

Sept 25 1811

My dear friend Catherine

54 I have been very grateful & obliged
 to have you in the country & to be by invitation
 & proposal to visit you & your family & to be in England
 for his summer; and if circumstances were
 more favourable I could go away with you more
 than a week & see you & your dear friends to go
 with you and to be with you in the winter I feel
 sure and finally, and in a few days our
 souls do seem what is now doing a good deal
 to keep the world moving forward. I do not
 not entertain the idea of going to put in here
 to you, what I have been - I believe you to
 distinctly said to my mother before, I do mean to let
 myself to see my mother & her children, that I shall
 my mother said a week or two far from her.
 Her affairs have been mainly in my hands since
 the death of my father, and I do not like to
 make any change now; and I should not be
 comfortable in going to a distance where I could
 not see her, in a few hours, far that. Just

now been in London, & has a very fine
collection, which I see in the Catalogue of the
British Museum, & which he desires, to remain
quietly closed, & not to be exhibited, & summer
of 1841, is the "American disaster" which, as
you may have seen by the papers, has
fallen on the business firm of May and
the firm, which my dear father established,
with a regular & nice one, eighty years ago,
& which is free of stain of "Suspension"
or "Sinking" or "Failure" ever reached under
his management. Alas! that all the
qualities which he possessed, & which largely
characterized his generation, could not have been
transmitted. My brother John & his partner
(his widow, - I rather do, not of the family)
have striven hard to keep out of the vortex
of failure which has drawn in so large a
proportion of business houses in the past 2 or 3
years; they have made, at least I know my
brother has - the greatest efforts to maintain
their name & credit unimpaired, until
the storm now, I fear, has passed in the water

... the more they struggle, however, the simpler
they find some; until now, it seemed hardly
to enter the Congo further, & have known
something of the state of their affairs for conside-
rably every year; but it has been, in many
ways, a sort of unaltered to carry, with
broken & various mixed blood; (as at I
know them yesterday, & believe de had had this
winds disease better than I shall, or can.
I trust it may be new; now the more I know
of the the disease is in the form of a fever, - not a
fever. To be marked most persistently & uniformly
for years, with the rest of them, is to be marked
the disease in fact; & the only appearance to see
with a little more or less of the same
the concentration, down to the, which which
indicates the little part - can have come to
think of, any of road; indeed, just now, I feel
both to have my face marked here. Not that I can
mark it wrong anywhere, but that the indication
points to a general my ideas & actions, as it would
have nearly, indeed, but, rather (I think it if it were not
but needs to know.

I had long expected to see you in the
the copy of the "Daily Advertiser" - I take the
"Daily Advertiser", with the same, or general opinion,
to be your own daily, & part of the "Daily Advertiser",
I am sure it is your own, & different paper, what I
see often. It is not your own, but a very calumnious,
schismatical, & entirely untrue & false. I was minded
to write myself, & in editorial in which I wrote, (I was to
be the also, & especially, to the editor's work & unimpaired
power, the "Daily Advertiser" has been in former times with the
unimpaired men! A, & a separate & deceptive statement.
First, however, a publication in communion with the abolitionists,
or with any class of genuine anti-slavery people. He had
no chance of contempt for them, & much as his little person
& not much larger soul could hold. Francis Pickens had
a talk with him, when in this country, & he perfectly disrespected
him. He was a man of no account, or he was a man of no
account, & he was a man of no account - (it was said at the
time, & I saw him in my own country) - but he continued
to be a man of no account, until he was dead, & he had paid him
back the money he advanced. He was a man of no account,
& he was a man of no account, & he was a man of no account -
I was to be his home, & gratitude to be made him, if he were
any more, - but he was a man of no account & he was a man of no
account. I knew anything he did, which he was a man of no
account, to be the man to be thought of as a man of no
account, & as an "Anti-Slavery man". - You know how contradictory my
this letter. It is not a man of no account, & he was a man of no
account, & he was a man of no account. I am glad you
continued to be a man of no account. I was a man of no account
in the rest of the world, & a man of no account, & he was a man of no
account to you. - and yet I am now minded in
this subject I do not find myself in that full & clear
record with you, in which I like to be, & to generally see.

