, W. Henry A. P.C.
March 16 1860
Barber, the P.M. at Greenwood
is an abolitionist, an apostate
of John Brown.
He recommends the aff. of Lewis Boone in place
of Barber.

Ann March 31st 1860
Brownsburg Ind. Mar 15th 1860
Hon. S. Douglas
Washington City D.C.

Dear Sir,

The Democracy of Indiana in this part of the State are all right. But there is great need of some good Democratic Documents to circulate. The Black Republicans are using great efforts to carry the Spring Election. And their candidates from this the 1st District Mr. M. F. Patey is and has been sending letters of Heikman & Co. At Mr. Morris' Speeches throughout this County. While but few Democratic Documents are received at the Post Office. Indiana will give 20,000 Votes Majority for the Democraticticket this year. The gallant Hendricks is already in the field doing battle for the cause of his Country. Permit one to remain Yours very truly,

Samuel Dale
Hon. Mr. Bureau P.M.
John Thomas Burns
Brownsburg, Indiana
March 16, 1860

asks for copies of
speeches for distribution.
You and New York,
March 16th, 1860.

To Hon. S. A. Douglas,
Washington,


You dear sir,

In writing to you a few days ago, I felt that I had no special claim upon your courtesy, but your kindness in forwarding documents is acknowledged. The papers have been carefully read. The Nebraska Bill being admitted, the only question is about its interpretation. I cannot see how a fair mind can fail to accept yours as absolutely required. Were I acquainted with Judge Black, I would like to ask him—Sir, if the subject of slavery in the Territories had been presented to Congress, in 1854, as you have presented it to the Republicans, in 1859, do you believe that the Nebraska Bill could have had five votes in either House? And I would further ask—lay upon your conscience, Judge Black, do you not think, that, in the case supposed, the Nebraska Bill would have been kicked out of Congress, with the excoriation and abuse of honorable men of all parties, and that high-toned Southern men would have given the hardest
The Missouri Compromise is gone. It is a thing of the past. Right, wrong, expedient, or inexpedient, it is dead, albeit not in peace. The country at large has yielded to its substitute, under the leadership of Lincoln, a territory now ask admission as a free State. In this condition of things what should wise men do by way of the past, or make the best of the present? Let the Past answer:

"Let the dead Past bury its dead;

And, as in the living Present,

Heart within, and God without."

But, if we are to have the red, living Nebraska Bill, let us trace it, in its true shape, and true color. If the Ghost of the Missouri Compromise is to be called back from the grave, let it come as a tree, a plant, or honest ghost. Let us have the living Great, the dead one—let us not mix life and death, as Judge Black does in his propositions. Only the free theory fairly a rest at all; the restrictive theory fairly, or not at all. Do not mix the restrictive theory and the free theory, as Judge Black has done in this goblet, supplying, indeed, a homesteader close to the free one.

The Honorable Judge has prepared a package for the benefit of his ignorant countrymen. He has labelled it—"The Nebraska Bill, pure and genuine, to be produced only at the White House, at the Attorney General..."
office, and at their Special Agencies." To one interested in seeing things that are genuine, I eagerly open the package. I make nothing of what I find but the restrictive principle, acquired in volume and taste, but essentially the thing expressly repudiated by that which it professes to be; only that, in practical effect, it would restrict, all on one side, in behalf of slavery, and not for freedom, or for slavery, according to latitude, and the Missouri compromise. It is the right of local decision, the Nebraska Bill—with a vengeance. I only hope that the vengeance will fall in the right quarter.

"I am neither a see nor a statesman, but, to any enlightened capacity, to interpret a measure, according to its very opposite, in theory and practice, is an intellect and political seduction, or, in plainer words, an Irish Bill.

