Springfield, Ill.,
April 12, 1860.

Martin,

I doubt not you are writing more letters than can conveniently answer, and need not
much to your annoyance.

I hear that a key thing about
the proceedings of the Charlton
Convention - if the true sentiment
of the people is represented, and
their wishes carried out, all will
be well. I have had serious
misgivings as to an honest represen-
tation. Though many very brave
men are not all, as to the legislative
policies of sectional government, yet it is only
a difference of judgment or opinion
on a matter which the future
cannot very probably settle one
way or the other, then it is sure
but one sentiment among the
people as to the man who should
You may think me unjust to the Administration. Perhaps I am. I speak from personal knowledge on the subject. For four successive years I was a Candidate for Congress, and could not vote for 1840 to 1844, leading the President in 1856. For the seven years since, I was always in favor of your friends, that I made a point in Chicago, urging every effort for your triumph. I have given the friends of the President of the nation, who published it, helping to personally to many of all classes. The paper was sent to the President of the Cabinet from that day to this. I have seen no harm at that time, but have been punished by Mr. Webster, a federal office holder, with a spirit of malice, never before credible. I trust I shall be a Candidate. My personal support by the full power of the Administration, I have received it for about three years that I have been in your home. I know the popular will of the South, Democracy is for me. It is not such a thing that will not be respected, not only, but solemnly triumphant. I can enter upon this canvass for you with all my heart.
Pardon me for this freedom and frankness. It is written in confidence and only for yourself. If you are nominalest, as I pray and hope you will be, I feel confident of half the New England States for you. If my hopes are realized at Charleston, I should then like to be advised of your wishes as to the mode of conducting the canvass.

Your Ob'l Servt,

E. L. Beach

Am S. H. Douglass
Washington

May 29. 1860

[Side notes:]

Any New England Hand and
Ralph 0. Lincoln

Was a candidate for 1860, but
I refuse to vote for Zachary

[Side notes:]

[Handwritten and unclear content]
John S. Benson  
41 Park Row, New York  
April 12, 1860  

asks for occasional  
doc.

41 Park Row  
New York 12 Apr 1860

Dear Sir,

Will you be  
so kind as to send  
me occasionally such  
public documents as  
may now be proper  
for me.

Yours sincerely,  

John S. Benson
S. W. Bowman
(Herrington)
No. 381 Arch St. Phil.
April 12th 1866

"Sunday Atlas" an
administration paper, now
out squarely for Douglas.

Dear Herrington:—

I see by the Pea that you are at Washington. I wrote to you under cover to Judge Douglas several days ago. I want to hear from you, and to enable me to do so with this letter in your hand and with only a pen to write if you choose.

I have no doubt that a man like you who is "more anxious for the nomination of Douglas than for his

total, eternal salvation," must be busy enough at Washington just now.

How are things there? I have been conducting the Eternal Column of the Sunday Atlas this
Week for all I wish to say for Douglas. I have just finished a leader on the Charleston Committee showing that firm information from all parts of the state the Convulsions everywhere where prevents that Douglas is the man that can carry Pa. and the only man that can do it. I intend to send the paper liberally to Charleston. It has always been an Administration paper but it now comes over squarely on the Douglas track. I intend to make good use of my privileges. Write me immediately.

Yours in haste

J. W. Brown
Chicago, Feb. 12, 1861

R.G.

Dear Mr. Lincoln,

Such is my enthusiasm for the success of the Democratic Party and for the Anti-Douglas nomination at the Convention, I cannot refrain from writing a few lines in behalf of the young Democracy of the United State of Illinois, and also in behalf of my private feeling towards you. The Old Saying is Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. I really have so much to say I do not know what to say first. I conclude and hope cut from the Chicago Times of the Morning which of course you will no doubt do by referring to that paper. I most wish to embrace when the minds of that august body the Members of the Chaldean Convention in Illinois and the Republican Party are acting to bestow the nomination of Mr. Douglas at the Convention. It is then that the intention to make a fight for the nomination, it fell still if ever the property of the Convention. Heaven and earth cannot that land or the Democratic Party. To Bill of the
of the Senate, and assure you in my official capacity and as the representative of the United States that the Executive of the United States has no power to interfere with the appointment of the members of your convention.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep respect and admiration for the principles and ideals of the Democratic party and to assure you that I shall continue to work for the advancement of the cause of democracy.

Yours Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Date]
J. P. Campbell Esq.
Exchange Bank
Chicago, Illinois
April 12, 1860

Stating that Williams, a
Demite Delegate, is going to
Charleston, on the part of the
Republicans, to blow against
Judge D. C. Political &
friendly.
J. P. CAMPBELL,
EXCHANGE BROKER,
55 SOUTH CLARK ST.
CHICAGO.
Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Waukegan, April 9th, 1860.

