Plaza Macoupin Co Il

Hon J. A. Douglas: March 29, 1860
Dear Sir,

Dying to the almost superhuman efforts of the Republican at this early period of the canvass in this section of our State by flooding the mails with Mr. Seward's recent Speech in the Senate the Irrepressible Conflict.

Democratic Leaders for Division National Politics

Cassius Clay's Speech. Being Republican

Carn Tracts Nos 1-2-3-4.

and to respectively, our section of Macoupin is being supplied with three tracts weekly under

Mark of Illibbuck, Board and other Republican Congressmen and supposing that the best
of our beautiful State is being treated in the same manner.
I have concluded to induce a counter effect by having our immediate neighborhood supplied with matter of a different character. A large majority of the patrons of Pica P. C. are in opposition to Democracy, and I give you a list of names marked D, R, and D Doubtful, which indicates the political complexion. D Stands for Denier, R for Republican, and Doubtful means those who stand aloof from either have been Americans, many of whom might be induced to join the Democracy in sending them such documents as will prove the identity of the leader of the Republicans to the Abolition party and the nationality of the

Democracy. I want every Republican and Doubtful man in Illinois to have your speech in opposition to Seward but get our House Members to Frank them. I have all kinds of documents or have it done that will embarrass Illinois on the right side.

Send one all kinds of Doc that are National & Democratic and some choice seeds from the Patent Office.

Yours Truly,

R J Allmond Ind.
Dr. R. S. Allmond
Piasa, Macoupin Co. Ills
March 29, 1860

The County flooded with Rep. & foresters desired
urgently asks for reply
to reward & all other doot,
for himself, 

No persons, a list of whom
is enclosed.
List of Voters in the Neighborhood of Piasa Macoupin Co Ills.

Charles D. Wilson  D  Thos. Stratton  D
J. W. Whitlock  D  W. A. Miller  D
Henry Kendle  D  B. Flattley  D
J.B. Miller  D  Cha. Grubb  D
R. P. Miller  D  A. J. Aydelot  D
Cha. T. Talley  D  C. Deatheridge  D
J. J. Darr  D  Matt Darr  D
Thos Forward  D  Matt Darr Jr  D
Thos B. Harker  D  John Forward  D
Ed Talley  D  Ed Harker  D
Gideon Forward  D  R. J. Almond  D

David Helum, doubtful  John Helum  doubt.
L. P. Armstrong  do  Pintu Yeatman  do
Wm. J. Peter  do  J. Armstrong  do
Henry Helum  do  Jas Grubb  do
Thos J. Hance  do  Edmun Helum  do
Wm. C. Helum  do  Milton Yeatman  do
Cha. Davis  do  R. F. Rambo  do

over
Doubtful
Milton Kellum
John Tompkins
Wm L. Martin
Edgar Kellum

R. - Republicans
Isaac G. Talley
John Hale
Davie Helyer
Robert Holoway
Wm James
Jacob Miles
Richard James
John R. Denny
J. Reading
Thos N. Wilson

Doubtful
Wm Tompkins
John Guteb
J.W. Johnson
Martin Lawrence

L. S. P. Jones
Edward Helyer
Henry Douglas
Saml Judison
Tho. Bowman
Thomas M. Smith
James Hughes
Richard Kellum
J. C. Andrews.
Brooklyn, N.Y. March 7th, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas
Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir,

On my route from Washington yesterday in the car, I met with a large number of the delegates to the New Jersey Democratic Convention which assembled yesterday at Trenton to nominate a delegate to the Charleston Convention, some of whom I am acquainted with.

While in conversation with them I learned that the delegates appointed are not pledged, or directed by the convention to vote for any particular person at Charleston, but the preference seemed to be in favor of J. C. Breckenridge. This feeling may be influenced by the exertions of your New Jersey friends.

I am led to believe, from information from the nominating committee, that you have hosts of friends in New Jersey who have influence in your favor.

Recalling upon the short personal acquaintance with you, made last Tuesday evening at your house, I have entertained a strong desire that you may be successful. I thought it well to inform you of what I saw and heard last evening.
I think the printed Report [from the day's arrivals] which I herewith send, overstates in its presentation the
and actual position in which you stand in regard.
I place more reliance upon what I heard last
leaving them upon this express Report.

