THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The Press

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For Saturday the 13th is now ready. The contents of this number are of a varied character. Besides its usual selections, it contains the LATEST FOREIGN NEWS; Editorials on the popular topics of the day; choice literary reading, original and selected; Domestic and Foreign Markets, &c. Read the list of

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The Treaty of Villa Franca.

The *Journal de Mayence*, brought by the steamer Hammonia, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, gives the following as the literal text of the treaty of peace signed by the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villa Franca:

"Between his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, it has been agreed as follows:

"The two Sovereigns will favor the creation of an Italian Confederation.

"That Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father.

"The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights in Lombardy, *with the exception of the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera*, so that the frontier of the Austrian possessions should start from the extreme range of the fortress of Peschiera, and should extend in a direct line along the Mincio as far as Grazie; from thence to Soorsarolo, and Luzano to the Po, from whence the actual frontiers shall continue to form the limits of Austria. The Emperor of the French will hand over (*remettra*) the ceded territory to the King of Sardinia.

"Venetia shall form part of the Italian Confederation, though remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria.

"The Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena (shall) return to their States, granting a general amnesty.

"The two Emperors will ask the Holy Father to introduce indispensable reforms into his States.

"A full and complete amnesty is granted on both sides, to persons compromised in the late events in the territories of the belligerent parties.

"Done at VILLA FRANCA, the 11th July, 1859."

As this treaty has been republished in all the Paris papers, it is no doubt genuine. It fully answers the descriptions which had been given of it in advance of its publication. It cut the Gordian knot of Italian difficulties in an entirely unexpected and peremptory manner, and, notwithstanding the bitterness with which it has been assailed, it is by no means certain that it was not the best and wisest adjustment practicable under the peculiar circumstances in which the belligerents were placed. The propositions which it contains are said by the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* to have been made by Austria, and accepted by LOUIS NAPOLEON. The same writer says that the original proposals of the latter (rejected by Austria) were as follows:

"1. That Lombardy and Venice should be separated from Austria, and placed as an independent kingdom under an Archduke.

"2. That Modena and Parma should be given to Sardinia; and

"3. That Tuscany should be ceded to the Duchess Regent of Parma."

The details of the treaty of Villa Franca are of course all still to be arranged, and the exact position which Italy will assume under the reorganization contemplated cannot yet be determined. It is reported that 800,000,000 livres is the sum which Lombardy is to take as her portion of the national debt of Austria, and that Milan is to share with Turin, during alternate years, the honor of being the capital of the new Kingdom of Sardinia, Piedmont, and Lombardy, of which VICTOR EMMANUEL is to be the future ruler.

The plan of the proposed Italian Confederation has not yet been authoritatively determined, but it is now occupying the serious attention of the French and Sardinian Cabinets. Count WALEWSKI's project is said to be that the Pope shall act as Honorary President, and that, in the Federal Council, Parma and Modena shall have one vote each; the Pope, two; Tuscany, two; Austria, for Venetia, two; and Piedmont and Naples, three each—and that Gaeta, Mantua, and Piacenza, shall be garrisoned partly by Federal troops, and partly by troops of the States in which they are located.

There are still many elements of discord in Italy, which may be extremely difficult to harmonize. Thus, much ill feeling exists between the Pope and VICTOR EMMANUEL, and the people of Tuscany are very much opposed to the return of their former sovereign or any of his family. Whether Louis NAPOLEON will assist the Grand Duke of Tuscany to regain his dominions, does not seem to be absolutely certain, but it is probable he will do so. The following curious anecdote is told in a letter from Milan, published in the *Independente* of Turin:

"When the Marquis Nori Corsini di Lajatico, who was a prime mover in the revolution at Florence, heard of the preliminaries of peace having been signed at Villa Franca, he waited upon an 'exalted personage' to ask what had been stipulated with regard to Tuscany.

"EXALTED PERSONAGE—Nothing.

"MARQUIS—Then the Grand Duke is at liberty to return?

"EXALTED PERSONAGE—I don't see why not.

"MARQUIS—But then you will interfere to protect him, and re-establish his Government?

"EXALTED PERSONAGE—Not I, assuredly.

"MARQUIS—But then I fear the people will refuse to receive him.

