Civic and Military

SOIREE,

Tucker Hall, Feb. 3d, 1869.

Admit Mr. ____________________ and Ladies.
E. P. WHARTON
BUSINESS: REORGANIZING COMPANIES

GREENSBORO, N.C.
11-11-1916
No. 3353

Pay to the order of Judge A. M. Douglas $3.15

To American Exchange National Bank, Greensboro, N.C.
E. P. Wharton
Advertising
Mr. Sharp
6 foreign papers for you
Stephan A. Douglas Esq.
Daquerotype on Shelf
To Mrs Douglas, Senate, Thursday [n. d.]
To My Dear Brother, Jacksonville, May 9, 1835, 6pp.
Beriah Douglas to Stephen, June 10, 1832, Albany.
To Julius N. Granger, January 7, 1835, Jacksonville.
To Julius N. Granger, February 22, 1835, Jacksonville.
To Julius N. Granger, March 11, 1834, Jacksonville.
To Julius N. Granger, September 21, 1834, "
To Julius N. Granger, July 13, 1834, "
To Julius N. Granger, December 15, 1833, Winchester.
To Julius N. Granger, May 24, 1835, Jacksonville.
To Gehazi Granger, Feb. 28, 1836, Jacksonville.
To Julius N. Granger, April 3, 1841, Lewiston.
Julius N. Granger, December 18, 1837, Springfield.
To Julius N. Granger, April 25, 1835, Jacksonville.
To Gehazi Granger, November 9, 1835, Jacksonville.
To Julius N. Granger, September 20, 1833, Cleveland.
To Julius N. Granger, April 8, 1836, Jacksonville.
To Julius N. Granger, November 14, 1834, "
To James K. Polk, August 25, 1845, Quincy.
To James Buchanan, Oct 8, 1857, Chicago.
To Rev. J. C. Borroughs, Aug 8, 1857, Chicago.
To James Buchanan, September 4, 1857, Chicago.
To A. C. French, Dec. 27, 1842, Washington.
Buchanan to Douglas, September 7, 1857, Washington.
autobiographical fragment.
statement with clipping attached.
statement on blue paper, "Congress shall have no ..." statement with small clipping attached.

30 items
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir

We notice in the message that the President recommends the erection of Stockades and blockhouses along the Oregon route for the protection of emigrants.

Should an appropriation be made for this purpose we wish to obtain the agency as our people would be glad to erect the same as you are aware of our ability to do while on our journey west of the Rocky Mountains - Should you procure us the job we will remember you when the territory we settle becomes a State in the Union. We have written the Secretary of War on this subject.

Be assured of my respect

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG
President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Nauvoo Dec. 17, 1845
Atlanta, Ga.
26th Sept. 1860

Dear Sir:

This will be handed to you by Dr. James P. Hambleton of this place whom you know I believe. His object in visiting you is not only to urge but to prevail upon you to make our state a visit before the election — and I write these few lines to join my urgent request to the same purpose. We believe that your presence here and one or two speeches by you, one at this place and one at Macon would do vast good. We are making a desperate fight against great odds, without any hope of carrying the state but with the view of maintaining sound principles and a sound national organization. If you can come I will designate the Thursday after the third Monday in October to be in Atlanta. The day of the month I don't know and have no almanac at hand. You might from this State go to Ala. where our friends are fighting under better prospects of success — Such speeches as you made in North Carolina, Virginia and Baltimore would change the opinions of thousands of our people who have been kept in the dark as to your views — They will come out by thousands to hear you and when they see and hear for themselves they can no longer be imposed upon by others.

Let me again urge you to come — Our people have been expecting you and will be disappointed if you do not come — By all means Come.

Yours truly

(Signed) ALEXANDER STEPHENS

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Ill.
Mount Vernon
May 20, 1792.

My dear Sir,

As there is a possibility if not probability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or, if I should see you that it may be on the road and under circumstances which will prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon; I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests.