Very Truly yours,

R. Frank Brown
B. Frank Brown
Brooklyn, New York
March 29, 1860

From conversation with
some of the N. Y. Delegates,
infers that their preferences
are for Buckingham. Their
strong friends of Judah,
if N. Y. should correct
this, etc.
Oxford, Indiana
March 29th 1860

Hon S.A. Douglas

Dear Sir—You will please pardon me for this intruding on you. My object in writing to you is this: We want some Democracy out here in the shape of "Sphuck,"

If you will be so kind as to send me a lot of "Democratic Documents," I will take great pleasure in distributing them. We have no Agent, but "Helper Colford," and he is flooding this County with his boasting hopes & boasting that you will pay attention to this in

immediately I subscribe myself

Yours v.e. I Carter.
S. F. Carter
Oxford, Benton Co., Ind.
March 29, 1860
asking for dem. documents, Va.
Eldora, Hardin Co., Iowa, 3
March 29, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My dear Sir—Your valuable favor came duly and opportunity to hand. Thank you.

I had just returned from a trip of several days through this state, where I had been addressing the people and setting up Democratic presses. By the time you are nominated and nominated I believe you will be—I will have three presses ready to take hold.

I am much embarrassed for money. Still I am doing all I can, satisfied you will not be the cold-shouldered ingrate that Mr. Buchanan has proved himself to be.

I am sanguine you will carry this state, and equally certain that no other man in our party can do it. I have, in a few weeks, to ride one hundred miles, weekly, and edit three papers. So, also, am I certain you will carry Pennsylvania. I know what I am saying when I speak of that state, and if you will look at my testimonial in your Cobb's office (which I wish you would do) you will be satisfied of this.

I shall not confine my personal efforts and my pen to this state alone. All I can do for you I will do, and shall then go and witness your inauguration.
James Buchanan has lost, by his Cold
Monedism, the very men who made
him. Look at P. B. Jones, Col. Stewart,
A. White, and P. D. Bell—then look at
the Condition of the House. Buchanan
done all this, needlessly. But I am
here now—and there is enough left in
that State, who will be true to you.
In Judge Bleecker office I saw all the
Presidents’ names written on the window,
then yours. I asked the Judge if that was
to be the way. “By God I’m afraid so” says he,
and I think so too. If thirty-seven years
experience in politics will enable me to
judge. But—go ahead!

I wish, if you please, a copy of the “Eng-
lish Bill” and the “Kansas Nebraska Act,”
I wish to use them,

With Kind Regards,

Truly Yours,

C. Bleecker,

Lincoln Co., Leet, I. Co.

Mayor H. A. Douglas,

Mr. S. S.,

Washington,

J. 16,
C. B. Cotton Esq
Eldora, Hardin Co. Iowa
March 29, 1860

Asks for copy of the "English Bill," and the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

In editing these papers, Iowa and Penn. will go for Judge D., etc.,

A politician
Toledo, March 29th, 1860.

Hon. S. A. Douglas!

Sirs:

The sufferings of my family are forcing me to appeal to your kindness again for pecuniary support, and as I worked strongly for the benefit of the National Democracy nine years ago, and as I am propagandizing and writing in the best democratic organs to get the papers for your Honor's nomination, and as I intend to do all I can during the next campaign, I do not hesitate to tender myself to your Honorable protection and hope to God, my humble request will find compliance.

I am momentary in need of pecuniary help, if my own conscience convinces me that I am entitled to ask for.

Grant, Sir, to consider me honest, able, and O.K. in all regards, and in the same time.
accept my most respectful compliments.

Yours,

C. M. Douglas
Dr. C. W. Dangles
Toledo, Ohio
March 29, 1860
asking for medical aid &c.
Nashville, March 29th, 1860

From Stephen A. Douglas.

My dear Sir:

I do not write to you for the purpose of avoiding your correspondence. No one can be more sensible than I am of the impolicy of your writing letters, even to a constituent friend, in regard to the presidential contest, unless in some case of extreme necessity. But I have supposed that it might be somewhat advantageous to you, from time to time, to learn something of the actual condition of public sentiment in remote sections of the Union, and especially in Northern States, when the true state of popular feeling is not at all concealed by the publications ordinarily appearing in newspapers. I hope for a response either to this or to the other letters as I may deem it expedient to address to you hereafter.

Be pleased, whatever may be offered to the contrary, not the temper...
Dear to the majority of 

You really, most cordially express the wishes of the 

and the People.

