Extract of a letter, dated—
COLUMBUS, GA., May 8th, 1860:

Messrs. Editors Constitutionalists: I am glad to inform you, that the course you, and those who acted with you, pursued, is likely to be sustained, as I believed it would be, when in Charleston. I trust that concert of action may be had in all portions of the State, and that we will send a delegation to Baltimore that will carry out the views and wishes of the Democratic party of Georgia. Douglas is not without friends in Columbus, and, if I am not mistaken, and I do not think I am, the seceders will be defeated at the home of the Chairman of the Georgia delegation.
Augusta Ga., May 16th, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington C. & O.

Dear Sir,

It may not be inappropriate at this juncture to ask for an appointment from your hands when you come into the Presidential Chair as I must believe you will. The appointment rests in that of Postmaster General, of which it is being filled by a Dissenter who from the developments lately made cannot be faithful to it. May it prove blessing to your head but believing as I do that you will most fill the Chair of Chief Magistrate of this great Republic, I would ask you to bear in mind the application of the property should my prediction be realized, as the proposition will forward you such references as will be familiar to you. I herewith enclose you an abstract cut out of a paper of to-day for...
your journal. Such items must cause you some gratification, to read all that may be published would be a heavy task on your time or patience. This I write merely to show you something of the sentiment that is prevailing in the State. I have some claim that would justify the action of the Legislature with the late Convention but in the State they are far and few between. Georgia must be represented in the National Democratic Convention to designate six of my name and at that time I must rely upon you will receive her individual support. Though a stranger to you in one sense, I am not so to others and being a Democrat, your friend always in every and long such an action in your constant and love of Country. Nothing you could ever do which is for you.

I am so

[Signature]

Mr. C. Barnes
J. E. Barnes
Augusta, Georgia
May 10, 1860

He believes that Judge
D. will be the next
President, and asks in
advance for the Post-office
at Augusta.
Petersburg, Va., May 10, 1860.

Dear Douglas:

The result of the meeting at Charleston, has just reached us. I am glad on the whole that the convention adjourned to Baltimore, for I am persuaded that you will now be nominated without doubt if your friends work; but very many of us must now work until a point I shall devote much of my time to writing to my friends in a view of the Convention to be as near as I can.

Now is the time. There must be no delay whatever. gutter can come in for Vice President; but for President, no man, however great, will be at the same in the region. The answer is this. Without your nomination our party here is ruined. Then I see the salvation for us. But with you we can carry the State triumphantly. I shall write to you, Dr. [illegible] and other friends to more. Now for your's sake leave us alone unless to secure your nomination, not on your own account, but for the salvation of the great Democratic Party of the Nation. Let the resolutions go to help if it can not come into the Convention. We can do without them. Cant. foot can in place of Davis. For Washington. Davis is an impostor.

Yours in haste.

J. C. Bennett
J. C. Bennett
Palm City, Iowa
May 10, 1866

Political. organize our friends etc.
P. Byrne
Scranton Eugene A. Pa.
May 10, 1860

Political friends; and
enclosing a letter addressed
by him to Senator Rigby.

Senator Rigby introduced
some years ago a resolution
endorsing the "Memor
Proviso."

Scranton Eugene 60 Pa
May 10th 1860

You A. A. Douglas.

Sir.

Having returned home from my Legislature duties,
at Harrisburg, I have now some time for reflection as well as
action, in the political world.

Permit me to say without preamble or exception that
you stand well amongst us, and all in N. Y. at least in other places,
where I have since been. More, Rigby, Better to go, to the
conclusion not interesting.

As I told you in your own house on
the twenty fifth day of March last, that that Wright was all right,
which you were not then aware of. I had long wished to see you,
but I was of opinion that morning, that you had just come down
from your morning prayer and meditation. Otherwise, as is my
usual custom, I should have said more. I mean regarding your story
reminding me of the Marchmuns of Anglesey, the prettiest part
of that was, as the Big Fellow said it, "he'll be a kind of a noble
sorter, a sort of a noble, and will be a higher complement than any of
the nobles, by lusing? Manure into you please let me light up your eye."