I have not been unmindful of the sentiments expressed by you in the conversations just alluded to: - on the contrary I have again and again resolved them, with thoughtful anxiety, but without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I have not the power to hold. I therefore still look forward to the fulfilment of my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days (Which I cannot expect will be many) in ease and tranquility.

Nothing short of conviction that my dereliction of the Chair of Government (if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it) would involve the Country in serious disputes respecting the chief magistrate, and the disagreeable consequences which might result there from in the floating, and divided opinions which seem to prevail at present, could, in any wise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed: and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure is not of that cast as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

Under these impressions then, permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting - namely - to think of the proper time, and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the letter. In resolving this subject myself, my judgment has always been embarrassed - On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire, not only carried with it the appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a manoeuvre to be invited to remain. And on the other hand, to say nothing, implies consent; or at any rate, would leave the matter in doubt; and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad, and uncandid.

I would fain carry my request to you farther than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble; but as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have a disposition to oblige me, I write without apology desire (if the measure in itself should strike you as proper and likely to produce public good, or private honor) that you would turn your thoughts to a valiant address from me to the public; expressing in plain and modest terms - that having been honored with the Presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government - that having arrived at a period of life when the private walks of it, is the shade of retirement, becomes necessary and will be most pleasing to me; - and the spirit of the government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man; and in bidding them adieu (retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the pros-
perity of my Country) I take the liberty at my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it - and upon all those who are the supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order and good govern-
ment.

That to impress these things it might, among other things be observed, that we are all the children of the same country - a country great and rich in itself - capable, and promising to be, as prosperous and as happy as any the Annals of history have ever brought to our view - That our interest, however diversified in local and smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the Nation: - That the extent of our Country - the diversity of our climate and soil - and the various productions of the States consequent of both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole (at no distant period) one of the most indepandent in the world. - That the established government being the work of our own hands, with the seed of amendment engrafted in the Constitution, may by wisdom, good dispositions, and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever approximated; and therefore, the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desir-
able objects, by giving every possible support, and cement to the Union. That however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants, and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it; for suspicions unfounded, and jealosities too lively, are irritating to honest feelings, and oftentimes are productive of more evil than good.

To enumerate the various subjects which might be introduced in-
to such an address would require thought; and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend all that will be proper; whether to touch specifically any of the exceptionable parts of the Constitution may be doubted. All I shall add therefore at present, is, to beg the favor of you to consider - 1st. the propriety of such an adress. 2nd. If approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it - and 3rd, the time it should appear. That is, whether at the dec-
laration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public - or to let it be the closing act of my administration - which will end with the next Session of Congress (the probability being that that body will continue sitting until March,) when the House of Representatives will also dissolve.

Though I do not wish to hurry you (the cases not pressing) in the execution of either the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally or both - and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia until the Session commences, is the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive fit subjects for communica-
tion on that occasion, and noting them as they occur that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared and engrossed (?) with others for the opening of the Session.

With every sincere and affectionate regard.

I am ever yours

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON

Mr. W. Majors of Charleston

Lincoln's letters

Washiongton

Moss. Proclamation for dissolution of union.
How's jet Douglas

Affidant of H. W. Matthews 3
Photostats:


3. Notes, "1 Objects of Resolution", 1 p.


5. Douglas to Nathan Barlow, May 14, 1834.


7. Douglas to David Reid, May 14, 1853.


11. Manuscript resolution, "Whereas it has now become apparent ...", 5 pp.

12. Douglas to W. A. Richardson, June 5, (3 brief letters on two pages)

13. Douglas to Richardson, June 3, 1856, 2 letters on three pages.


16. Statements of Douglas to Special Committee House of Rep. concerning Fort Snelling, 10 p


20. Notes, "Note to Joseph Ingle dated ..." April 9, 1857, 1 p.


   printed pamphlet.
ten cents,
Post 1863
1. Καὶ ἔλθεν εἰς Ναζαρέτ, οὗ ἦν νεκρός οὗτος ἐπὶ τῷ ἱερῷ τῶν σαββάτων εἰς τὴν συναγωγήν καὶ ἐκείθεν ἐρωτήσαντο· καὶ ἐπέδωκαν αὐτῷ τὸ βιβλίον Ἡσιόδος τοῦ προφήτου· καὶ ἀνατύπωσε τὸ βιβλίον ὑπὲρ τῶν τόπων ὡς ἄνευ χρόνου.

2. Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ τῷ ὑποστρήψασι καὶ τῷ Ἰησοῦ ἐπεστράφησαν αὐτοὶ καὶ ἤγγισαν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῆς συναγωγῆς ὡς ἄνευ χρόνου.

3. Δύο δὲ λαοὶ διότι οὐκ ἂν διηλεύθη μεσάνως ὡς ἄνευ χρόνου. Τὸ βιβλίον ἡ ἱεροσόλυμα ἡ ἑτέρος ἡ ἱεροσόλυμα ἡ ἱεροσόλυμα. ὡς ἄνευ χρόνου.
δεχόμενος ἐβρεῖς μου τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς θαλάσσιν ἄτυχες ἐξ ἐμαυτοῦ. Φιλήτως λοιποί οὐκ ἔσκοποι. ηὐθὺς δὲ ἔδει τοῖς συνεπείᾳ ὧν διεστραγμένοι καὶ πολλοὶ ἦσαν ἐκ τῆς ἀπίστευσίς τούτης. Καὶ ἀνεύρθησαν μηδὲν μου. Ὁ μικρότερος, λέγω τοι, ἡ δεσμίνα ταύτης οἱ μακροθυμήσαντες ἦσαν διὰ τὴν ἑθικὴν ποινήν. Ἡ δὲ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἥπερ ἐν τοῖς πόδας μου. Οἱ θεαμάται πολλοὶ οὐκ ἔλειχαν, οὗτος ἔλεγεν καὶ οὗτος ἔλεγεν τοις πολλοῖς ἐκ τούτων.
Washington City
Augst 6th 1867

Mrs. Major Williams
1866
To Annie Geo. Dr.
Febry. To kinds purple Violets $3.00

Received. Payment.
To. A. Spear.
F. L. Curran.

Mrs. Spear would be obliged to Mrs. Williams if she would let me have the above mentioned, as she supposed Mrs. W had forgotten all about the bill, as it has been standing for some time.
her virtues, caused her view
peculiar adoration by the No-
I have, and when Christianity
became universal, throughout
the world, and no man whose
in the rules of many have
not all his feet, and some
were single in the love
Christians
and queen of the
and sense of the most
German peoples, she has been
a fearless leader in toward Christ
city dignities as far as
high honors the soul
by the devotion of a Christian
she a mere fitting tribute
of a few words
making a few remarks of the

Robert W. Douglas,
Chicago, Ill.
Page -2-

Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger; Cleveland,
Ohio, Sept. 20, 1833:

...A few days after mailing my last letter I was
taking (sic) down with an inflammatory fever, accompa-
 nied with the Rhematism... By the attention and skill
of my Physicians and the kindness of my friends here
I was rendered as comfortable... as the nature of
the disease would permit... Your letter of the
2nd instant reached me some two weeks ago, but I
was so low that I did not open it till a few days
since, when I sent the check to the Bank which they
accepted...

Stephen A. Douglas, Jacksonville, Ill., Mar. 11, 1834
to Julius N. Granger Manchester Centre, Ontario Co.,
N. Y.