I noticed an article in the last number of the Gazette of this place. I wish to say a few words in reply to said article. The writer, whoever he may be, advises Mr. Dorsett—one of the Danite delegates to the Charleston convention—to draw on Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, for sufficient means to defray his expenses “the trip around.”

It is strange to what contemptible meanness some people can bring themselves. I have it from pretty good authority that the Black Republicans of Waukegan have made up a purse to defray Mr. Dorsett’s expenses to Charleston.

The Republicans know that the Danites have not the heart—being, as they are, a very small (vulgar) fraction of the Democratic party—to go down to Charleston and attempt to impose themselves upon the convention, and bear their own expenses besides. Consequently the Black Republicans are to pay the expenses of these enemies to the Democratic party, and they wish to have Mr. Hunter receive the credit, or rather the odium of the transaction. The Republicans are confident that they can defeat any man but Douglas, and for this reason they are very eager to have the Danites attend the convention, and they are glad of the privilege of paying their expenses.

Now with these facts before us, would it not seem just as reasonable and consistent for the convention to admit Republican delegates from this state as to admit these Danites?

The Gazette man thinks it would be “amusing all round” should the regular delegates be excluded from the convention, and their places occupied by the Danites. We admit that it would be very amusing indeed, to the Black Republicans, should they, by their plotting, succeed in controlling the Charleston convention so far as to defeat the nomination of the only man they fear. But why talk? The whole course of the Black Republicans to defeat Mr. Douglas appears, to us, even more than childish—it does not rise to the dignity of contempt. We have too much confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democratic party, to believe that any other man than Illinois’ cherished son will receive the Charleston nomination. With him as our leader we can march on to an easy victory, in spite of the secret doings and wire layings in which the Republicans are so extensively engaged.

More anon.

CITIZEN.
THE DAILY TIMES is issued every morning, (Monday excepted); is served in the city at twelve and a half cents per week, payable to the carriers, and mailed to subscribers at the rate of six dollars per annum.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is mailed to subscribers at one dollar and fifty cents per annum, or in clubs of 10 or more at one dollar each.

DEVELOPMENT STATE CONVENTION.

Springfield, March 24, 1860.

The Democracy of the several counties of Illinois are hereby requested to appoint delegates to meet at state convention, at Springfield, on Wednesday, 13th day of June, 1860, for the purpose of nominating candidates for presidential electors, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction. The ratio of representation in said convention shall be the same as at that of the late Democratic state convention as follows:

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The total enrollment of the Democratic party is 52,613.
Dixon's Election---The Lesson It Teaches.

Whatever else may be said of the result of the late judicial election in this state, no one will have the hardihood to deny that the Republicans were defeated. It is easy to account for the result, but not so easy to show how it might have been avoided. Dixon would not accept a nomination at their hands. If he could have been prevailed upon to take it, and a majority of the convention had conferred it upon him, he would have been elected, because the Democrats would have supported him as cordially with as without such a nomination. We were pleased with his conduct on the bench, and would have attested our appreciation of his integrity, and firmness by giving him our support, no matter in what manner his name was presented. That would have secured his election; but it would not have secured him the votes of the Republican party. Three-fourths of that party would have bolted his nomination, because that proportion of the party, at a very moderate estimate, believe in nullification.

We do not believe it was possible for the Republican party to nominate a candidate that could be elected. One year ago it was easy to elect an ultra Abolitionist. Not so now. People are becoming tired of fanaticism. The Kansas excitement has subsided. Booth is "played out." Old John Brown carried the joke a little too far; and on every hand we witness the indications of weakness and decay in the Republican party. To no party that ever existed in this country will the saying, "rotten before it is ripe," apply more justly than to the Republican party. But the Democracy, if wise, will take advantage of this state of things. In this state we have acted wisely. The result proves it. If the Charleston convention does, as we think it will do, Wisconsin will cast her vote next fall for the Democratic nominee for president. The nomination of Stephen A. Douglas will insure such a result. The people are ready and anxious to support him. Those who left us during the Kansas excitement are coming back, and if properly encouraged, will return to the Democratic fold. There are some who will maintain, in spite of these indications, that some other candidate will command as large a vote as Douglas. They might just as well say that some one else would have received the vote which Dixon has received. But no anti-Douglas man pretends to think that any Democratic candidate for president can carry this state next fall, while the Douglas men are confident of carrying it if he is nominated. That is the difference. It is the difference between the living and the dead.
example in you
nothing under God to habit, on which, in all ages, the lawgiver, as well as the schoolmaster, has mainly placed his reliance; habit, which makes everything easy, and casts the difficulties upon the deviation from a wonted course.” Thus make sobriety a habit, and intemperance will be hateful; make prudence a habit, and reckless profligacy will become revolting to every principle of conduct which regulates the life of the individual. Hence the necessity for the greatest care and watchfulness against the inroad of any evil habit; for the character is always weakest at that point at which it has once given way; and it is long before a principle restored can become so firm as one that has never been moved. It is a fine remark of a Russian writer, that “habits are a necklace of pearls: untie the knot, and the whole unthreads.” Wherever formed, habit acts involuntarily, and without effort; and it is only when you oppose it that you find how powerful it has become. What is done once and again, soon gives facility and proneness. The habit at first may seem to have no more strength than a spider’s web; but once formed, it binds as with a chain of iron. The small events of life, taken singly, may seem exceedingly unimportant, like snow that falls silently, flake by flake; yet accumulated, these snow flakes form the avalanche. Self-respect, self help, application, industry, integrity—all are of the nature of habits, not beliefs. Principles, in fact, are but the names which we assign to habits; for the principles are words, but the habits are the things themselves: benefactors or tyrants, according as they are good or evil. It thus happens that as we grow older, a portion of our free activity and individuality becomes suspended in habit; our actions become of the nature of fate, and we are bound by the chains which we have woven around ourselves.—Samuel Smiles.

