Philadelphia, May 6, 1860

Dear Mr. Stephens of Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Having been a Democratic voter for upwards of twenty-five years, I feel a deep and earnest interest in your success to the Presidency and more your views and mine agree in relation to slavery in the Territories.

My only apology for troubling you with this letter is I feel it to be my duty to encourage and sustain you in your manful and brave course against the most abandoned, treacherous and vindictive administration that has ever disgraced this country.

You have fought the battle for Popular Rights most nobly; and I sincerely hope and trust you will not be discouraged or dismayed by the treacherous and dastardly policy of the administration and their satellites to defeat your nomination. For you have warm and devoted friends here and the masts of the democracy are with you.

I think it fortunate that the convention has adjourned to meet in Baltimore the next month, as this will afford your friends in this city and throughout the State an opportunity of proving that at least two-thirds of the Democracy...
of Pennsylvania are favorable to your Administration.

I have been this morning to the home of your friend, relative to a demonstration in this city favorable to you. It is our intention to organize once more in a public meeting before the Convention meets; any letter from you will be respectfully attended to.

If you inquire of your friend Col. Jones, he will tell you who I am. I have sent a letter to him by the next mail that conveys yours. He will tell you when a meeting will be held, or if you write to Mr. Lawrence House in this city, that I oppose here the men and others who oppose to secure your Administration by an organization outside of the party. I have learned that you have formed outside of the organization to secure your Administration which Party has been fully demonstrated.

And I believe if you and your friends pursue a comprehensive but determined course the first bidders of the North and the present administration will both be defeated, and your Administration secured and your election certain.

I remain with respect,
Your obedient,

[Signature]

[Date]
Mr. M. Frensey
1435 Market St., Phila.
May 6, 1860

Complimentary to Mr. Hobbs.
Copy of late speech.
Montgomery, Ala., May 6, 1860

Hon. D. A. Douglas,

I trust not to intrude myself on your notice particularly, yet I may say that directly on the adjournment of the Charleston Convention I come to this country; and expect to remain in the states of Alabama and Mississippi, till it is time to go to Baltimore on the 18th of June.

I need not say to you but much excitement prevails on the subjects of politics — the Charleston convention and all with respect to Southern delegates thereof.

It is difficult yet to say whether the people will sustain their delegates. In some localities I am convinced they will not.

I find myself drawn into controversy and speech making, and in our minds a correspondence to a great extent in relation to the principles of the Democratic party and its history for the past five years. I am greatly disposed to take part in the controversy.
In order to do this properly, I have met some documents which may not be readily found. I have therefore concluded to ask you to have forwarded to me, each thing as I shall want it a day or two in advance of the next meeting of the Baltimore Convention of 1848, and the National Convention at Washington. I am also very desirous of receiving and seeing myself, in the newspapers of the day, by whom this or that is written. The Kansas Nebraska Act is too hot for it, and I am compelled to write extracts from speeches of leading men, from the South, informing us what is to be done. I have written a letter that may have been sent on your subject, your amicus brevis, on the same. Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance & letters to be written, etc.

I have also written, as you may have seen in the newspapers, etc. Perhaps your department will be able to reply by love's letters on this subject, and then to see with such facility. Please have them sent to Butternut, care of Mr. W. H. S. Rainey.
Gilbert Hathaway
(of Indiana)

Mobile, Alabama
C.O. Thos. M. Phelps
May 6, 1860

Proper to settle this
the state of Alabama &
Mississippi until it is time
to go to Ball.

Asks for early post...
(See within)
Strictly confidential

Astor House, New York, May 7, 1860

Hon. P. A. Douglas
My dear Sir,

Contrary to my expectation when I saw you on Saturday, I have been summoned to Massachusetts to attend to my private affairs which have been quite too much neglected, and hence was unable to see you yesterday as I promised. Permit me therefore as one of your friends who have truly given my time and money towards securing a success at Charleston, to make a few suggestions which I know you will take in good part whether they are or are not well timed.

