N.Y. June 5, 1860

Dear Sir,

Allow me to suggest that it is important to the Democratic Party in their forthcoming National Convention to endorse the principles of Land Reform. The Convention at Chicago you perceive have done to to the full extent by endorsing the House Rose.—Steal Bill.

I should (at common with my associates) very much regret to build an early advocate of this measure. Like Yor, Stephen A. Douglas before the country.
as a candidate for the
Presidency on a platform
that should entirely ignore
the great and popular
measure.

Hoping you will see the
importance of this suggestion

I am

Your truly,

Ben. P. Lee

Land Reform Association

New York.

June 5, 1860

asking that the Homestead Bill be endorsed
by the Democratic

Convention.

P.S. The speeches you sent
time of doing my were vastly
received and distributed
where I think they will
do much good.

Mr. B.
New-York, 1859.

Dear Sir:

Believing that you are friendly to the passage of a Homestead Bill by Congress, we hereby solicit you to contribute whatever amount you may deem proper for meeting the expenses of printing, the employment of suitable persons to obtain signatures to petitions, and other incidental expenses.

Heretofore, the pecuniary means for bringing this subject before Congress and the people, has been drawn from the pockets of a few men, who have not been very able to meet the constant demand upon their liberality. Having thus persevered in making this measure the leading and most popular question of the day, and regarding it as the only reliable project now before the American people, calculated to benefit them, we feel we have a right to call upon the philanthropist and patriot for the aid necessary to secure the completion of the establishment of this beneficent movement.

By forwarding your contribution to Mr. Oliver White, Treasurer of the Land Reform Association, No. 176 Grand Street, or either of the undersigned, you will receive an acknowledgement, and the amount of the sum given will be placed upon our financial record.

John Commerford, Pres't, 14 Delancy Street.
William Rowe, Vice President, 26 Vesey Street Pier.
K. Arthur Bailey, " " 8 Allen Street.
B. Price, Sec'y, 48 King Street.
Daniel Coger, 480 Water Street.
Henry Beeny, 185 East 23d Street.
John Windt, 201 Cherry Street.
James Thompson, 196 Houston Street.
Oakdale,
Sayville, L.I.
June 5th. 46.

Supplantin.

The New-York
legation will begin
at Baltimore. Then
they left off at Charlestown,
with which to your
nomination.

All sorts of rumors are
afloat, all sorts of talk.
Hark! to the tocsin! Men,
but they will fail. Since I wrote to
you last, I hasten to
poll the obligation
again. Of the result,

is that while after
\textit{\textit{walk in the rain}}, may
be alarmed, yet at
what held a good
working majority.
The enemy are closely
in their efforts to break
up, but I have no
doubt of our ability,
to hold fast here.
I will see you before
the 1st.

I hope the rumor
about your ill health
an groundless.
With kind regards, to
Mrs. Douglas, Jane
Miss. Bey
Mrs. A. L. Wood

To
Mr. S. A. Douglas.
Leviicburg, June 5, 1860

Dear S. A. Douglas,

I am well and will be glad to receive a copy of your speech delivered in the Senate, May 15, 1862. I desire it distributed here in this juncture of the State.

Very truly yours,

Henry M. Martyn
Henry W. Matthews
Lewistown, Virginia
June 5, 1860

Copies of reply to Davis.
Pittsburgh June 5th 1860

H. S. A. Douglas

Sir,

You will please send to my address a few copies of your last speech delivered in the Senate in reply to the Lecompton Davis. The People here grossly misrepresent your views on the Slavery Question and I think by sending me a few copies of your speech so I can distribute them they will understand you better. There will be hundreds of good democrats in this locality who will support Lincoln if you are not nominated. And they ought to do it in preference to supporting a slave Code for the Territories.

Your obedient servant,

Henry W. Mead
Pittsburgh Penna.

P.S. There will be a great Douglas demonstration here as might
Henry Mettle
Pittsburgh, Penna.
June 5, 1860

Copies of reply to Davis for circulation.

Hundreds of democrats will support Lincoln in preference to a slave-code, if they do, is not nominated.
Perryville Columbia
June 5th 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington City

Dear Sir,

I will be under a great compliment to you if you will favor me with a copy of your late speeches in vindication of your consistency on the various questions connected with slavery. I wrote political friends some time ago for it, but instead I see Benjamin's speeches. I wrote to friends if they gave me a stone. All documents you may see proper to send me will be thankfully received by one who fully supports your views of the rights of the people, the fundamental principle of self-government against the assumption of federal power, and the encroachments of Congressional legislation.

