

Confidential

Panama Rail Road Co
New York August 6, 1880

My dear friend,

I write to you confidentially on a delicate matter.

We have made an arrangement with Col. E D Baker of your State for his carrying 1000 men to the Isthmus of Panama upon our engagement to give them a passage to California, after 100 days work per man. We have paid him on acc. for his own services \$5000, and are to pay him \$5000 more after fifty days work on the Isthmus and \$10000 in the stock of the company on the completion of the contract. The whole business will involve an expenditure of some \$200,000, and we have learned lately that there are rumors in relation to Col B's conduct in

pecuniary matters which give us
much uneasiness. We expect to hear further
from another and reliable source, but
you would do us a favor by giving us
any information you may be able to
get at

Our arrangement with Col. B is one
of a nature which makes us depend-
ent to a very considerable extent upon
his discretion and integrity; but it is
very desirable for us to carry it out
and to get the men. Please drop me
a line, and as you are indebted to me
for having given you such a long let
up, I make no apology but am

With best respects, to Mrs. Douglass

Very Sincerely

Your friend

John L. Stephens

You will be pleased to learn that I
have obtained all that we wanted

from New Grenada and that I am
now President of the Co. supported
by the "old guard" and determined
not to stop till the locomotives are
whistling over the Isthmus. J. L.

John Stephens & Douglass

John L. Stephens

1850

Confidential



J. W. D. to Eugene
Carmichael & Co
N. York

Porton Aug. 30. 1850

My Dear Sir,

You have probably noticed that there is to be another trial for Congress in King's District. Now if the nomination of ~~three~~ ^{three} trustees, Pitt Master at Rymer, could be called up & rejected, it would give quite an impulse to the Democrats of that City - 1000 in number.

This man is one of White's bitterest enemies, & it would be a service to Mr. W. as well as to the Democrats to guillotine him. — Can't this be done?

I enclose a letter to Edmund Burke, because I am afraid he may have left the city; if he has not would you have the kindness to send it over to him, & if he has left to return it home at Porton.

Very Respectfully

your old & true friend.

R. Rantoul

Hon. J. A. Douglas
U. S. Senate

Mr Pantoul B



18th Aug 1880

My dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that the
 trial for the purpose of the Bill has been
 held at the Court of Sessions at Glasgow on the
 11th inst. and the result is that the Bill has
 been passed by a majority of 10 to 5.
 I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours,
 J. G. Macdonald

Yours faithfully,
 J. G. Macdonald
 11th Aug 1880

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Providence R.I. August 5, 1850

My dear Sir

I regret that it was not possible for me to pay my respects to you as I intended, in a visit which I made to Washington last week. I was there but a day, every moment of which was spent at the department of the Interior.

The *Gaudaway* (cannifera) as you will have heard, sailed on Saturday. I was compelled to remain for my instructions, which have been delayed in consequence of the change in the Cabinet. But even if I had had my instructions I could not have gone, for my numerous bills must be collected, settled and transmitted to Washington. I have made arrangements to leave on the 13th. in a steamer from New York for New Orleans, and shall overtake our party before it has advanced far from the coast, if it has moved at all.

I cannot leave without expressing to you my sincere thanks for the great interest you have manifested in our expedition, but particularly for your kindness to me, and very efficient aid extended to me, when my nomination was opposed in the Senate.

I assure you, my dear Sir, I shall ever feel grateful to you, and shall be happy if I can render you any service while engaged in the duties of the Boundary Survey. Should there be any topics on which you may desire facts — or any scientific subjects in which you feel interested, of on which information is desired, I hope you will command my services.

I hope the Senate may think proper to add an amendment to the appropriation bill for a Scientific Corps to be attached to the Commission,

In conclusion, I will add, that in selecting my corps of assistants, I have not been governed by political considerations, in any instance. I do not know the political views of those appointed and can say with truth, that the requests of one party for the appointment of a candidate, has not been regarded more than ^{than} another. I will say too, in justice to McEwing, that in many instances, he gave the preference to persons recommended by the Opposition. When the list of persons attached to the Commission is published, you will see that nearly every State is represented. I believe there is none from

Illinois, for the reason that no one applied.

I shall be in New York in a day or two, at the Astor House, and remain there until I sail. Any commands you may have for me will reach me there until the 13th.

With high respect

Remain very truly yours

John R. Partida

Yours

Wm. A. Daylap

John N. Bartlett



Confidential

68

Carlyle M. July 25. 1850

dear Sir.

I have not had a line from you this spring, nor can I say that I much expected one, tho' I did suppose from old recollections and associations, you might have been induced to drop me one.

Your time I know has been very much employed both honorably to yourself, and, I trust, profitably to the Country. You have added much to your before high public character this spring and placed you fame on a durable basis - Your highest aspirations will soon be gratified - No one from the west stands higher than you do in the public esteem and I look forward to the time when you will reach the highest pinnacle of human ambition - I have much cause to find fault with you for your treatment of me, but mine is not of a nature to overlook merit, or fail to pay my slight tribute to great moral and political worth.

I am pleased to see the names of Fillmore, Cabrini - It is a very strange one - Webster, Critter den, ^{Peter} Pease, ^{John} Foran are my friends my personal friends & I think if they could help me they would - I want help.

For the last 15 years I have devoted myself
to the public paying no attention whatever
to private affairs & I have therefore, got
behind - If I could get a professorship some-
where or a foreign mission, I should
like it very much, yet I do not wish
it to be understood that I am an
applicant for office under this adminis-
tration - I must confess however I should
like a good one. If you can succeed in
passing this the house the bill making
a grant of land for the Central Rail
Road I think I could get the Presidency
of the 'board & then make something to
support my family. I cannot practice
law - It is horrible to me - Can you do
any thing for me? If you cannot,
perhaps you can get my son Henry
Livingston now 17 years of age appointed
a cadet at West Point - Ripell is for
him & Critten den & Bates will do
all they can for him - He has been at
McKendree College for the last two years
& is a neat, fine looking fellow - The
President has the app. of 10 at large
& you may get the place for him, which
I am sure you he will not disagree

I have always seen your friend & aided
you in every thing you have ever wanted
Can you not now help me? I do not
ask for very much & I think if you
and Ripell would take up the matter,
you could do something for me - He must
in this world, rely on our friends - He
can do nothing of ourselves alone -
Dickinson ~~at this on~~ King & Wright
& Capt. ^{first Major} of the Senate will aid you
I know & others of the Whig party.
I think I can rely on Webster, Corwin,
Pence, Critten den & Bates - This is
a confidential letter. I am so situated
as to render it necessary for me to have
something. Ripell will have no objection.
McClernand will be nominated again -
at great effort is being made to beat
Tring - Ficklin probably will be de-
feated - I am solicited to go to the legis-
lature & perhaps may - I should
like to hear from you & tell me frankly
what you can do for me or for my son.

