

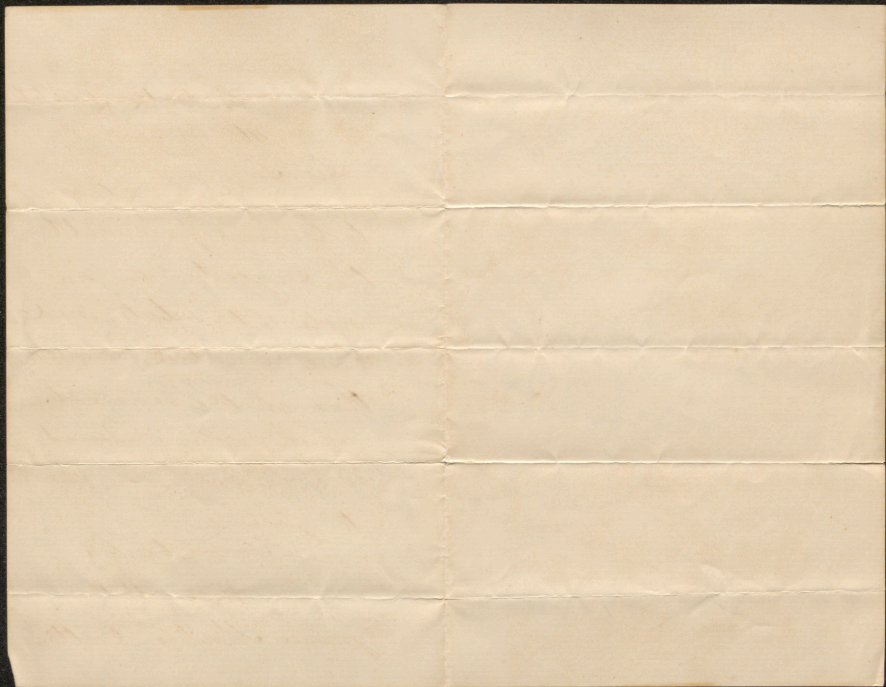
Department of State,
4th June.

Dear Sir. I have telegraphed
to Chicago pursuant to
the suggestion in your
note of this date, and
have requested an answer
through the same medium,
which, when received,
shall be made known
to you.

Yours truly,

Wm. H. Seward

To James Madison Cutts, Esq.



The DOUGLAS.

When Saxon raid with brand and blade
o'er Scotia's borders came,
And gave the land with bloody hand
to pillage and to flame,
'Twas then rang out the welcome shout
from mountain and from brae-
God and our Right, stand firm and fight;
a Douglas to the fray.
Oh, never was unworthy cause
linked with that rallying cry,
To friends, a spell; to foes, a knell,
whene'er it reached the sky;
And as the shout rose madly out,
Fate owned the conquering sway;
God and our Right; Stand firm and fight;
a Douglas to the fray.
In every age, on every page,
through all the paths to fame,
On glory's round may still be found
enrolled, that deathless name.
Speed as of old the Chieftain bold
who wears it at this day.
God and our Right; Stand firm and fight;
a Douglas to the fray.

(signed) John Brougham.

THE CONVENT.

When Eamon said with hand and face
Of her Cecilia's borders ease,
And gave the land with bloody hand
To pillars and to flange
There then came out the veterans about
From mountain and from pass-
And out and in, about the land and round
A journey to the town
But never was university career
Linked with that religious way
To friends, a spell to lose, a thrill
Whatever is reached there
And as she stood with water out
And owned the conquering way
And out and in, about the land and round
A journey to the town
In every case, on every page,
Through all the books of verse,
On glory's road may still be found
Enrolled, that Cecilia's name
Based as one of the Christian world
Who wants to be like her
Not and out right about the land and round
A journey to the town

(11 lines) John Freeman

Dear Douglas:

Your letter received
please accept my
thanks. We have always
found you a true
friend. Yours affectionately
Fred Grant.





Robt. M. Douglas
Glenboro
North Carolina

INDIAN
AUG 27
1887

GREENSBORO
AUG 27
1887



To the President
of the United States,

Sir,

We the undersigned residents of the
Western District of North Carolina, having
Confidence in the integrity and efficiency
of Col. Robert M. Douglas, respectfully
recommend his reappointment as United
States Marshal,

John L. Worth

Richard K. Marshall

W. Sparger

W. B. Parker

A. W. Dinkler

Wm. R. Gray, Jr.

G. W. Griffith

M. Brather

W. O. Banner

J. L. Williams

J. F. Hall

John A. Snow

E. E. King, Jr.

T. J. Lowry, Ed. "Valley News."

James D. Lowry, "Savvy Visitor."