"EXALTED PERSONAGE—*Tant mieux*, (so much the better.)

MARQUIS—There will be disturbance; he will be driven out by main force.

"EXALTED PERSONAGE—*Tant mieux.*

"MARQUIS (rather nonplussed)—How? *Tant mieux?* You will permit me to mention this conversation to my friends?

"EXALTED PERSONAGE—With all my heart—you will oblige me (*ainsi.*).

The Marquis retired with amazement, walked backwards out of the room, with profound bows, and muttering between his teeth the famous *tant mieux.*

This and other anecdotes of the kind have greatly contributed to calm down the feeling of exasperation which the first tidings of the peace produced throughout Italy; for a hope is entertained that the return of the repudiated Sovereign of Tuscany may yet be prevented. GARIBALDI is said to contemplate a movement from Northern to Central Italy, and as he expects to rally 50,000 volunteers around his standard, the independence of Central Italy can be secured if the Emperors of France and Austria do not interfere in behalf of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, but their forbearance can scarcely be expected.

Under the most favorable circumstances, it would be difficult, in Italy or any other country, to form a complete and cordial confederacy of nations which have for many centuries been independent of each other; but there are, perhaps, no greater obstacles to Italian union now than those which existed to a confederation of the Colonies of America at the time of the Revolution, or when the Constitution of the United States was formed. Although the results of the war in Italy have fallen far short of the anticipations which were at one time entertained, we still hope that the Italian people will derive some substantial benefits from the mighty contest which has rendered this year forever memorable; and that, though their aspirations for freedom are not now all gratified, their political condition will be considerably improved, and the prospects of their future political and material welfare brightened.

WE PUBLISH to-day the proceedings of the late meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A press of matter debarred their publication yesterday.

The Mysterious Wise Letter.

When this extraordinary epistle was first published in the New York *Herald* we expressed the opinion that it was a *forgery*. We find some of our cotemporaries coincide with us on this point. A New England paper gives as the sole reason therefor: that the letter "is *too short* for WISE." Others urge the foolish character of the epistle as evidence that Governor WISE never wrote it. The Richmond *Enquirer*—edited by O. JENNINGS WISE, Esq., the talented son of the Governor—on the 8th inst. takes an additional notice of the letter to that we extracted from the same paper on yesterday. It is as follows:

"REPUTED LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.—Below will be found what *purports* to be the copy of a letter from Governor Wise, of Virginia, addressed to some unnamed person in Philadelphia, and dated at Richmond, July 13, 1859. It was circulated at Albany during the sitting of the State Committee, and used, as its authors think, quite skilfully in damaging, not only Governor Wise, but Mr. Wood and others.

"*We have no doubt it is a forgery*, and aver, upon *our own responsibility*, that Governor Wise has never written such a letter. *It is a forgery*, and we believe that some of the men who industriously, but *confidentially*, exhibited it at Albany, *knew it to be a forgery*. If we are wrong, let them produce the proof. If they do not, they will rest under the imputation we now cast upon them during the balance of their lives.

"After copying this letter, the *Enquirer* proceeds:

"If this letter *is not a forgery*, the use of it by persons *claiming*, to be respectable is, in our opinion, little less defensible or criminal. *If it be genuine*, it is evident that some person has *addressed Governor Wise* (who is an honest, open-hearted and free-spoken man) in the language of friendship for the purpose of procuring from him a letter in reply for public use, which would injure him, as well as accomplish certain other despicable objects in this State.

"*A fraud, has thus been practised* upon the Governor *as infamous in its conception and execution*, as is the conduct of the persons who have thus become parties to it. In the meantime, we repeat that, *in our opinion, it is a forgery*. If it is not, produce the proof and the name of the *gentleman* to whom it was written".

Our confident hope that the letter is a fabrication is strengthened by the notice of young Mr. Wise, above quoted.