Respectfully yours,

Paul Oliver
Paul Oliver
Perrysville, Ashland Co.
Ohio — June 5th, 1860

Copy of late speech in reply to Davis.

Send the other.
Maguell June 5th 1860

A. A. Douglas

Washington City

Will you please send me one
of your coffins of your kind
of the 15th June 1861 May
you allot me to same?

Will much oblige?

Respectfully,

Samuel E. Pearson
Samuel C. Pearce
Maysville.
June 5, 1860

Copy of reply to Davis.
Penn., Penna. June 3, 1860

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

Dear Sir,

You will confer a great favor on your many democratic friends by sending us some of your late speech and Remind me not to read it. Davis
We are neglected almost entirely by the democrats such as Bigler, Florence V.O., our Representative being a Republican. He thinks it would be committing an unpardonable sin to send anything to one of us. We are all over Douglas men, and used some weapons to fight the "Dainty Democrats" (which by the way are only about 15 in the County) and Republicans.

As I think your late speech this article to do it with. I am devotedly

Your's,

Wm. L. Penn.
Ref. I subjoin a list of democrats who would also be glad to receive anything from you which would aid in furthering the cause of "non-interference" by Congress in relation to slavery any place.

Miriam Reina
Matthew Reina
Alex. Wright
E. W. Wright
Miriam Gardiner
James Barrow
Enoch Lenox
John Millett
R. M. Hink
Alex. Pymn
John S. Brack
June 5, 1860

Enclose names of democrats to whom the reply to Davis should be sent, &c.

Copy of "Non-Interruption" sent to each.
June 5, 1860.

Hon. A. Douglas

Mr. S. Denatus

My dear Sir,

I have read with much satisfaction your speech in reply to Mr. Davis. It is sound and a good doctrine. I thank you for it. I do want you to revive the regular nomination of the Democratic Party from the North & South. East & West in regular Convention at Baltimore. Your denunciation and with good management I think you will carry it. You have only to secure that. I enclose you a short Extract from the Indicia Regesta, which with other articles that are daily published in the Southern Papers & which you doubtless are about to encourage your friends to read first at Baltimore. See this.
...our dear one feeling: Love our aim: viz: the success of the true Democratic Policy of the nation to be carried out by Congress in the territories, as on in Kansas, etc. Let them be done in a manner that shows the best sign. I declared the right of the right, "stuff," as others twisted it. The Congress, as the Constitution, must decide. All the citizens who are convinced that there is but one alternative for the nation: Either the triumph of the Republican Party, or the triumph of the Democratic Party. If I have a choice, I must on the either own, an intelligent democracy. I must continue as we are, with our own higher authority than the Democratic Party. I will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of my country, whatsoever may be, upon all political questions, how I will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court.
Do I now make a point in my argument that your own friends have fully
made in the speeches they have been made
delivered, viz., the necessity of some
higher authority than the Democratic Party, to
consent, a support, or even a submission to,
the doctrine of a slave code for the
Territories.

I may add, continued Sir,
for the liberty I take of thus addressing you
my desire to sustain you & your friends
at this particular time, and to try to encour-
age you in the noble stand you have
taken is merely apology. My feeling in
that direction are "impossible."

Mr. Craig, Mr. Richardson & others
must stand firm: limited or they
will conquer—May God grant it.

The Tennessee Resolution will hang
do. The New York Journal of Commerce
saw/mean/than. I noticed but it will
lead us too far. We have gone past as far
as safety will permit. If we admit the
Principle involved in that Resolution
as a Party, or as a Party, we shall be bound
by the logical result, and then
The Mobile Register speaks decidedly in reply to the proposition that Judge Douglas shall be withdrawn as a Presidential candidate. It says: “Is it supposed that the majority in this Convention are dolts and doughfaces, to be whipped and commanded by a handful of desperate politicians, who have already been foiled and beaten in their brag game? We tell them they are mistaken in their estimate of these men. We have seen and talked with these men. They are made of the stern and unyielding stuff which God uses to make men out of. They told the Bolters at Charleston, calmly but finally, ‘Gentlemen, if you have made up your minds, so have we.’ Do you think you can scare these men when they see you strangling in the clutches of an indignant people? They will stand firm while this Richmond Convention, born in an ecstasy of enthusiasm, and amidst showers of fiery bravados, is melting away into nonentity under the timidity of those who dare not follow the lead indicated by the seceders in the Charleston Theatre. From present indications, the Richmond Convention will never meet. If it does, Mississippis will be the solitary occupant of it. Even the Alabama Richmondsites, who inaugurated the bolt, are in imminent peril of being overslaugbt in their own Convention at home, and of receiving orders to go back to the National body from which they sloped. Our fear is that they will be mean-spirited enough to obey the command.”
THE NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY ON QUESTION.