I should have been pleased to go to Charleston, but circumstances alter cases. However, I hope to be the eighteenth of June in Baltimore, where amongst my relations and others you have to my knowledge many very many friends.

Indeed I have the honour to boast that I am the first man in this County who has signed your standard, and when some editors made other think that not at all on the day of my nomination in Sept last I said I was for Dallas as much as the Lord stone in the heavens.

I shall be highly pleased to hear from you and I intend doing my part. Some object about the Missouri Compromise. I asked them Can a right be compromised? Do the Compromise of a wrong make it right? That Congress never had such power that useful article remains with the people.

I have been long acquainted with dear Mr. .

Bible and herewith enclose a copy of a letter sent him on this day.

Whilst I am

Yours,

Upon your orders,

P. Bryon.
Saranac May 10th 1860

Sir. During a period of several years, I have in my humble way done all in my power to sustain you, as well as give a grateful acknowledgment of your many kind acts, as from the position you took and held and as far as from any exposition of Democratic principle.

Indeed I had a hope, knowing that you would have received a nomination at least, as Vice-president, that (as it appears) unfortunate Convention at Charleston.

But at the same time, from all I could learn at Reading, in Nova Scotia, in New York, various good old Congressmen and others, I arrived at the conclusion that Hon. S. A. Douglas would have received the nomination for President, and I gave them thought that whatever slight difference of opinion might have heretofore existed, all should have had the sound sense, to cast to the honors of this union, all personal differences, which may have heretofore existed, for the good of the whole Democratic party.

In this it seems I was doomed to disappointment.

As far as I am personally politically concerned, I have reason to think, but I shall be again returned for another session to our State Assembly.

But future have assumed nothing but
aspect at Charleston. I do not see how any gentleman could tell with truth, that the people are opposed to Mr. A. Douglas, for President, unless it be that the word people does mean Whig home officers, postmasters, or those who love the guv'nor above principles.

You will pardon me, Mr. S., if I keep a little upon your very valuable time, in this hasty written draft. I shall say nothing now of the attack on Mr. Wright, nor a word of the attempt to make the approval of the slave trade, a part of any parcel of Democratic principle, or our platform; but there is another point of importance, even more important, and if at all in your convenienec, I shall be pleased with your satisfactory explanation.

Whilst in the house at Harrisburg last spring, a gentleman of high standing and respectability told me, that (as I now recollect) whilst you were in the senate three or four years ago, you strongly urged and against some opposition, had passed therein, as democratic, a bill incunming that the slave called the Missouri provision.

I had not been aware of that fact, if I had been.

But since my return home, a very loud and bitter opposition in the ranks of the Republican party, called upon me, to find amongst my files, a copy of their resolution, so they had been setting in your teeth in the House of a Republican. I had them not, however, but from what I had heard as above stated, at once knew his object cannot
Lexington, No. May 10, 1860

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

Dear Sir,

Some time since I wrote to know

got to proceso a few copies of the different speeches that
you had made during your recent canvass in
the state of Ill. against Lincoln, as well as other speeches
that you had made. I was informed that some kind
of friend who was a great deal of sentiment here as
I desired to learn from the coramony sources that collected
by newspaper, in order to make a holding relation to draw
up in the Constitution. Will you be so kind as to furnish me
any speeches you may have on hand relating to that
upheld questions and send you especially, if appro-
achieve your Forest speech. I wish to learn your true
sentiments and as a candid sentiment which to weigh them
fairly and intelligently. To inquire into your former opinions
sentiments is fruitless. If such a request were made with
your approbation and compliance, the debt will be grate-
fully remembered.