Since I saw you I have been a majority of the New England delegates, and I know that a new plot is now attempting which Buttrick of Mass., George of N. Y. &c. and the more accomplished traitors in Washington are confident will succeed. This is another than the nomination of Horatio Seymour for President and A. L. Stephen Vice President, and I think I am certain that Rynders,Askedew, Schell and other New York delegates are in the ring. And I am convinced that unless some action is taken to counteract it a portion of the New England delegates will fall off during the first ballots at Baltimore, and one of the leaders was heard to say, confidentially as he whispered yesterday,...
that if they could return your first letter to 
19th, and they were consistent, they could, if 
New York would break and bent you by the 
action of a majority of the legislature which 
would make the act. By my journey further under cover of 
the night, I learned some facts in person at 
their English mission, which I was pleased to hear, 
and which you will pardon me if I attach too 
much importance to. Many of them complained 
and I must confess, with some of pleasantness 
that they were without a consistent leader at Charlotte, 
that they were not the best minds in our union with 
the confidence of your most influential friends, 
and that the feeling appeared to be merely the 
workings against the Administration. Regardless of 
the rights, interests or feelings of the whole, 
annoying that vote must be renewed as we 
must be defeated. It counteracted all these, a very much more. Which I cannot write. Requires 
profound and good judgment, as well as men and 
money, all of which there is. Because if there is any 
alliance that it will not be in consequence, there 
are men in New England who have already joined 
thousands of others at this time, and are partly 
contributing more if arrogance is to be properly 
affirmed. But many of them will say, even their arms, 
who are now from their present dissatisfaction 
let them show in either of Baltimore or 
Albemarle. This has not identified themselves with

the present position of things and of certain 
no occasion to cut their own words. 

Possibly you may think me unnecessarily alarm
but a twelve years labor in these English politics, 
as an editor, a legislator, and a participant in party 
politics, I think I understand our men better. 
Many strangers are possibly as much as these always 
be happy to be continue that my prejudices are 
grounds. Store, Philadelphia, loving and their agent 
are still in Washington, and one of our leading judges, 
who is also their delegate to me that we should 
probably have to take up some other man to 
lose the votes of the City which would remain 
defiant at all the streets. 

These suggestions are made from the finest motives, 
and with a determination to stand by our petition 
to the end. But at the same time I cannot but feel 
that on my present petition I can do nothing to 
prevent the blow which I fear is to come. Will you 
see it, and do what you can, I am at least certain 
that I have yet gone on this appearance that 
any new agreement of the two or more sects, 
yet from other, once the particular success to 
liberation may fully break the inherent ize of 
the people against the mechanism, stubbornness, 
and want of humanity among aberrations lenders. 
Again praying you to pardon me for my vanity 
and only wishing in what manner I can most 
effectively contribute to your success. I shall
continue to work on in my quiet way and trust in future development to see how far my predictions are true. I have the honor to remain very truly yours,

Mothes Bates

[Address and date]
Private & Confidential

New York, May 7, 1860

My dear Judge,

I telegraphed you the evening before the adjournment of the Democratic Convention, and you were probably informed somewhat astonished to the nature of my communication.