On the other hand, some of our cotemporaries seem to regard the letter as authentic. The Richmond *Whig* publishes a letter, signed "Catskill," from a New York correspondent, from which we extract the following:

"If I was as egotistical as Gov. Wise, of your State, I might justly claim great credit as an oracle of political wisdom. Among the first letters of 'Catskill,' he pointed out the fraudulent that existed between Wise and Wood, and the game of the district system, in order to get a few bogus delegates to Charleston from this State, who would be admitted, Wise relying upon the strength of his friends in the Convention to reject the regular delegates and accept the Wise-Wood delegates. When I received that letter, I little dreamed that all I asserted, weeks ago, would so soon be confirmed by the hand-writing of Mr. Wise. Yet, such is the fact. Yesterday the State Central Committee met at Albany, for the purpose of issuing a call for a Democratic State Convention, and for other purposes, not mentioned, how delegates to Charleston should be appointed. Wood was on hand to make capital for his district idea. All at once, it was whispered around that there was a letter in Albany from Mr. Wise. Its contents were communicated from one leader to another. Wood heard of it. He pronounced it a *base* forgery. Last night he was soon to hang his hand with shame. The letter was genuine—could not be disputed. One member of the Committee broke out in a rage—'Well, I thought we had some proclous scoundrels among our Northern leaders, but they are not fools as well as political knaves; and this letter of Wise's will make the fellow off any cheating arrangements we have ever concocted.

"Gov. Wood slunk away from Albany, and came down in the night-boat, hiding himself away in the clerk's state-room. When that portion of Mr. Wise's letter relating to himself was read to him (Wood) he swore like a trooper, called Wise every sort of vile name, and added, 'I'll be d—d if I do not publish all Wise's letters to me, and expose his duplicity.' If he does—and he is very likely to do it—the epistolary correspondence of Henry A. Wise will be a rich political volume. It will show a policy as far as it sets the seal of the letter to the Albany Committee-man. There is one feeling of universal scorn from all high-minded Democrats. The venerable Dickinson cried when the letter of Mr. Wise was exposed to him. He observed, 'Sir, it is high time that we unite and send but *one* set of delegates to Charleston, when so prominent a man as Wise *dare* send such an infamous letter, proposing to us a chart of deliberate political villainy, in order to secure his nomination. I am ashamed that a man calling himself a Southern Democrat should exhibit such a combination of ignorance, egotism, rascality, and self-conceit, and expose the New York Hards to co-operate with him. I, for one, disown all further connection with him.'

"Poor Wise had not one friend in Albany after that letter was read yesterday!

"Our Democratic leaders have some remnants of political virtue left, and hanged stock went up 50 per cent. yesterday. Such a bold, barefaced declaration from a rival candidate—and so manly, treacherous, and *dishonest*, in reference to Mr. Douglas, has made him many friends among the Hards and Softs.

"Notwithstanding Mr. Wood's bold declaration, that district delegates should go from New York to Charleston, it will not be so. The game cannot be played now. Mr. Wise's letter has made the Wood movement, in the State, contemptible, and any proceedings of this kind would be absurd and ridiculous. I enclose a paragraph cut from a Douglas paper in reference to Mr. Wise.

"'Virginia will be a unit,' says Mr. Wise. I will fix that. New York is a *unit* now, so far as Mr. Wise is concerned, if she was not before. The committee has received and exposed the political swindling proposition of the honorable Virginian.

"'Beware of Stationery,' should be the motto of Mr. Wise for governors. Writing paper has killed him as dead as old Roman Pompey.

"If the honest, truth-loving, chivalrous, high-minded Democracy of Virginia, can be a 'unit' in support of the cheating letter, all I have to say is this, that I am prophet (or soothsayer) for the first resolution that will be offered at the Charleston Convention will be as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic delegates from Virginia be accredited from this Convention, for having endorsed a man, as a candidate for the Presidency, who has openly, and in advance, proposed a scheme of rascality to insure his own nomination, which merits the scorn of every Democrat in the United States.

"'You may rest assured of one thing, if Virginia becomes a 'unit,' and sends Wise delegates to Charleston; after his letter, no honest Northern delegates will sit in the same building with them.'"

The *Whig* is, however, bitterly opposed to Governor WISE, and some allowance should be made on that account.