Satirists on women.—The poets have always been the satirists of the sex. Homer deals in invective as freely as in panegyric. Even the Hebrew prophets wrote sharp things about the follies of women; and Milton does not spare them. Horace, and Ovid, and Anacreon, the most gallant of men, were as fond of ridiculing the ladies as of praising them. And Juvenal is brutally sarcastic. Boileau was as truculent toward women, as if he had been a Roman instead of a Frenchman; and “glorious John Dryden” was not too magnanimous to be the satirist of the sex which produced “Sidney’s Sister” and “Pembroke’s Mother.” Pope’s panegyric on “Lady May” has not been excelled in the whole range of eulogistic poesy, yet it is not half so clever as his satire on the same person, written after he had quarreled with her.
My dear Judge,

It came that there is a concerted movement among those who are opposed to your interests to secure places on the Charleston delegation by purchase, or through promises of political influence at Washington. Deyo, who has always been a close friend of ours, I learn with joy to resign in favor of August Belmont, who, at best is rather lukewarm if not at all heartily against W. Parlor, S.C. M. Heddle, warm friend, has secured a place for some county delegates, and Butterworth has...
said today, so I am informed, that he will be a delegate to the Convention from this State.

All of these men are against us, first, last and at all times, and as we cannot lose any strength on the preliminary ballot for a choice of the majority to call the vote of this State, I fear that more eloquence on our hand to overcome the true sentiment of the people. I have written to Cassedy and Hildreth and called them to honest men of the people. I have written to them and asked them to help us in this cause.

I have proposed these resolutions to the paper to be issued on Saturday, and wish if I had any power to see it adopted and made known to Combinations. There should be a unanimous effort among our friends throughout the State to annul this Recognition Treaty at once, and I beg that the matter be referred to your friends in the Union of the State. I am convinced that we have a majority of the delegation, and it is admitted at Albany that it stands. Do not press for Douglas. I am against the man of the man from Douglas. Now and then will be known to
There are other matters transferring their labor. I hope that I have pretty efficiently done the work. The power of persuasion and patience are no wonder. Will you give a hint to our friends to look after these extremely smart politicians?

Very Truly Yours,

John Clancy

John Clancy

New York City
April 16th
John Clancy
New York—April 12, 1860

New York delegation will
now sound. He will
be in Marsh to be on his
way to Charleston.
The Leader
12 Pm Friday.
[April 12, 1860]

My dear Judge.

To-night, as the
Leader goes to press, I learn
that matters are in better shape
than I anticipated when I
made a day or two since. This
while I had prepared to
announce the interesting appeal
for tribute at Charleston. I hope
Upon reflection supposed. The news today from our delegation is very cheering, and I feel more confident than ever that New York will vote for Douglas in the New York delegation, and that vote may cost. I will be in that city called upon to speak at Charleston. I hope to see personal friendship.
Let the result be good or ill, I want to be on the level, and have no doubt to of that event happening to me.

In haste but truly Yours,

John Clancy.
St. Louis, Mo.
12 April 1840

JUDGE DOUGLAS,

You are informed on this side that the delegations of Missouri or a major part in favor of your candidate Polk & Green have converged at New Madrid, and Col. Baylous will call on you on their way to Washington. They are brave fellows and done good election for you. 12 out of the 18 delegates are for you.

Very truly,

M. Elliott
W. P. Elliott
St. Louis, Missouri
April 12, 1860

a majority of the delegates
in favor of Hugh D.
Montgomery Ala.
April 17th, 1860.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you will find a copy of the proceedings of the Democratic convention of this state, held in this city on the 8th of January 1856. In which you will observe the principle of non-intercourse, not only reported by Mr. Yancey, but sustained this out by the Convention, and may say with the utmost certainty.

Mr. Yancey will go into the Convention strongly prepared to attack his principles, and an avowed desire to defeat you for
the nomination of the party for the Presidency.