I deem it due to you to add for you, the New York delegation had until Wednesday, Good Friday by you & your friends, which held the majority had with such men fully all the unprincipled prejudice as well as the intolerance of the offices held by the Democrats for more. On that day however it was evident that the march of the enemy of the defenses of the Kentucky
Virginia delegation had procured their effect upon a number of our friends. Our delegation in I was afraid that we should be left in a minority. The next morning 4-0-5 the committee of the Virginia depot and delegation had been accepted by a majority of our Colleagues to be added to the American Platform. [absent from the document] The crisis: it was not brought upon the Convention or the Convention as we don't feel it with an easy acknowledgment. I have in the hands of the administration to make a bridge or what the reading might get back again. A letter, a copy of these resolutions, had been one in a day or two when I shall for your own good it to you. They are again a request to the so-called Big Horn Resolution — all these circumstances make me apprehensive that our delegation might break. The next morning I wanted to be gone, for it became too late. — The next morning I was correct in my view of the change which news was the spirit of a had come over the spirit of a majority in our Colleagues they and I agreed to it. We must have a bill for 40 or 50 for a receipt in order to see what the crisis it would be a desirable course; it would. This course if it is to be brought to the floor, it was objected to by some friends, but the majority of them if it had not been for the session or the moment that morning would not have been that your friends could not have had the Big Horn Delegation any longer. — In communicating this fact to you in all confidence.
in order to impress upon you the great importance to counteract the unfavorable influence, which will now at once be brought to bear against you upon your Delegation... to take it.

not from you, Mr. Bache. But the
I know that Mr. Bache. But the
work, his mother has always
begun their manoeuvres - the game
is now to get the Delegation
out of sight. I know also that
one hand - I know also that
the leading Dickinson men, such as Crosswell, shall of course be
in it and do all in their
power to bring about that until
Dickinson is to be paid off by
one or two complimentary notes
and then the South will feel
more New York upon Lyman
coming a few of the Garthirms


On our Delegation are also to be
brought with the movement, and P
I hope no doubt the Administration
will do all or at least to
the game & to
affair.— To
be begun within a few days by
a large meeting at Tamsen
in which I gather some forty is
what the necessity is
to be done, and to the necessity
to be entirely without trying
to the South.

It is all important for
you your friends to counteract
that movement, and to have
for you the firm adherence
of Richmond and the whole
church of the State.

I cannot recommend in too
strong terms early energetic
means to prevent the State
from carrying her vote in
Washington, Dec. 29th, 1864.

My dear Sir:

I trust you will receive and consider this as confidential and not intended to be published.

I cannot agree with you in your views that another candidate should be the next President. I quite understand the views of the South for the succession in 1864, doubtless strongly for you and with

Yours very truly,

Robert McKown

To the Agent,
S. A. Douglas
60. 2nd Ave.
Washington
Eagle March 28th Co. MS. May 7, 1860

Respected Friend,

As soon as I rise, the intelligence of the adjournment of the Charleston Convention, I move the paper round to address you, best coming to a multiplicity of brevity, of which occasion entertain the present moment, my impression is that under the circumstances, it was best to adjourn the Convention, I have a great aversion for your convention. I feel the world will be demonstrated a mistake. I think if I had been a delegate, you would, have been nominated, I contributed the 2/3 rule. I think it was stated to you, I can justify certain, I could have been the Convention. The Honorable of that rule, if no Republican or antiedemocratic is opposed to the genius of our government, it was introduced by Rev. J. C. Calhoun in 1844, at which time Martin Lewis, Peace had a year of the delegate, the 2/3 rule, was very bitter towards me, has been I left. Can a delegate from Michigan, instead of Calhoun in his rule since consequence lost his election in 1848 as President, it belongs to the Executive of state. If the President I cannot be found in any plan in any government, except such as I, mean, I select like to have been, as delegate, in that Convention. First from, my state, New, New cannot go, anywhere.
I am glad to be in the city of New Orleans, and have been up to the office several times. My friend, Mr. Black, is in Washington, D.C., and I have been in touch with him. I should like to have a copy of the latest issue of the New Orleans Advocate. I should also like to speak with Mr. Black in person. He is a delegate from Louisiana, and has no Revolutionary blood in his veins. If I can be of any use to promote your elevation, I am at your service. I have been in the business of caste, and am a member of the Black Republican party. I was a Mason in 1820 and a freemason in 1829.

I am yours truly,

S. A. Douglass

P.S. Confidential.
Matthew J. Brow Eay

Eagle, Franklin Co. Ills

May 7, 1860

Political is equal to
Charleston Convention is
opposed to the 4% rule,
I will advocate Judge
2% cause.

