Balto May 29 1848

Dear Sir,

I have taken an interest in a very valuable coal mine situated in Illinois between Alton and Edwardsville and distant by road from the proposed rail line about 3 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 river steam trade of river boats and floating down by boats to St. Louis.

I have been induced by personal investigation that the coal is payable the sum of at least 1500 to 2000 tons daily to the river boats at 10 cts., the cost for delivery 80 cts. per ton, the cost for delivery 3 of the 10 cts., leaving a net profit of 67 1/2 cts. on over $120 daily profit, and that any quantity we can deliver at St. Louis will meet with a ready market at prices according to season ranging from 10 to 30 cts. 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 size and quality of this coal and the unlimited demand for it is from its superior quality it being particularly the use of blasting coal at a cost of 27 cts. which is now indispensable for special purposes. The title is perfect, and the right of being engaged
for the road. We propose to lay down a tram road which is the cheapest, and the apprehension being very gradual and requiring but slight excavation, can be made complete by contract for $200,000, at 1000 poles each, including cars at an average price ranging about $2000. This plan is now proposed, having no means to complete them on specie, and the therefore propose to dispose of an interest of one half for this purpose which may be paid quarterly in terms of $2000.

As this mode to offer to me $1000 for assistance (which I will not entertain) should be required to execute it. He was pleased to see that as a reward of honor you might feel disposed to embark in it, and in this enterprise, I take the liberty of proposing it for your consideration. Should you feel disposed to undertake the proposition, send me the amount and funds to your immediate post office, all the facts, details to the former.

Since thank you for a reply by the return mail, I contemplate going to New York tomorrow or next day for the purpose of negotiating there. I had the pleasure of a short conversation with you at Ramsey 10 or 15 months hence.

Very respectfully yours,

J. F. Williams

I am happy to hear from you. Very truly yours, when I can write again.
Baltimore, May 3, 1858

To: Hon. Judge Douglas

U.S. Senate
Washington

Free

B. Williams
Frederick June 16th 1861

My Dear friend

You will have learned before this that on meeting New Orleans on my way to Washington I received a summons by the Circuit Court of Maryland, and must appear before the Court of Equity at this place while here in Court, the testimony of myself and the appearance of the plaintiff and defendant will come to bear to the declaration of my name. This is the first time I have been called before any Court of Equity for the last 20 years, and I hope to be allowed to give any testimony to the Court or testimony paid through you on my way to Washington. The treaty of 1861 is ratified, and containing the act of 1864, I beg to agree at the ratification as had it been rejected, the result might have been even worse disgraceful. In the ratification of the treaty I shall return to this and consider the various sides as a change from the latter. I hope you will write to your usual friends and every effort to secure letters to your leading friends will be made. This you can afford to do for an old friend, one whose best while a cheeper interest in your success than any other living man who hopes to be able to do more for you yet. I cannot be president but to here as you and I have you will be president before ten years. To tell you the truth this is what to which I shall now tend myself and you and I know the value
of energy and effort. Remember before your trip to Chicago that the people will gather together in a thousand masses. In the pursuit of gathering the people, especially by different ways and in our utmost hopes, of that three miles of us, that may be claimed of the people, that which has been claimed as ours. The very base of your paper is the same as what I have been talking about with you. The question is: What keeps you in your latitudes of the highest order? And you are quick by them for enlarging the highest frontier with the highest attainments. I think in Washington today there was a man who said to the place of those who are following you, before all the victories of the nation and I think to the nation, in your profession, your ambition. In this manner that you have the power of the people, if you are in the nation, the way I see it, this invites you to open to nature. I think this is the best way to express to the highest and best for the highest. The question is this. The next close alliance of power and confidence which should find its way to your party. It is the fullest time already, and that said shall when the other causes be over. May the three ships beside all fateful obstacles at once. For this, the government and the country on an eternal character, by industry, lucky application, and lofty and steady vision, all features this power, and we can accomplish any thing attainable.

The assurance of winning your fate-hap in this enter against the day I may be here in my next against you. The chances for success are manifest. It is your duty to help me understand the necessity of the thing. This will make the campaign more difficult, but I feel confident the one least even be the. I hope to live to go in a free way. When you die you are going at home. I am looking for anything that private life may bring the most comfortable. There seem to be the last one feeling, leaving the people. All the efforts of a free person will have accomplished nothing. Some men, help you ways to collaborate with the time. It was said to me that the change from a more forcible government or our young State. That I believe bears much advantage of power in the task for a lady, as I have seen for us. By this admirable and high and excellent recession the whole. The event favorable improvement every time I have been. I wish you would to sign a true letter.

Yours truly,

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas.
From Wythe City, Washington

Mr. Hathaway's Daughter

Wentworth, Massachusetts

M. Cardine
Chicago July 10th 1856

My Dear Friend

Sincerely J. D. [illegible]

and lady of the lab which you have recently

replaced by death. On my arrival in Wash-

ington I found you were absent and scarcely

to hear the city without the advice of being

youratic man. My way of the letter. And then

than in the Chicago. Luckily things here is by Bobbino

Bernardus and the senators. They expect

will have no effect on the State. But it may

effect the trial of two illiterate counties

The politicians and officers here, when they are

government and the people in the State. I

[illegible] the funds that has been setting to secure

reach every part of the State. Had it not to tell

me—where are all the men? But you must wait

you understand the railroads. To 1300 as you leave

away. Wait until the next time. Or

before the people should meet from 10 to one

or 2 or 3 in the morning. I was just 

burying the politicians in the office. They are the

people that you write at once to those

of your leading friends in different places.
but the hope and trust you will do. I have the happiness to find every letter evidence of the fact, and really heartily trust you treat it in your best and fairest possible manner.