Now will also observe that Mr. Galvez supported the resolution of Mr. Bacon endorsing the votes given by Northern & Southern democrats for Mr. Richardson for the Speakership. And that, too, after Mr. R had defined his position to be in favour of popular sovereignty.

I send this, that you may place the proceeding in the hands of some friend who may have occasion to use it in Charleston, only requesting to return to me either at Charleston or this place, after it has accomplished its mission.
from this state, will attend the Charleston Convention desiring to promote his nomination for the Presidency. Wherever they will be auspicious to cooperate in his nomination, with his friends from other states.

It is now generally yielded that the selection of myself for our standard bearer, would ensure success.

Very truly,

Albert Elmore

Senator

Stephen A. Douglas

Washington City

D.C.
Albert Elmore Edg
Montgomery, Alabama
April 12th, 1860

Enclosing Proceedings of
Alabama Convention in
1856 - in which Taney
introduced "Non-Interest"
Resolution - V.C.
John E. Force
Wilkes-Barre, Penn.
april 12, 1860

Encloses an article which if published, will be inserted in the "States & Union," &c.

Wilkes-Barre, P.0.
April 12th, 1860

Hon. L. A. Douglas

In Sir-

Enclosed I send you an article which I have prepared in hopes that if published may aid in a measure to draw the attention of the delegates to Charleston to an important fact in this campaign, that is for them to consult the wishes of the great mass of the Democratic party. I enclose it to you, so that if it is approved you may send it to the Editor of the States & Union for publication. Should you deem it worthy of publication I should be pleased to receive a copy of the paper containing it.

It certainly expresses the wishes of a large majority of the party in
in Northern Pennsylvania and New York, and hope that the South will have the good sense to see that we must have the mass of the party satisfied with their nomination to secure success.

Should you deem the article of no importance of course you will throw it aside. I would be pleased (if convenient) to hear from you how the South stand in relation to a Northern or Western man. Should this be obstinate I fear that our success this fall will be very doubtful.

Yours truly,

John E. Lorce
The Senate Caucus on a Territorial Platform.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, an outspoken Democratic journal, in referring to the caucus of Democratic Senators on a Territorial platform, contends that—

"It is no part of the Senate's business, as Senators, to make party platforms or party Presidents. Nesting together in secret sessions, cussing and discussing with one another, in the Senate and at the hotels, the impression obtains upon them that they are the party, the people, and the whole country. There never was a political and representative body of men further removed from a fair and direct representation of the American people than the American Senate. Their opinions and views they get from one another, like a sectarian assembly or a Fourierite community. Not satisfied with merely legislative duties, they have taken the business of the Charleston Convention in hand, and assumed to 'settle the Territorial question,' to fix up a party platform, and even to agree upon a Presidential candidate (!) Modest men are those Senators. There is nothing left for them to assume but the duties of the United States Supreme Court, and the whole government in their hands. Now, for one, we do not propose to be foreclosed by any caucus doings or opinions that may originate in Washington. Charleston is the place designated, and a Democratic National Convention is the body recognized as having jurisdiction in the matter.

"We would advise Senators, Presidential candidates, and people, to look to Charleston for platforms and Presidents."
Under these circumstances, though I consider the disease of the North too gangrenous to be cured by mere commercial resolutions, yet I bid God speed to every step tending to convince the North, as well as our own people, of our perfect capacity, morally, socially, commercially, and politically, to live independently of our enemies and the world.

Please except for yourselves and those you represent, my grateful consideration.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McQUEEN.

Mr. Ashmore wrote:

"The Republican party is once more triumphant in the popular branch of Congress, and is growing more audacious and insolent daily. Their proscriptive policy towards the South and her institutions is not to be tolerated much longer, and our surest and most certain mode of securing independence, in or out of the Union, is in rendering our commerce, first, independent of all intermediate agency of Northern capital and importers. It is the duty of every man, and every association of men throughout the South, to prepare for the worst; and if we but tear off the shackles imposed on us by our commercial relations with Northern ports, I hazard nothing in predicting that public sentiment throughout the entire North will be so revolutionized in one year's time as to drive from the councils of the country the miserable, hypocritical, dishonest and inscrupulous demagogues and would-be philanthropists, and make ten friends to our institutions to where we have one at the present moment. If this should not occur, the duty of the South is a plain one, and even the most tame and submissive spirit in all our section can no longer hesitate as to its adoption.