Asks for a line in reply.
New York May 7, 1860

Dear Sir:

A short time ago, I rec'd from you a copy of your reply to Judge Black and also a copy of your Reply to a speech delivered by Mr. Service at Grass Valley Cal. for which you will please accept my most heartfelt thanks.

I am every day more and more convinced that your doctrine is the only true one existing at present in regard to Popular Sovereignty in the Territories.

I would now like to have a few copies of some of your speeches delivered during the Illinois...
Campaign. If you can conveniently have me a few of the campaign speeches as above, you will greatly oblige one of your most ardent supporters.

Yours very Respectfully

Thos. A. Cunningham

Box 3, 181
New York P.O.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
U. S. Senator
Washington
Privete

Office of the Dover Gazette.

Dover, N. Y., May 7, 1860

Mr. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I cannot refrain from writing you under the present state of affairs. The Charleston Convention has, so far as a nomination is concerned, failed to fulfill its mission. We rejoice that the Southern extremists have been elicted on the platform question. We regret the bolt, but it is far better to have that, than the eternal disgrace of abandoning our principles and dying a traitors death in the end. Your friends have stood up bravely, and they have the heartfelt thanks of all our people. The question is, will they stick? We trust in God they will. We devoutly hope you will never for a moment, even consider the idea of yielding a hair's breadth in this contest. I know you will not. The great voice of the people demand your nomination and the universal sentiment here outside of a contemptible little squad in our Post
Office the most insignificant little nest on earth) is fight it out.

"Doubtless in robbery" to our motto and we will consent to nothing short. Any other alternative will prove our ultimate defeat and demoralization. Our men can't be brought up to the scratch unless any other banner, and we may admit all the contest at the start of the cre to be in the improvising and hopeless an attitude, as any other leadership will hardly convey us.

It never will answer at all. We are glad of the adjournment to Baltimore, it is a few degrees farther north, where the atmosphere will be a little more congenial to our great principles. Our men must again rally, thanks to a renewed public expression all over the north. Public meetings must be held, and the voice of the people must come up in thunder to the support of our friends at Baltimore.

In the mean time, some further measures must be made upon the theory. The people there will be in their if they can have a fair hearing, and fair expression. Hereafter their leaders should do all, but be must keep the fair hearing. We are all confident and cheerful in this region of country, and we shall go down to the limits interval and be the thing through, in the. We have no thoughts of yielding an inch in this matter. As for Fray Surnia, as "he cannot acquire without certain all discomforts and so help us God it never will succeed."

I hope the Democratic press of the North will speak out in unmistakable language. I think it well, excepting perhaps an occasional instance where it has been suicidal by the head of the administration, they have a few traitors on all levels in Massachusetts, which I think the public sentiment of that state will repudiate and condemn. They should be kicked out into the darkness, to keep the company of the enemies who have disgraced the word world before them.

Fight it out brave, incomparable Sir, and God be with you. Your humble & servant,

J. L. M.

Col. Doran, V. I. Terre.
I. L. Foster Esq.
(Ed. Dover Gazette)
Dover, New Hampshire
May 7, 1860

Douglas, or the disbandment of the party.
The North demands him, and will be heard.
Kyn, enthusiastic, & constant.
Salt Lake Fromlege Va
7th May 1870

My dear Sir,

During a recent visit from Philadelphia, where I now live, to my former residence in the Shenandoah District of Virginia, I took some pains to ascertain the popular sentiment of the Democracy in favor of your nomination at Charleston to that of any one else. I hardly need to meet with the Democrat in this District, who does not think you are badly treated by the Charleston Convention, and who would not have given you a cordial support. Many in fact who are opposed to you before are now in your favor. The game of the ‘Sceptics’ is evidently to bluff you off, if they can, or to break up the Union. In neither attempt, will they be borne out by thinking Democrats North or South. You are much stronger in both Philad and Pennsylvania than the Malignant Administration King of the Democracy would have you believe. With high respect \\