Yours Very Truly,

Thomas P. Crittenden
Thomas T. Crittenden Esq.
(Attorney-at-law)
Lexington, Missouri
May 10, 1860

Asks for all of Judge
D's speeches in regard
to slavery in Territories,
the Freeport speech
&c.
Wegue  May 10th 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas sir, please send to me the patent office reports, mechanical and agricultural of 1858 and all other public documents and speeches made in Congress will be thankfully received.

Please direct to Wegue postoffice Belmont
County, Ill.

Samuel Crow
Samuel Crow
Wayee P.O. Belmont Co. Ohio
May 10, 1860

asks for Patent office Report, & speeches.
International A. G. 10th May 1860

HMr. Stephen A. Douglas
Sir,

More than likely my Introduction to you through Mr. W. Moore is forgotten, but it may be recalled to your memory. What I have done in Florida is a mere nothing in comparison to the "African Slaves" I have been in this State. Here, in Illinois, I think a Majority of Republicans will for a Majority of Republicans, but there are many Conservative who are inclining to you. There will be a "Split" at Chicago, many of your opponents remain at home and having made myself, as an Officer acquainted with the most aristocratic as well as the lowest, the Middle Class, I find very little will turn them to you.

Excuse the liberty taken, but may I suggest that some more made by you "at the proper time," in favor of the Foreign Population will ensure your Election. I write from my Office, or may the latter I have done. But if necessary, I will do it for a few causes. If a fair any Candidate who
is Conservative & a friend to the South. I shall most likely see Mr. Gooch today or if anything 'transpires' you will be advised. I again ask you to exercise the liberty I have taken, but a warm friend & supporter is.

E. H. Danby
October 3, 1852
Capt. E. H. Dunlap
International, N. Y. City-
May 10, 1860

There will be a split at
the Chicago Convention;
the conservatives will
vote for Judge B. H. N.
Pacolet, May 10, 1860.


My Dear Sir,

Allow me to suggest the great importance, in my judgment, of adopting a resolution at the Baltimore Convention, “that no one holding office under the general government should be allowed a seat in any Democratic Convention.”

Pursuant to this, I will immediately have a party in Massachusetts who will expose the traitors as their conduct and concentrated duplicity justify it. Should you be pleased to turn to my first letter, you will see that I had a just appreciation of the part which Mr. Lincoln, Mr. President Davis would attempt to play. Backed by such tools of the Administration Office holders as Whitney of the Boston Custom House, Stilson of the Hali River Custom House (who was reappointed over me, though it was never done to me).
Secretary of the Treasury, President that 1936, 60 of the democracy of of the district were in my favor. I offered to Ireland. But she was retained to support Lowther, Perce & Co. This Clear from Boston. Resolutions did more for your more in your judgment against. You think it 

seemers were able to do effect. But I pray and beseech you to stay to every man who loves this Country to every man who voted for your nomination. It against the majority platform. Now will stand. those building nothing but a system of submitting to nothing wrong. you must and will not only be nominated but triumphantly elected.

But above all, let such a resolution as the one I before above be adopted at an early hour, if we have a majority of the convention at Baltimore, it would strike terror and dismay into their ranks. The fact is that the federal

officers holders do intend to control every convention in Texas! I declare that the people can have no voice. Let such a resolution prevail my resolutions were only to be gone.

If I could afford to leave any business I should certainly be with you at the Baltimore Convention, in order to exert what influence I might be able to for your behalf.

You may remember that I wrote and introduced into a Democratic meeting in this town last autumn resolutions in favor of non-intervention & in the series vote nominating as candidate for the next presidency the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. Those resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting and were quoted upon and quite widely circulated in Texas before the State Convention called the Charleston Convention (of which the writer of this was a member) to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The fact that I had introduced these resolutions caused the passage of these resolutions, having being known to be the office holders at State Convention was sufficient.
among the Army of Buchanan tools to turn all their eyes upon one in every way while for the sake of votes they made professions of friendship for you. Their real aim was promotion, as I well knew, to go to the Convention at Charleston as Constables for slaves against the true principles of the great Democratic Party and to help Cushings's Prince, who (I will not say) had agreed in turn to return them, if indefatigable.

