

Balte May 28 1848

Dear Sir

I have taken an interest in a very valuable Coal Mine situated in Illinois between Alton and Edwardsville and distant by our proposed Rail Way about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Mississippi directly opposite to the mouth of Missouri at which point we propose establishing a permanent Coal Landing for the supply of the Liverpool trade of Steam Boats, and floating down by boats to St. Louis. I have ascertained by personal investigation that we can readily dispose of at least 1500 to 2000 bu. daily to the Steam boats at 10¢ per bu. the cost for delivery to them will not exceed 3¢ per bu. leaving a net profit of 6¢ per bu. or our \$120 daily profit and that any quantity we can deliver at St. Louis will meet with a ready market at prices according to season varying from 10 to 30¢. The Coal is of a most superior quality and in large quantity having a vein of 6 feet average, covering an area of 320 acres.

I have the most respectable evidence of the value and quality of this Coal and the uncommitted demand for it, as from its superior quality it will supersede the use of Pittsburgh Coal at a cost of 27¢, which is now indispensable for special purposes.

The title is perfect, and the right of every engaged

for the road. We propose to lay down a tram road
which is the cheapest, and the deepbeds being
very gradual and requiring but slight excavation, can
be made complete by contract for not over \$1000 per mile
which including cars & other matters will require about
\$12000. This sum we must raise, having no means
to complete these improvements, and we therefore pro-
pose to dispose of an interest of one half for this purpose
which may be payable monthly in terms of \$2000.

As this enterprise offers safe & strong inducements
(without which I could not embark in it) it has
occurred to me that as a resident of Illinois you
might feel disposed to embark in it, and on this
impression I take the liberty of presenting it for your
consideration. Should you feel disposed to entertain
this proposition I will send Washington and present to
you in detail all the facts desirable to be known.

I will thank you for a reply by the evening mail
as I contemplate going on to New York tomorrow
or next day for the purpose of negotiating Road.

I had the pleasure of a short acquaintance with
you at Quincy 12 or 18 months since.

Very respectfully, Yours
J. H. Williams

I can refer you to Hon. Rufus Johnson with
whom I am well acquainted.



Free

*Hon: Judge Douglass
U. S. Senate
Washington*

*J. Williams
May 2 1848*

A red wax seal residue, partially broken, located between the signature and the date.

Frederick Anne 6th 1848

My Dear friend

You will have learned before this, that on reaching New Orleans on my way to Memphis I received a summons requiring my attendance as a witness before the Court of Inquiry at this place. While here in Court, listening to the testimony of Genl. Leitchman I venture to scribble a few lines to you. This investigation I fear may last a long a time, but I hope to be allowed to give my testimony today or tomorrow, and then pay you a visit in Washington. The treaty it seems is ratified - and contemptible as it is. I begin to regret at the ratification - as had it been rejected, the result might have been even more disastrous. On the ratification of the treaty I shall return to Ills. And unless my mind undergoes a change try letters with Judge Breese. Now my Dear friend I hope you will aid me with your usual kindness and energy. I hope letters to your leading friends will do much. This you can afford to do for an old friend and one who has taken a deeper interest in your cause than any man living. And who hopes to be able to do more for you yet. I cannot be President - but so sure as you and I live you will be President before ten years. To tell you the truth this is what to which I shall now bend myself. And you and I know the value

of energy and effort. I have much before I sleep for
Chicago. that we speculated together on a thousand
matters. In the wisdom of collecting popularity by
different ways. And in our wildest hopes at that
time neither of us could have dreamed of more
signal success than that which has accompanied
us since. Then my dear Douglass as of old let me
beg of you to do what I believe you are doing. Cultivate
your mind with unremitting exertion. God has given
you talents of the highest order. And you are qual-
ifying them for embarking the highest position with
the highest attainments. While in Washington
I looked round on the men who are soon to fill the
place of those who are passing away. And to control
the destiny of the nation. And I wish to tell you rather
of your own government. than otherwise that you leave no
competitor of your age in the nation. Now my dear Sir let
this incite you to effort. to exertion. and to application.
And it is precisely here who is at least a clear sighted judge
of character. Now my plan for the accomplishment of
our purpose is laid. At the most close alliance of friend-
ships and confidence which I have found to my credit in
its fullest force already. And that each shall
make the others cause his own. Neglect the success
aside all petty obstacles at home. Purge the ex-
tending and strengthening our national character
by industry energy application. and lofty and manly
exertions. Let us pursue this course and we can
accomplish any thing attainable.