S. Jackson
R. Harrison
(of Phil.)
Salt Sulphur Springs
Virginia
May 7, 1861
Judge D. gaering
friends in the Monroe
District.
Augusta, Me.
May 7th, 1860

Honor. Mr. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Anxious as Thou

and 10 millions of others that the

north and south should not be sepa-

rated & that. The Democratic party

shall not be severed. I desire to

make to you some suggestions:

you have many friends here

but the agitation of the points where

we differ from you has brought them

do prominently for ward that we can

not ignore them — I wish therefore

to suggest how we can be brought

near enough together;

We have asked protection by Con-

gress, protection by the Territorial

Legislature. The positive part of

this action we can never get from

Congress & from the Territorial legislature.

we can only get it voluntarily,

of their own free will.
You have favored the idea of an interference of Congress - I have held that the Territorial Legislature can not enfranchise or destroy the property of its citizens.

In fact many of the State Legislatures are not sovereign enough for this.

Now my suggestion is that you found favor in the Ballot System a proposition limiting the Territorial Legislature power so that it cannot destroy or injure the property of the shareholder. I think this would satisfy our people & preserve the integrity of the party. It is no more than carrying out the doctrine of non-interference or non-intervention. It allows even unfriendly legislation, so as to prevent the establishment of these laws, it allows the Territorial Legislature full discretion to act or not act. To injure in what no man will do who is honest, he no legislative ought to do it. Such a limitation is only forcing the legislature to be honest. Harm would be a different word interfering with unfriendly legislation - but injure does not.

The following resolutions would carry my ideas:

1. Resolved that the territories being purchased by the common blood of the whole country, every citizen of the several States has a right to go there with his property & practice Congress or the Territorial Legislature have a right to interfere with their equality by destroying or injuring the property of the citizens in the territories.

2. Resolved that it is the duty of Congress to protect the rights of the citizens of the several States by incorporating "in the fundamental law organizing the Territory" [their sections of non-interference] to slight a conception by either section of the Democratic
party would bring the two together
decree your nomination & your deci-
tion.

The doctrine of popular sovereignty
does not intend to give the people of
the Territory absolute power. They
cannot destroy property by injuring
neither God or man
have the right to do this.

Impairing is a very different and
it is opposed to the doctrine of pop-
ular or territorial sovereignty. But
destroying & injuring are not.

The supreme court have decided that
we have a right to go to the Terri-
tory with our slaves, but the right
to go there implies the right to go
without interference that is destructive
of that right — inconvenience & harm
& disadvantage & disfavor & which
of protection are allowable, but
not destruction & injury.

Though unknown to you I can
sign myself. Very truly
your friend  C. H. Kemp
S. H. Kettlewell
285 Saratoga St., Baltimore
May 7, 1860

Suffering from dysentery; poor, and asks for pecuniary aid to visit Mattock to seek employment.

The Hon. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate

Dear Sir,

Your exceeding kindness, press to me on a certain occasion emboldens me to address you with these few lines.

For six years I have been a martyr to dysentery, produced by the excessive sufferings endured with the late saint, Stain, and his party on the 0thams. From constant medical treatment and physical debility, my pecuniary
Resources have been entirely expended.
I have for some time hoped to find
sufficient strength and means
to pursue my claim upon the
Government. You might remember,
Sir, that when England & France
applied to the U.S. Cabinet Congress
was not in Session, and the expenses
of the proposed expedition could not be,
therefore, only for the time being
defrayed from the contingent fund
of the Navy Dept.; the Secretary of
Navy [Mr. Dolley] promised to and
did apply for a special appropriation
but it was never granted for my expedition,
as, perhaps, viewed a failure.

The accompanying to the last medical certificate that I received when
hoping to visit Washington. Now
bent on funds for this object,
I take the liberty of applying to you,
Sir, for pecuniary aid to enable me
to proceed. This not only for this
object, but to procure employment
from Mr. Kennedy in the Census Dept.