The Nebraska Bill being admitted to be the law of the land, it seems to me, that honorable men everywhere, whatever were their opinions about it, when it was an open question, should now demand that it should be administered according to its plain and avowed intent and purpose, and not be twisted to the support of theories, directly hostile to its manifest meaning and tone."
I will frankly say, and I know, that the friends will not disappoint you; that I never desired your political success, until you last canvassed Illinois. If I felt that your position, then, was one of the few which occur in political life, when men of all parties would hasten to vindicate many more of character for its own sake. Unfairly— you had to fight a hard battle, when it was your right to have enjoyed a complete ovation. Your victory, however, was so thorough, that, for one, I would like to see another of greater significance. Whether this shall be the case or not, the consciousness of having vindicated alike political consistency and personal uprightness should console and strengthen you. No doubt it does. I believe that you are committed against these preposterous propositions, 1st— That a right of Territorial device, acknowledged in words, can be taken away by deeds.

2nd— That an Act of Congress ought to be interpreted and applied, according to the most peaceable construction of the very Act, which it was designed to repeal and to supersede.

With the hope that you may not only advocate but administer your views, remain

very, respectable, Mr. William G. Dix.
Mr. G. Dix

Yonkers, New York
March 16, 1860

Discusses the positions of Judge Black on the Territorial question - an Irish bull! He is fully endorsed in his principles and early course of Judge D.
Jefferson City March 16, 1860

Mr. N. A. Douglas,
Mr. Dear Sir:

I have been in this city for the past two weeks, and have had an opportunity of seeing men from all parts of the state, and I am much gratified to find so many friends of your own from every part of the state. We do not expect to be able to instruct the delegates from this state for you, but I hope we shall be able to keep the office holders from instructing for Mr. Dickinson. If we can only send our delegates without instructions we will be able to appoint many of your friends as delegates to the Charleston Convention. We have no hesitation in saying that a large majority of the people of the state are for you as their first choice.

We understand that Mr. Green
The Senator is coming home to attend the State Convention of the 9th of May to engineer the State for Mr. Dixhimer, and himself for President and Vice President.
Mr. Green is our Senator, and we will select him next winter if he will only attend to the business of a Senator of our great State of Missouri; but if he steps out of his place to make war on himself and your friends, we will show him that we will defeat him.
He should remember that as great men as himself have been defeated for the U.S. Senate in our State.
We expect to visit Washington this spring when we hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing you in person.

I am very respectfully,
Your Old Servant,
James C. Eads
James D. Eads
Jeffersonville, Missouri
March 16, 1860

The Missouri democracy for Judge D. The Convention to meet April 9th. If the office-holder is Green's friend succeed, will instute in favor of Dickson. If no instruction is given, some of the delegates will be for Judge D. J.e.

Senator Green will canvass to attend the Convention &c.
Eugene city, Oregon
March 16, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas
U.S. Senate

Dear Sir: Nearly two years ago I wrote you respecting the claims of the heirs of Wm. N. Alexander, deceased, conflicting with J. Sanford's certificate No. 1421. In reply I learned from a communication you had received from the Clerk of the Land Office, that the report of the case had not been received from the Register at Oregon City.

As I now understand the report was sent some time since, embracing all the depositions &c., may I, therefore, ask you again to give the matter a little attention. You will find my brief on file.

Mr. J. B. Alexander, admin. of whose behalf I write, I who am an acquaintance of yours personally, is now County Clerk of this county.

Yours Very Respectfully,
J. Ellenworth, Atty.
J. Ellsworth, atty
Eugene City, Oregon
March 16, 1860

Asking the appearance of
Judge D. in favor of the
claim of Mr. W. Alexander,
Deo. Claim now on
file at Land Office.
Carolina, March 16, 60

To Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I am writing to acknowledge the receipt of your speech noticed in The Review from some unknown hand which was read with much interest.