The Slavery question came before the General Assembly at the Presbyterian has been in session at Pittsburgh part of this week. Dr. WILLIAMSON, Carolinian by birth, presented the following which was suggested by a memorial:

Resolved, That the Committee on Church be and they are hereby instructed to Church which has among its members communicants who are slaveholders, instruct those whom they may send out, receive to the communion of the Church may form no person who is known to be

This was referred to the Standing Church Extension, of which Dr. R. Chairman, who on Monday read the follows:

The Standing Committee on Church, whom was referred the above re
thereon as follows:

1. The Permanent Committee on tion is appointed to act for the wh
will not do. Such a principle may do to emanate from the Supreme Court, but not from the Democratic Party. It will die from its own weight, and kill the party besides.

We will be hopeful and take courage, and I believe success will attend our efforts. The northern Democracy, at least, will support you, and a larger portion of the South. I think it most likely, as at the north, in my conception, that the South, my office, your defeat would be the answer.

Please accept my assurance I regard for you the Principles you advocate,

Charles Raymond.
Charles Raymonds
Lyons, Iowa
June 5, 1860

Political — complimentary
v. preparing of the
stand taken by Judge.
Bonita Mo June 5 1860

Hew S. A. Douglas Esqr
De Sir,

As the Mo State by-county officers have been nominated the campaign has fairly commenced here and I find it would be greatly advantageous to have plenty of political speeches and public documents reprinted. Refer to what I have told you politically. Therefore you will confer a personal favor on me if you will be kind enough to send them to me. By any speeches you may deem proper. Be sure and send them to me. If you please. Jeff Davis' onslaught on you in the Senate and your reply also some Speech of yours, indicating your Territorial policy as this is Hon. S. C. Green's stronghold and he is opposed to you on that question. I understand that Hamlin of Maine voted against the Homestead Bill. If this is true I should think it would hurt him with the people. As I am a Douglas man, you will excuse me when I say that I think that STEWART Lincoln (he proved himself one in voting the Mexican War unconstitutional and wrong) will be easily beaten. Provided the Baltimore Convention nominates you for the Presidency Breckenridge or some Southern man for Vice. But here we have to fight the Bell (slaver) faction and anything to aid me in this would be grateful. Permit me to say Sir that if Douglas or dissolution are the only alternatives believe this I will do all I can in my poor way for you if nominated. Which Sir I sincerely hope you may be. Wishing you ultimate success on easy and glorious triumph. I am Sir yours with respect

R.W. Schellhous

Address Bonita Clark & Co. Neighbors
R. A. Hillhouse
Belleville, Clark Co., Wisconsin
June 5, 1860

The campaign has commenced in Wis. and he
needs for Davis' speech,
1 Judge, 2 Samples,
and other campaign
speakers.

He is a Douglas
man "up to the hilt."
Montgomery June 25. 1860

My Dear Sir,

Your very welcome encouraging letter inviting me for strength delivered to in there has been kind received.