The nomination is extremely popular. - I will
carry Ohio with a vast majority against Clay or Taylor and
Lincoln against Clay. The chances for success, even
without N. Y. are excellent. Taylor I think will be
the nominee of the Whigs. This will make the
campaign more spirited - but I feel confident
we can beat even him. I hope to see you
in a few days. When I can tell you more privately
at home. I spend every thing most favorably.
My reception was most enthusiastic. There seems
to be but one feeling among the people.
The little efforts of a few enemies round have ac-
complished nothing. I sincerely hope your
vigorous & excellent health by this time. There
was no order that she may form a more favorable
opinion of our young State. That I never
heard such admiration expressed in that state
for a lady as I have heard for her. By her ac-
cessible and high bred manner she has made
the most favorable impression every where I had
been. I wish you would drop me a line
your friend

W. L. G.

For Stephen A. Douglass

FROM WASHINGTON
CITY N. C.
WASHINGTON



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\$

For Mr. Thomas Douglas
Wentworth
N. Carolina



Yours truly
John Adams

Chicago July 12th 1848

My Dear friend

I heartily condole with yourself and lady at the loss which you have recently suffered by death. On my arrival in Washington I found you were absent - and thus forced to leave the city without the pleasure of seeing you - I returned by way of the lakes - and since I am in Chicago - Henry Thompson here is in confusion - Spunkies and abolitionists - That movement you will have no effect on the State - but it may affect the one or two adjoining States - The politicians and office holders here are nearly all pro Breckinridge and the people for me - for the South - It is curious the panic he has been making to secure men in every part of the State - the satellites tell me - we are all for you - but you must wait - we cannot take ourselves to Breckinridge as you were away - wait until the next time - as before the people I would beat him 10 to one or 25 to one - and yet he may succeed in buying the politicians - You can do me a great deal of good if you write at once to some of your leading friends in different States

and the hope and trust you will do - I have
been anxious to find every when evidence
of the deep and friendly interest you took in
my fate and so far as my influence goes
I am repaying it every when - Please understand
no pains I see to ignore you - Those who are
subject to his orders never lose an opportunity
to let the public know their feelings towards
you - Please thank to the Editor of the Union
in Washington he is sure knows at home
only as every respectable gentleman by
Lyttelton - He has a great deal of influence
If you help us well I will beat him badly -
but I shall need assistance amongst the politicians
Mac - stands no chance - He made nothing
in the North - and the North has the power
now - Should you drop me here at Melville
for the next time I go to Galena I will
soon write you again - Give my kindest
regards to your lady -

Yours friend
J. S. Miller

For H. A. Douglass W. V. Smith
Washington



8
Mr. S. C. Langley
Washington
D.C.

Yours sincerely
L. A. Allen

Rock Island
 Jan 2 1848.

Hon S A Douglass

My dear Sir

Your predictions relative to the nomination of Wendell Phillips have been verified - The nomination is satisfactory of course. We have only telegraphic reports of the nomination but none of the details of the doings in convention. I pray that the Free Democracy will be a unit - If so the future is bright.

~~Well~~ I have some glorious news to impart to you. Yesterday our congressional convention met & your friend - my friend & the most noble & spirited hearted of all the Politicians of this Section it to be our standard bearer - Joe Wells - was nominated - by acclamation other candidates having been withdrawn. The result is to me one of the most happy & satisfactory political events that I was ever interested in. He has seen how true to his

party. & true. to his friends as you can
testify recalling his anxiety for you
when first a candidate for the Senate.
The reception of his nomination will be
enthusiastic & we do intend to elect
Thomas. Elections cost me \$100. I shall
\$300, if my assent.

Campbell (now Manning) with
early withdrawn. & Davis was candidate
& well late brot into the convention
was in a few moments nominated
Turner was nominated for Judge in
this judicial circuit will be certainly
elected.

My Boy Douglas is ~~growing~~
growing. & his mother well I expect he
will be just old enough to receive
a midshipmans commission when the
White Stones will be occupied by an
Illinoisian

I was sorry to hear of your
domestic affliction & hope you may
never again a like occurrence.
My wife wishes to be remembered
to Mrs. T. Please accept this assurance
of my esteem & pray for her well.
Yrs truly
Wm. Price



Free

Hon. S. A. Douglass
U.S.S.
Washington
D.C.

Dr. to Mr. M.

Jacksomville Ill.
Jan. 31. 1846.

Hon. Mr. Douglas.

Dear Sir;

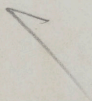
I address you at the request of my father. He wishes to place my brother, George M. McConnell, in the Military Academy at West Point; and is informed that a vacancy will soon occur in this (the 1st Ill.) district. George is fourteen years old - Some months over I believe - and fully prepared to enter.