But I must not trouble you more. I only in some way you suggest that I write for the purpose of sending another suggestion to you.

This—and I beg you will consider it—as coming from as true a friend as you have in New England.

If you are not sure of letter having the two thirds rule repealed at the Convention so that a majority can elect, or that you will have a plurality of votes, it would not be the best policy for you to declare at the Elections of the United States that your name will be at the service of your friends on the Platform of your party, which are well known as a candidate for President, irrespective of all conventions & recommendations. This I think would inspire your election. But it is only a suggestion with my greatest respect.

[Signature: J. Gardner]
I. Gardner
Pawtucket, R.I.
May 10, 1860

No officer holder should be allowed a seat in the National Convention.
Judges' friends must stand firm & unyielding at Ball. He will be nominated and triumphantly elected.
Rochester, May 10, 1860.

Thursday Morning.

My dear Sir,

I do hope and trust that your friends will stand fast and not yield to the absurd demands of some sectionalism, for such only can the action of the secessers be regarded.

In my judgment, the almost universal Northern Democratic sentiment will sustain your delegates in persisting in such a course of action, as shall eventuate in your nominations, or in preventing the nomination of any other — let their watchword be "Cust, Caesar, and the Allies." In the end, your opposing must yield, for they must bear the odium, if any there shall be, of the consequences of no nomination by the Convention.

In a conversation with the delegate from one City, since his return, he...
informed me, that he heard Bradley
of Alabama, at the Elliott House,
in the presence of a very large number
of his friends, that you could
not carry his State, by 20,000, and yet
observed Bradley, “I was compelled to leave
the Convention, going to instructions.”
Could any man’s position be more
ridiculous than Bradley’s? and yet
I doubt not, that real public sentiment
was just as much falsified, by all the
seceders,
Our paper here, although correct and
controlled by a most unreliable person,
who runs it, as a personal rather than a
political concern, is all right.
Public opinion hereabouts, is so entirely
unmistakable, that Butts could not
resist — and besides he hates Buchanan
endlessly, because his application to be
P. D. was disregarded.
I am aware, that every opponent will
be used, to prejudice your claims, as
heretofore, but yet I am confident,
as much as it can be, respecting the
future, that, by a firm adherence to
you, and an entire Unwillingness to be
drawn off to any other interest, your
friends will succeed in effecting your
nomination. That alone, if success
shall spare your life, you will be the
President of an Republic, in 1861 —
That this may be the happy issue of
the pending canvass, is the Sincere hope
of
Faithfully yours
Washington Cibbons

To Hon. S. R. Longfellow
Washington
Washington, Eddens
Buckholtz, New York
May 11, 1860

My dear son or daughter,

I am just writing to say that the people will not stand for this sort of thing. The public will not support such actions. The people will not tolerate it. They will be punished. The people will take matters into their own hands. The people will be avenged.

I hope this letter finds you well.

Yours affectionately,

[Signature]
Dear Sir

From the enclosed communication, you will now see that I was acting on good faith in my letter to you of the 8th. Months since. Referring to the temporary quarters of Mr. Mead. At that time,

Mrs. Mead & my mother and myself, personally and individually, by every means possible in

Yours truly

[Signature]
I. W. Gilmer Esq
Richmond, Virginia
April 10, 1860
Enclosing a communication as proof of good faith etc.
Watertown, N.Y. May 18th, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

In

The critical and alarming condition of political affairs in our country induces me to proportion to you the following question.

If you should be made President of the United States, would you use and apply the powers entrusted by the Constitution and Laws to that office; civil, military, and naval; for the protection of residents of a territory, who may own slaves, in the event of their being unlawfully molested in the possession or use of them?

This question is proposed in good faith and without consultation with any one. An affirmation averse will in my belief convict thousands of voters at the south from inflexible opponents to jealous friends; and unless the present dead lock of the Democratic party.