We are here in the midst of a revolution. Seeing as I thought and I am now sure of it that Yankee Ike or Co. intended to break down the Democratic party preparatory to breaking up the union, forming their Southern Confederacy. Instantly upon my arrival home from Charleston, directed a convention of the true Democracy of the State to respond directly to the recommendation of the National Convention at Charleston to send delegates to the Nineteen to meet our brethren in California from all sections of the Union. However, W. W. Gorey, H. S. Burdick and others acted simultaneously with me and the result is here to say, one of the
After the close of the last session, the delegates who were present in the Charleston Convention, were called upon to declare what was their relation to the Southern people, who had been long known in their state. Our connections have always been held by the Southern people, and the Savannahs of the Cumberlands, just as the one now held for the purpose of sending delegates to Baltimore. We considered ourselves as part of the great national party of the Central, and we considered it our duty to respond directly to the invitation of the Convention at that time, and before we adjourned, we determined to fill the vacancies in our delegation caused by the withdrawal at Charleston. We were not content to suffer the people to do what they pleased. We are trying to induce the belief that the representatives of the regular Convention are called by an executive committee appointed by the last Synod, and the Constitution, who were instructed to call a Common
Up and in order to keep these delegates from leaving their convention, they have accredited their delegates which they first sent to Richmond to Baltimore more also, I write the same instructions in every respect that they went with to Charleston. It now remains to be seen whether the Baltimore convention will admit this hand of reorganizers & dissensionists within its councils to again break them up or whether they will admit an additional time. The true Assuring of all the friends of the Union the Constitution of the Country. We have no fears of the result, they threaten us already that if they are not admitted that other states of the South will vindicate their wounded honor or (if indeed they have any left) withdraw from the Convention. If this should unfortunately be true then indeed the time will have arrived for the part to decide whether it is to be governed by the ordinary rule.
of the majority, or whether it is to be dictated to and governed by the Jackson of a contemptible minority of subordinates and dissensionists. I hope that your friends, the friends of the government under which we live, will be prepared for this issue. We of the South have not grappled with these disturbances, and who have determined to meet you if the worth in concert, will be prepared for that issue. And if this is not so, it requires decision, we are prepared to purge the party of all such material cold what it may.

I trust in God, that you and our friends in N. York are not mistaken in the firmness of your people in the part of our friends. Belmont writes me privately, that N. York is as firm as a rock. Here I cannot see is our only meeting point. If N. York is true, all is safe.

I did not have time to finish the above until to-day, the 6th, after the adjournment of our Convention. The proceedings you will see in the Confederation, with comments which is true as gospel.
All of me, in particular, your friends are in Boston, St. Louis, and the country. The fall and the heart of the Nation's civil attitude they hold to prevent the country of becoming a slave to foreign control. The convention that they have accepted, to me most well, renowned, they fell that they have perfected the neglect of their own to the citizens who act with the law, have incurred the ridicule and contempt of their enemies. But I hope you shall be in Washington in a few days now, where you shall have an opportunity of letting matters over, with very high respect and consideration be mine very truly your friend.

[Signature]

[address]
June 5, 1860
J. J. Seibels
Montgomery
Alabama
University of Va.
June 5, 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Sir,

You will please

return many obligations

to you for two (2) copies of
your late able reply to Senator
Davis, on "Your Interception.

I am yours,

William Sharp

P.S.

I should be glad to receive
Senator Blingman's also, for
your trouble yourself by so doing.

W.S.
Mr. Sharp

University of Virginia

June 8, 1861

Two copies of reply Davis and also Clingman's speech.
Atlanta Sept 5th 1860

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I notice that in your recent speech in the Senate alluding to the famous "Scarlet Letter" of Col. Yancey, to myself you say "it is due to Mr. Yancey to say that this was a private letter." Now Jefferson Davis in his reply to you says it is an "acknowledged private letter" and if I did not preserve a duplicate of the communication I addressed to Col. Yancey which drew from him the reply which I published, when first I heard this charge of "private letter" and such an intimation was not made until the letter
had been before the public several weeks and endorsed by the leading organs that sustain Col. Yancey—I addressed a letter to Mr. Prior of vilifying then editor of the Richmond Cont. stating substantially the facts and requested Col. Yancey to do me the justice to publish in my letter. He replied that he had not preserved it and could not therefore comply with my request.

The facts as I recollect them are about these: I wrote to Col. Yancey my distinction of the National Democracy (with which I had voted) upon a vital question and suggested that a general movement to brace the honest men of
all parties might be inaugurated that would “clean out the sugar states at Washington” and that his views would be interesting to his many friends in Georgia. Was it not very plain that I intended to publish his reply, for that was the prime object of the correspondence? Up to that time I was ignorant of the Southern League movement. Col. Gamely’s letter was altogether alive of nothing more than the objects of this organization. Where then is the propriety of attempting to scheme the author of that letter from its tenets when they were identical with those which he was identified with?
June 5th 1860
J.T. Slaughter
Atlanta
Yankee & Scarlet Letter
in an organization. The very letter in question shows this fact, and it is not worth while to go else where in proof of it. But whether I violated confidence or not is not a question in which the public can feel any interest. It is now endorsed by Senator Clay and Hon. Wm. A. Sampford, and was endorsed at the time of its publication by the disunion organs throughout the South—It is therefore of more than personal consequence, and a public Senator Davis' lame argument—is argument it may be called—about "old private letters" (I wonder what the honorable Senator thinks of the sincerity of private
Assurances jokes to the

bowed and you may with

some confidence enter

upon the field of legitimate

testimony to which he so

equal砺ly invites you.