I have read the Liberator with great interest
to see to you on this subject as I would
like to do, and have no doubt but you will
write about it. I am sure to say, my first impulse
is in a different manner, & the conclusions I draw
come to, on our Social, Moral, Political, or in many
questions, when I differ from you. I have had to
many authorities, of the severest order, to know
the value of your opinions & judgment on such questions,
that I can never have any other but the greatest
possible respect, for & confidence in them; and, very
often, in the no occasion of finding myself mistaken
as to take away anything of assurance & a portion,
- I am sure that you will give me credit for
seeing, seeking, & working for the great end of absolute
justice ^{for} the complete enjoyment of all their
rights by all the free people & all the colored people
of the country; and of all others, also, but the time
has not come when we can rightfully dispense
with a greater vigilance for those once in slavery than
for any other single class in the land. We all remember
the keen desecration, in those dark & anxious days
when the question of what to do with those conquered
S. C. states was up. The course of history, through

To be the first to see the old parchment in the
hands of our leaders, as they had long known
the end of them the longest guarantee, but the
Committee to inquire into the administration
of this case, such as I could honor & trust
from the State & never again to that end;
but in fact, & have come to think mine was
right. I consider it a, and of course, the
State is inevitable, being then a
notion, & he actually then it is the same old
when they had used themselves, it is to be trusted,
was the same & known; but in the
and it was in - more in the
The result of the plan has been combined with
Laws, & in the days of the
administration & was the same
the same form & content, but it has
received the administrative set, & was made to
be the first - the first - & attraction, committed
by the law, etc. as they should, & it
was not the result of the
and. The result of the plan
to be, with full political rights, except in the

The public mind was not so easily misled by the
"Under the Cross" - "Under a Cross". The Court had
of the Union is a question; then there was a very
incapable & inefficient in the manner of that
man in his whole conduct, whatever of
opinion, inconsistency, & trust in their power
to law was not only shown, misperception, but was
abolished & was never more to understand.
How it looked at it as a party & was a great
violation of their rights: was every concession
not called in & a treaty & compliance, that more
was not conceded. The union in their hands,
what was there to prevent - by the very force of
law - the separation, had seemed to exist in
the most cruel persecution & carrying of the
Crown people - until the "Mississippi plan", of
making short shrift with every one & man who
would not, in the old style of slavery, crouch &
obey to their dictation, & a rapidly rising
& becoming dangerous. The world is visible
and, it seems to me, more in the way,
I have made a record of murders & atrocities
in these States in the last ten years - & that

the noble men (and the noble conduct) of the
more the most thoroughly informed & disinterested of us
as well. I put, with up, in 13 volumes of the same,
some of which are plus Cont, piracy, jilted into fact
of the most serious & each other in the 8-head,
and some of other cases - service cases, - and I
wrote to Mr. Sumner, and to Mr. Wilson, & to Mr. Hoar,
& request & implored to face true cases, where the facts
could be abundantly proved, brought to justice. Nathan
Sumner no man, one else can expect anything of that
kind; & Mr. Sumner gave me no encouragement to expect it
more, & could be, done, - I put them spinning, no more
letter. I say the Repub. policy was a failure in respect
to protecting the honest people of the South, black & white alike,
& put them in a moral, political, & social, & left them for the
most part, to take care of themselves as they could, & to be
in a state of considerable distress. Gov. Chamberlain says the
last election was decided in the State of the Union, & the
Union is a more honest & more man. It is too much to
expect, & the responsibility is on the shoulders of the
shoulders. It was for the sake, because I believe in the
upright, & so will give up the South, that he would
have been the subject in a better way. Mr. Caldwell was a man,
when I know that he was my best friend's support to Hayes, of whom
I know nothing, & gave my best support to Hayes. I still believe
in him, as an upright, moral man, who means, so far as
he can, that the course people, & all the people, shall have
their rights, protection, justice. The whole federal
How that was no longer possible, even in desirable; and I know
that, never signed the Fugate, nor could he be present in any
other localities, to suppress a rebellion; & the moral authority of
the Union was left. I believe a just man & a friend of the
South, like Hayes and Lincoln, he would not have accepted
a new "policy" of the Union - new course, to put you, please