Grateful to you for the past,
Jno. Dear Sir

own respectful sorts.

285 Saratoga Stree
Baltimore, 3d

7th May 1820. Md.

S. H. Wells
I hereby certify that the health of Mr. J. M. Kettlewell is in bad condition; the principal cause of which is the great sufferings and hardships he endured on the Alkman Expedition in the year of 1853.

Baltimore, Maryland, May 5, 1860

[Signature]
Dear Sir,

You may think it best to print the enclosed in some journal or under circulation from the Dispatch. So I send it to you from anywhere.

P.S. May 7, 1860

Balt., 7 May '60.
Nov. 14. May
Ballie. May 17, 1860

Enclosing article to be published in a paper of wide circulation.
We profoundly deplore the domination that has taken place around this city. From the few men that we know to be the promoters of this domination, we understand they have been for some time, and are now, publishing a paper, the weekly Dispatch. The paper is a weekly, and its offices are in a building on the corner of Main and Market streets.

The editor is a man of many years' experience in journalism, and is well known to be a man of strong principles. He is a man of high moral character, and is respected by all who know him. He is also a man of great ability, and is well fitted to carry on the business of a newspaper.

The Dispatch is a paper of great importance, and we trust that it will be a success. It will be a paper that will be read by all who are interested in the welfare of this city, and will be a paper that will be respected by all who are interested in the progress of this city.

We trust that the Dispatch will be a paper that will be a help to all who are interested in the welfare of this city, and that it will be a paper that will be read by all who are interested in the progress of this city.
The Friend of the Maid.

I was among the first to receive a letter, from her, a letter that made me pause for a moment—her letter. It was full of glowing descriptions of the village, the people, and the countryside. She described it as a place of quiet beauty, where the air was pure and the sky was always blue. She spoke of the local customs and traditions, and of the way the people lived their lives. She mentioned how much she enjoyed the fresh air and the charming countryside. She described the local cuisine, the food that was so much like what she was used to. She said that the people were friendly and welcoming, and that she was enjoying her time there very much.

She spoke of her plans to stay for a while longer, and of the hope that she would be able to extend her stay. She said that she was looking forward to exploring the countryside, and to meeting more people. She added that she was glad to have made some new friends, and that she was looking forward to spending more time with them.

She ended her letter by saying that she was keeping in touch with the family, and that she hoped that they were all well. She added that she would write again soon, and that she was looking forward to hearing from them.

The letter was full of warmth and affection, and it made me feel very happy. I knew that I had a friend in that village, and that I would always be welcome there. It was a wonderful letter, and it brought a smile to my face as I read it.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1860

Hon. J. A. Douglas,

Sir: Did you say either to pay Pittsburgh or Cincinnati the idea that the Legislature of the different Territories have the power to abolish or legalize slavery in their respective Territories? Please answer soon as I have taken the negative side of the question please answer soon.

Yours etc., John S. Hoar
John S. Murray
Pittsburgh, Pa.
May 7, 1860

Can the Legislature of a Territory either legalize or abolish slavery within its limits?

J.A.M. denies that Judge D. ever said so.
Robert C. Schenck
New York, May 7, 1860

In regard to a letter to be written by Judge S. in relation to the American Central Railway of Illinois, etc.

New York, May 7, 1860.

Hon. L. Q. C. Diklgass
My dear Sir:

You did not find time to write the letter you kindly promised in relation to the American Central Railway of Illinois. But President— or at least I did not receive it before my leaving Washington last Friday. If it was sent through the mail I shall yet receive it; but if not, will you be kind enough to enclose it? Here at this city, where I shall remain...
P.S. The letter may be addressed ahead, you will remember this agent, J. Mitchell Esq., from whom you can acknowledge by way of introduction, the receipt of the statement I accompany, document, having the condition I express of the A. C. R.
after O. E. Green

W H. 1863-65

W. A. F. Tower

Major General

as Brigadier, E. O.