For many months I have

had no connection with poli-
tics, and with much reluc-
tance I submit this letter

upon your attention. I was

content to allow the public

to take my prior letter and

make up its verdict as to

the propriety or impropriety

of my conduct. But as that

letter is again brought be-

fore the public, it is due

to myself that the facts in con-

nection with its publication
G

Mankind be known! First justice must coincide!

Respectfully,

James S. Slaughter

To

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
S A Douglas
S. D. Douglas Sen. Ill.

I have just heard

Reading your last speech in the Senate
I think that it is unanswerable and unanswerable! So say every body that will. Read the same. It is now a conceded opinion about hear among the Democracy that you ought to have got the nomination at Charles Town as you got a Majority of all the notes of the Convention! Please to send me some of your late speeches for circulation your friend

very respectfully

[Signature]
J. P. Sparks
Pleasantville, Kentucky
June 5, 1860

Complimentary X.

Copies of reply to Dain
for distribution,

The belief was one of the circumstances
over in the case. Both must join
stead to this one cause. This I think to
the best possible way. Let me suggest
the above with personal letter about
absolute admission at the court
charge for papers on this one legal
cause. Considered all to write with
where as here be a call of Judge
Person and Trubling in Ca.

[Signature]

[Signature]
South Louis  
June 5th, 1860
Washington City  

Dear Sir,

I cannot help Sir adding my tribute of admiration for your course during the present Congress. I very seldom meddle in politics being a Merchant but as I have all my life been a Democrat and seeing the means that wise working politicians are using to frighten the party from your support, I felt it incumbent upon me to let you know that the great masses of the Democracy of Missouri are enthusiastically for your Nomination, and Sir thousands of the Old line Whigs in this State would also vote for you in preference to all others.

Senator Gruen misrepresents his constituents when he says the Democracy of Missouri are in favor of the Majority platform at Charleston from an extensive acquaintance in Missouri.
having traveled over it for the last nine years. I can assure you that the
Democracy fully and firmly endorses the
doctrine of free interpretations.
I believe the County of Indiana
can be carried for you and that
no other man in the Democratic Party
Could do it. I have written you a
plain letter and of course you will
consider it a private one,
Again let me assure you
of the earnest and faithful support of
Yr obt servt,
R J Tristall
R. J. Tunstall
St. Louis, Missouri
June 5, 1860

The Democracy of Missouri enthusiastically for Judge D. V. non-interference, hence no
reform to the contrary notwithstanding.

Judge D. can carry St. Louis County, the other
man. Thousands of Whigs will vote for him.

[Signature]
Kenton, N.
June 5th 1864

Hon. J.A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

Please send me your recent Douglas speech delivered in the Senate on Davis withdraw. For speeches sent me at different times please accepting thanks.

Yours truly,

B. A. Tyler
S. O. Tyler
Trenton, New Jersey
June 5, 1860

A copy of reply to Davis.
Milton June 5th 60

I must in hast say tumbling
at our Representative from our District
he is not in favor of your
nominating But I think that if I could
beat the Baltimore Convention I could
manage to get him rate. I am pulling the
wagons rate in your favor with them.
I think that I would be of turnes to
your nomination if I could be present.
The I am a stranger to you in person.
But a warm friend and with all in
my power for your nomination I will come
to Baltimore on the 1st if you will send
me ten Dollars to repay my expenses.
I am short of money. I am poor or
I would not ask.

But I assure you that
I am working more for you in this reagence
of country.

me hastening is Our Representative
very truly your friend

Phil. Winterson

Direct to Milton
Northumberland Co. on
Philip McIntosh
Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn. June 5, 1860
ask for $10 to carry him to Ball on the 18th of July.