Yours
S. A. Preese
S. A. Douglass.

S. P. Breeze

✓

1850

New York July 18th 1850.

Dear Sir

Since I left & since the death of the President the People seem to hold out the prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulties now before Congress & speak of the line of 34° as being agreed upon if so on any thing of the same kind be agreed upon I trust that the Inhabitants of ~~Deseret~~ or Utah will have all north of that line. I would like to be at Washington for a few weeks for I am satisfied that the wheels of Government will begin to move. Yet I consider it a duty that I owe to the Democratic Party for me to go on to Kansasville & stay until the Election is over. I wish you would ~~send~~ stir up Richardson to attend to my interests in the House for I presume there will be no objections to my seat if a government is given.

Yours with high Respect
 Douglass
 A. Douglass

A. W. Babbitt

A. M. Pabst

Saint Paul July 11, 1850

My dear Judge

Be pleased to accept our
many thanks for your generous
support of the bill making the
appropriations for public buildings
and a prison in Minnesota.

We have an extensive Indian
frontier and infractions of the
laws regulating trade & intercourse
with the Indian tribes are frequent
and these whisky dealers ~~that~~
are such a subtle set of knaves
that nothing but the certainty of
close confinement will deter them
from pursuing their nefarious trade

And without a substantial prison - such
as one as the Territory can not yet
build - this could not be done.

For these reasons I felt more interest
in an appropriation for a prison
than for any other purpose.

I hope you will ere long pay on
your brief growing territory a visit
when an opportunity will be afforded
of giving you an evidence of our
appreciation of your many services

Very sincerely
Your friend

Abby Ramsey

Hon. S. A. Longfellow
Senate
Washington

P.S. I fear that the rejection of the Half-Breed
Treaty by the Senate will prevent a treaty
with the Sioux, as the influence of the half
breeds upon their Indian relatives is most
potent.

And the interests of Minnesota absolutely
require the cession of the Indian lands, on
a portion of it, on the west bank of the
Mississippi - could you not place us
under further obligations by securing the
ratification of the Half Breed Treaty.

I know the tract can never be had for
a less price than that provided for in
the treaty, and the government would lose
the effect of another treaty council.

Yours truly
A.R.

Geo Romney

Memoranda

11 July 1880

✓

Philadelphia

July 3. 1850

Hon. S. A. Douglass.

U. S. Senate

Dear Sir.

I left last
 Evg as you are aware & as I expected. But
 I am compelled to offer you an apology
 for my leaving without so abruptly.

I take occasion of my
 delay here to tender you my sincere acknow-
 ledgment for the many courtesies & kindnesses
 you extended towards me while I was at
 the Capitol. I feel I should be wanting
 in respect to myself did I not thus express
 my sense of your kindness both on this and
 other occasions. I intended to have made
 this acknowledgment personally but time
 prevented. I shall only say to close now
 that I hope I am not ungrateful & will
 also hope for some fitting occasion to show
 it in some more serviceable manner

Very yours friend
 & constituted
 Th. Horne

RECEIVED
Nov. 1. A. Douglass -
U. S. Senate
Washington
D.C.

Wm. A. Douglass

[illegible]

To the honorable the Senate of the United States.

Your Memorialists Citizens of Suffolk County, England, respectfully request your honorable body to pass a bill granting one half of the Public Lands to actual settlers, citizens of the United States, in alternate quarter sections of 160. Acres, the Government reserving one alternate quarter section and granting to the actual settler the next contiguous quarter section. That any head of a family whose property and above all his liabilities does not exceed in value five hundred dollars be entitled to 160. Acres, on condition that he move on to and cultivate and improve the same for consecutive years 1 when he shall receive his title to the same. In the settlement of the Orinadas and many other of ^{the} Colonial possessions Great Britain pursued this liberal policy in granting ^{her} Public Lands to actual settlers. Shall a Republic whose object is the welfare of all its people, be less liberal, less philanthropic, less generous to its unfortunate citizens, than a proud, imperious and dictatorial Monarchy? Shall the Anathema of black and viperous ingratitude towards its citizens be proclaimed against this Republic? Shall the friends of Monarchy and European Spotism triumph over our national ingratitude and national avarice? Your Memorialists contend, that while a large portion of this fellow beings are starving for bread in the Old World, that our Government is incurring a great moral delinquency ^{and responsibility} in permitting such vast bodies of productive lands to remain uncultivated and consequently unproductive. The great and sublime principles of Christianity, of humanity, of philanthropy require their immediate cultivation to preserve in the Old World perishing millions from the sickening honours of famine and ^{premature} death. Your Memorialists also contend that the adoption of this liberal, paternal and wise policy in relation to the Public Domain, would increase the productive industry of the Country by stimulating enterprise and by