Very, very, truly, cordially to the court, to the great 

and more directly to you. I have 

not to great from this place. 

always from this 

and to this point to that. 

will be made to get up some 

of Circumstances, etcetera, and for 

The reception depletes to Charleston 

expect to produce by new business, increasing 

and even expectations. Of never encountered 

with foreign violation, who will write 

with much 

...

Dear Mr. A. Douglas,

I take the liberty today of sending you a copy of my speech, and do this in order to become known to, and become recognized by you, as striving to do battle in the Democratic army, preparatory to the final struggle of November next.

I should be very happy to acknowledge any public ones you may have at disposal, either for distribution or to draw therefrom during the campaign.

Meantime, with the highest regards,

[Signature]

Wm. McKinley
John B. Forster
Battle Creek, Michigan
March 29, 1860

Editor of paper sends an article or number, &c. ask for date & address.
New Lisbon March 20, 1860

Horn Stephen A. Douglas
Dear Sir,

I hope you won't think it presuming to much in an old democrat to address you on the topics of the day.

We are getting pretty warm in old Columbiana about the presidency as we have got some few strong believers in old Jimmy's administration. They are really so stubborn that they wish the old man to be a candidate again in trying to send some legers to the conventions for him. But so far as numbers are concerned we Douglas men out number them ten to one.

Being in New Lisbon and having considerable talks with the democrats we think it best if we can get Judge Samuel S. Clark to go over to Charleston knowing that he is the best hand at an nomination that we have got in this end of the state. I heard Dr. John McKeen of Stilwell say he would sooner have him to figure at a nomination than any other three he knows of.
I had a conversation with the Judge some weeks ago in the way of trying to get him to go in which he stated that his feelings were altogether in your favor but as he had spent a great deal of time and money for the election of Mr. Buchanan and received no thanks that he did not feel himself able to go to Charleston at his own expense. I told him that we would try to raise him some funds here and I thought his expenses could be raised.

Now think if your home would have the funds to spare you had better encluse in a letter and send to and we will make up the deficiency.

Yours Sincerely
Samuel E. Johnston
Samuel C. Giffin
New Lisbon, Ohio
March 29, 1860

Judge Samuel D. Clarke should go to Charleston; he has no funds; the Democrats will supply part, & Giffin hopes that Judge D. will effect it.
S. W. Heard
Lebanon, Illinois
March 29, 1860

Asks for surplus speeches.

Lebanon, Ill.

Dear S. R. Douglass

Sir, I hope you will pardon me for troubling you, but as I fully intend your sentiments, I hope you will confer upon me the favor of forwarding me occasional debating speeches and other documents.

Truly yours,

C. W. Heard

Lebanon
Ill.
Saint Paul, Minn.
March 4, 1860.

Mr. W. Douglas,
U.S.S.

Sta:

Will you have the goodness to send me a few copies of your speech in reply to Senator Sumner.

Very respectfully,

N. J. Minor
W. J. Herrick
St Paul, Minnesota
March 29, 1860

Asks for speech in reply to reward.
Stamodore, Mar. 29, 1860

Judge Douglas

Dear Sir,

Your very kind and welcome letter of 31. Jan, was not received until this month, having in purpose to it having to be forwarded to Stamodore on the Central rail road, to which place we have removed, there on a farm three quarters of a mile from Town, the East side of the road. The place belongs to, A. W. Blackburn of Jerseville.

I have been thus explicit Judge, hoping if you should ever pass this way you would favour us with a call, if you could stay no longer, as it would be very
gratifying to my Sons as well as myself, You must not be disappointed if you do not find them very well posted on Politics as they have not felt that they could really spare the leisure to get a good Standard, Democratic Ticket, I do feel they should have one that they may keep pace with the great and important issue before us this year.

With earnestness we do all plead that you may get the nomination for President, that you may fill the place that was once occupied by the great illustrious Father of our Country, and that you may leave it with as many honors and laurels to crown your head in your declining days. I wish my Sons were old enough to give their votes, it would be a great day for them.

dear friend from, the kind sympathy you have expressed and willingness to aid my dear Sons, I take the liberty of asking a great favour of you instead of troubling the Fraternity,

Edward, my third Son wishes very much to Study Law, he told me if he could get a bount 80 dollars, he could go to a Commercial School, and that would enable him to provide for himself. He says he would bind himself to pay the full a Mount with interest, the first he could make after leaving School, Which would be a bount next January,

Now my friend if you think you can do that Much for us, we will tender a thousand obligations to you, besides asking the blessings of the Widows God to rest upon your and yours.
my best respects to yourself
and Family.