Our Congressman is a Whig, and rather a bad specimen even that species - we are therefore compelled to trouble you, in this matter, or communicate with a man with whom we are not ambitious of intercourse.

Will you prosecute the matter, (if there is a vacancy) as far as you can without unreasonable trouble?

Truly Yrs
Geo. McConnell

Left the Canal



Jackson Miss June 22. 1848
Hon Stephen A Douglass
Sir

The Democrats
of the City of Jackson have heard, with
unfeigned pleasure that you are now
on a visit to this State, and have appoint-
ed the undersigned a Committee to
invite you to our City for the pur-
pose of addressing the public on
the Subject of the Presidential Election.
Although personally unacquainted
with you, we nevertheless appreciate
your eminent public services, and
claim you as a prominent and influ-
ential member of the great democratic
fraternity of the Union. We therefore
indulge the hope of soon seeing you
in person and of hearing your views
on the Subjects of Cass, Butler, and
the time honored principles of De-
mocracy.

With great respect your obt Servts

John D. Freeman
Chas. Price
James C. Matthews
D. C. Green
S. J. Cammport

Dr. J. B. Halloway
Wash. D. C.

Young's Institute
Boston
Mass.

John D. Norton
1850

The City of Boston has been
the subject of much discussion
and it is not to be wondered at
that the subject has been
discussed in the most
thorough manner. The
subject is of the highest
importance and it is
not to be wondered at
that it has been
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John D. Norton
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John D. Norton
1850

U. S. Steamer Albatross,
At Sea, Lat: 19 S. Lon: 30 W. Nov: 1. 1845

A speech which I have just read in the Monitor Union made by you before the Democracy of New Orleans, my excuse for writing you this letter. My disposition write you was always strong, but in view of your numerous constant correspondents I would not take occasion without some reasonable justification. The speech I allude to has incensed, if anything could, the second I always entertained for you personally, and confirms my impressions of your patriotism and my sympathy with the principles and sentiment which have marked your public course. It was a speech delivered by a citizen of one part of the Union, addressed immediately to citizens of another part of the Union, but speaking to the heart of the whole confederacy.

I must confess, my dear Sir, that I have never felt so much anxious solicitude for the welfare of our common country as I do at this moment. To be absent from it, and having but limited opportunity to acquiesce myself with the bearings and course of movements at home, I may be over sensitive and jealous as to the integrity of the Constitution and the harmony of the Union. But with the lights I have before me, as reflected from the public press, I fancy see the inception of a revolution, which, if not checked before adhesion, will result in rendering our Government into two distinct peoples. May the good and just God interpose His veto to the intended partition!

Here you see, Judge, under a tropical sun and the
the edge of the horizon all around without a ripple
on its mirror face, when gaudy, seemed to rise
the water and slowly descend from the heavens, signs
of the outline dignity of their Creator, and then in
like a lion in the day of battle, the storm would arise
and shake out his shaggy mane, and leap at
upon the ocean world, scattering terror about. If
ever seen this, no description can make you properly
appreciate the alternation of feeling which would come
on. So can I not find power of language to reflect
feelings on the recent hell-leap of Martin Van Buren
a man upon whom the Democracy of the Union have
heaped honors, dignities and wealth - and now, on the last
the grave, in a spirit of malevolent vengeance, upon it
and hollow pretence, draws from beneath his hypo-
crite the assassin's skeleton to stare, not only his face
but that glorious Union, the golden hope of the oppressed
all over the world. I have been, as you have, for
years one of his supporters. It was from no great
- also personal element, that caused me to turn, as
- some over the case with you, but from a settled
- action that he embodied the principles of the Democratic
party, and maintained the compromises of the Constitution
the rights of the individual States. His whole course
recent developments, would justify this opinion. I
held of his character. But how has he fallen? He
would have been recorded in our history as among
wise and patriotic of the land, and so down to posterity
with the brand of infamous, ingrate and traitor
his capacious, oily forehead.

I pray mightily for the success of the Democratic
- ives. Should they be elected, which God grant, I can

consider it as an ordinary triumph of the Democratic party, or as a great National triumph - a victory of the Union over its worse foes - a defeat of that British influence which has been the cause of our civil discord. But my hopes and speculations will be of but small interest to you, for we that read of the whole question will have been decided, for we are

we can best love his country, especially such a country as ours, who has had opportunity by personal observation, to look at it with reference to others. The more I see of our government and other people, the more proud I feel that I am an American citizen, and the more intense my solicitude for the perpetuity of that great republic under which we have become a mighty nation, the happiest people under God's canopy. Let me press upon you, my dear Judge, in the high position which you stand, and with the strong and eminent talent which you possess, never to permit your National enthusiasm to relax, but to keep steadily in view, as your point of departure, "the Rights of the States, and the States United." This to you I know is unnecessary and gratuitous, but I cannot resist giving it, if it be only to let you know the feelings of an American abroad.