by giving employment to thousands of its citizens who have been prostrated by the vicissitudes of fortune and the revulsions of trade; it would develop the physical energies and resources of the country by bringing into cultivation large tracts of wild lands; it would add to the substantial wealth of the country by the increase of agricultural labor; it would contribute to the sound morality of the country by giving employment to all its citizens; it would concentrate upon our Western frontier a bold, hardy, industrious, virtuous and patriotic Germany, always ready and willing to defend their country when invaded; it would strengthen the patriotism of the Masses, now weakened by a monopoly of land and property; and it would immediately enhance the value of the remaining ^{vacant} sections reserved by the Government by bringing them into contiguous with cultivated and improved farms, by which result the Government eventually would be a gainer instead of a loser by this policy. It would provide a permanent and happy home for the unfortunate and poor man, aged his family, and bind them in the indissoluble bonds of gratitude, obligation and interest to their country. It would give additional impetus to trade and commerce by encouraging agriculture and thereby increasing the exports of the country, the only true index of its wealth. It would convert the wilderness into a garden, vice into virtue, idleness into industry, dissipation into patriotism, and ^{revive} animate the crushed, prostrate and drooping energies of desponding millions. There are thousands of perverts in our large commercial and manufacturing cities cooped up in narrow offensive alleys and courts, breathing an unhealthy and pestiferous atmosphere, who have been engaged in business and failed, with large and helpless families dependant upon them for support, and who are willing to labor if they could find employment. How much better would be their condition on little farms with abundance and plenty smiling around them and their happy homes, their little children growing up in virtue and industry and thereby becoming

good citizens, the pride and ornaments of their country, breathing a pure, moral and physical atmosphere, instead of being brooded up as is now too often the case in the purlieus of great and populous cities. Amid the gross and immoralities and amid the most revolting and seductive allurements to vice, crime and idleness, the dark elements of individual and national ruin. Your Memorialists further contend that this is the only disposition of the Public Land, by which the great productive classes of the country, the toiling millions, will ever receive any tangible and personal benefit. Your Memorialists furthermore respectfully request that this land remain as a homestead for the family for life and at their decease to revert to their descendant.

Wm. Sanford
George Treatings
Wm. C. Pennington
Thomas S. Davis
Thos. J. Jones

Wm. F. Morgan
Daniel Trenly

Henry Faulkner
W. C. Woodhouse
James S. Meritt
Henry Bigelow
David Keithport
C. H. Nelson
Elias Murphy

William Howlett

James Foster

Samuel Forsyth

Joseph Reed
Christian Case
William Carter
Garrett Gilbert

James Weeks
John A. Johnson
Joseph Hutchinson
John McIntire

James M. Feeley
Thomas Coney

J. Coffey
Candy Pennington

Thomas Pittmon

Th. B. Craft

Robert Cudley

J. E. Tyler

B. P. Watkins

Henry Bibby
Thomas Davis
George W. Barnes
William H. Barnes
Thomas Gallagher
Samuel R. Hopkins
Joseph C. Currier
Joseph A. Carver

Isaac M. Wilson
J. H. Cochran. (of Cent. Co.)

Edward Brady
John Blaney
John W. Barry
Alexander H. Smith
George S. Whitaker
Henry Carver
Elias Fless

William Poplar
Lewis R. Herbst
Jacob H. Brevenstein
Henry Baker
Henry E. Myers

Bernard M. Myerly
J. H. Mattingly

J. S. Higgins
Philip Don
John C. Walker
Samuel Gavin

J. H. Metzger
Harold Green July 1st 1856

Forus Senica
Holler Courtney
George W. Courtney
Thomas Mitchell
Aaron Carver
Geo. W. Carver
William A. Bailey
E. P. Simmons
Geo. Egan
Richard Blylock
W. M. Gallup

Timothy Kelley

John S. Wilson

E. P. Gallup

George Brown

Patrick Scanlin

William Hamlin
Jacob Ergeor
Timothy Kelly
Nicholas Liddy
Archibald Ramsay
John Cain

Andrew Phifer
James Wakony
John McTear

A. Alf. Taylor
George Baskler
William Doulton
Joshua Bryant
C. S. Lewis

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Stable Office Md. July 1st 1850

Sir

I had the honor duly to receive your favor of the 10th ultimo together with your Enclosure for which I beg you to accept my sincere thanks.

I herewith enclose the Memorial to which I alluded in my former letter to you, with a printed copy of the same which you will please present to the Senate.

If I had had time to have gone over the County I could have obtained most easily 5000 signatures. I had not even time to call upon all in Town.

Public Opinion here is very strong, determined and even violent against giving the Public Lands to foreigners excepting those now living upon our Soil.

I see from a Debate in the House touching the Public Lands, that Mr. Stephens of Ga. stated that the Public Lands netted the Government less than five cents per acre. An other argument for granting them to actual Settlers.

Granting these Lands to foreigners particularly the English would be giving them (the English) a premium for twice attempting vis et Armis to wrest these very lands from us. We have plenty poor and deserving citizens to whom they legitimately and by inheritance belong, to occupy them all. By examining the Records of the Committee Room of the House on Public Lands you will find a Memorial signed and drawn up by me and presented by the Hon. Mr. Thomas A. S. for granting the Public Lands to actual Settlers dated Washington D. C. January 4th 1845. In 1842 I commenced agitating the question in the columns of the Maryland Journal published at Rockville Montgomery Co. Md. over the signature of Amicus populi. Will you have the kindness to send me any thing you may say upon the subject in the Senate. Gen. Lewis Cass wrote me a few days since that he would support the principle of my Memorial.

The Masses here say they will support no man for the next
Presidency who opposes it. The majority in this country lies and
always will and ought to lie in the Great Masses
shall always be most happy to co-operate with you in this
great movement.