I must say one of the greatest things for the times we live in has been the rise of the Republican party. The Republicans in Maine are having quite an up hill business in keeping up their party to their standards. They ask themselves after the affair of Brown Park near Chase, what will come next? My answer to them is that we are never have been a governed people or at least the party which I say party I mean the old Democratic which will live as long as there is a free country. I hope you will pardon me for the liberty that I have taken in addressing you as I have not only asked of you for public matters in an condensed form as possible given the views of those Jefferson
on the question of Charity, I have sent you a draft of some place as you may think proper I can show them to a good advantage for the autograph, for they are much sort after in the one hand he has already pressed a number of hands so they again bitte me that is the true

I am aware that you know all the news Western of the day at your hand you will make this piece reading it might have the idea your notice this idea it is good to the last

Your most Respectfully

P.S. next assure me that if you get the

P.S. next assure me that if you get the

P.S. next assure me that if you get the
I. T. Gardiner
Fairiner, Maine
March 16, 1860

Complimentary, and
asks for more speakers.
Republican, implanted.
Dear Sir,

I would have paid a visit for you and desire for your succor and assistance, but haste to your

One of the Delegates from this State is

Lucius E. Smith (Son of Geo. W. Smith) requested of me a letter to you. This request was made of me soon after I found that I have been long immersed in

your advocacy, having occasional duties at the Senate of this State during all

the time the contest was raging.

I desire to write such a letter to you and desire to advise you of

the order that you many consider.
He seems totly from a twist
the letter he has and right to the car
I have post letters at least
ford and freckle's of our adips
will disfend you-
I hope when you are more
at leisure claim the privileges
of knowing your letter

Very respectfully

Your truly

Montgomery Elliot

of John Brown
California
Humphrey Griffiths Esq.
Sacramento, California
March 16, 1860

Informing Judge S. that
he has given to Mr. Austin
S. Smith, a Cal. Delegate,
letter of introduction &
that your if not
sent of the delegates
run to Judge S.
South Berwick, Maine
March 11th, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir: Will you please send to South Berwick P.O., two hundred of your speeches in reply to Mr. Seward and oblige many democrats. Also any other good democratic speeches that you think proper.

Yours Truly,

Thomas F. Goodwin
Thomas J. Goodwin
South Berwick, Maine
March 16, 1860

asking for 200 copies of reply to be distributed, etc.
March the 16th 1860

Sir, allow me the liberty of premising last year for my petition according to direction from Thomas Hendrix by the law direct by process that are now in the hands of the petition office from the letter that I recd from the petition officer himself & he says that my papers were examined on the 21st of May by the third auditor & marked the name of Abraham Hayne note on Rolls of Capt. Samuel or Alexander black's Chemical tax 1812 and that is proven allready by the land warrant that Thomas Hendrix date of issue of land warrant Oct 8th 1849 No. 55,069 warrant was issued to. Abraham Hayne on warrant over the signature of the Company Captain Picket Company this militia was of 1812 & now of your own vol is to send to examine for me into the matter & if I think necessary very well & and able to come to Wachouta and Thomas Hendrix is not there & you will send me these proofs papers & certificate which I have carefully taken according to law. The auditor has over look this matter every paper & I hope off-putless you will send me in giving me my petition for I have great need of the same & I am a large family and have now home of my own & have 24 poor children and I think should go men of officers & antebellum to cheat me out of my right for I have continue the same hand for general money as ought to notice the same for he had to surrender with me & I was in his regiment at your own and sister & next ingenting my petition sir be so kind as to send me a check on the indigent's bank

I send a teller almost at the most a year ago and I cannot give many answers and what is the reason I cannot tell.

Direct your papers to hand Cook County through Creek post office.