Since I left home I have visited Brazil and looked at the Imperial Government, and observed with great interest and curiosity the strange compound of humanity which make up the inhabitants of that Empire. The system of slavery there is one upon which the efforts of philanthropic abolitionists might well be directed. But what is singular there is no distinction, political or social, between the black and the white, save that of color and bondage. I have seen in the Imperial Senate a black-headed Senator, and a fair Portoguese maiden

the 'Cadye love' of an ebony Congo. I have seen
coffee planter with numerous slaves, blacker than
his bond men, and more tyrant than slave
of lighter caste. The result of all this will be
that Brazil will become an Empire of hate
and the finest country probably in the world
be the abode of a mongrel race physically incapable
to govern it, or develop its vast resources.

Further south I have visited the Spanish Port
of the River La Plata - the nearest military depot
the world ever knew. I am fully of opinion
the condition of the People there is worse, much
than it was under the Government of old Spain.
I have no space to do more than allude to this.
I do it show how thankful we should be that
we are not like they, and how jealous we should
be of the very abuses of Disunion.

I trust Mrs. S. is in the enjoyment of good
health, to whom I beg to be mentioned. She will
be to the Antislavery cause, where I would be delighted
to hear occasionally from her. A letter addressed
to the care of the U. S. Navy Agent, New South
France, would reach me.

Remember me to Mr. Hume, Mr. Paine, Mr. Green,
and to my London, Mr. Dickinson, and believe me

Yours very truly

Geo. D. Harris

Hon. J. G. Davis, Cass.

To the Honble Senate of the United States & House of Rep^s

Your petitioner John B DuVal late Secretary of the Territory of Florida discharged the duties of Governor of said Territory from the 22 day of May 1838 until the 23 day of June 1838. Again from the 19 August 1838 until the 20 Dec^r 1838, and again from the 22 May 1839 until the 23 June 1839, during the absence of Gov Ball from the Territory, making in all upwards of six months, as will appear from the records of the Office of the Secretary of Florida, and the official correspondence of your petitioner as Acting Gov^r with the Departments of State, War & Treasury. Your petitioner also states that whilst Acting Gov^r during the fall of 1838 he incurred considerable expences in aiding Genl Taylor in the removal of the Apalachicola Indians to the West, exceeding his pay as Secretary during the same period more than two hundred dollars. For the services rendered by your petitioner he received the thanks of the War Department and Genl Taylor as the official correspondence will show. Your petitioner states that the difference between the pay of Secretary and that of Governor has been allowed, to G. Walton Secretary of Florida by Mr Adams whilst Secretary of State, and by Cong^s Stevens Tillason Secretary of Michigan in 1834 vide An account of the receipts and expenditures of the U States for the year 1834 prepared in the Office of the Register of the Treasury Civil list page 22. Your petitioner therefore prays Cong^s will make the usual allowance to him granted to other Secretaries whilst Acting as Gov^r. viz the difference between the pay of Secretary and of Governor for the periods he discharged the duties of Governor. The difference between the Salary of Gov^r and Sec^y of Florida was \$1000. Your petitioner therefore considers himself entitled for the periods making six months, five hundred dollars, and two hundred dollars in addition for expences incurred over his pay as Sec^y in removing the Apalachicola Indians. In all seven hundred dollars.

John B DuVal
late Sec^y & Acting Gov^r of Florida

Whereby certify that it appears from the official correspondence in the office of the Secretary of Florida that John B DuVal Secretary of the Territory of Florida was Acting Governor of the same at the following periods. viz 22 day of May 1838. May 26. 1838 May 25. 1838. August 25. 1838. Sept 4. 1838. Sept 8 do Sept 9 do Sept 11 do 17 do 19 do 24 do Oct 5 do Nov 6 do. 8 do. 16 do. 18 do. Dec 6 do Dec 10 do. It also appears from the official correspondence between the Sec^y of War, Genl Taylor and John B DuVal Act^y Gov^r that he was engaged in rendering efficient services in the removal of the Apalachicola Indians to the West and for which he received the thanks of the War Dept and Genl Taylor. It also appears that John B DuVal was Acting Gov^r 8 May 1839.