Dear Brother - I have delayed answering your letter
of January 12 until I could ascertain what place on
the inhabitable globe was destined by the fates to
become my future permanent abode. That point, how-
ever, being settled, and Jacksonville fixed upon as
the favorable place, I am happy to inform you that
your humble servant has become permanently located
as an attorney and counsellor (sic) at law and
solicitor in chancery under the most favorable
auspices... You have not had a full account of my
affairs and sickness whilst at Cleveland; and my
reason for not informing was to prevent anxiety...
The 2d sickness... was likely for sometime to
prove fatal; so violent was it that on the third day
I was given over by my Physicians (sic) and remain-
in that hopeless condition for some weeks, and months
before I was able to walk. In this critical condi-
tion you can imagine the feeling with which I re-
ceived your letter at that time containing two
hundred dollars. With the money I paid off the de-
mands against me, the is. two doct (or $s) bills
50 dollars each and my board which during my sickness
was ten dollars per week and other incidental ex-
penses reduced my funds to the sum of thirty dollars,
by an economical use of which I bore my expenses to
Illinois, and on my arrival in Jacksonville had
about five dollars in my pocket.
Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger (Con't)

Page 3

Finding my resources diminished and my health equally as much improved, I took a school in Winchester, a small town in this County, where when out of school I was either mingling with the people and forming acquaintances or pettifoging (sic) in the Justice Court. At the end of the quarter I found myself pretty generally known as a lawyer in that part of the County, popular (as I think) among the "Suckers" and with money enough to pay off my expenses and purchase a small library. Under these what I call favorable auspices, I have just opened a law office in Jacksonville, the County Seat of Morgan County, and probably the finest village in this State. . .

Douglas continues urging Granger and his father to visit Illinois and see for themselves whether they don't want to move there and sends them a map, then adding:

I am happy to learn that you settled with Doctor with regard to our claim upon my grandfathers estate, and when you come to Illinois, you will be so kind as to bring me my share, after paying L. L. Morse for another years subscription to his paper and have him send it hereafter to Jacksonville, Ill. . .

Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger, July 18, 1854
Jacksonville, Ill.

I have been kept in anxious suspense for a long time in expectation of receiving news from you. Some six weeks ago I wrote in great haste by Doctor J. W. James of Virginia on the subject of the money coming to me from my uncle at Albany. I have heard nothing. . . . . . . Now he urges Granger and Granger's father to come out and inspect Illinois and adds:

I congratulate myself upon having been so fortunate as to have located in the Paradise of The World. It is harvest time. . . Crops of all kinds are generally good, particularly corn. There will be corn enough raised in Illinois this season to supply the whole western country. Farmers raise from fifty to five hundred acres of corn which will produce fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre. I am succeeding here far beyond my expectations.

He urges Granger to sell his farm; Illinois land cost $1.25 per acre.
Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger, Winchester, Ill., Dec. 15, 1833

Dear Brother and the rest of the folks...

When I wrote you on the 22nd of last September, I lay sick with the inflammatory (sic) bilious fever at Cleveland Ohio. I have since sent you papers from Chaumootha (sic) Cincinnati (sic) Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Jacksonville, Ill., etc., to let you know that I was still in the land of the living...

Now you find me in the little town of Winchester in the Sucker State... You must be content for the present to learn that I found myself here just at night a few weeks since, tired and hungry, and after a good supper finding (sic) I had fallen into good hands, I concluded to take up my winter quarters, and so here I am... I have not yet selected any place for a permanent residence, and finding this season far advanced determined to pitch upon some place where I could live cheap this winter, do business enough to bear my expenses and pursue my studies until spring and then accompany the Circuit Court, through their Northern part of the State in their April term, particularly at Galena and Chicago, which places are growing into great importance and bid fair to rival your Eastern cities. I say your Eastern cities for as far as any division can be said to exist between the East and West, I have begun a Western man, having embled Western feelings, principles and interests, and have selected Illinois as the favorite place of my adoption, without any desire of returning to the land of my fathers, except as a visitor to see my friends and the improvements that may be made from time to time... (He then discusses health in the West, "This cannot be considered a sickly State." Send the papers, he ends, "for I am destitute of news.")
Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger, Jacksonville, Ill. Sept. 21, 1854