If I understand your position you endorse the Dred Scott decision, and to be in accordance with that it seems to me that a reply to the above question must be affirmative. You will of course understand that your reply is desired for the use of all our citizens by being printed in the newspapers.

Hon. L.D. B. Bacon or A.B. Little a clerk in the Patent Office will give you such information about me as you will probably desire.

With great respect,
Yrs. truly,

W. D. Gregory.
W. C. Gregory
Waterloo, North Carolina
May 10 – 1860

If President, would Judge: 2. war as constitutional
means to prevent slaves in territories, if un-
carefully mediated.

Vice, etc.
Nashville, Tennessee
May 10, 1860

Dear Sir:

The adjournment to Baltimore will have good effect. Our 'leaders' are beginning to discover that they must go with us or be swamped in the whirlpool of secession. The publisher of the Union and American called on me this morning, and censed that I would write to you and ascertain whether there could not be a reconciliation. I declined of course on the ground that I did not feel at liberty to approach you upon the subject that you had no private policy—that your position and your principles as well as your speeches read were public, and well known to all. But that you would continue to tread the pathway upon which you have ventured with an unfaltering footstep. I told him that I would confer with and advise his principal editor, Mr. Birch, who was a delegate to the Charleston Convention, and if he would take my advice I would pilot him safely through. He desired me to do so.

I have just had an interview with Mr. Birch. I have earnestly advised him to carefully abstain from publishing any matter whatever reflecting unfavorably upon the majority of the Charleston Convention, or upon its chosen nominee. I have advised him to return cordially to the letter and spirit of the Tennessee Act.
form, which you know does not essentially differ from the platform of Conscience to do both his part from this time to the 18th of June to the maintenance and defense of the principles of that platform—and to hold that the great Southern States with their institutions, has become constantly conservative at this juncture.

After a long consideration in the course of which I called his attention to all that has taken place in the Southern States since the adjournment at Charleston, Mr. Bonds assures me that he cannot pursue the course which I have suggested. My hope begins to wear. A well-grounded hope that after the 18th of June we shall be all right.

I have assured Mr. Bonds that if he will pursue the course which I have suggested, I will lend him a hand where I can—but only on the condition that his press adopts the same policy.

It seems to me that if the course of the Union and American can be thus changed in effect in the Southwest and the Southwest as well as Tennessee will be productive of the best results. [Signature]

Hon. S. C. Douglass
U.S. Senate
J. Geo. Harris
Nashville, Tennessee
May 10, 1863

The "Union & American"
will change it, too, of
course; I will advocate
the Tennessee Restoration
etc., the result of an
interview with Buell etc.
H. M. Kirby
1522 Carbon St. Phil.
May 10, 1860

Speech just delivered in reply to Davis.

Send non-intervention speech sent May 31, 1860

Philadelphia May 10th 1860

Hon. S. D. Douglas
Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of requesting, if not inconvenient to yourself, a copy of your speech of to-day, an reply to Senator Davis speech of Tuesday.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

H. M. Kirby
1572 Chestnut St.
May 10th 1860

Hon S A Douglass,
Washington D.C.

We have joined the first fight in Beigles district, the indomitable "Wild Cat" (24th) and that too in the Banner County the Democratic back bone of the district. Our delegates have been misrepresenting us and we have told them so and instructed them to do better.

Fortunately one of our delegates Mr. A Plumee was present, and be-learned in an able speech to stem the tide in favor of instructions, but at the close of the meeting we repeated them to as not to be misunderstood.

The office holders and politicians...
Have been busy as the pleased heart may, but the people are in this movement, and they see and believe in the great Democratic Acclaims that the voice of the majority shall prevail, and that theirs lies our safety. If living and well (although not a politician by trade) I hope to be at Baltimore to assist in carrying up the voice of the people and the desire of the Democratic Masses. Although not personally acquainted, permit me to say to you that I shall always do what is right and speak Democratic truth, to say.

I am in spirit and in truth.