R. J. E. Schurz
C. K. Smith
Hamilton, Ohio
May 7th, 1860

The Cincinnati platform and Douglas. Nothing more nothing else. All the men that can be raised, no new men. No other but Judge D.

Hamilton, O. May 7, 1860

Dr. Ta,

On my way to Minnesota at Chicago in 1847. I became acquainted with you, have seen you frequently since, saw your last speech at this place and think my acquaintance with you is to address you. You may not, but ought to have been nominated at Charleston the other day. The party must yet remain a tie to you at matter of expediency, right and necessity, or away go the Democratic party, and perhaps the Union to nominate a new man. Would do, should take in Northern people. The Cincinnati platform with all addition or alteration must be adopted, and then you must be the one candidate, to succeed. Any other person would we a thing up in the North.
It is said many good men have risen to that platform and to nominate a new man, would be said that a God send combination may be formed and thereby defeat us. We will not be satisfied with anyone but Long last.

I imagine the slogan
It is Long last and his men
This war cry among the class in the South will make them all run by of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Illinois. We hear in Michigan, Minnesota he will be returning Democracy has overrun some triumphant. I see the country. Long last and popular sovereignty will accomplish it. I may be at Washington some few days. May you have health be forever truly,

C. K. Smith
Tecumseh, Lenawee Co.
May 7, 1860

S. A. Douglas, Esq.,
Washington
Dear Sir,

I want you to send some public documents to Jacob H. Roberts, of this place, franked by yourself and put them on my list. To send documents to

I ask the favor of a Democrat who here means a strong friend of S. A. Douglas, as the Representative man of the party.

Respectfully,

J. H. Roberts, Esq.
Tecumseh
Lenawee Co.
Michigan

C. A. Stacy
E. A. Stacey
May 7, 1860
asking that doc't.
under the hand of Judge
S. may be sent to
Jacob E. Roberts Esq.
Teumseh, Lenawee Co.
Michigan

[Speech of May 15, 1860 sent]
Le Boeuf, Erie Co., Penn.

May 7, 1860

The Postmaster and Mr. Whallon, Decr. agent to Call, contolled the Pa. Convention to-day.

Le Boeuf, May 7, 1860

My Dear Logan,

Respected friend, I trust you might think from the character of the delegates sent to Charleston from this district you had no fewer here I thought it could not be for a fact that might be of some importance to you at this time.

Mr. Whallon Bicharmon, Secret Agent to California with the Post-Master through the county controlled the Convention. It was kept very still by the orders from head quarters and it cost about 5000 a great deal of trouble to get Administration that knew enough.
Mr. Dungloe, I hope what ever done in this town may be for the best, but this one thing is certain of.

Wish me lucky health they would be ever.

Mary Galbraith, A delegate to these assembly against the man from long thing in their favor.

This town and the people of this town to figure yore in the public.

Had some hand in it. I have token of James to know and find they been not been successful.

Try your town in this county as time will fully prove.

Well this find you and all that nearest you heart. Well and this not an instigator.

Remember me to Mr. Dungloe.

The Ballant Bay we will thrive yet.

There has friends here, We hope the Erie Observer killed.

By Obrate Sloan the postmaster of Erie. Buchanan's goal which is all the democratic forces had.
Mt. Lebanon, Allegheny Co., Penna.
May 9th, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dr. Su.