S. F. Lowry, Printer

P. J. Lehman

I. M. Davis

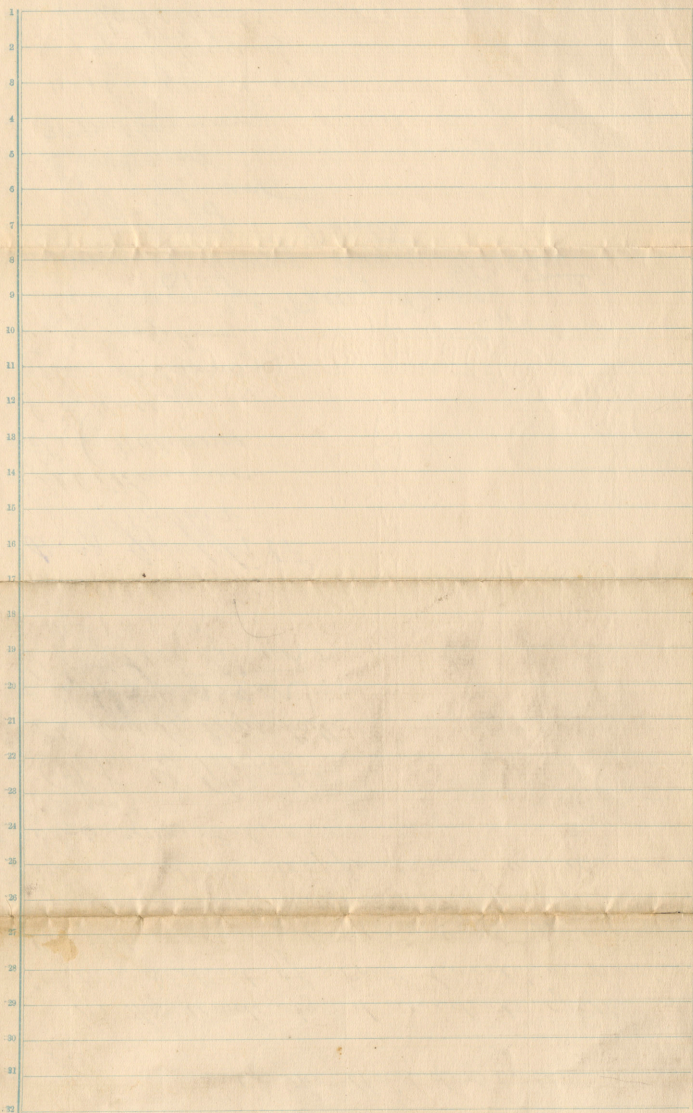
Wm. B. Bamm

Washington Nichols

Jefferson Lewis

G. H. Nichols

E. C. C. C. C.



John Chick
S. L. Lurrian

J. W. Redman

G. L. Jackson

John G. Jones

Nancy Jones

Wm. T. Doughton

J. M. Brown

~~John Doughton~~

L. C. Hallam

S. C. Marshall

B. F. Byrum Jr

Geoff. Byrum

R. D. Brown

S. C. Linfield

C. F. Simpson

Wm. L. Doughton

James Simpson

James W. Simpson

William H. Peck

Jesse Stanley

W. Stanley

J. I. Stanley

L. B. Harkrader

R. S. Folger Clerk of Superior Court

J. W. Warriner

John Leavelle

W. R. Martin

T. W. Folger

Bounty Officers
Citizens of
Gurry County, Mo.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ST 31
STANDING MASTER IN CHANCERY AND EXAMINER OF THE
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

OVER.

Attorney for the Following Corporations:

GREENSBORO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE PIEDMONT BANK.

PEOPLES' FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK.

SOUTH GREENSBORO INVESTMENT CO.

CAPE FEAR MANUFACTURING CO.

THE UNION LAND CO.

OAK HILL ROLLER MILLS.

THE BAIN BUILDING CO.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL B. AND L. ASSOCIATION.

OVER.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS

LATE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE SUPREME COURT

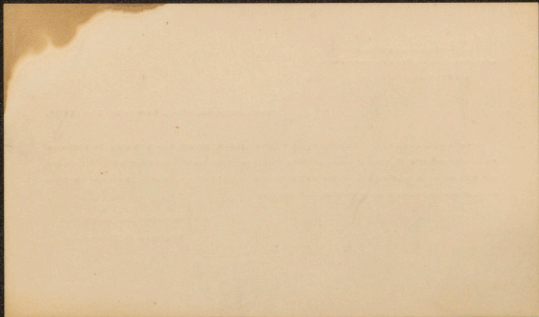
MARTIN F. DOUGLAS

GREENSBORO, N. C., OCTOBER 1ST, 1909.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE FORMED A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF THE LAW UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF DOUGLAS & DOUGLAS, WITH OFFICES IN ROOMS FOUR, FIVE AND SIX IN THE GREENSBORO LOAN AND TRUST BUILDING.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS

MARTIN F. DOUGLAS



CALLLED FOR IN TEN DAYS RETURN TO

State of North Carolina
Supreme Court
Raleigh

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

Robert M. Douglas
Greensboro

ME

Morehead Papers



DOUGLAS & DOUGLAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
GREENSBORO, N. C.