Yours truly,

E. J. Hoey.

Hon. J. A. Douglas,

March 29, 1850

Yremo, County Q. Gals
Mr. & Mrs. Hoey
Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, M.C.
Washington City, D.C.

May 29th, 1858.

I hope you will allow me to address you upon the subject of the proposed amendment in the Senate with respect to the principle of the Democratic Party's position on the annexation of Nebraska. The Senate has recently debated this matter and come to a resolution, as the time is very near approaching for our next presidential election. The people of this country are beginning to look to the politicians with great interest, and as I am a Democrat, I have been so inclined to be prepared to carry out my points of view, while I am sure that you are interested in your positions and in the subject at hand. In order that I may have a more proper idea of what the future may hold, it is important to understand the issues at stake. Republicans and other parties are interested in the future, and I hope you will take interest even further in the Kansas principles to assert the interests of the particular area in question, as well as in a portion of the country where there is a different position. Without a leader, I wish to speak for myself, and I hope that I can join my views more clearly on all the subjects that are now presented. These views are the foundation of the Democratic Party. I am sure you will support the amendment as it is in the best interest of the people as a whole. I hope that your ideas are on these subjects.
as the citizens of this country are expecting to hear your name declared at the Charleston Convention for President of the United States it should join in the nomination of that part. I hope a trust so I believe the people of this country will give you a decided majority
with sentiments of the highest re and I am yours truly

P. B. Long

P.S. In place of address is Edge Hill
Raleigh County, Md.
Hon.
Mr. A. McClellan
(Fronton, near Jersey)
March 29, 1860

Dr. Jones, my friends in N.Y., insist that it would be best for the Judge to visit Conn., &c., I suppose, because we.

Dr. Hatch, a friend of Judge D. in a p. Ch. of N.Y. Dem. Committee

Fenton, A. J.
March 29, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

I am here and

have met one friend D. Jones, of N.C., who is very much there. He says that our friend in E. has been from his friend in Washington and says that it is vital for you to make a speech in Conn.

He says, that they state can be learned from what you say. That the state will go for the Democratic and that in that view, without your personal identity, and with your personal identity, your nomination will not be regarded as a political necessity. That is that event a powerful combination.
will be made in favor of Eq.
more, therefore, than is usual
compliment. If you will
be to make a trip in Cam.
before the election be
me to the 8th St. Avenue Horn.
but other than friends is
asked. Oh! to the Steeple
here to day. Be a kind friend.
I think we will hear from
here.

John in Texas

John M. Cleveland
PROTEST OF PRESIDENT MIRAMON AGAINST THE SEIZURE OF HIS STEAMERS

NATIONAL PALACE,
MEXICO, MARCH 29, 1860.

To the Secretary of State of the United States of America:

The undersigned, Minister ad interim for Foreign Relations of this Republic, has received express orders from the President to inform the Government of the United States of the following interesting and serious events:

Two ships of war, intended for the service of the Government of Mexico, sailed from Havana, at the commencement of the present month, for the port of Vera Cruz, and on the 6th instant they made Anton Lizardo, where they anchored without any inconvenience. The first of these vessels, the General Miramon, carried the Mexican flag, and the second, the Marques de la Habana, was under Spanish colors; they were both loaded with provisions, munitions, arms, and other articles of war, destined for the use of the army of the east, encamped in front of Vera Cruz, and ready to commence military operations upon that place.

In the afternoon of the same day, Capt. Jarvis, under pretense of ascertaining the nationality of the vessels anchored at Anton Lizardo—as he himself states in his note of 16th instant to his Excellency the President—sent Commander Turner with the sloop-of-war Saratoga, to ascertain the character of those vessels. In carrying out these orders, as Capt. Jarvis asserts, the ships open a fire upon the Saratoga, occasioning the loss of some lives.