The Washington *Constitution* (organ of the Cabinet) says:

"The Opposition journals are making themselves merry over a letter which purports to have been addressed, under date of Richmond, July 13, by the Governor of Virginia, to some political friends in New York, in regard to the arrangements which the Democracy of that great State might do, in the necessary and proper to adopt, with a view of causing their opinions, sentiments, and wishes to have their due and proper weight in determining the decision of the National Democratic Convention of Charleston. If this letter is genuine, nothing can be said which can increase the manifestation that must necessarily be felt by the friends of Governor Wise *at its inopportune publication*. If there is any sentiment which the American people cherish, and which they ought to *require* from public men, it is *political morality among those who aspire to their suffrages*. This letter is calculated, in the strongest degree, to shake the confidence of the people in this respect. *If a political adventurer hereafter—actuated by a profligate disregard of consistency and patriotism—should wish to find a rhetorical defence of his aberrations, he might find it in this extraordinary letter of Governor Wise.*"

It is presumed that the intelligent and right-thinking people of the United States will give due heed to the very sagacious and exceedingly honest and virtuous and candid suggestions of the organ, and its lessons on "consistency," "political morality," and "patriotism." If we mistake not, however, they will be apt to say, with respect to the reproof administered to Governor WISE by it, "that is very like Satan reproving sin." The people know the difference between true coin and counterfeit, and they will decide that the frank out-spoken and free-spoken letters of Governor WISE, written like a true Virginia gentleman all of the olden time," concealing nothing and using unambiguous language, even if his letter does afford cause for censure, is not as unworthy and disgraceful as if it had contained pharisaical and hypocritical professions and assurances like those of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1854-55, and '56, that he had no aspirations himself for the Presidency, and would cheerfully support General PIERCE for a re-election, and that his purpose was fixed to return home and go into retirement, and close a career, which had been somewhat stormy, in peace and quiet, and had no idea of being, nor any wish to be, a candidate for the Presidency; or like his recent carefully framed declination in the Bedford *Gazette* and other papers, and in his McCandless telegraph epistle of the 30th ult., "not to become a candidate for re-election," &c. The people will recollect, too, his celebrated Pacific Railroad letter sent to California just before the election of 1856, and kept secret on this side of the continent. They will call to mind, also, his Squatter Sovereignty letters of 1856, written to promote his election, and the numerous other electioneering documents from his pen, and his speeches made with the same object; and they will not forget that he has falsified all his pledges and professions so made. Remembering these things, they will be likely to make a proper and just application of the terms "political morality" and "profligate disregard of consistency and patriotism," so imprudently employed by the organ. If the correspondence of Mr. BUCHANAN anterior to and after the Baltimore Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and anterior to the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, was all exposed to the public eye, we do not believe he would have any advantage over Governor WISE.

The New York *Herald*, in commenting on this editorial of the *Constitution*, uses the following language:

"The appearance of this mysterious letter was like a bombshell in Richmond. The papers are all dumb. They seem to be astounded into silence. The Washington papers also have nothing to say about it, with the exception of the *Constitution*, which is edited by an old woman in breeches, from Wall street, who is as fond of a good dinner as Jack Falstaff was of sack, but who knows *no more about politics than Jack did of the qualities of a gin cocktail*. The comments of the *Constitution* are sheer nonsense and balderdash."

The *Herald* observes, in reference to the letter, further:

"Instead of the publication of this letter killing off Governor Wise, as some people anticipate, and as no doubt was intended to be the result, it is just possible that it may give him higher hitch at Charleston by and bye, greatly to the astonishment and confusion of his enemies."

In another editorial the *Herald* says:

"The pious Aminadabs of the editorial Sleek family of politicians roll up their eyes in holy horror at the advice given by Governor Wise to his New York friend to whip the enemy (the Democratic Softs) in their State Convention, or send a contesting set of Hard delegates down to Charleston.

"These instructions are pronounced unworthy an honest man, and a death-blow to their author as a Presidential aspirant. *Who could have thought it?*—The man must be crazy!—Yet the letter is evidently genuine!—Well, it only shows to what base uses ambition will drive a man!—and such like silly expressions greet us on every side, and from political organs and managers steeped to the lips in the very dregs of party trickery and rascality. There is really nothing wonderful or startling, or new, in this dreadful letter of Governor Wise. It involves no new trick, or plot, or double-dealing game in politics. For the last twenty years we have hardly had a party convention, *State or National, or a caucus movement, that has not been subjected more or less to the same tactics, or worse.* Indeed, the great error of Governor Wise, in this late letter, has been his ignorance of the dirty sinks and sloughs of our New York electioneering system. For example, while our smooth-faced New York party thimble-riggers are *too cunning to put their plans to paper, they will not hesitate at any treachery by which a confiding rival may be injured, or by which even a friend may be destroyed, when the end, which is the spoils, will justify the means.* There are men at this day in the Sing Sing State prison, who, on the score of 'honor among thieves,' are more trustworthy than some of our high and mighty New York politicians.