 Eternal friend and forever,
[Signature]
C. L. Lamberton
Clairion, Clairion Co., Pa.
May 10, 1860

Permit from Biggles
District, New Arnold
Powers instructed to
write for Judge B. at Pitts.
The people moving &c.
New Orleans
May 10th, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

On the evening of the 8th we had a mass meeting for the open and avowed purpose of sustaining you and condemning Mr. Lincoln and theotten of the Charleston Convention, and the meeting was all enthusiasm. Men spoke out boldly, the cheers for you were enthusiastic. While Jones & Wheeler were meted out broad cast to the Seceders I am not known among politicians and know nothing of these schemes here but among the merchants and the laboring class three fourths of the city is for you and if an election comes off and there is fair play my prediction will prove true. There is much feeling on the subject and I have heard many men say the last few days that they prefer Sewall of New York to Mr. Lincoln. I was diverted at one gentleman in
particular who was continued against
using such language but he spoke out
more boldly & said he was an American
Southerner & never north of Mason-
Dixon line in his life & he would
speak his sentiments when & where he
pleased the only danger to you in the
South is in this Union convention if
they come out. Some北方men in all
probability the South will go for him.
While one year ago the whole South
cursed him. I have been guarding points
the best I could for you & am still
unknown here among most of your friends,
my object has been to keep my name from
coming before the public for if I was
announced the question would be who is he
& where is he from. The answer of course
would be from Pope County Illinois.
The mere fact of me coming from a
free State would cause them to hand
me as an Abolitionist & that no
matter if you can get fairly on the
track you will find one in New Orleas.
S. M. Sennies
New Orleans, La.
May 10, 1860

In regard to Map meeting
at New Orleans, the State
of feeling there. Three fourths
of the people for Judge O.,
all the merchants, &c.
T. McGINNIS & CO.,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
NO. 4 LAFAYETTE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

WE GIVE OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION TO THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Hay, Oats, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, etc.
Boston May 10/60

Amphetia A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

The Chancor has been favorable now that the last con in the 4th, Feb. will call a Convention before the 1st. of June 60 that the Convention will instruct the delegates from their State to vote in accordance with the wishes of their Constituents. If they cannot be induced to take the above responsibility, some other mode will be adopted by the voters in that State. On the 7th. (5th) Prof. Shapley & Cheffer say they will stick to the death.

On Monday or some night after next a meeting will probably be held in Charlestown (part 47 to 50) for the purpose of instructing Mr. Johnson— one of the delegates,
to alter his course or resign.

R. S. Thompson in a letter, tells me that at his last, it is their intention to also to instruct their delegates.

At a meeting of the Jackson Club last Monday, as you have undoubtedly seen the story of Mr. Wright was re-elected President, although a good deal of feeling was manifested, especially at first, to displace him for his course at Charleston. But as he had not arrived home, it was thought best to pass this incident for the present. I conclude why he acted as he did — he is, like a good many other people, the old jug (quok), and does not wish to come out cold. I am sorry that it is the case for a man that is not always ready to proclaim his principles to the public, cannot be trusted as a warm hearted friend.

Some opposition was attempted.

By the office holders & distractors, who have managed to crowd into the Club to preclude re-election to the office of Sec. and also to the election of Mr. Madison, now in Nashville, Tennessee, of the U.S. of the National Geographical Union, as Correspondent, an account of the manner in which we pressed ourselves in regard to the course pursued by Genl. Wharton, but it all vanished into thin air before to what they could do, if they felt disposed.

The manner in which they received Groves did not help to strengthen their tendency, and they found themselves in an unhopeful minority in the Club.

Everything is working right here.

Mrs. Lincoln

John R. Mahan
John W. Mahan
Boston, Mass.
May 10, 1860

In the 4th Cong. Dist.,
Riley & Wright will be
instructed.