Respectfully,

J. Sandford
(of New York)

Received of the
Honble the President of the
Senate of the State of Maryland
the sum of \$1000.00
for the purchase of
land for the
use of the
State of Maryland
this 1st day of
January 1800

John C. Calhoun

Secretary

J. Sandford
Esq.
Enclosing Memorial
of Citizens of Maryland

Springfield June 21. 1850

My Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to drop
you a brief note upon a subject which many have
engaged your attention before. This I mean the estab-
lishment of a newspaper of the proper stripe at
Chicago. This matter has struck me more forcibly just
at this time than before. There is a crisis in the politics of
our state just at this time which must not be lost sight
of. I observe that Mr Burke has discontinued his connection
with the Union. Why could he not be induced to take hold
of a paper in Chicago, Burke with a more such cog as Mr
Bragmore who is familiar with our local politics, would
be a host, and could force his way at the head of our
politics. With 10,000 or 12 Thousand dollars not up, we
could establish himself there with a paper which in
5 years would be worth 60 Thousand dollars, and with
a paper which would circulate all over the state giving
a proper and concentrated direction to our politics. If
Mr Burke has any inclination to engage again in politics
no finer opening can be found in the U. S. July Yours
J. P. French
In haste, C. S. A. Douglass

Aug. C. French

✓

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
of the same, and in answer 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. H. [Signature]

W. H. [Signature]

New York June 20 1850

Dear Sir,

It may be well for Mr. J. Rockwell, Smith & Pillsbury to send the enclosed letter from the Agent of Chicago - He gives us no new facts or information - Still, it may stimulate the friends of the Rail to more active action & secure its passage - I think, that Atkinson & Rockwell should see every New England Member & explain the importance of our Road - The Rail Road of

New England in particular — I wish
they understood the danger as well
as yourself — I had the same faculty
of improving diseases as you have —

Hope, that all the members
will be prepared to go for the
Bill — after the arrangements for
the Phil. board of trade —

Please send the enclosed letter
to Mr. Rockwell, Briggs &
Smith —

I do not think your Rome
is in a healthy location this warm
weather — you should

be more to the air & pure & higher
— you should attend more
to your health than any other
duty —

I sent by Express yesterday
several boxes to your
address — for yourself &
family —

I would not post the Bill,
unless the House is in favor
April to receive it finally

Yours, truly Dm

D B Aldrich

Hon: S. A. Mayhap

W B Killuck

Copy

Mr Henry L. Bullen

Received
June 20th 1850

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c June 18, 1850

My dear Sir

I have received a letter from a person named Frederic Robertson, dated Quincy Adams County, Illinois with respect to some traces, supposed to have been seen last summer, of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

Would you be so kind as to inform me whether you

Know any such person as this
Mr Robertson, and if so whether
any reliance can be placed
upon him -

Yours very truly

very truly

Washington

18 June 1850

W. L. Bulwer }

Philada June 18. 1850

My dear Sir,

I saw Mr Rockwell as you suggested, & had a full conversation with him in regard to the Rail Road Scheme. My plan for helping it through, with the votes of Penna. - Mr R promised to send me some documents, by which I would be enabled to bring the Subject under consideration before the "Board of Trade" - He has not done so yet. & that body had a meeting last night. & the next stated meeting, will not take place for a month. - If however, I am furnished with the documents, I will endeavor to have a special meeting convened for the purpose of obtaining these actions

Very respectfully Truly

Yours

O. M. Alister

Hon. J. A. Douglass

U. S. Senate -

I hope you are recovered from the attack.

C. MacAllister

28 June 1887

March 12 1870

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of the land for the purpose of building a new school house for the use of the colored people of the town of New York. I am very glad to hear that you are so interested in the welfare of the colored people, and I am sure that your efforts will be successful. I have already written to the Board of Education, and I will continue to do so until the matter is settled. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. McKim

Very respectfully,
J. M. McKim

J. M. McKim

Dr. J. M. McKim

Dr. J. M. McKim

Dr. J. M. McKim

Office 39 Wall St.

Amstn June 17 1855

Dear Sir

I enclose this morning
 I send for your special use ^{by express}
 a colored map, mounted —
 which gives the route of the Sound
 Rail Road — which you can
 add there, if they are made or
 projected — It is a good map for
 a reference — The other maps
 are some kind but not colored or
 mounted — please send one to Mr
 Rockwell. The other two I prefer
 of the members who will find
 them more than — I
 trust that Mr. Rockwell will

send the "Documents," in time to
do good) — the Bill, Mr
Wheeler said would be sure
to pass if you had time to
visit the house, I satisfy the
Promoters I have explained
Matters as you had heard of
the importance of this road
to the Interests — No one
he said, understands the Subject
so well as yourself — a could
improve your mind on others —
Better delay final action until
after the California Roll has

passed. If you think, the House are
determined to pass no Bill until
that one is disposed of —

I hope that you will be careful
of your health — do not work
to hard or expose yourself to
the Sun or night air —
also. have the door which
opens to Mr. Bishop's Room —
kept open — especially night-
work this is keeping your
Room too warm, when the
Sun shines into it — you
need your wife to look

after your Comforts. See that
you have good attendance.

good air. & are careful
of exposure — & leave
the freedom of my advice.

2. I give it in private & desire
for your continued health and
Success —

Respectfully

D. B. Willard

Mr. Pitkin is a host of himself &
involuntarily and matter fully.

Dr. Willard's

Msosai Hall, Princeton N.J. June 15 1833

S. A. Douglass.

Sir.

I have to announce in the name of the chorophic society of the College of N. Jersey, that you have been unanimously elected an Honorary member of the same.