"Such a course of action on the part of our rival communities would be the only way to
Chicago April 12th 1866

Dear Sir,

I wrote you yesterday in relation to your inquiry about my relationship with the New Hampshire delegation. I feared that I might not be at the National this week. I have no fears of your New Hampshire delegation. Let from what I have told you I should keep fears of Coldbuihing influence with the Mass delegation. There is much influence in New Hampshire which influences the Mass delegation.
Will hear at Charleston. Your letter, or written, or not, they are not all for you. Your answer will not help. It is necessary for you to write to me. If I have not answer you will do it.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Signature]
P. S. April 12th, 1860

Mr. A. C. Douglas

Dear Sir:

Your letter dated from the 18th of March, came duly to hand, and I am very happy that I can announce to you, that the press is in my hands again. I enclosed with a copy of a letter from my father, which I came on profession again by the following conditions: A certain man, a farmer, gave me the press for $150, and gave his house $200 for security on the following terms: $300 to be paid on the 20th of March, $300 on the 22nd of April, and $300 for said $300 to be made payable on the 20th of May. I gave my note negotiable to be paid at that time.
Therefore I am bound to take steps when due or else the process will be taken away from me again. If you can do anything for me at the process I beg for your assistance, the tent which I have to pay is due, if I can only cover the first one, I shall endeavor to help myself with the second. I beg Sir: It is most necessary to have a German Democratic paper in this town as on the other side the newspaper effort to deceive. I cheat out by your false means, here the Germans let me to run how to arrange matters - what steps to take that I can live as an honest man. I did my papers without any other man aid in this town. If you can't do anything for me with money affairs.

Could you not take steps to the Central Committee to subscribe for your paper - at least a few hundred numbers lend them around the poor Germans in the County. I always I even try to support you which other deprived me from my daily earnings. I will lend there - like a Mother does to her child - therefore I think you will not turn your noble influence lavishly from a hand that deserves it in time of need. If poverty the aid you once came to me, is not thrown away but will be to your benefit. I hope you will amend this as soon as possible - and I remain

Your humble servant,

Mr. Leibhauten
Publisher and Editor of 'The Illinois Banner.'
Clark Gray
Salisbury, Illinois
April 12, 1860
ask that Judge D. would deliver an annual lecture (4 July) before the Mothers' Society of Knox College.

Salisbury, Ill.
April 12th, 1860

Rut L. H. Douglas, Dr.

To the Mothers' Society of Knox College, professing to have delivered, before them and for their benefit, a lecture at or about the annual commencement of the Institution, which takes place on the 4th July, 1860, would be highly gratifying to have your service of concordant with public duty. Taking this opportunity only to return thanks, in the name of the Society, for the public documents received by your kindness, for having the efface of a Member of the lining (Mr. George P.) Knox College.

Clark Gray
Great Lake April 12th

Jacksonville

Stephen A. Douglas, M. W. S.

Will a few lines from a stern rich young Democrat, (a resident of the State of Michigan,) be acceptable to the leader of the only National party that has an existence in this Union?

The prospects are indeed pleasant in the once hot bed of Black Republicanism.

There is a heavy Democratic wave at our township elections this spring, and everything indicates (in case Stephen A. Douglas receives the nomination for the Presidency) a redemption in the State of the great and noble cause, Black Republicanism, with its freedom principles, and itself.

Sympathy for the poor negro and bleeding Kansas gave the State of Michigan to John C. Fremont in '56—a principle in '60 will give it to S. A. Douglas in every Democracy—thus then—day by day.
Wisconsin has done nobly and one more effort is needed.

The works of the State during the past 2 years have been anything but gratifying to the majority of our citizens. There is now a feeling of content and some 40 major has elected a clean and decided leader by so majority.

I am about starting in this village a weekly paper devoted to the promotion of Democracy to be called the Jacksonian Democrat by means of a number of assistants and by the aid of the preponderating element of this county I have got ready all the material for the first issue before my Magazines are ready to be mailed to the State have aided me in this material and in my present circumstances did I not think it going beyond some limits to ask you in my paper perhaps you will accept an encroachment - Would it be convenient for you to send me your letters by return mail to

W. H. Harrington

P.S. My last letter was not printed in your paper

This spring my 350.
W. A. Harrington

Trenton, Cassio, March 10.

April 30, 1860

A young Democrat has just returned from "a Keokuk Co. Democrat" said to be a leader, but if he cannot get that would like to communicate in Judge D's handwriting.

He corresponded with Buchanan & Co.

Is an active Democrat of Judge D.
Chicago April 13 1860

Hon. S. P. Douglas

My dear Sir,

I heard that this morning or tomorrow for Charleston. I heard that the Administration particularly requested him to appear, and that he had had a particular invitation from the Pennsylvania delegation to go with them on the 'Repetitive State' which leaves Philadelphia in the morning. We can hardly credit it here.

We are all looking anxiously for your announcement at Charleston, and if you are not nominated Illinois will certainly be lost for the next four years. The legislature which meets next winter will: I am sure, the appointment of this State, and the Republican party is already in extremis at their anticipated opportunity of gerrymandering the State in case you are not nominated.

We all pray and hope that the Congress will respect the wishes of the people, and give us the man that will insure the success of the democracy, not only in Illinois but in the whole Northwest. Something must turn out now or the people will rue it.