In the 5th Chaffee &
Doherty will stick to the

In the 7th Johnson will
be instructed.
The Newburyport Distric
will also instruct their
Delegates. Yc. Yc.
St. Louis, May 10th, 1860

Mr. L. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

We have just learned the result of the Charleston Convention and feel somewhat disappointed. We hoped there was enough unity in the states to prevent the existence of a majority, but as they were not and as it is now manifest that they go upon the rule of minor principle we are glad that they and their dog, the hired minions of the North, have escaped from the convention. This party will be powerless and impotent without them. Because thousands of conservatives, North and South and treat distant, cigars now and stand aloof from us just on their account. In the future we shall have the disunion party of the North avowedly the disunion party of the South avowedly the democratic party. Standing in mutable and invulnerable upon the constitution and the union and in the American people instinctively turn to you as the standard bearer in the coming struggle. Should you fail to secure the nomination at Baltimore it will devolve on us to call you out as we did "old Hickory" when the sovereign people made a demand it must be obeyed. Demagogues must give way.
The time is gone out, the people demand you or any other president. "Mr. Lincoln" in his distant line if a similar demand shall be made to run against Mr. Grant or the regular democrat nominee. That the field and saved the country and we hope you will if it be considered necessary to save us from disunion. Harrison is the candidate of the people, and we will be pleased to see you accepted among your enemies in the convention. Go to platform demands such a platform as you can stand on in defence of your name in the convention. Let the fire eating and the sectional party whip up your blood. Do not attempt to conciliate them at all but intimate them with the people the honest.

Get a man to assist you in your action and let the fire eating and the sectional party whip up your blood. Do not attempt to conciliate them at all but intimate them with the people.

Yours for the Constitution, the Union.

W. W. McKinley

Maneno will not admit to go for you without a fight.
R. W. Mapsey
Stanton, Kansas Territory
May 10, 1860

The Party, purified, demands
very promptly of its dominant tendency. The people will
require the nomination of
Judge A. If the several
Convention fails to do
nominate him, the people
will. Kansas will give
him her vote, &c.
Ches. N.C. May 10th 60

You will perceive, Sir, I have taken as community of your views at the present time. Throughout this portion of the Empire State, the Democracy, almost universally, indignantly repudiate the action of your enemies at the Charleston Convention, and regard it, in common with the Democracy throughout the South, as the result, not of their attachment to the welfare of our common Country, but as revealing a determination, with a better cause to defeat the claims of yourself as the nominee of the Democratic party. This course of conduct may appear just as a sectional convention but, at all events, it will never receive the sanction of the Democratic
to their sorrow, that the democracy of the South had rather submit to an honorable defeat than a dishonorable victory. It is indeed strange that the South will be so blind to its own interests. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was the doctrine of the democracy and although they may ignore the idea at the present crisis, it will be my responsibility at the North, and I think undoubtedly, our advice as Democrat of New York is now withdraw from the Congress. If the democracy is to be defeated let them be defeated true to principle and itself, and it will yet appear forever more on men's minds. Never again, never withdraw from the conscience of personal sacrifice, is it given the present administration, and it's true for the party, to be measured by its friendship or hatred of this or that man. The foreign people who place their seal of approval upon it to such an extent that political
death will be the doom of all who aid in its consummation. They object more particularly to meeting was to ask if you would examine a few documents for information yours respectfully upon the Kansas question, as it will long remain as a constituent of the Democracy to take the stand, according to the best of my ability in favor of the election of Stephen A. Douglas, Smith. Then as a reference as by some accident. Misfortune my copies have been misplaced.

Yours in haste,

B.H. Beacham.
C. H. G. Beacham
Olean, New York
May 10, 1860

Friendly and complimentary. The democracy of his section all for Judge D. Also he proposes to take the stump. Asks for reports on the Kansas subject of Judge D.
New York
300 8th Avenue
May 16, 1860

Sir,

I have the liberty of troubling you, about passing the appropriation in the Court for paying witnesses; there were quite a few from my Superior before the Court Committee, who were paid no money for their expenses. I hope you will be our next President, you have innumerable friends here, and all over, as an instance.
Not Jones but who went to the hot springs of Arkansas, wrote to all his friends here from there, to write hard for your Election. Mr. Jones has a vast influence here, was elected to office twice by the People, and would have been elected to Congress, were it not that he declined himself on account of delicate health. They have to be excused for the trouble given you about the Appropriation. I hope and trust I'll make it up by exertion at your
St. Sherer

Mankato, Virginia
May 10, 1860

asks for 200 copies of the Democratic Populists. The demand for them is very great. The democracy disappointed at the result at Charleston.