A. E. Caswell
Secretary of State

2003

Section of

2. 132

John S. Delval 1st^o Gen
of Florida for

Compensation

1848 Dec 27, Ordered to the
Court on Transcription

Chas. W. T. 1848

To the Honble Secretary of the Treasury

Very Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Act of the 22d March 1800, relative to the duties on foreign goods imported into the United States. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. M.

Comptroller for
the Treasury
J. P. M.

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S. A. Douglas Papers Vol. 1

Sept 20th 1858

My dear Sir

Had the pleasure to receive your kind favor of the 15th inst., and was surprised to learn that it was the first which had reached me personally.

It is not however, a complaint of that nature I thank you with the pleasing hope that it is a simple expression of the sympathy and regard which you bear for the cause, and in a friendly relation to the infant Republic of Mexico.

I am glad to hear that you are in that quarter of our great world where I am. Indeed what it seems at all times affords me the sincerest pleasure to hear from you, and to hear of your kind remembrance, are not necessary to prove to me that I am honored by your partiality and interest.

Your letter was destined to confirm the fact which I had

had reached one, of our late defeat. I was not without my fears as to their result, because the publicity of the moment afforded grounds for serious apprehension, and that cause is the defeat of Genl. Taylor wholly attributable.

It would have been any other man than Genl. Taylor, I have brought out the fact. This triumph makes both remuneration for the sacrifice, almost certain, and on that count, I am for fighting the devil with fire, and we can beat all military chicanery out of the way, in that way. Let North move quickly, and if the country must have a military ruler, a better one be found which will contain it, and the suppression of those divisions to who have given Taylor, and who will contain it. As to General Taylor, if he is to be a federalist ruler his administration, he will at the end of four years and without a doubt. He is not a federalist, a Taylor republic party, but he may in that

attempt create a split in the Federal camp which will bring back to the democratic party, those who from various causes have hitherto quit it, and thus make it stronger than it has been since General Jackson's triumph over the Whigs. The great body of the Southern whigs do not care a fig about a national Bank or a protective tariff, and they will sustain Taylor whether he goes for or against either or both of these measures. In fact the large majority of the Southern whigs were originally slave-right men, and actually made a declaration of their principles to their brethren of the north, in order to maintain the Union of the Federal party, besides this need in some of things, and they would be quite willing to regard these as settled questions, and would perhaps prefer that Gen. Taylor should so regard them. I am not considering myself with the view, that "disapprobation is often helpful in disguise" for no man expects the defeat of such a cause as this. Personally, I regret it sincerely, but far more do I regret it from the great and important public consideration which it involves. It was a political and a national question, eminently settled both by his labors and his ripe and unimpaired experience for the high duties of the station for which he was nominated and the happiest effects might have been accomplished from his administration of the Government.

We must however take counsel from our reason, and rejecting all those notions which prevent us from doing our duty and to maintain the integrity of our Union is the first and the highest which devolves upon our American citizens. Our cause is just, and there are no considerations which will be certain, and make but themselves brilliant by our able support. You have too much sound philosophy to need my assurances, but I know some of our best and our most ardent friends, will attach an undue importance to the vote of so many Southern States for Taylor. That I greatly deplore, the cause of the unhappy effect which it is as calculated to have upon many of our friends in the free States, but this consideration has its counteraction against the Southern whigs who with all their professed abhorrence of slavery, when for a slaveholder in preference to a free and distinguished slaveholder who never owned, and never devoted to even one.

I am under great obligations to you for the kind interest

you have manifested on my behalf, and avail myself of this occasion to tender you my very grateful acknowledgments. It will be happy if hereafter it may be on my person to reciprocate the kind note.

My humble thanks will be ready for my successor whenever he may arrive, and I feel quite sure that the day which will witness my departure, will afford me as sincere satisfaction as he can derive from his arrival. Of one thing I feel well assured that my conduct has given unqualified satisfaction to all the Americans, without distinction of party, who have visited Jackson during my residence here. Of that I have secured several highly gratifying testimonials.

For a present debate comes from the court into which the new administration can threaten the country, I look with hope and confidence to the Senate. That all our champions may not stand firmly by their party principles, in opposition to a prevailing sentiment, may be possible, but that we shall maintain a true and safe majority in that body, I most sincerely hope.

Though neither of us has the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. H., we reciprocate the gratifying tokens of his respects, and Mr. H. writes with me in kind regards to your brother, with our best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

I am sir

Very truly,

Your friend

Geo W Stephens

supply omission, and on some errors and bad writing, for I have been greatly hurried.

Stacy & Co. Boston

Heaven Pr

Libby

The 4th of Aug
 1842
 Dear Sir
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in relation to the above named subject. I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, &c.
 J. W. Smith

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The W. H. L. Co.