He first refers to a speech which Granger had made to the Republicans of Manchester and then commented:

This was the first intimation I had received of the manner you stood affected by the Distress, Pressure and Panic that has prevailed throughout the Union since the Reign of Terror commenced... In this State the election resulted favorably to the cause of Democracy and Liberty. The three Congressmen all being friendly to the Administration and opposed to the Bank, although one of them may be in favor of a Bank, unless General Jackson tells them better. In the Legislature we have a decided majority and therefore feel sure of electing a Jackson Senator. Indiana remains sound to the core... In Missouri too we have succeeded.


He acknowledges the letter from Granger of October 15 and urges Granger to come out to Illinois. After a year of it there Douglas is still strong for it. "Illinois is the best agricultural State in the Union." Its population in 1830 was a hundred and sixty thousand; in 1834 Douglas estimated it from 250,000 to 300,000 then he wrote:

The immigration... is of a much better character... of the most wealthy intelligent and enterprising citizens of almost every state in the Republic and Country on the Globe. Every kind of business here is good except professional business, for we have lawyers, doctors, and ministers here in abundance. Every man that is industrious and economical gets rich at any kind of business. Farming is the most profitable... The legal interest is 6% but you are not allowed to take more than 12. Money here to carry on any kind of business, or to enter land and depend upon the rise in values is worth 25%. Land in two miles of this place, which was entered four years ago at a $1.00 and a quarter an acre is now worth $15. to $30. per acre. Town lots which sold for $10. and $15. eight years ago are now selling for $150.00. ... New towns are being
laid out every few days. . . Money makes the mare go and will command anything.


. . . I went to Vandalia soon after you left to attend the Supreme Court and a special session of the Legislature, and only returned home day before yesterday. . . My friend, permit me to make this request of you. When you travel in the western country again, be sure for my sake that you do not ride on a steamboat, for, judging from what you heard near Louisville and on the Illinois river, I infer that my character does not stand very fair on the water.

......Your suspicions in regard to the man abusing me on the steamboat are correct. He is a notorious desperado, devoid of character, was arrested for whipping his wife. It became my duty to prosecute him and had him fined fifty dollars under the cooperation laws of the town, and also convicted in the circuit court and divorced from his wife. The threats of such men do not frighten me. I come in contact with them too often to be intimidated by their blustering. I go prepared for such animals, in real "Kentuck Style". 11 The Legislature is engaged in political matters - the resolution favoring Benton's expunging and M. L. White for president. . . The nomination was obtained by the most fraudulent means. Two of the Senators who voted for the nomination were Van Buren men up to the time they gave the votes, and were immediately placed upon the White electoral (sic) picket. . . They were boughtbatt


I have spent a considerable portion of the winter at Vandalia. . . Our Legislature has now adjourned. . . You have probably seen from the papers I have sent you that the Legislature, in addition to the important bills the(y) have passed for the good of the State at large, have done something for the "Widow's
youngest son. I allude to my election by the Legislature to the office of "States Attorney" for the first judicial circuit of this State, composed of the counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macon, McLean, Tazewell, Macoupin, Greene, and Calhoun. The duties of the "States Attorney" are to prosecute all criminals in each county of the circuit and also all civil actions in which the people are concerned, the President and Directors of the State Bank, any county, or the Auditor of Public accounts. The States Attorney for compensation receives 1/4 of a salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars per year and the fees besides, which (varying from $5. to $10. in each case, according to the nature of crime or suit) will make a salary (sic) of about five or six hundred per year. In addition, I have the privilege of attending to all other suits the same as my brother lawyers. From this you will perceive that I can answer mother's inquiry in the postscript of your letter; that I am doing as well in "my profession" as could be expected of a Boy of twenty one. My opponent, John J. Hardin, having held the Office two years, and being a descendant of one of the greatest families of Kentucky (which in this country is the strongest recommendation a man can have for office) and also having the influence of the Governor in his favor. But as the Lord and the Legislature, and General Jackson would have it, I beat him four votes on the first ballot...