Washington, D.C.
May 10, 1860

Hon. L. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

The Democracy of this country will not doubt in favor of your nomination at Charleston; and were greatly disappointed when they learned of its truncation.

I mailed on Saturday a copy of The Democratic

Popular Sovereignty," which I was highly pleased with. I have had as high as twenty applications from it. If you could get your friends lend me their hundred copies, it would greatly oblige me. Making you every success.
at Baltimore,
Mr. Morrison
Ask A. Lincoln
Mr. Heron
J. M. Thomas Esq.
Blackburg, Virginia
May 10, 1860

Asks for such documents as may be necessary to support, Hope, delegate, in declaring for Judge E. at Baltimore.

[Signature]

[Address]

[Signature]
Altantic 15th May 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

I have just

been a letter from the J.
N. Stephens in which he

tells the final result of the

subcommittee and the

adjournment of the

interim. He will be

in the Convention. He has

instructed me to make an

appointment with you to

appoint a delegate again

in case of the need on the

point. He also states that

you are presently the same

man now in a position

since that you were in 1856

when the whole country voted

to make you President.
I desire to state the facts of a matter that happens to come within my personal knowledge. Mr. Stephens, in the course of a speech on the war, has expressed his opinion that the Union should be maintained at all costs. I am fully convinced that such a course is not only unnecessary but unwise. The events of the past have shown that the Union can be preserved without resorting to such extreme measures. In my opinion, the only way to ensure the unity of the country is through peaceful means and by working towards a common goal. I believe that Mr. Stephens' views are not in line with the best interest of the nation.
he became thoroughly acquainted with the business, while at every town and city, and that he is now ready to enter the Campaign, with all his power in favor of the Cincinnati Platform. Give yourself for the President. But I am satisfied from the fact that, on his return, connection, that he will not be able to hold up without assistance. It will take about five thousand dollars to enable him independent and if our friends cannot raise this matter, we will be driven to the service of a bold and able writer to the Southern cause. I have made any effort to substantiate the many lies, but so far have found only one now believes the latter prophesy of success.
If the money owed could be returned immediately into the repayment by taking a mortgage on the
lands this will, which I feel will assure a ample sup-
pliment for the purpose, I
believe that you would not owe
give this letter since the situation
contains an importance on my
part. It may be wrong, if it
is my only plea, while I have
been bound to write it by my great
anxiety for the success of the New
States party, and its principle
and that an opportunity might
be approven for the advancement
of one who has been at the
while the true friend of the
South, to who have for the last
few years worn nothing
but lioure list Hurley
B. I am personally acquainted, and have been for several years, with Mr. Simms, who is one of the ablest lawyers in our city, and has been from the word go, one of your most ardent and able supporters in this region of the State. He had no personal ends to accomplish by this. The ends he aimed at are his country's good. He sincerely desires to see you the President of these United States and do all in his power to accomplish his wishes.

This is a controlling point in fact, and you can confidently confer with Mr. S. in any matter touching your future in politics.

Very Cordially

V. A. Gaskill
Robt. W. Davis, Esq.
(Endorsed by W. L. Field)
Atlanta, Georgia
May 10, 1863

Letter of W. H. Stephens; reception commended.

The "Southern Confederacy" will raise Judge D's name as the for, if the paper can be sustained. It is now in front of means, the asks Judge D. to raise $300 to keep it going, for which a mortgage can be taken.

Refers to Oomba, Bll. &c., 
March 10.