RETURN AFTER TEN DAYS

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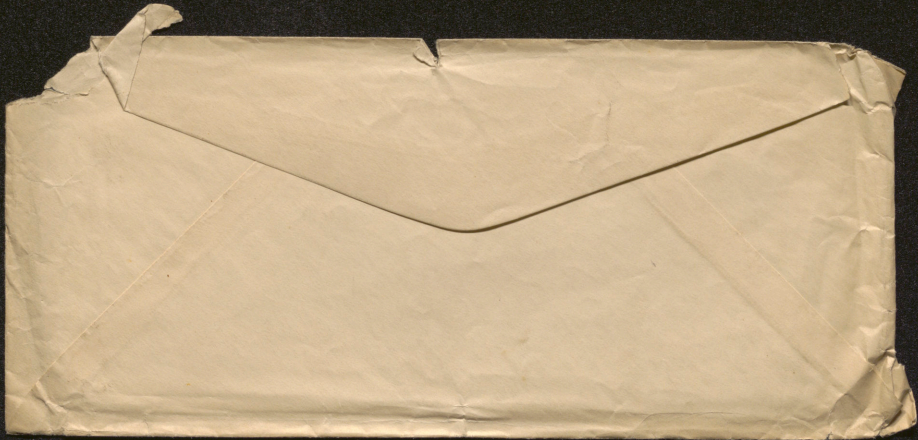
Judge White's Letter,



IF DELIVERED FOR INTER DAYS, RETURN TO

Supreme Court,
Raleigh, N. C.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.



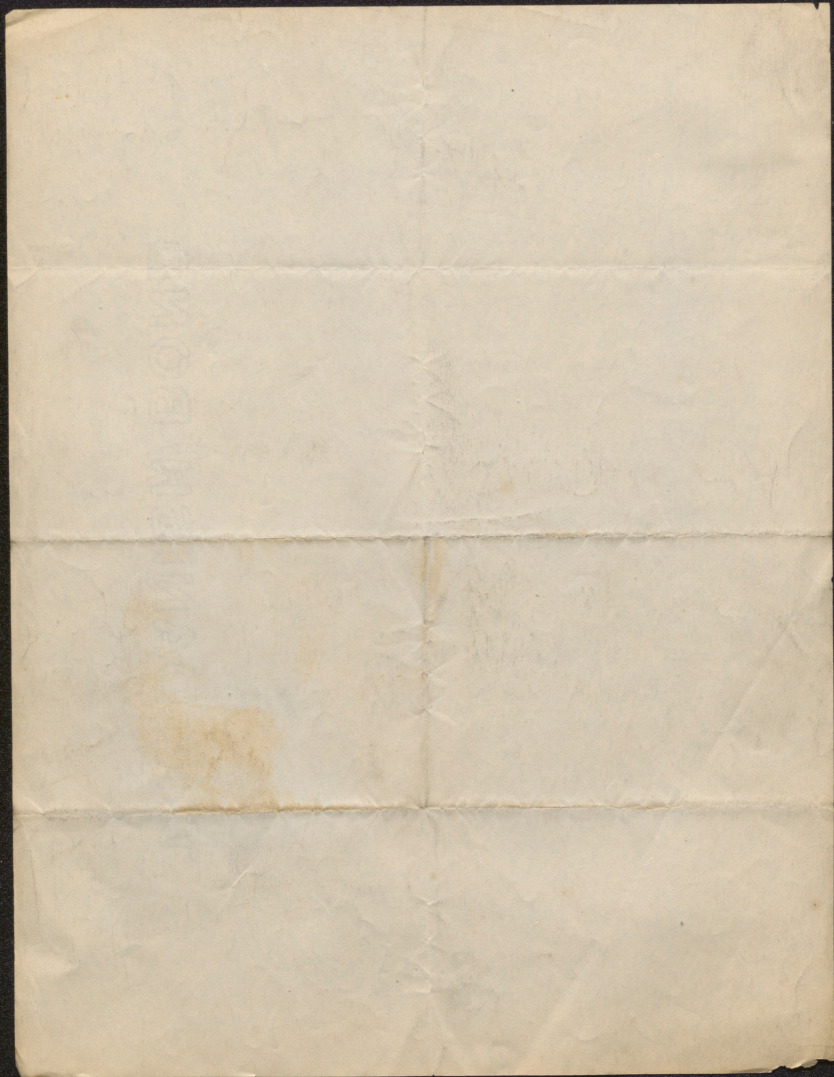
The following resolutions are offered by Judge Robert M. Douglas:

Resolved: That we heartily endorse the administration of President Roosevelt, and especially those great policies inaugurated by him for the protection of individual right against corporate aggression.