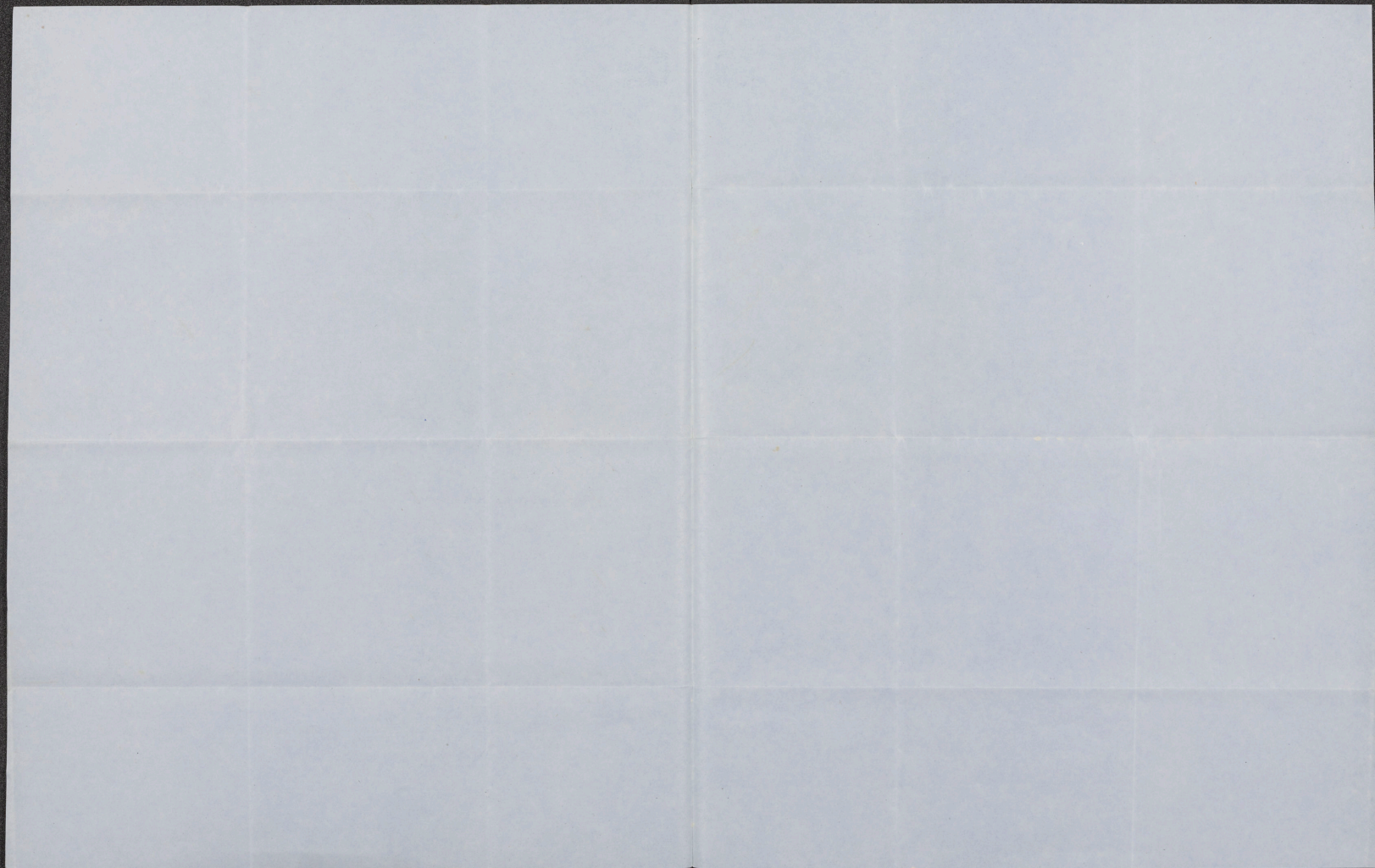
As the internal regulations of this society are sealed exclusively to the initiated, it is impossible in this communication, to give particulars. It is sufficient, however, to say that it is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the country, having been established in the year 1766.

I have only to add that we will be happy to introduce you to more particular acquaintance with our customs and regulations at any time you can make it convenient to attend: Provided however that you have not received and accepted a similar offer of membership from the "American Whig Society" connected with this college, in which case this election is to be considered null as it is impossible to become connected with both.

Most respectfully, Yours &c
Benjamin T. Hovey

B. F. Shreve

1850.



57
Winney, Ill., June 9th, 1830.

My Dear Sir;

I have been prevented, till now, from business causes, from acknowledging the receipt of that remittance. It came, I assure you, very unexpectedly, and just in time, to let me out of a scrape. I was making my calculations to leave the paper, a course to which I felt emboldened I should be driven by the duplicity and treachery of a few men here. The receipt of that favor, and a little personal effort, placed my butt on the rock again, when I think I shall be able to stand hereafter in spite of hypocritical double-dealing. I am certainly under obligations to you. If I know myself, I think I shall be one of the last to desert one who does me an unsolicited favor. You are the first public man who has ever offered to assist me in a substantial way, and I shall be slow to forget it.

There is nothing new in this region. Richmond will be renominated in August. He will be opposed by Carlin, Richmond, Reed, and perhaps others, unknown to me, at present. Nothing further just now. Truly &c. Yours A. A. Brooks

Austin Brooks

9 June 1880

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Chapman, Wm. June 1st 1850.

My dear Sir,
I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
I have managed to find some time to write you.
I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
I have managed to find some time to write you.
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Prima

Chicago May 17/1850

Hon. S. L. Douglas

Dear Sir It is true that you should
hear from me. I hope you are well and your family.
I have been very busy with my law list & attending to
the Court. The Circuit Court is now in session Judge
Dick your old friend Presiding & one of your personal
friends that can be relied on in time of need & a man without
friends is unworthy of your kindness or mine to back him,
For Instance John Wentworth that goes for himself wrought
on wrong & will on ruin. as he has told me that in Politics all
was fair & I think Dishonesty in Politics is nothing. For
a man without friends that are true must feel hard & John has
no real friends that you know & we don't disagree as the last
we talked of him. He is trying through his satellite to make it
appear that you are now acting with him. as he has found
out that. He could not injure you on free soil with the people
by saying you was introducing bills for slave states. If you
had he could not of injured you Politically for you are belong to the
People. There is a fear of you & men to every person because how he
injured Bruce by being for him. He makes one of his great points
the defeat of Dick Willson before the Senate he has tried every
thing & look to the waiver If Dick is defeated & your friends is taken
by Cong John & then he calculates to touch me & would sacrifice
the best friend on earth to beat Willson. & will look to him for
Wentworth will lay it to you with your friends & claim the honor
of defeating him with his own. Tell Smith to stick by you & his time
It has now come to this whether Wentworth has the influence
to defeat him. Don't let the dog & dog business you. Write me soon & I will write you. W. L. G. Smith, Cook

J. Cooke



[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in cursive script, covering the majority of the left page.]

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in cursive script, covering the majority of the right page.]

Post Office Chicago Jan

Hon. J. A. Douglas

May 13. 1850

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have understood that it is made a charge against this office, that mail matter for the Hon. John Wentworth addressed to him here, is withheld from his agent during his absence from the City. - As the portion of the business of this Office relating to the delivery is under my particular charge, I desire to explain to what extent the charge is true.