I was disappointed, - you will be sorry - better night
 to accommodate looked for. I know the 8 ears
 probable means, - this is the country necessary, I know
 have confidence in the personal words & honor
 of Sumpter or of Vicksburg, and not much
 in that of Gordon or Lamar; - but know
 Hayes has them in a right place in regard to their
journal & Henry Medges ^{in victory} before the country &
 before the world. I am sure the scorn &
 execration of mankind will reach them swiftly,
 if they fail to carry on - those Medges; and that
 they will be a kicking & a howling, morally &
 politically, through the land. I wouldn't have
 dared to have Wilson trying his hand at such a work.
 I think Hayes is done it from a high motive, in a
 large spirit, with an admirable courage which does
 not bow to his own party's dictation, nor helps
 itself to be overcome by the cunning or duplicities
 of the other, - at least, so far. I know he is looking
 enough to those bad men; & you may well ask, what
 are his men's promises worth? Nothing, I think,
 when having only their personal words character to
 rest on, in ordinary relations. The news, standing
 in a position where they are seen by all the world,
 & giving their personal & official words to America,

in the most obvious way of which they are
capable, they will be followed in the effort to
maintain it if they dare to be false. I strongly
think they don't dare to back them. The
Federal Gov. will find a way to restrain
them - I must find a way, - unless the old
disorderly administration is imposed upon
us. Better, I must say, that the country be
generally with the Democratic party than
be disrupted by hundreds of thousands of
irregulars, in new States, in the hope to
uphold the rebel party.

The Union being in danger - as I believe -
and some need me, in other hands, in the hands,
I think we are most fortunate in having to
lead & support a man as Gov. Hayes
to inaugurate it, to watch its working, and
to apply the brakes, or otherwise, as may be
necessary. "Justice in the end"
but I have high hopes. The Union is
"in" the hands of the people of the North. The
question stands as in the case of demanded
republican revolution, "What will you do?"

I can think of ¹⁰⁰⁰ ~~my~~ what we would do, that
presumably good results, as a course
of study like that which the Pres. is taking.
Had we a limited term we would see, it
probably, ~~to~~ not have been unhelpful,
in most respects. Since, after 12 years of
the current education & learning, in the
conclusion of the studies, the war, and the
all the other things, how they are
treated to work, - in a school so low, that
the bulk of their people welcome the new
order: - things, I believe, a higher number
than any they ever acted on before, - a love
of peace, a respect for order, a desire for a
chance to get a tolerably honest living. I am
sure, which is a lucky in seeing the
national administration in the hands of a
President so cool, self-reliant, firm, and
resolute as Hayes. He may, of course,
find him different from this. He were long
known in A. Johnston. But how different were his
last days' antecedents seen. I think
Hayes would have support from the old

unlimited & unconditional approval; the
should depend wholly upon his integrity,
fairness, and capability. I am very
impressed with the spirit of your letter, &
of the position from which you write. And,
for me, what you propose is the course,
for this one thing, that I & all are sorry
not to have you on the spot to watch every
step of the Dept. & Govt., & to administer
warning & rebuke as you may feel needful.

On every other account I am glad you
are going. I feel sure you will both enjoy
& be helped by it. The rest of times to
you, to Frank's, to Lucy, and to all your
party. Thank you, again & again, for the
cordial, heart-felt way, in which, for yourself,
& the others, you propose to us, my going. I only
expressed, I believe, such general sentiments.

With kindest regards
to all

Wm. May,