Pardon me for this

trip, I am a stranger to you, but you are not
to me personally or politically, I have seen you in
the Senate Chamber, in the streets of the crowded City and
have sat side by side in the Newyork Car, I have prayed
that I might have the pleasure of congratulating you
when your nomination to the Presidency at the Charleston
Convention, I am an old man and have always espoused
the principles and measures of the democratic party and
supported democratic men, I have always believed that
a high and glorious destiny awaits our Union of Sovereign
States, but unless calm, judgment and wise counsel
prevail at Baltimore than at Charleston with those whom
the democracy of the Country have entrusted the task and
responsibility of staying the tide of blind fanaticism which
is flowing in angry and turbulent currents from the South
and from the North, I shall begin to fear the prosperity,
peace and growing glory of our glorious Union to be
imminent danger, I am prone to think that the feelings
and wishes of the great majority of Tennessee democracy
were not respected at the late Charleston convention, if the three
delegations at Charleston had manfully and honestly carried out
the wishes of the great majority of the democratic party of
the State and voted as a unit for your nomination, the
fate of the South would have been the hopelessness
of their insane demands, and the Convention would have
made a nomination, The joyful result would have
reached Phil., in time to have changed his municipal
dictating, and a democratic victory would in consequence
I have seen and declared forth to the Country, as the first party of the glorious political harvest of the ensuing fall, the democracy of Texas cannot be made to follow the lead of any man or body of men however high in political standing, when acting are apparently controlled only by feeling of envy or hate against the whom they fear may stand in the path of their political advancement. Senator Wright and Co., will have account to settle with their constituents that they will find very difficult to balance either to their personal or political credit. I have visited the York, Phil., Baltimore, Washington and several other eastern cities within a few weeks past, and as far as I am able to judge from what I have been and heard, the wishes of the people are for Stephen A. Douglas, for the presidency, many politicians to the contrary notwithstanding, and I hope our party that your friends at the Baltimore Convention will manfully and unhesitatingly stand firm upon the platform of their adoption and for the candidate of their and the people’s choice.

Yours Respectfully,

H. H. Cole.
Stephen Nelson Esq.
Middletown, Dauphin Co.
Penn.  
May 7, 1866

[Handwritten text]

Political. 

Regier's Co. will be repudiated; the proper action to be taken and demand Judges D. friends must stand firm and unyielding at Baltimore.
New York City, May 7, 1860

The "New York Day Book" is bitterly opposed to Judge D., & has a large weekly circulation. It should be made to change its tone.

New York City, May 1, 60.

Respected Sir,

There is a paper published in this city called the New York Day Book which is very bitter against you. It has no influence here but has an immense circulation which it offers a threat. We feel, it should be seen, an effort made to change its tone.

Your sincerely,

W. L. Woodward

Hal. S. A. Douglas.
The recent legislation of the legislature is of a nature to make the police a public service, and to extend their powers to the suppression of crime. The police of the city are to be divided into three classes: first, the grand jury; second, the petit jury; third, the時候. The grand jury is to consist of not less than forty persons, and the petit jury of not less than ten persons. The police of the city are to be divided into three classes: first, the grand jury; second, the petit jury; third, the时候. The grand jury is to consist of not less than forty persons, and the petit jury of not less than ten persons. The police of the city are to be divided into three classes: first, the grand jury; second, the petit jury; third, the时候.
Philadelphia, May 1 — 1860.

My dear Sir,

I designed to have remained over a day at Washington. The pressure of my private affairs prevented me. I have been at home for the morning.

I entertain the hope that you will remain firm and steadfast in your position. There are too many valuable men in your rank and file to be sacrificed. It would be mean to have you to think of abandoning your position. Your services are needed, and you have an army of these men at your back.

Norton can be bought to term. He must be considered — and a promise of political favor to the Breckinridge crowd must be aimed. They pretend to be especially the true cult, genuine Almoners — they may be reared on the flesh pot of Egypt! It won't work here. If you want to accuse them of it, but men are men. The hour of public opinion is the hour of public wrong by those who practice and condone it. The cause of public opinion is this. It is found by the 18th foot. It is a fever, but they are all dead. Corporals to our figurers —

Your friend,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Hendrick B. Wright
Phila. May 7, 1860

The Judge must be firm in upholding, as he has a principle at stake, an army of friends at his back.

Hunter must be conciliated, etc.