Mr. W. has a box in this Office, into which all "paid & free" matter is placed, and at no time, under any pretence or circumstances what, ever, has matter, either free or paid, been withheld from his box, to which his agent has access at all hours, day & night.

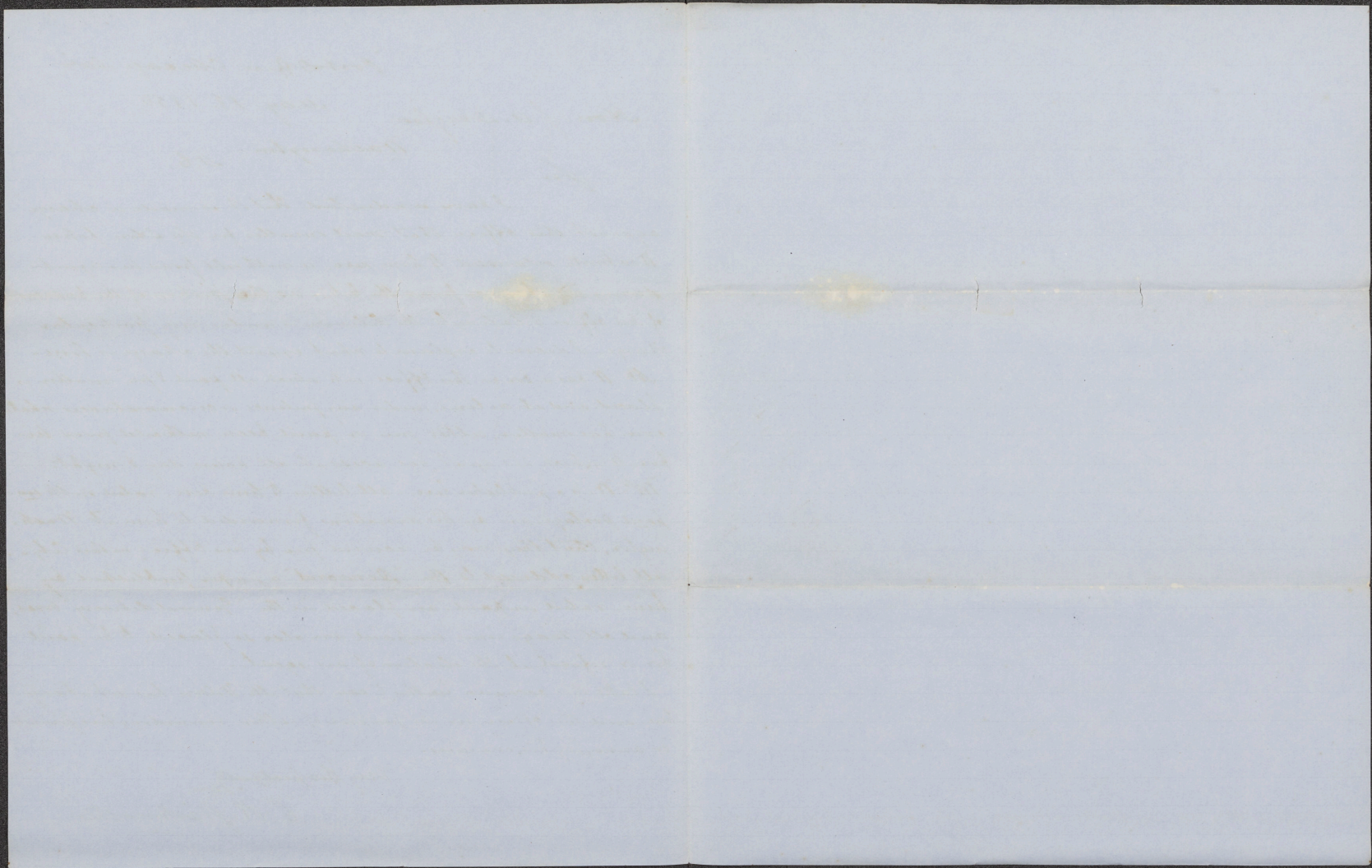
Mr. W. is a publisher here. - all letters to him here, rated with un-paid postage, are by his directions forwarded to him at Wash- ington, that they may be received free by his Office within City. - all letters addressed to the "Democrat" a paper published by him, rated unpaid, are placed in the "General delivery" boxes, and all magazines unpaid are also so placed, to be paid for or refused, at the election of his agent. -

I take this occasion further to say, that Mr. Wilson has not at any time, used this Office, for the purpose of either rewarding his friends or annoying his enemies.

Very Respectfully,

C. R. Starkweather

C R Starkweather
cit, PO
change
Dues



S.A. Douglas Papers V. 1

New York May 11. 1838.

My Dear Sir

An invitation has been sent to you to dine with the Tammany Society and I sincerely trust if you cannot attend you will take some notice of us in the way of a letter or a toast. You have a large number of admirers and friends in this quarter and I am very anxious that they should hear from you now and then in a direct way and knowing of nothing which should prevent it I am disposed to press you upon the subject at this time.

I have understood from a mutual friend that you did not

answer the request to be present at
our great meeting in March because
the invitation was so worded as to
imply that "the Melanch" was beyond
all question unconstitutional, a
thing which I knew you had not considered.

The printing of the invitation in that
way was a blunder of a member of
the Committee which I regretted
very much, but which after it
had gone forth I could not correct.

In the invitation to the Dinner you
will find nothing objectionable in
that particular and as I know
your whole soul at the risk
of popular favor at home, is in the
great theme of the day I must
be allowed to hope that you will
say something to cheer us on as
well as to keep up and

Correct the public opinion.

Believe me
My dear Sir

Yr friend
Edw D Child

E. C. West.



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Lancaster Pennsylvania May 4, 1858

Dear Sir

The newspapers say you have a treaty before you, by which the Senate undertake to bind the United States never to annex any portion of central America to this Union. The Senate have no such power, and if they had, such an obligation, operating in perpetuity, would be most humiliating & unwise.