Very Respetfully,

Your obedient servants,

Abraham Hayne
Wm. Douglas, hear are some more papers which I had presented for Sarah White my mother Sarah born the wife of Henry White direct the husband of Sarah born as he was a Revolutionary five years and nine months and during his lifetime he could not draw his petition because of the accident the law was when he was living that he was aware that he was not able to live with without the same and he was anxious to see he had sold his farm and with good land and a small plot of land he said at the close of the year of 1812 September 18 14 new springfield Ohio and padre born his widow has moved to Indiana and now desires the said petition as she has tried to buy several and as I was a prime witness she now asks me to this same and as Henry White is living was thrown by death his death I now no other way to obtain the same I applaud to A hundred with a power of a Turkey and he directed me to write to me and where my father is I shall for his name I desire to the capital capital for which the officers thereof did send the same as was desired that as an insinu in the Revolutionary and the same ten to a hundred and ten to a hundred will you now send with your men to take same into your hand and accomplish the same for Sarah White the widow of Henry White deceased and for Abraham White also and I shall endeavor to send for your own all that lies in my power in hand in your sir

Henry White was amply every Respectfully

Abraham White

will show you by the

papers
March 16, 1860

Abraham Nance
Sugar Run P.O. Hancock Co., Ind.

An orderly sergeant in Co. B, 8th Indiana Militia, during war of 1812. He has red, and his warrant of March 1860, and now asks the Judge to appoint him in getting the pension. The files are on file, with J. Austin, V.O.
Dear Sir,

I frequently have applications for your speeches and now before me for your reply to second and your New Orleans speech. These are from friends. If you will cause the sent to me 100 of each I shall be obliged and will at any time respond.

Very truly,

[Signature]

15th March 1860

John F. Schumacher

Mr. Judge Douglas
Senate.
George Washington

March 16, 1860

He has frequent enquiries for stock of Judge D., and would be glad to have 100 of such for reply to demand, & at nevertheless for circulation No.
George Hamilton

Act Secy Treas
under P Chese
Later US Minister to
Switzerland, after the
C. W.
Edgewood, Ills
March 16th, 1862

Hon. A. J. Douglas,

Sirs,

If you have any papers, documents or anything of the kind, to send to your constituents, I would be pleased to receive such at any time, direct to

Edgewood,

Illinois.

Yours &c.

D. H. Hoge M.D.
Dr. J. H. Hope
Edgewood, Illinois
March 16, 1860

Would be glad to receive any speeches, &c. &c.,
friend &c.

[Speech of May 15, 1860 post]
August 18, 1875

My dear Sir,

I have received occasionally a speech or the current on the ruling questions for which I thank you. I have felt annoyed for months, at the unaccountable changes and positions assumed by our leading men, especially in this State. To say nothing of Alabama, Mississippi, but another current, is about to set in; and by the assembling of the "Charleston Convention" may produce the result I have wished to see for the past 16 years. The opinion now prevails here that you are safe for the nomination. If it should be so, you must endeavor to visit our city.
on your return home from Washington after the adjournment, and give the Secretary of War a hearing in person.

It will be a pleasure to me, to assist in making the necessary preparations for you here.

With my best wishes for your success in every way, I am Respectfully,

Geo. M. Cameron
Geo. W. Lamar
Augusta, Georgia
March 16, 1860

A current commencing to set in favor of Judge D.
The general opinion that Judge D. will be the nominee.
My Dear Sir

I notice some change is talked of for the Charleston Convention to Baltimore. Recelvantly I should be in favor of the change. I fear on the whole the result will be injurious. My position is that we want the truth and the entire South must and will join in your nomination. If we meet at Baltimore we shall have time both to learn from the North from whom we there. Me are one of the North, but the South is our only trouble now.

You must and shall be our champion again. My dear judge let me make you writer to Judge in reply actually alluding to the North really.

Yours truly

Richard

Our Boston Post is too late name for you. Yours is a blessing between you and
Mr. J. Lewis

Francisquha, Mass.

March 16, 1860

The Charleston Convention should not meet at any other place than Charleston.
Judge D. must declare
he is the nominee.