The undersigned has since received impartial and true accounts of the occurrences that have taken place in Mexican waters, from which he deduces, without any manner of doubt, that the ascertaining the nationality of the vessels was only a pretence which was purposely put into practice in order to provoke a combat between the American naval forces and those of the steamer under the command of Gen. Marin. This is proved by the fact that Capt. Jarvis surprised Marin at midnight, at which hour neither was it possible to make any legal investigation of the color of a flag, nor had he any right to make any such investigation in regard to vessels in Mexican waters and in the territorial sea of the Republic. The means that were employed undoubtedly produced the combat which was intentionally sought. A conflict took place between the Saratoga and the ships of Gen. Marin, and lasted until the latter found himself obliged to submit to the superiority of the assailants, after having honorably defended the Mexican flag, and sustained it with courage until the last moment. Capt. Jarvis took arbitrary possession of the ships, made a prisoner of Gen. Marin, and has taken him with his prizes to New Orleans.

These acts of scandalous violence, this unheard of provocation, whose enormity has been sealed with the innocent blood of several victims, have taken place, and been perpetrated in the bosom of the peace that exists between Mexico and the United States. The events that have just happened in the territorial sea of the Republic are a direct attack upon the independence of Mexico; are a violation of the most sacred rights of sovereignty, and an aggression so piratical that they would bring down upon the two countries the most lamentable consequences, if it were possible to presume that Capt. Jarvis acted under instructions from the American Government.

The undersigned most deeply regrets this occurrence, so much the more unexpected as it is contrary in its nature to the friendship that exists between Mexico and the United States, and to the treaty in which rests the mutual security of the two nations. Nevertheless the undersigned is consoles by the persuasion that Capt. Jarvis has, on his own responsibility, overstepped the instructions of his Government, guided only by a daring zeal, and perhaps urged onwards by the insidious instigations of the demagogistical party that has sought foreign aid and help, even at the cost of the integrity of the national territory and the independence of the country.

In consequence, the Government of the United States, acting in accordance with the sentiments of rectitude and national honor, will not hesitate to manifest the highest indignation for the piratical acts perpetrated in the Mexican waters by Capt. Jarvis against the ships of the Government of Mexico, abusing the superiority of the forces at his command, and taking advantage also of a nocturnal surprise.

The American Government will also, with that promptness that justice and good faith demand, issue the most peremptory orders that Gen. Marin shall be at once placed at liberty, and that the ships, with their cargoes, shall be delivered up to the agents of this government authorized to obtain the restitution of said vessels, wrongly captured, and will make out of the public treasure due reparation for all the expenses and damages suffered from the hostility and unjust aggression inflicted by the aforesaid Capt. Jarvis.

But if, contrary to the hope of the undersigned, the Government of the United States had authorized the act of that officer or will not disapprove it, in the terms prescribed by a just and equitable proceeding, or shall refuse to issue the above-mentioned orders, to the end that Gen. Marin may recover his liberty, and the captured vessels, with their cargoes, be restored, and the expenses and damages indemnified, the undersigned is under the obligation to protest at once, in the name of the Government of Mexico and of the nation, against the scandalous acts perpetrated by Capt. Jarvis, on the 6th instant, in the Mexican waters, at the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, and denounce them before all civilized Governments as a flagrant violation of international law, as truly piratical acts, and as a declaration of war against the Mexican nation, the fatal consequences of which shall exclusively fall upon the aggressor.

His excellency Mr. Cass, Secretary of State of the Government of the Union, to whom the undersigned has the honor to address this note, will experience the same feeling for that unexpected and lamentable event, and will share the sincere desire entertained by the undersigned that this outrage may be promptly redressed in a satisfactory and honorable way for both countries. Consequently, the undersigned asks for this object the good offices of his Excellency, and, relying on his integrity and rectitude, has the honor to renew to him the assurances of his very high consideration.

O. MUÑOZ LEDO.
Protest of [illegible] against seizure of [illegible].

Mexico, March 29, 1860.
Lexington, Va.
March 29, 1860

Dear Sir:

Yours from Cincinnati of the 22d inst. duly received, and for your kind remembrance of my by yourself and lady I tender you of my very thanks.

In politics the last letter of Mr. Bates is the subject of conversation. It is universally condemn'd here by his friends, and I think it has not a defender in Lafayette Cozy. He has a high line for the nomination at Chicago but should it succeed it cuts off his support of the Opposition in the entire South. Verily theoffenders of Democracy in Virginia, Kentucky or Tennessee will endure such sentiments as Mr. Bates has loved. I do not think...
that the Democratic party will be much benefited by
the local elections in this country near
August by the defection from Boyle
of the leading Whiskey men, and
among all others Mr. Nelson, and
anybody before a Marylander.