My health has been extraordinarily good... Illinois remains round to the core, although she has got a Traitor for Governor.

Stephen A. Douglas, Jacksonville, Ill., April 25, 1835 to Julius N. Granger...

My official duties require me to be absent a great share of the time, and are of such a kind as a young man ought to perform to learn him the Practice of the law in all its various branches, and to keep him steadily and regularly employed in his profession. I have had remarkably fine success since I entered upon the duties of my office. Whilst on my present tour I have sent two men to the State prison and have not had an Indictment quashed, to the great mortification of my enemies and the gratification of my friends...
I find myself on a new theatre of action and I may say a very important and critical one, when conducting an important trial alone with three or four of the best lawyers in the State on the opposite side ready to take advantage of every circumstance... But I think I shall be able to give general satisfaction. So much for myself, which I acknowledge seems a good deal like egotism but I trust you will excuse me upon the ground that I have nobody else to write about but myself. Our State is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Emigration from all quarters is immense. Money is more plentiful than usual. Our produce brings a fine price and above all our Country (is) very healthful. Capitalists are rushing in from all quarters to take our Bank stock... Here I must remark that I am no friend to the Banking System but on the contrary am in favor of the real Bentonian Shiners... Now for politics, and in the first place huzza for Martin VanBuren and the National Convention. The Whigs are making a tremendous effort to divide the Democratic party by bringing out Judge White. But it won't do. We are determined to all go together and act in concert with our brethren in other(s) of the Union...!

Stephen A. Douglas, Jacksonville, Ill., May 9, 1835 to Julius N. Granger...

I adhere to the same resolution with which I left home nearly two years ago - "Never to be a disgrace to my friends nor a nuisance to the Community in which I reside."... Neither must you suppose that I am making money so very fast as to become rich, for in this there is a great mistake... Last year I charged more than sufficient to pay my expenses, but found it very difficult, and even now, to collect money enough to pay my little debts when they become due... Just the same I have never been sued in my life...

To be candid, I will tell you the secret. Soon after my arrival in this State, whilst I was keeping school in Winchester, the "Panic" alias "The Reign of Terror" of the Bank commenced. When I left my school and came to this place, just about a year ago, "Pressure" was in its meridian, and there was the most tremendous excitement here I ever witnessed.
Stephen A. Douglas (Con’t)

All the weak brethren among the friends of the Administration deserted and many others were scared and the party was about to be used up.

Some of the real friends of General Jackson called a public meeting to organize the party, and came to me and solicited me to make a speech on the occasion to “The Boys” as we “Suckers” called the “Sovereign People”. I took a part in the meeting, and made as good a speech as I could. The opposition rallied their forces also, in order to vote us down. And called all their lawyers together to the number of twelve and selected their best to answer me. After he had closed, I replied. Then he attempted to answer me but was hissed down by the People and our resolutions were adopted approving the Administration and denouncing the Bank. The opposition were much chagrined at this result and from that time made me the particular object of their malice and abuse. The next week their paper The Patriot devoted a whole column to my benefit, for all of which I thought very grateful to the Editor. Judge Lockwood, the Judge of this circuit took part in this matter, and John J. Hardin, then States Attorney and a nephew of Henry Clay, was one of their leaders, and he and the Judge did the writing and worked the wires.

Things remained in this situation until the August election, and the excitement increased as the election closed, when we carried as we supposed three out of four of our representatives but lost our Senators in this County. Soon after the election, we discovered that we had been deceived in two of our Representatives they having secretly pledged themselves to the opposition. . . When this result was discovered the opposition were more abusive than ever and bragged that “the Jackson party was used up.”