A. N. March 16, 1860
Bragg March 16th 1860

Mr. J. T. Douglas

With Your Grace, I have the honor to state, that you kindly for some reason would like to have a package of tea sent. I have had a few distributed. They take weeks, but Douglas have carried our city out of 10 for your honor.

God bless you and God bless you.
My. M. Clintonck
Belfast N.
March 16th 1868

asks for a package
of speeches on "Invasion
of States."

The Democrats have carried
City 9 out of 10 for Judge
D.
Cold Spring, Texas
March 14th, 1861

Mr. J. A. Douglas,
Sir: I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you,
requesting in my name to extend some of your late and most important
speeches and published doctrine
and allow me
Col. E. W. Freeman
of Cold Spring, Texas
as he is a warm friend of my own and has a respectable
influence over the Tarrell
Branch, to speak with regard
to Political matters,
and of like your
friend and servant,
James C. Philpott

10950
Gentleman,

Cold Springs, Pblk Co. Texas
March 16, 1860

Esteemed sir:

I have been informed that the United States Post Office cannot be opened now, and the Postmaster has inferred that the Post Office is not to be opened until the 4th of March next, and that if it is, it will be continued for three weeks only. I beg to say that this is not the case, and that the Post Office is to be opened as usual, and that it will be continued for a long time, until such time as the Postmaster shall be informed that it is not to be opened.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Col. E. W. Reman

I have to inform you that the Post Office is to be opened as usual, and that it will be continued for a long time, until such time as the Postmaster shall be informed that it is not to be opened.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Col. E. W. Reman
Alexandria Virginia
March 16th, 1861

Honorable Stephen A. Douglas
Honorable Sir,

You will oblige me greatly by sending me a copy of your speech of the 15th of March 1861.

Yours most respectfully,

Charles W. Washburn

P.S. Direct
Charles W. Washburn
Alexandria Virginia
Charles Kauman
Alex. Virginia
March 16/61

Copy of Speech of March 15.
Falken City, March 16 /60

H. S. A. Douglas
Washington City

You will please send me fifty copies of your Speech in reply to Green & Brown's Anti-Tammany or any other document that may be useful to circulate in the Country.

Yours Respectfully,

E. T. Palmer.
E. S. Palmer
Fulton City, Illinois
March 16, 1860
ask for 50 copies of speech in reply to award, for distribution.
Rockford Ill.
Mar. 16th 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

Sir,

Could you send me the 8th volume of The Pacific R. P. Report, which contains, I believe, the Natural History of the Expedition. By doing so you would confer a very great favor on Your obedient servant,

A. M. Potter

To Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington, D.C.
A. M. Potter
Rockford, Illinois
March 16, 1866

F. Brandonville, Preston Co., Va.

Mar 16th 1860

Hon. S. Claibon

Sir,

Please lend me the Douglas reply to Senator Seward, late Secretary of the Treasury, question about the offices of the Patent Office, Rep. 1859, Mechanical Arts. I am with respect,

Joseph Atwood
Joseph Ritenour,
Brandonville, Preston Co.,
Va. March 16 1860

asking for copy of reply

to reward.
March 16th 1860

My dear Sir,

I trust you will pardon me for troubling you at this time; I will not regard me as presumptuous, in venturing to make a suggestion to you.

The Democratic State Convention for Guilford District met last week and have sent as delegates to Charleston R P Week of Guilford County, and Daniel Pettite of Caswell. Both of the appointed were declared friends of yours, & were appointed with that understanding for that reason.
Of Mr. Dick there is no doubt: He is generally acknowledged to be his superior.

But of Mr. Slidell there is some reason to be appalled; for he is neither faithful to any man, nor true to any principle; and it is in regard to him that I presume to say a word.

He is excessively vain, and one is more accustomed to little flattering attentions than he is.

Of course, I do not undertake to suggest the mode, for of which you can judge much better than myself. All I ask is that you will not allow him to go to the convention, without having received some little attention or flattering notice, as your kindness—giving the right will answer.