"The material error of Governor Wise in this matter was in the trusting his confidential views to any New York electioneering politician in writing. Talking is their rule of action, so that what they say to-day they can deny to-morrow if necessary. As for the moral effect among our Presidential politicians everywhere of the disclosure of this letter of Governor Wise, it will, in a few days or weeks, be completely neutralized. Indeed, after the explanation which we published yesterday of the manner in which said letter was made public through the treachery of the Albany variety shop, the odium connected with this matter must attach to that institution. His rivals for the Democratic nomination will die over that Wise is not thus to be killed off. He will doubtless write another letter, and that very soon, in which he will make the fur fly in every direction. We have no question heretofore to speak out in very plain terms of the vulgar and self-degrading political game to which Governor Wise sometimes indulges in his stump speeches."

It further says:

"As a man of honesty and integrity; as a man of his word, and as a man who would scorn a mean trick, except on the stump or in the dirty puddle of New York politics, Governor Wise *will compare favorably with any Presidential candidate of the day.*

"There is a great deal of good stuff in him, and he is pluck to the backbone. He will not give up the contest for the grand prize of the Presidency on account of this little slip of writing such things as should only be talked over to a New York politician. He will know better how to do it next time; and if the Albany Regency have created himself out of the wishes of New York or Charleston, our New York engineers will doubtless find Wise an impassable obstacle in the South. He is on the course, and will most probably remain there, nomination or no nomination from Charleston."

The Washington correspondence of the same paper, writing of this letter, states:

"The only paper here which has any comments on the subject is the *Constitution*, whose remarks you will perceive are somewhat unintelligible and absurd. As for Gov. Wise himself, now that the letter has *been made public*, he is very much disconcerted. The fact, however, has enlightened him considerably as to the character of the men who comprise the Albany Regency. He has received a letter from the gentleman to whom the famous communication was addressed, explaining the circumstances under which it was procured for publication—circumstances which acquit him of all blame in the transaction, as he was most treacherously dealt with. The party to whom the letter was written is said to be Mr. Bernard Donnelly, who is in the auction and commission business in William street, New York. He is represented to be a trustworthy Democrat and sincere friend of Governor Wise. I can inform you *with confidence that Governor Wise is about to publish a letter* some twenty or thirty columns long about this business, in which he will give a history of the Albany Regency for the last thirty years that he has known them, from yesterday's day to the present. He will expose all their schemes, treacheries, and backslidings, and show the South what kind of men they are who are attempting to control the State of New York and to adjust its delegation to the Charleston Convention to suit their own aims. It will be one of the most scathing political documents ever given to the public, and will make the Albany political sycophants wince like galled jades under the lash. It will be ready for the press in a few days."

The *Herald of the 9th also contains the following* article, which it will be seen refers to other letters written by Mr. WISE:

"CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR WISE.—It would seem that the illustrious Chief Magistrate of Virginia is prolific in his epistolary favors. The letter to Mr. Donnelly, which upturned the Albany State Committee to its foundations, and cemented an everlasting alliance forever between the friends of Daniel S. Dickinson and the Barnburners, was but one out of a thousand from his facile pen. The last known recipient of one of his valuable communications is a gentleman in Brooklyn, whose name is Mr. Oliver Cotter.!! * * *

"The letter to Mr. Cotter from Governor Wise was one of thanks—the outpouring of gratitude for the endorsement of his claims to the Presidency, which had been *given in Brooklyn at a meeting* over which Mr. Cotter had not long before presided. It deemed any long exposition of political faith, after the thirty-nine pages *ereon* in which the Governor had recently indulged, quite superfluous; but, leaving naturalization laws, niggers, and schnapps out of the question, it solemnly declared that he, Henry A. Wise, looked forward with 'unaffected humility' to the honors with which he was about to be overwhelmed, and that he could not but admire, purely, purely, and disinterestedly, contemplate the disinterested motives of gratitude, co— and with which he had been greeted by the city of Brooklyn generally, and Mr. Oliver Cotter in particular.