Up to this time I had never dreamed of being a candidate for any office but had acted the part I did because I conceived it to be right. But seeing the opposition were determined to put me down and to starve me out, as they expressed themselves, I thought it best to carry the war into Africa as of old. I then consulted my friend John Wyatt (remember his name, for it ought to be written in letters of gold) one of our representatives and the only one who
proved true to the Democratic cause. At that time the States Attorneys were appointed by the Governor with the advice of the Senate for the term of four years. Hardin had been in office two years and had two more to serve, with the assurance (sic) of reelection, as Governor Dungan is known to be favorable to him and hostile to any Democrat. Under these circumstances, my friend Wyatt and myself were of the opinion that if we could repeal Hardin out of office and confine Judge Lockwood to the Supreme bench alone and have a new circuit judge appointed, the opposition would be used up in this part of the State. Accordingly, the day before the members for Vandalia to attend the Legislature, Captain Wyatt came to my office and I wrote a bill repealing the old States Attorneys out of office, and making their election by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature.

We went to Vandalia together and on the second day Wyatt introduced my "Attorney Bill" which after a while passed both houses and went to the Governor and Council of Revision for their approval. (Here let me remark that the Governor and the judges of the Supreme Court constitute a Council of Revision, a majority of whom can veto a law, and the Council of Revision being a majority of them in favor of Hardin and opposed to the Administration, and knowing that this bill was intended for Hardin alone, as all the other officers of States Attorneys were vacant, vetoed the bill and sent it back to the House of Representatives with their objections.

Then my friend Wyatt made a speech in favor of the bill and against the Governor and, and then the bill passed by a constitutional majority. It was then sent to the Senate where it passed also with an increased vote and was consequently a law, the objections of the Council of Revision to the contrary notwithstanding.

Then came the "tug of war", the election which resulted as you have already seen, although the Governor, two out of the four judges of the Supreme Court our Senator whom I had opposed at home in his election, and our two recalcitrant representatives all opposed me with all the violence usual to the opposition.
Whilst at Vandalia I also helped draft a bill by which the judiciary system was revised and the judges of the Supreme Court (who formerly held circuit courts in every county and then met an altogether held a Supreme Court and decided all cases which had been decided by each of them separately whilst sitting as a circuit court) were relieved from the trouble of holding circuit courts and a new set of circuit judges were elected, and so a natural consequence we got an impartial and pretty clever fellow in the place of Lockwood my old enemy, and the opposition considered themselves pretty near used up. (I use this term because it precisely expresses my meaning).

Those who hitherto have been my most violent enemies have now laid down their weapons and sued for peace. The opposition makes it an article of their creed to put down any person who dares think for himself. I feel under great obligation to my opponents for past favors.

Since my election I have devoted myself strictly to the duties of my office, and to my other business, not omitting however to spend a portion of my time to my books, which is absolutely necessary of a young lawyer. I have now been once around the circuit, and have not lost an indictment, whereas my friend Hardin used to lose from a third to a half.
Stephen A. Douglas to Julius Granger, May 24, 1835, from Jacksonville, Ill.

This letter is concerned with Douglas's efforts to have Granger move to Illinois:

You can lay out your money here to a good advantage in almost any kind of business. The most money is made here by speculating in land. A great portion of the northern part of the State will be brought into the market next month by public sale lasting twenty days at a $1.25 an acre. ... Money can be made by raising cattle, horses, sheep, and particularly hogs. ... Merchandizing is a tolerably good business for those who understand it. We have but a few such merchants here, however, and consequently merchandizing among the Suckers is considered rather a dangerous business. Distilling and retailing liquor is very profitable(sic) but in these days of temperance not very honorable, particularly among you Eastern people, or, Yankees as the "Suckers" call them. ... Tell mother that Board is from a $1.50 a week to $3.00 average about $2.00. I have paid all these prices since I have been here. When at Vandalia last winter I paid $2.00. When on the circuit my expenses are about $1.00 a day or a little more. ...