Little is here; but I have written this letter to appare of it; indeed, it was written after consultation with him.

With very great respect,

Your Obt. Serv.

John Stephen Douglas
Washington City, D.C.
T. Ruffing
Graham, W.C.
March 16, 1860

R. P. B. Coon
Samuel P. Hill

are delegates to
Charleston—
Recommend attention
to theatter.
Fathope & McKinnon
15 Murray St
New York
Mar. 16, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My Dear Sir,—

I have been for some days calling upon gentlemen in New York on behalf of our College. I met of course many of your friends. If not inconsistent with your views of propriety may I ask that you will send me to The above address, if convenient, by return of post, a note, however brief, stating your knowledge of me & of the College?
COLUMBIAN COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

This College, opened in 1821, is designed to give to youth at the seat of Government a thorough Scientific and Literary Education. It is national in its spirit as it is in its location, and its pupils are gathered from and its graduates are settled in every section of the country.

Advantages of its Location.

At the establishment of the seat of Government in the city called after him, Washington, the first President, urged upon Congress the founding of a “National University,” presenting as its aim the securing of “the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter.” Of the Columbia College, founded afterwards by private Christian and literary enterprise, Mr. Monroe, then President, said: “Its position, on the high grounds north of the city, is remarkably healthy. . . . The establishment of the Institution within the Federal District, in the presence of Congress and of all the Departments of the Government, will secure to the young men who may be educated in it many important advantages; among which the opportunities which it will afford them of hearing the debates in Congress and in the Supreme Court on important subjects, must be obvious to all.” To these advantages there are now added those of free access to the Libraries of Congress, to the national collections in mineralogy, natural history, &c., and to the Lectures of the Smithsonian Institution.

Facilities of the College.

There are three departments of instruction: the Preparatory School, the College proper, and the Medical Department.

The Preparatory Department receives pupils desirous of pursuing the studies necessary to admission to the College. Its teachers are under the immediate supervision of the Faculty.

The College proper has two Schools. The regular Academic Course occupies four years, and is the same with that of the best Colleges, entitling the graduate to the degree of A.B. The Scientific Course occupies three years, entailing the Ancient Languages, and affords additional instruction in Mathematical Science and in the Modern Languages. Graduates receive the degree of F.B., or Bachelor in Philosophy. A course of one year for graduates in the A.B. course entitles those passing an examination to the degree of A.M. The officers of instruction in the College are a President, five Professors, and one or more Tutors.

The Medical Department, entitled “The National Medical College,” requires for graduation an attendance on two full Courses of Lectures. There are eight Lecturers and other instructors.

Expenses at the College.

Tuition in the College or Preparatory Department is $30 per year; Room rent, $20 per year; Board, $30 per week; other charges from $10 to $30 per year. The fees for Medical Lectures per course are $80. Students for the ministry, if indigent, receive tuition gratis. Young men of mature age, and youth whose parents specially desire it, are allowed to board in families in the city or country.

Commencement.

The College Year is one continuous session, consisting of two terms. It opens on the last Wednesday in September, and closes the last Wednesday in June. Applicants for admission, for Catalogues, or for further information, will address

GEO. W. SAMSON, D.D., President.
Rev. George W. Laman
Pres. Columbia College
March 16, 1860

I am in New York, soliciting aid for Coli. College; and asks for a note from Judge B. stating his knowledge of him &c. address
15 Murray St.
New York City.
Private

Weldon Feb. Mar. 16

My Dear Sir,

I wrote my friend Mr. Clingman today in relation to the action of our State Convention. The clause following the endorsement of the Cincinnati Platform, was adopted I candidly believe contrary to the wishes of a majority of the party in the State, & in the Convention. True they may be opposed to what is vulgarly termed ir. "Sovereignty," but, I do not think, as regards as a matter of any practical importance, and I am sure the resolution in on platform has given rise to very great regret, & I am satisfied to regret another thing, the plurality, at least, in the Convention even if you find it below the Majority of the Democracy in the State are now. On this occasion, Mr. Baring moved & Strive to have the objective resolution struck out, & I really believe if a fair expression could have been but it never have been done, but you know how these things are managed by one or two men generally without availing their purpose. As to I think, between you & I, was the head of a great
the moment against me. He’s come with us to the People. I had thought we agreed that he was to be a delegate. But when he informed me he was for Hunter,

I may be mistaken, but I do very sincerely believe that if you and others in the ballot are more than any other man or outside of the State.