"Alas for Mr. Oliver Cotter's powers of comprehension of Governor Wise's eloquence, he had no recollection of ever having presided at a Wise meeting. It is doubtful, in fact, whether Mr. Cotter is a Wise man. Certain it is, however, that his friends had over assembled to give vent to that exuberence of Wise enthusiasm which had inspired the Governor with such 'unaffected humility.' Was it, then, 'humility' on false pretences? Such a supposition was not to be thought of. Whatever other smaller frailties the Governor of Virginia may have been accused of, hypocrisy and sham are none of his vices. *Imprudent, hair-brained and foolish* he may be—reckless to a fault—but he is void of duplicity beyond a doubt. It flashed, then, upon Mr. Oliver Cotter's mind, that Governor Wise must have been the victim of a great fraud, cunningly, abominably imposed upon—and that certain wicked ones, 'sons of Belial,' in Brooklyn or elsewhere, had led him to believe that the thing was which was not; in a word, had lied to his Excellency most atrociously. And so it proves to have been; and the upright Cotter has written a letter to Governor Wise about it, and has assured him that, honored as he feels by the receipt of his letter, he never presided at a Wise meeting, and that no such assemblage was ever convened in the City of Churches.

"Simultaneously with the letter to Mr. Oliver Cotter, Governor Wise wrote another to a person in Williamsburg on the same subject of the 'Brooklyn Wise meeting,' with which he had been so mysteriously gulled; but as this is altogether a grave and important matter, and as the original document is too long for the forthcoming, we postpone further comments for the present.

The writer then alludes to the recent Wise Boston-bagging letter to JOHN S. FOSTER, which we published on Tuesday last.

The New York *News* says the Donnelly letter is a forgery. The *Evening Post* and *Journal of Commerce* seem undecided. The *Times* and *Tribune* both appear to regard the letter as genuine, and of course condemn Governor WISE on account of it, and make it an excuse to assail and censure all sections of the New York Democracy, as if they were responsible for it.

We have thus made a fair exposition of all that is to-day known of this extraordinary missive, and the different views expressed in relation to it. A few days will settle the question of its authenticity.

Since writing the foregoing we have received the Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday, which contains the following letter from Gov. WISE, which puts a somewhat different phase on the transaction to what it was at first made to assume, though the Governor has admitted the letter:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—In your editorial of this morning, I notice what purports to be a letter written by me, to some unknown correspondent, published in the New York papers, by whom, or how, does not appear. You say that you have "no authority to speak" about the matter. I now give you authority to speak all that I know about it. The impression is attempted to be made that I have offensively obtruded my advice and interference into New York politics, in a vain and immoral attempt upon the members of the State Committee, to influence the appointment of delegates from that State to the Charleston Convention.

Now, the plain statement of the whole case is:—that for some considerable time past, I had held private and confidential political correspondence with Mr. B. Donnelly, No. 3 William street, New York. He wrote to me last spring, I replied, and the correspondence ceased until the 8th of July last, when he *wrote to me again the following* letter:

SARATOGA, July 8th, 1859.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: You remember my letter of you last spring, to which I received an answer, and which I would have acknowledged at an earlier day, but supposed your time would be so much taken up with other important matters, that I concluded to withhold writing you until the present. You will learn from the newspapers and politicians that there are in expectation of receiving the nomination at Charleston are marshaling their forces as strongly as possible.

This State, which I have watched very closely, with a view of acquainting you of what is going on, will, as matters now stand, send a divided delegation in favor of Douglas. Their second choice would be you. I give you this information as that, so that you may rely upon it. It is barely possible that Wood and others in New York city may succeed in getting up two *sets of delegates to the Convention*, but it is my opinion your friends in the South need not expect much support from the Northern States. The South is the only place to count on with any degree of certainty, and if the South should kick in two heels, and refuse to adopt you as her candidate, she will lose all. This you may rely upon. With nine tenths of the Southern States than yourself, we would be beaten out of sight. With the South then, to back you, there will be a sufficient number of candidates for Congress and Governor (in nomination,) who will be able to control a sufficient number of delegates from the Western and Eastern States, to give you the nomination—and they will do it. If the South should stick in her