E. Edward was yesterday
publishing a call on the brands
of Mitchell to become an Independent
candidate for Congress in this
District; and it is probable he
will accept and will tell you
I think by a handsome majority if
the Democratic party will only
vote on the resolution of the
Georgetown Convention. So
I will take occasion here to
mention the recommendation
of Mr. E. Nelson and others who prefer no
endorsement of any of the candidates
I become free to pursue or get the
Judge to send me two or three
correct photographs of myself so
I write one for each to the three
Original Douglas men and the
County Board, Pelton and Young.)
Should it not be convenient or should you think the distance too costly, get a lithographer.

Concerning the Post Office Woodson Green & Folk have all letters in their possession for one and you can state the case to them as the my position both in the past and among the community at large. If as much can be said for Maryland or any affiliate as can be for Marshall, yeids are claims.

Write me from Washington without fail, ace you friends and those of Mrs. Davis to ask as I am informed are in good health.

With high regard

Yours to

F. H. Davis

Cumberland, Md.
Kirwood House  
Washington, May 3, 1860

Dear sir:

The enclosed letter is from Mayor Vestel, the mayor of Lexington. Will you please attend to his request. He is one of our most influential Democrats in our town.

I have not time to call on you. Please send them to Mr. Vestel at Lexington, Md.

Respectfully,  
H. R. Davis

I hope my words in respect to this letter.
D. A. Mitch, Esq.
Lexington, Missouri

to

W. P. Davis of Mo.
March 27, 1868.

Maj. Mitch adds these photographs of Judge D. V. to be presented to three of the first Douglas Men in his County, Mo.
 Hyde Park Ill
March 29 1860

Mr. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I received the Notice of the Location of a P.O. at this place and of my Appointment as P.M. sent by

You — Please receive my sincere thanks for the prompt and manner in which you have attended to this matter.

The P.M. Gen. has not said how often we are to be supplied with the mail, nor at what times, or whether the Eastern mail will be left here by the Met. Central R.R. Co. or whether it will be conveyed to Chicago first and then back here.

If it would not be asking too much of you, I should feel pleased under additional obligating, if you would get me have sent me this desired information. I would like at least one mail a day and that by the forenoon train (if from the City) or the P.M. again left here on its way to the City from the East—Some it Co. White.
WAITE'S
MATHEMATICS;
BEING A NEW AND MORE EXPEDITIOUS SYSTEM
OF
Notation, Numeration and Computation,
BY
TWELVE NEW CHARACTERS OR FIGURES,
WHICH INCREASE AND DECREASE IN A TWELVE FOLD
RATIO; TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL METHOD OF
MAKING FIGURES INCREASE AND DECREASE
IN ANY GIVEN RATIO; ALSO THE
MANNER OF EXPRESSING
ANY GIVEN QUANTITY, IN ANY GIVEN
RATIO, IN ANY OTHER RATIO, GREATER OR LESS
THAN THE GIVEN ONE, WITHOUT ALTERING ITS VALUE.

PART I.
FIRST LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC.

BY GEO. W. WAITE,
TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MARCH 1st, 1860.
Geo. W. Waite

Hyde Park, Illinois

March 29, 1860

Returning thanks for his appointment as P.M. and ask the Judge to arrange a forenoon mail, as indicated.

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1860,

By Geo. W. Waite,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Northern District of Illinois.
Gettysburg, March 19th, 61

Respected Sir,—

Some time since, I, as corresponding secretary of the "Piota Delta" literary association, had the honor to communicate to your election as an honorary member of the association. Your courteous and affable answer has induced me, once more, to venture, again, to trespass on your time. I am attending Pennsylvania college, and have nearly completed my junior year, thrown to a great extent upon my own resources, I am obliged to support myself by my literary labors. I have taken the liberty to address myself to you, in hopes you may be able to give me some employment of a literary nature. I have been and at present engaged as a contributor to several literary papers of high merit. But owing to the great number of authors in every department, the remuneration is but small except in the case of persons who have already acquired great fame in the literary world.

I have always taken great interest in the political history of the country, and never more so, than at the present moment. I feel intensely interested in the triumph of those principles of which you are the illustrious exponent. And might possibly, by means of my pen, I hope, bring some slight advantage to you and your party in the coming political contest. Enclosed you will find a part of my production and also my literary card. Hoping you will pardon me, for this intrusion on your valuable time.