I remain yours,

P. A. Logan
P. A. Hope Eay
Chicago, Illinois
April 12, 1862

Cork, Nakes, Sonneet and
(remainder of text illegible)
Democratic Club Room
April 12, 1860

Sir,

Please lend to me for the use of the Democratic Club at this place such speeches and documents as you may have of value on the coming campaign in this region. We have plenty of the "Ebon" order of Pamphlets and speeches but none of the right stamp.

Yours with regret,

C. G. Johnson
Secretary.

Hon. A. A. Douglas
Washington
My dear Sir-

I am convinced that the best way in fact, vote for you at Charlestown, but I think exceedingly the policy of precluding it. Sound policy it seems to me, declares that the New York Adler alone shall go through the forms of consultation with other States. I then join claim her purpose to vote for you.

The current is getting pretty strong on the side of the stream, but we all agitated waters, there is more or less dead wood and mud floating about. You are strong enough to keep cool and as these are currents to be managed, I recommend pretty close motion about night.

Yours truly,

S. D. W.}

From J. A. Douglas.
J. M. Johnson Esq.
New York City
April 12, 1860

The New York delegation, as a matter of policy, should not break out before its arrival at Charleston. As doubt is entertained but that it will for Judges, etc.
THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
MORSE LINE,
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST,
Connecting with all the Southern, Western, Eastern and Northern Lines of Telegraph.
DIRECT SOUTHERN LINE, NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS,
AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PLACES.
WASHINGTON OFFICE—National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and Sixth Streets,
NEW YORK OFFICE—No. 21 Wall Street,
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—105 and 107 South Third Street.

Terms and conditions on which Messages are received by this Company for Transmission.

The public are notified that, in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent—half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while this company will as heretofore use every precaution to ensure correctness, it will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages beyond an amount exceeding five hundred times the amount paid for sending the message, nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeat ed messages from which it appears they may arise from delays arising from the exigencies of the working of its telegraphs, nor for any mistake or contesting the accuracy of messages to be delivered at the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by this company for transmission subject to the above conditions.

Dated St Louis 12th 1860

REC'D, Washington, 12th 18, o'clock, min. M.

To S. A. Douglass

EIGHTEEN DELEGATES NICE

CERTAIN ONE MORE PROBABLE

NO INSTRUCTIONS

John A. Krum

4/60

6/12
John W. Krum
St. Louis, Missouri
April 12, 1860
Nine out of eighteen delegates in favor of Condor D.
New York, April 12, 1859.

Mr. Rector A. Douglas, Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Douglas,

May we trust you in your valuable time for a few moments in calling to your particular notice a bill reported a few days since in the House by Mr. E. B. Morris from the Committee on Foreign Affairs relating to the bombardment of Frauenfeld and the destruction of property there belonging to American citizens. Mr. Seward I understand one of the witnesses, who is endeavoring to get Congress to investigate that most unfortunate affair and to avoid compensation. He and others, if they are found to be justly entitled to it, is well known to me as a former Sheriff of Vermont County in this State and as a man of unimpeachable character and every way entitled to respect and confidence.
By the dejection of your own man he was
very soon a large and prominent business
he was suddenly bankrupt and is now living
in debt to me and other New York houses and
deeds of conveyance from Congress for the
loans contained in that he can honestly
discharge these debts. As is working hard
for his creditor, than for himself. He owned
particular mentions the fact by that none
of the goods of which he was no more kind
of what the loan was. The money
if that loan has already appeared to be a
most doubtful and unjustifiable act. No less
it would have been right to have furnished the
funds to which committed the officers Complaint
of, but no such wholesale and high-handed
destruction of private property should never have
taken place in such times. Causing I may
not to know that most of the business was the
one Citizen of the United States, and on your
siris to all intents, and purposes an American time.

Surely that when the proper time
arrives you will give Mr. wood all the aid
you can to enable him and others to obtain the
means to which they are entitled and then and
in a cause which will deserve its own
Lathrop, Audubon Pl.
New York City
April 12, 1860
asked Judge D. to aid in the payment of E. Boy Morin’s Bill for the pay-
ment to U.S. citizens of losses sustained by them in the bombardment of
Fredericksburg.
I have just returned from
Democratic State Convention
Jefferson City. Eighteen delegates
appointed to Charleston. Positive
majority for you and reliable
majority for Mr. Resolutions
depend upon. Instructing for
Dickinson. Voted instructing
for overwhelming party.

Jas. J. M. Bridge
S. J. McBride
St. Louis, Mo.
April 12th, 1860

In regard to the以上的 delegate to Charleston.
I. W. McLargur
April 12, 1860

asks for Congressional
proceedings.