If you receive the nomination you may be sure of carrying the state by a very large majority.

These details I have written you because I deemed it not better to go to the NC Democracy that you should understand it fully. The chairman will tell you that what I inform you may be relied on as correct, but will also on Monday before you will be in town.

Please write and I shall be glad to have you in attendance for the meeting. It will be in the court house.

I am about sending off a letter of speeches to the council.

I am sure you can do kind acts and not send them as you own.

J. F. Simmons

P.S.

at any time to call on me if I can do you any service.

V.F.

J. F. Simmons

P.S.

I am about sending off a letter of speeches to the council.
J. H. Simmons
Milton, North Carolina
March 16, 1860

The plurality in N.C. Convention was for Judge D., & the majority of the people. Political &c.
ask for speakers, old New...
Canandaigua March 16, 1860

Hon. P. S. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I know not but I may trespass too much on your time, being a stranger. But I am in hopes that I shall have the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with you. And the only excuse I can give for writing you at this time is that being a delegate to Charleston from this State (Michigan) I desire to make some inquiries in order to post myself in the coming contest. I suppose you have become acquainted with the proceedings of our State Convention of our instructions to present your name and as a most honorable means in our power to nominate you for the highest office in our nation. And permit me to assure you the delegations heartily respond to those instructions as they accord with our individual preferences—therefore the delegations from Michigan will go into the contest at Charleston with a hearty good will to promote your nomination to the Presidency. As far as regards myself I announce and approving your course in the defeat of the Lecompton bowl which the President began the privilege of precedent to Congress. Contrary to former precedent, in order to spread his Special Message before the country, which almost bankrupted the Democratic party. In fact I believe we should have sunk under the crushing effects of that inopportune message and the intended measures to be carried out the forseeing that Constitution on a unworthy people—had not you, with your colleagues with unreserved efforts defeated the admission of Hann-
in the above form in which it was presented. Think about
these Senate resolutions. Am I right when I reason that they
were drawn up with a view to damage our cause? Charleston
is in the Senate, and as a result of Republican action the
same Senators are the authors of these resolutions that were
favorable to the Secession movement and to the State being dispo-
sed of from the Union. But if our solution embodied principles
that were not the maintenance of the
North, they are in opposition to the Compromise measures
of 1850 and 1855, contrary to the Cincinnati platform of
1856. As the Harvard-Nebraska Bill was, I think it
is clear that there are principles, if we may believe the
Republican leaders and not the newspapers, that will
materially damage our cause. The North, to such an extent that I
should have lost all hope of electing a Democratic
President. I do not believe they ought ever to be
brought before the Convention as they are not germane to
the business before the Convention, as it is a question
of being adjudicated upon. When I adjourned it presented
itself before the Supreme Court. And, of course, their
decision in the premises will not in the least affect
the Cincinnati Platform. If the people of
the Free States are not to be disfranchised, they
will not be disfranchised by a minority of
the South, and that it is all difficult to be understood
against the Black Republican party who will
without doubt maintain irrepressible slavery. At
Chicago, if it is not the sectionalism, it
should be in the struggle on our arms and
defend our cause power a party who ignore fifteen

SPEAKING...
Philo Wilson
Canandaigua
Michigan
March 16, 1860.

A delegate to
Convention, who
his views of
National platform
without reservation.

And March 25th.