Recognizing his splendid achievements in the past, we pledge to him our continued respect and confidence in the future wherever his path of life may lie.

Resolved: That recognizing the necessity for the continuation of such policies, we deem it our duty to lay aside all personal preferences, and support one whose past is the best pledge of the future, and who in ability, patriotism and experience is best fitted for the task. Such a man is William H. Taft to whom we pledge our support.

Resolved: That we endorse the administration of State Chairman Spencer B. Adams, and will support him for re-election.



"In 1777 Vermont, not yet admitted to the Union, formed a State constitution abolishing slavery. State constitutions were formed by Massachusetts, including Maine, in 1780, and by New Hampshire in 1783, which the courts at once construed as abolishing slavery. Gradual abolition was secured by statute in Pennsylvania in 1780, in Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1784, in New York in 1799, and in New Jersey in 1804.

"In process of time gradual abolition took effect in the States which had adopted it by statute, but so slowly that there were, in 1840, 674 slaves in New Jersey, 331 in Illinois, 64 in Pennsylvania, and from 1 to 17 in Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, respectively. In 1850 slavery has disappeared in all these States except New Jersey, which still had 236 slaves in 1850 and 18 in 1860, the latter number being 'apprentices for life,' under the State act of April 18, 1846. In 1831-32 the insurrection of Nat Turner excited a strong desire for gradual abolition in Virginia, which was with great difficulty smothered after a three weeks' debate in the Legislature.

(A. Johnston: American Political History, 1763-1876, Pt. 2, pp. 42, 43. New York: G. P. Putnam's sons, 1905.)

"The efforts for emancipation by direct act of legislature were more important than those for the facilitation of voluntary manumission. In the Northern States there was a considerable public sentiment which was not inclined to stop short of the more radical measure, while in the far South nothing was likely to be accomplished in either direction. In this movement all the New England States had a share. Rhode Island promptly followed her prohibition of importation by an attempt at a gradual emancipation act in 1775. In 1779, though an act was passed prohibiting the sale of slaves from the State in anticipation of their emancipation, here, as in Connecticut, the complete triumph of anti-slavery sentiment was postponed until after the close of the war. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, also, the movement was incomplete. ...

"To Pennsylvania, therefore, was left the honor of being the first of the thirteen States to set a term to human slavery (March 1, 1780)."

(Mary G. Locke: Anti-Slavery in America (1619-1808): pp. 76, 77. Boston: Ginn & Company, 1901. Radcliffe College Monographs, No. 11)

"Abolition by State constitution, attempted in New York, accomplished in Vermont, and finally effective in Massachusetts, was applied in only one other State of the original thirteen. In New Hampshire it is not certain that there was a direct intention of abolishing slavery by this means. The Bill of Rights, like that of Pennsylvania, states simply that 'all men are born equally free and independent'. The logical application of the principle is not directly stated as in Vermont; but the activity of public opinion, added to the influence of conditions in the neighboring States, was such that slavery disappeared without direct legislation or judicial action." (Ibid. p. 116)

"Emancipation by act of legislature was the only remaining weapon, and it was successfully wielded in four States of the Union besides Pennsylvania. In most cases it was connected with efforts to procure the removal of restraints on manumission, which had already been provided for in Connecticut (1777) and Virginia (1782). (Ibid. p. 119)

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Mr R. W. Douglas
Greensboro
N.C.



Return in 5 days
if not delivered to
owner

Asheville
NC



Col R M Douglas
Greensboro

Guilford Co

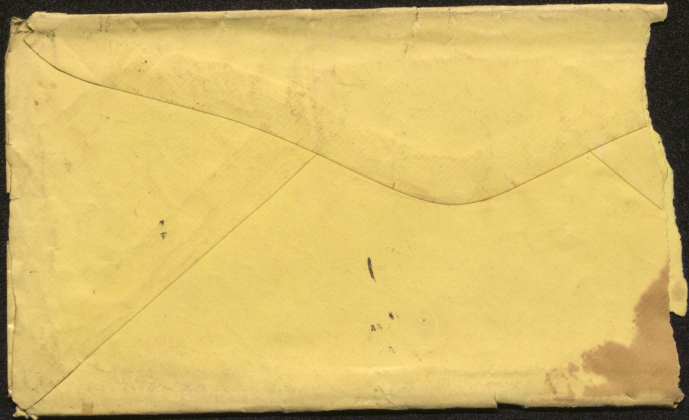
NC



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R. M. Douglas Esq
U.S. Marshal
Greensboro N.C.





Col. Robert M. Douglas.

Executive Mansion.

Washington City
D.C.





T M. DOUGLAS,

U. S. Marshal,

GREENSBORO,

N. C.