I remain, youroldt servant,

[Signature]

P.S. Can I have permission to use your name, as a literary reference.
I am at a loss to
understand the
reason
for calling a
meeting of the Board of
Regents of the University
of Georgia. Since nothing
is said about it in the
attachment, I am unable
to explain why it
was called or how
it came about.

J. Howard Post
March 9, 1863
Jefferson, Ga.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned will furnish his services to all requiring literary aid. He will attend to the composition of Addresses, Essays, Presentation Speeches, and Replies; Matter for the Press, Obituaries, Acrostics, and, in fact, every species of Literary Composition, on the most reasonable terms. Please enclose stamps to prepay answers.

J. HOWARD WERT,
Gettysburg, Pa.
Mary, and without paying any regard to the young wife's tears and entreaties, he, Henry Jones, turned upon his heel, lighted a cigar, and after again admonishing her not to make a fool of herself, proceeded from the house.

The young wife, Mary Jones, as soon as the outside door had closed upon the man, who
FOUSEL'S PABULUM V.C.E.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY possessed extra
ordinary properties for the speedy and permanent cure of
CROUP, COLD, ROUGHNESS IN THE THROAT, CONJUNCTIVITIS, 
AND ALL COMMON DISEASES.
This celebrated Specific is now universally ackno-
ledged to be infinitely superior to all other prepa-
rations for the cure of Pulmonary diseases, both for its prac-
tical nature and its most astonishing curative prop-
eries. It is, on the contrary, a strong demonstration of the
development of Foulkes in the lungs produces the most
favourable effects on the lungs, and at the same time
the most eminent physicians and chemists in the city, while the least anxious for the welfare of the greatest number,
by the hundreds of testimonials of its great efficacy in
comparing disease, which are undeniably such as we
most respectable citizens. Invaluable in all stages of
pulmonary disease should not fail to give it a trial, and
it can be administered in the most delicate with perfect
safety and certain relief, and we hereby issues a free
recommendation for their encouragement, selected from hun-
dreds of testimonials.
Certificate of Dr. A. A. HAYES, in reference to the un-
veiled properties of this great remedy.
"We have seen a letter from an eminent physician of
this city, in which he says—'I have used Foulkes Pabu-
umin in several cases of heart disease, and in some
with great benefit. I know of no remedy equal to
for children, where a natural medicine is to be
for winds of irritative cholic, or having a tendency to
regular ordinary medicines given for complex
continues to be in the hands of physicians.
From a testimony of Dr. Macmillan of the North
East, and who is bound to No. 32 Ferry street.
A number of my family with some years ago, by
his physician as an immoral seduction. About
group some time since a physician decided to
mix it with Foulkes Pabulum, and although
took place in her condition. After using one
with her I have entirely cured her. She has
experience of other diseases, I could scarcely
For these reasons, and facts, I would strongly
all those afflicted to have recourse to this
remedy without delay.
"S. D. FITZMAURY
"Statement from the Sister of Charity of St. Vincent's
Orphans Asylum in this City.
To Mr. F. J. LAPORTE, Agent
Dr. The sister of our poor children, and
Foulkes Pabulum, they have found it efficacious in
several instances for bad coughs and colds.
Signed by the Sisters of Charity.
From the Assistant Superintendent of Health.
"To the Agent,
"It offers me pleasure in recommending to those troubled
with pulmonary complaints, the use of Foulkes Pabulum, and
my own experience has shown that for coughs and colds it is
more efficacious than every other. I would thus heartily recommend it to
those troubled with the above complaints or common
in our climate. Respectfully yours,
"S. D. FITZMAURY
"To Mr. F. J. LAPORTE
Room 32 City Hall.
"Boston, July 29, 1865.

F. J. LAPORTE, Esq.

Dr. This may certify that I have used Foulkes Pabulum, and I consider it the best article that I have ever used in pulmonary complaints. My wife has
used it for severe colds, and its effect was magical and
have no objection to your referring in any way to me
that you may deem expeditious.
I have given the above named a fair trial, and with
much pleasure advise all those afflicted with colds by pulmo-
nary complaints to try it.

F. F. BASSAM
Surgical Instrument Manufacturer.
12 Washington St.
"It is sold at the low price of fifty cents, and I
prefer, those placing it within reach of the
poorer classes.
"To the Agent, No. 32 City Hall Building, Boston, and for sale by all dealers. Claims
with testimonials of the same can be had on
request.