The treaty making power cannot repeal or annul any clause of the constitution. Now, congress, under the power to admit new states into the Union, might receive central America just as we did Texas. This power is granted to Congress by the constitution. Can the Senate by treaty annul, curtail, or suspend this power, or say it shall never be exercised? If they may, this act as to central America, they may do so as to all the world, and say this country shall never exceed its present limits, adding thereby a new clause and new prohibition to the constitution, which its wise & patriotic framers expressly rejected, when granting the power to admit new states. This limitation of our duty, the Senate cannot interpolate into the constitution, but if they could, it would be equally humiliating & unwise. What would you be thought if a treaty had been made with England, never to annex the Floridas, Louisiana, Texas, California, the Canadas, or Cuba, and who can say that we will never desire to annex central America? This annihilation will ultimately be desired by both, and be most important to the interest of both, nay, essential to their well fare.

and shall we permit Great Britain to bind us that this Annexation shall
never take place: The present panic about new territory is destined to
pass away, and as well might you stop the current of the Mississippi, as
arrest the onward march of the American people over this continent, and
they will take the constitution and the flag of the Union, and the free trade
between the States with them. Central America is much nearer to us than
Oregon or California, embracing one of the great routes to both, and who shall
say that we shall never desire to annex it? As well might we have asked
England, centuries ago to bind herself never to annex Scotland or Wales
or Ireland, or ask her now to bind herself never to annex any new
province to her East India, or Asiatic or European possessions. And shall
we bind ourselves to her, never to annex an adjacent & important
part of our own continent, commanding a great route of interstate commerce
& intercourse. I hope not. Great would be the rejoicing in Great Britain,
& among the crowned heads of Europe, if we impose such a
humiliating unwise and perpetual limitation on our future power
and progress. Please show this to your Colleague, to the Mississippi
Senators & to such of our other friends as you desire.

Yours very truly
P. J. Walker

Hon Stephen A. Douglas

H. J. Walker

✓

My dear Judge-May I ask it of you, as a
 favor, to read me a copy of the
 President's Message, and a copy of the
 my documents, and
 General's Report, &c. If you are out, I
 have no doubt my friend Beall
 will supply you; and I will be
 grateful for the obligation.

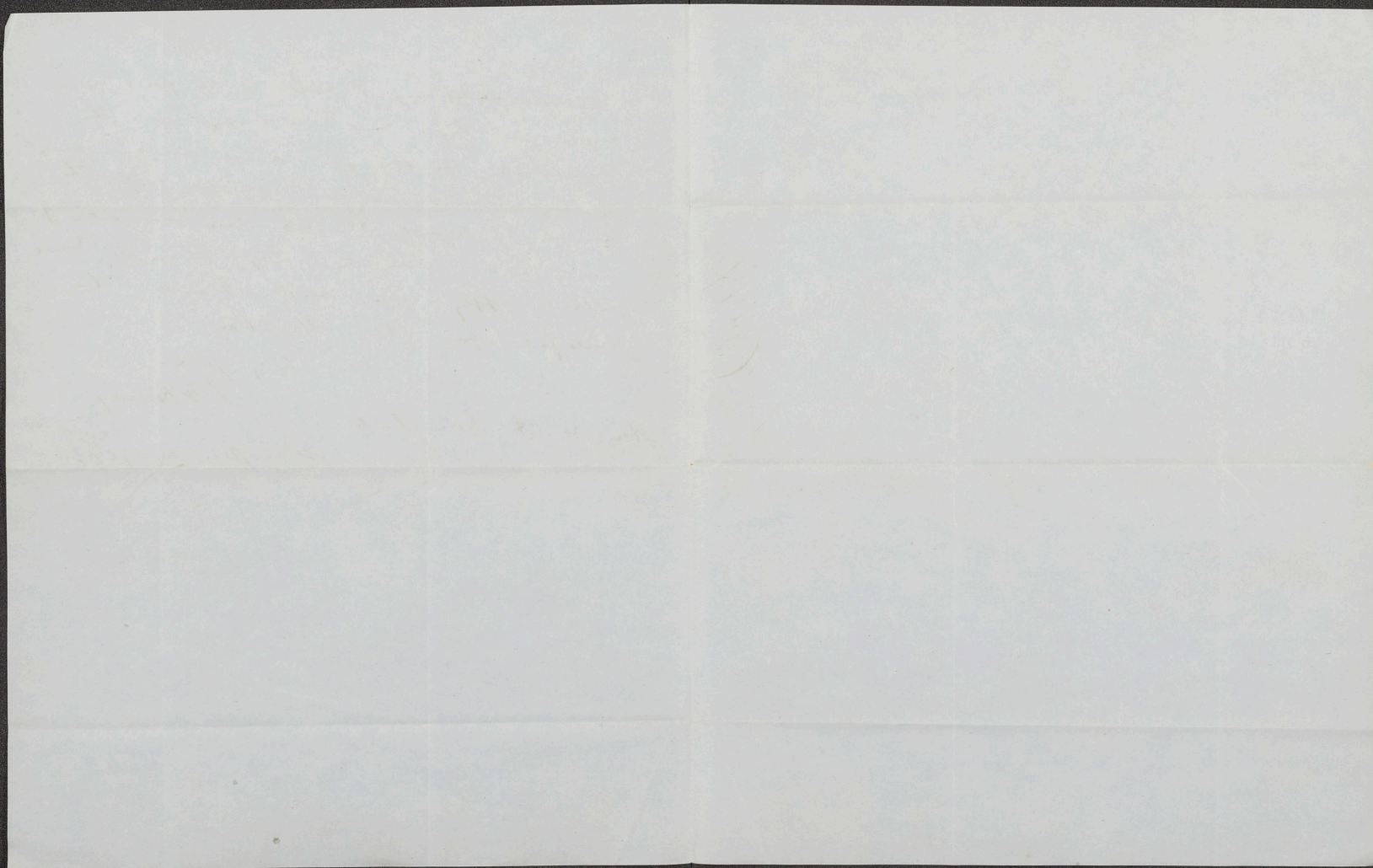
Very truly yours,

J. M. Torrey

Hon. S. A. Douglass

Phil. April 24, 1850.