[Speech of May 15, 1860 read]

Roxana    April 12, 1860
Senator Douglas
Dear Sir,

It is our senator from
Michigan does not remember
as I would as a true Democrat
Beg the favor of you to send
me the proceedings of Congress
as I have but two speeches
this can to a term by sending
you will oblige a friend

Yours Truly

I. W. McLargur
Roxana
Eaton Co.
Michigan
My dear Sir,

About a week ago I sent to you a letter, enclosing an item containing an important document, but was left unsealed, in order that you might, in a confidential way, (if so inclined), read the document before causing the letter to be delivered to him, which last thing I took the liberty of requesting you to do. I also requested you to be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, and the Judge to return to me the document after reading it.

This morning I got a letter from the Judge in which he says "The document you enclosed has never come to hand. Angre, I can't read it back to you."

Now this alarms me a little.
Can you believe me from yourself?

Did you receive the letter? It can be

impossible there has been good play,

and that it has been very rare? I was

so particular about it that I wrote

the envelope with care, and had the

subscript in a case in the hand writing

ty of 

my prince. I took the liberty of

reading it through you, because I

thought you would be much interested

in a business of the document.

Please let me hear from you at

your earliest convenience.

Will the Convention at Charleston

convene a joint act of minds and

minds? It will be remarkable

very likely to pass. How do you understand this

to a limit meet?

Your prince

Hon. S. G. Diggs

W. S. Smith
Mr. J. A. Drashep
A. J. Thomson
City & Deputy
B.C.

Mr. J. A. Drashep

12th April 1868

Ask for my reply at 1st June 1868

B. B.
Liberty, Con涅克县, 1863年

1863年4月20日

尊敬的追魂者,

华盛顿

我亲爱的朋友,

我深知你的时间非常宝贵，因此我写信向你寻求帮助。我听说你最近在处理一项在华工作的事情，但我并不了解这项工作的内容。我期待在你有空的时候能够和你见面，讨论这个问题。

我写这封信的目的是为了请求你的帮助。我正在准备一份关于农业的报告，这是我今年的工作重点。我希望能够得到你的帮助，以确保这份报告的准确性。

我非常感激你一直以来的支持和帮助。我希望这份报告能够让你满意。

你是一个非常有才华的人，我为你感到骄傲。

我期待你的回信。我将非常感激。

真诚的
"波士顿信

[签名]
Samuel James Pooley
Liberty Corner, Somerset Co.
New Jersey
April 12, 1860

Fremont's
ask for Patent Office
Report.

[Sent]

[Speech of May 15, 1860 sent]
Wilson near Richmond, April 12th, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I dislike very much to intrude upon your attention again knowing that your time must be wholly engrossed about matters of far greater moment than any thing I could suggest. But I must beg the favor of you as I have promised then away either to send or have sent to me a few more copies of your speeches of the same kind I had the honor of receiving from you some time since. Of your speech in the U. S. Senate on the invasion of the states in reply to the speech of Maine I should like to have some dozen copies more and a few of them of the debate between Lincoln and yourself to the Governor General’s canvass of Illinois as well as a few of the speeches delivered in New Orleans and Philadelphia upon the occasions of your public oration at each of these places. I have promised to try to procure copies of these speeches for persons who have read them at the supply sent one has been exhausted in the distribution. Although no Douglas delegations obtain have been appointed
in our state to the Charleston convention yet our state by a considerable majority his stock. There are a great many prominent intelligent the shores of the people, but side with them who man among us (and that feeling is daily becoming our for preserving the harmony I in high of the strong) who as a first choice prefer Douglas' part; there is no little dispute feeling growing at this time believing he has done as much out of recent events. There is not a man to feel that he is not more to maintain the party when I have last, or given a step of grasp for of the South and the uncomeliness of the coast. In advocacy of your resolution or the enacting of such law as any man now living south or north, the states who has not seen from its removal and that he can is the easiest man to defend it perfectly delight ready to keep up it the one most likely to trust the Black Republican, should not be allowed the Democratic States to record every man to the mind of every one who would give it an importance deliberate in proportions for I have heard with which much. I cannot say, that Mr. Avery was not altogether disposed to favor your nomination; I was grateful to hear it under existing circumstances. Whatever others may please to say, I feel sure that should the

Please let me know if you wish to proceed as I am doing now. With my respect, I remain yours,

J. N. Powell
I. N. Powell
Melrose, near Richmond, Va.
April 12, 1860

Political & complimentary, asks for a dozen copies
of speech on Invasion of States;
and also copies of debates
between Lincoln & Judge D;
& of speeches at the New
Orleans & Phila. Receptions.
St. Louis 12

April 1860

Dear Sirs,

Col. A. F. Hunter declining Mr. Hattorn as his alternate goes on as delegate. This makes the Delegation 12 Douglas - I doubtful of the rest - opposed. But several of their best, will cheerfully support you, if they find you to be the most available candidate.