Music sent to all parts of the country on receipt

CONGESTED COLONS, HEPATITIS, and
INFLAMMATION, IRRITATION, or any
affection of the Stomach, CURE.

F. F. BASSAM.

To Dr. J. F. McCORMICK, of Rochester, N. Y.

"Have proved extremely efficacious for Hepatitis.

"HENRY WARD BEECHER,
"Member and Vice-Pres."
Written for the New York Waverley.

THE OLD YEAR.

BY J. HOWARD WEST.

The Old Year, on its rushing pinions, swept swiftly over Time's dominions,— Then, with a pull of gloom, Amongst the dying and the dead, And hopes and joys forever fled, Dropped in the murky tomb.

Methought I saw the old year go, Sunbaked in thoughts of doubt and gloom, To form his lonely mansion, Where he may quietly repose, And sip his wine, because he knows, That it is out of fashion.

Then, whilst he viewed his funeral train, Therebut viands marked his brain, For hope, and fear, and passion, We thought of moments misappurposed,— Then, how his mighty soul was moved By a thread appurpised.

Half the time that he had wasted, Of all the pleasures he had tasted, When young, and brisk, and gay; We thought of many a fond and special, Much full of feuds, fun, and glee; But all was past away.

The old year had not done hastening, When all propriety forgetting, The New Year rushed along; All hailed him with a jovial shout, As ‘tis Nick, was still about, With a glad song, song.

And now, the old year, in afflague, Fled in the darkness of the night,— The last night of December, Then his love and beauty shone, Where scarce was flickering in the gloom, A pale and dying ember.

The New Year promised to the boys, A sweet heart’s kiss and other joys; And also pleasant hours, To every charm of maiden fair, With sparkling eye and golden hair, And lips the tint of rose.

But, Oh! what cruel hurt hath been, Of hope, and fear, and love, and eon, To the eternal bar.

For then he heard the widow’s wail, Transported by the southern gale, To northern bounds afar.

And then he saw Italy’s plains, Where warring fields of rippling grain, And Asia’s honied wine Are mingled in the fairy time, With summer’s green and golden hue, And sumptuous divines.

Cursed by the bloody scourge of war, Whiles, like a red and fiery star, Over tales of living green, Napoleon’s battered flag was borne, And echoed on the breasts of men.

The trumpet’s pleasing throb, Italian liberty the cry, As for the Lombard plains they fly, A serried wall of steel.

Alas! what could Italy expect! From him who rose on Freedom’s wreck, Than heavier chains to feel.

But tyrants’ on their gilded thrones, Supported by the blushing hosts Of freedom’s brave defenders, Sunk there’s rage of strife and a storm, When there shall rise from freedom’s form A thousand dread avengers.

That then shall cease the reign of night, Which joy has triumphed over light; God grant to haste the day, When tyrants on their thrones shall shake, And tyrannics shall fall and spokes, And freedom bear the sway.

Gettysburg, Pa., 1859.
Dear Sir,

At the meeting of the "Fentonnville Republican Club" this morning, I learned that I would have to send some documents to the several offices of our Club, also to the list of names I send with this—on the 15th of this month we organized a club of which R. L. King is President and I. E. Nelson is the Secretary. Remarks were made at that time by several of our leading Democrats which were very appropriate. I would like to get these names of people first choice for candidates in the coming campaign, which is shortly expected to be held. We believe that with your influence for our leaders, we can win by some means. Keeping our general principle in democratic hands also stand a better chance of reclaiming our state to the same end. Therefore, I send a list of names:

Mr. White, A. H. Eldredge
J. D. Helm, N. W. Thoms
R. W. Ayers, J. W. L.Interstitial
W. L. March, W. N. Donaldson
J. W. Donaldson, W. H. Loomis
J. D. Loomis, J. H. T. Haver
J. B. Taylor, N. B. Muncy
S. R. Stryker, T. C. Critch
J. D. Loomis, C. L. Renshaw

I remain, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
John V. Clearfield  J. D. H. Goodfellow  J. J. Mayfield
Joseph Goodfellow  James O. Darnell  David O. Darnell
John C. Donnelly  Samuel Bradley  George Reynolds
C. A. Donnelly  Charles Remington  J. B. Remington

You will notice that I have understated a few names that are leading men. It would be well enough to send packages to Robert LeRoy, M. A. Williams and to yourself. Truly & faithfully,

George W. Helmert
Secretary Grant's District