J. W. Dornay



GILLET & LAW,
Attorneys, Counsellors,
&c.,

No. 52, John Street,
NEW YORK.

R. H. Gillet. S. D. Law.

Confidential

New York April 19. 50

My Dear Sir,

When I come here, it was my intention not to become involved in politics, & it is not probable that I shall. But I cannot avoid of looking at every thing that touches the welfare of the democratic party, the success of which I believe important for our national welfare. Hence I have reflected much upon the divisions that have occasioned its weakness & defect for some time past. I will say nothing of the causes of the division, nor upon the merits of its different parts. We must take things as they are, & we shall find no advantage in reviewing the past to determine who has done well or ill. It should be our business to take the materials we have, & convert them into instruments of success. This can never be done by reviving old grievances, nor by putting forward as a ladder one against whom prejudices exist, whether well or ill founded. That is a matter of personal interest to him, but in

the democratic party can have no all conquering
interest. Such a leader has in him the elements
of defeat, though he may be great & good. No one toward
whom prejudice exists, can succeed. He can never unite,
one who has not the confidence & good will of all
our friends. The effort making to bring anti-fund
loafs will never prove successful in this state.
The fear that he will be forced upon them, is a serious
obstacle to a real union. Ritchie & his cohorts,
pursue a course that creates the belief that he is to
be again forced upon the party. If he is, the same
causes that defeated him last year will do so again
in this state. Mr Van Buren's friends believe
that he caused his defeat in 1844 at Baltimore,
& Gov. Wright, that his (loafs) friends caused
this Gov. defeat, with its consequences. These
opinions cannot be eradicated & will live &
remain active for years. No one who is believed
to have participated in those matters can command
all the votes of our party in this state.

I am not speaking from my own prejudices or feelings,
but from the Book, what I read plainly. Our party
is full of men equal to the station of the Presidency,
who have never incurred the displeasure of any portion
of its men who will unite the old Jackson party &
permit us to raise the question, instead of the
man. The former is always the strongest,
except where the man has performed some of
trouderous achievement like preserving S.C.
or the like. When we elect a man upon an
open question his administration will be easy
& can hardly fail to be successful. If it shall be
said that my rule will throw the government into
the hands of gangster men that has been caused
of one man that such a result would be no objection.
Our ablest & most useful public officers have
been of that class. I hope you will not fail to
consider this subject, & secure attention to the
views which I suggest, if they have any merits.
Any other course, I am confident will end

in defect, which I should regret, as a national calamity. If I occupied your position, I feel confident, I could secure a concentration of views on this subject, which would result in us a glorious democratic triumph. It must be done by persuasion & not by forcing the will, or caprice of any man as authority.

I am happy to be able to say, that I see no occasion to regret having located in this City, to practice my profession. I have more briefs & ~~work~~ than I expect of this early day.

If you have a pron of opinions inapplicable to mine, I should be happy to learn its features.

Yours truly
J. W. G. G. G.

Hon A. A. Douglas.

J. W. G. G. G.

Copy

New York 19th April 1850.

Hon. Richd M. Young
Washington City

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 10th inst, inclosing another from Hon. S. A. Douglass, requesting the information that I possess relative to the early history of the Douglass family in this country. It affords me much satisfaction to communicate all that I think may aid you in the further prosecution of your inquiries.

From the statement of my deceased father and traditionary accounts in our family, I have learned that the progenitor of our name in Maryland & Virginia, was one of two brothers Douglass from Scotland, who landed at New London Ct five or six generations prior to my father's time. Our progenitor shortly after his arrival migrated thence to the old English settlement at or near Leonard town, St. Mary's Co also. The other remained at N. London; and to him, it is supposed, the Douglasses of New England may trace their origin.

I have heard my father say that at one period there were fifty three of our name in Charles County alone. When he relates this fact he few were then in that region that he expressed great desire that his sons should marry to prevent its extinction, an event which had transpired in so many of the collateral branches, that at the commencement of our last War with Great

Bethain but one family was left in Maryland with whom we could connect immediate relationship. The head of that family resided in Montgomery Co., and was Childs.

In the orthography of his name my father used the double D. although his predecessors used it singly. My father was the only Democrat in the section in which he resided.

From the crests & coats of arms in our family it is apparent that we descend from the "White Douglasses" of Scotland, as you will discern from the Seal on this letter.

I have no information respecting the Col. Pat Douglass to whom you refer, in my possession. But I have frequently met with persons in Virginia who trace their ancestry to Charles Co. Maryland, & regard it as the same stock with mine. This is more especially the case with residents in the lower counties of the State, as also London. Previous to the Revolution my father transacted business at Pamunkey, nearly opposite Mount Vernon, as factor for a house in London. His Christian name was Benjamin and he married a Middleton.

Congratulating you upon your recent honorable appointment, with the assurance that any further information I can communicate or service I can render you will be a source of gratification to me.

I remain, with much respect,
Your Obedient Servant
Edw. Douglass.

Please present my regards
to our friend John Childs.

P.S. My father was a man of tall stature, say 6 ft 3 in: although the Douglasses were generally short. This difference arose from the maternal side. Genl. Smallwood of the revolutionary army was his cousin.

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1900.

New York 19th April 1850.

Am. S. A. Douglas,

Washington City. Dear Sir:

Owing to a mistake
at the Post Office I did not receive your letter of 12th.
Cent., enclosed in another from Am. R. M. Young, until
this day.

Accordingly to your joint request I have com-
municated all the information I possess that I think
may prove useful in the extension of your inquiries
in regard to the origin of our name & connections in
this country, in a letter to Mr. Young, a copy of
which I have you enclosed.

The revival of intercourse with you is a
source of much gratification to me, which will be
greatly enhanced if I shall be enabled by any means
to render you service, in view of which I trust you
will command me fully at all times.

Most respectfully

Your friend & obo. Ser.

Wm. Douglass

Am. S. A. Douglass,
U. S. Senate,
Washington City,
Dis. Col.

Received of

of the