The matter of the Convention was as follows. There was an overwhelming Majority of Home friends. Do you please let me know in your favor. your friends may pledge Missouri for you. If a majority of 2,700 votes is obtained you can get the nomination.

Our platform seems as unclear...
to go, but never count Judge Chace will explain all that. My wife, Mrs. A. P. N. Smith, has not been much out of the country and has not seen my family. With the utmost kindness and respect,

Mr. A. P. N. Smith

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington, D.C.
CINCINNATI

St. Louis, Missouri
April 10th, 1860

O'Fallon goes as delegate in place of Col. Hunter. In regard to delegates etc.
Brasher Falls, St Laws Co., N.Y.
April 12, 1860

To a Douglas man, the acting with Rake's, etc.,
ask for relief, to reward.

Brasher Falls
St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.
April 12, 1860

Res. J. N. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Will you favor me with a copy
of your book in reply to Rake,
Mr. Seward which I suppose has
of course been published in pamphlet
form. Although a Republican,
I am to have been a Douglas
man since 1837 — I became so
in Illinois & have of course
matched with much interest
your prospects of final success.

Yours, etc.,

Joseph O. H. Smith, M.D.
Pleuville, Kentucky
April 12th, 1870

SIR,

I left my home on Thursday the 5th and arrived in Kentucky on the following Saturday at Cynthiana, where I spent Sunday on Monday I was in Lexington & arrived here yesterday. From observations made, and from all I can learn, I find there is a deep laid plan in operation and one that the friends of it, hope to carry into execution. The friends of Brackenridge expect to spring a trap on the convention, should several balloting occur without a nomination. From all I can learn they will be aided by the friends of Dickinson of New York who is to be the candidate for Vice President with Brackenridge for President, the friends of these parties are moving heaven and earth to carry into effect this arrangement. I do not believe that Wagner Brackenridge endorses any such movement, but from the circumstances connected with the matter believe that Dickinson & his friends are the main wires here in the transactions.

I shall leave on the 15th or 16th for Charleston. M. W. West is all right.

Yours truly, 

E. B. 

Flach and Thomas
I. Rayard Thomas
Danville, Kentucky
April 12, 1860

There is reason to believe that a game will be played at Charleston after a few ballads to rouse McAffee's & Dickinson of the Dickinson men of New York are the names in the game.
Dear General,

Your friends here are weekly annoyed by seeing papers flooding the country,骂ed by officials at Washington, made up of the
frauding knowledge to the honor of frustrating your political and even
moral reputation.

The Secretary of the Interior seems to have
taken your political prostration to his part of the game — he不妨s largely
sympathetic co-bearers appear in your city.

This means agency
has done you much harm here.

With absolute regard,

John Thomas

Illinois, my native State — Have written a boy briefly found my interest here;
and shall make Washington courthouse Alabama my permanent residence —

Some months ago you were the first choice for all the questions above named.

he had an unfortunate effect. I will you some interior papers to show what malady is affecting

Mobile 17 April 1866

I will write as few days.

I receive satisfaction and send standard weekly papers mostly to remain good.

Of learning what is going on — your friends are on the alert.

Every job in the land department is busy. Can't they be stopped?

Tammany here are numerous and they are made the channel of conveying political letters from

political offices, at the least of corruption.
John Thomas
Washington C.H. Alabama
April 12, 1860

Secretary of Interior is
franking to every part of
Alabama papers con-
taining the most abusive
articles of Judge S. W.

Washington C.H.
June 8th

Granddaughter of
Onida Post Office, 3d
April 12, 1863

Mr. S. H. Douglas,
Washington, D.C.

I am looking to adding you if I can be of any service to you in this position I hold as postmaster at this place, in conducting the affairs of the Republican party in forming the opinion of the voters of the vicinity to support a public document to offer my best effort. This document is ranked by many of the people here and if you want to distribute anything to construct I will put them where they will tell best.

This is a very strong Republican town, but from a vote of 15 for Buchanan in 1856 to have gone 23 for Douglas; in 1858 and only 7 for Buchanan and he was the postmaster but a freemason man. This result has mainly
been accomplished by the circulation of the Chicago Times which I have put there and I think can be managed if I can get the people to look at the Circular and to the various public documents in the Republican party. I am not a Democrat but I feel it is important to see how the people feel as to the difference in the Charleston and the Charleston Column. You must know that we all feel alike.

But if you succeed in getting the Charleston column up as it is now the old系统 would make it possible to disperse the vote of 1874 for you in this Township. C. W. Brand, H. H. Hubbard, R. Simeon or I will do anything that you may request in furtherance of the work at this place.

Reply soon.

H. M. Smith

C. M.
Mr. H. Walworth, P.M.
Oreida, Knox Co., Illinois.
April 12, 1860

Our Republican only in his town, he yet the P.M.
kindly 2c, and begs for dough for circulation to counteract the Repe.

I copy our intervention speech sent May 21, 1860.