Stephen A. Douglas to Gehazi Granger, Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 9, 1835 (Gehazi was his mother's second husband)

... The people of this country are more thorough Democrats than any people I have ever known. They are democratic in principle and in practice as well as in name. For everybody is willing to assume that name for the purpose of accomplishing his designs. But here equality and equal rights prevail, and no man acknowledges another his superior... Perhaps I place an undue importance upon the democratic character of the People of this State. If so, it is to be attributed to my ardent and fervent attachment to that character and the principles which are the result of it.

However this may be, I am firmly and decideely of the opinion that these are matters not to be overlooked by a young man who feels an interest in the politics and political fate of his country.
I am free to confess that the Character of the people of this country, the political principles that prevail here, and the bright and alluring(sic) prospects that greet and cheer on a young man and invite him to action, had a great influence on my mind in inducing me to remain here. . .

Stephen A. Douglas to Gehazi Granger, Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 22, 1836

. . . My business here has been more profitable(sic) than usual this winter and is increasing. . .

Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger, Jacksonville, Ill., Apr. 8, 1836

. . . I think there is no doubt of the success of the electoral (sic) ticket friendly to VanBuren and Johnson in this State. In our own county we have formed a ticket for the Legislature of which I am one . . . I confess that this arrangement is much against my will, for I did not desire to be a candidate this year but rather make money . . . I entertain no doubt of my success. . . . I have found no difficulty in adopting the western mode of election--caring my addressing the People from the stump (sic) John J. Hardin. . . is now my principle opponent for representative. We have already had a number of pitched battles on the stump(sic). . . in which my friends and I believe his say I came out conqueror. We shall have a warm contest however -- warmer the better, for I like excitement.

Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger, Springfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1837

. . . My absence at Vandalia attending the Supreme Court (prevented earlier acknowledgement of Granger’s letter). He congratulates Granger on the latter having been elected a Justice of the Peace and taken the title Esq.) as distinctions and titles seem to be the great object of our aspirations in this world.

. . . Ask mother what she should think if the People of Illinois should be so foolish as to send her "Prodigal Son" to Congress, and give him an opportunity to visit her on his way. If she has no serious objection to it, I believe the people have some idea of doing so at the next August election, just for
the fun of the thing...

Stephen A. Douglas to Julius N. Granger, Lewiston, Ill., April 3, 1841

I have delayed writing to any of you for some months with the confident expectation of surprising by my personal sudden appearance among you. This expectation was disappointed... by my duty to the Senate, which was of necessity to Secretary of State last fall, which required my personal attention during the session of the Legislature. It pleased my friends, however, at the close of the session of the Legislature, to transfer me to the office of Secretary of State to that of Judge of the Supreme Court, duties of which station will require my personal attention and will blast all my anticipation of enjoying the society of a mother and a sister and a father and a brother, the only persons on earth to whom I feel any peculiar attachments...

I have been so completely engrossed with the excitement and strife of partisan conflicts and official stations, that office and honors have lost their charm and I desire them again. Refuge and the society of friends. Friends, warm devoted and disinterested friends I have, who delight to serve me and whom I delight to serve, and so much of time and effort have I devoted to these that I have neglected my duties to my kindred and myself. I have thus far led a life of extraordinary activity, and have endured great effort of mind and body and have yet left a constitution strong, healthy and unimpaired.

But this, and whatever of character and of fame I may have acquired are all I have left. I have neglected my pecuniary affairs, am somewhat embarrassed, but by no means discouraged. I have now commenced upon a new theatre and expect to devote all the energies of my mind to my judicial duties and my private affairs for at least a few years to come.

(This is the last of the Douglas family letters).
Mr. Martin F. Douglas

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Greensboro,

North Carolina
Robert M. Douglas.

Col. Robert M. Douglas, Private Secretary to the President.

Col. Robert M. Douglas.

Private Secretary to the President of the U.S.

Col. R.M. Douglas.

Private Secretary to the President.

Col. R.M. Douglas.

Col. R.M. Douglas.
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