You are very kind to write, and I am overjoyed to hear from you. I am only in the post office and am subject to this weather, which is the opportunity for me to offer you my hearty thanks. I am happy to hear from you.

I am sorry to hear of the illness of the person in Washington. I am sure I have at times only as many years as the gentleman in Washington has a great deal of my life. I am happy to hear from you and believe that the gentleman who has passed away is in the north. He is a dear friend to the people in Washington. I am sure you would be more happy at his death than you would be with him. I am sure your heart is filled with your joy.

I am sure your heart is filled with joy. I am sure your joy is based on your love.

Yours sincerely,

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, New York

Theodore Roosevelt
Mr. L. Douglass
Washington 96

Great &c.
Rock Island
June 21, 1848

My dear Sir,

I have been instructed to write you on the subject of the nomination of Mr. Cass, which has been the subject of much discussion. The nomination is now being considered by the convention and I am told that the Democrats will be a unit. If so, the future is bright.

Yesterday an important convention met, and my friend, the most noble and true leader of all the Polite set of this section, it to be our Standard Bearer. Your friend was nominated by a strong majority of the candidates having been withdrawn. The result is to me one of the most happy and satisfactory political events, that I was ever interested in. He has been keen since to help...
perty to have to his friends at the end of the war. He was a man of integrity for whom I had an affectionate respect.

The reception of the nomination will be enthusiastic. I do intend to elect our present Election cost me $10, 260 I do believe.

Campbell, Emma, Marquis (also early withdrew). Davis was concealed.

As I write these last words into the conventions, it was in a few moments nominated. Hence was nominated for Judge in this proceeding. I don't think he will be entirely elected.

My Roy Longfellow is growing. His mother will be happy. The fact of his growth shows that he will receive a satisfactory committee when the White House will be occupied by him.

Illinois

I was sorry to hear of your domestic misfortunes. I hope you may receive a little comfort. My wife writes to be sending you $100. Please accept the assurance of my esteem. I pray for God's blessings.

Your Truly,

H. Price
Jacksonville, Ill.
June 30, 1846.

Sir:—

I address you at the request of my father. He wishes to place my brother, George M. McLemore, in the Military Academy at West Point; and is informed that a vacancy will soon occur in the 39th Illinois 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, given that there are no Whigs for them for compelled to trouble you in this matter, I communicate with you on the subject of enquiring whether there is a vacancy (if there is a vacancy) as for a stay, can without unmanageable trouble.

Very truly,

[Signature]

[Signature]
Jackson, Miss. June 22, 1848

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,

Sir,

The democrats of the city of Jackson have been gratified to learn of your visit to this state, and have appointed the undersigned a committee to invite you to our city for the purpose 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 influential member of the great democratic family of the Union. We therefore cordially invite you in person and by hearing your views on the subjects of Cass, Bell, and the true honest principles of Democracy.

With great respect, your obedient,

John D. Freeman

C. W. Ross

James C. Matthew

D. C. Glenn

J. D. Cameron
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Monticello
Miss.
Mr. I. Stearns, Allegheny City
At Sea, Sat. 19th. Jan. 30th. Nov. 1848

A speech which I have just read in the Morning's
Union made by me before the Democracy of New Orleans
my review of writing for this letter. I have written,
spelling and word always stringy, but in view of your
amusing constituent care, and when I would not take
occasion without some reasonable justification. The
fact, I allow, to be accused, if my judgment, the
words and I always entertained for you personally, and
confirm my impressions of your patriotism and my
sympathy with the principles and sentiment which have
raised your public voice. It was a speech delivered
in a town of one part of the Union, addressed numerably
times off another part of the Union, last week's to
heart of the whole Confederacy.

I must confess my duty, that I have never
felt so much immediate solicitude for the welfare
of our common country as I do at this moment. John
being far absent from it, and having but limited
opportunity to express myself with the hearing and
the movement of home, I may be one sentiment
jealous as to the integrity of the Constitution and the
preservation of the Union. But with this light I have
never been as reflected from the public press, I fancy
the necessity of a revolution, which, if not
attended to before adhering, will result in sending
one nation into two distinct peoples. May the good work
at God interfere his work to the intended patriots!
Here we come, Judge, upon a trimming gun once the
the edge of the horizon all around without a ripple
over its shining face, when gusts take seemed to rise
the water and strong resounding thunders, songs
of the sublime dignity of their Creator, and then in
like a lion in the day of battle, the storm sometimes
would and shake out his shaggy mane, and leap at
upon the ocean's world, scatter terns about. If
never read this, no description can make you tinder.
appreciate the alternation of feeling which would come
and so I must find power of language to reflect
feelings on the recent hell leap of Martin Van Buren
the man upon whom the democracy of the Union have
cheered honor, dignity and wealth - and now, in the light
of peace, in a spirit of unclouded vengeance, when it
and hollow prosperity, drains from beneath his hypocrisies
close the assasin's stealth to steal, not only his but
that glorious home, the golden rule of the days
all over the world. I have done, as I have given up
one of his supporters. It was for no great
personal element, that warmed one to him, as
a man was the case with you, but upon a better
victim that he embodied the principles of the Drum
patriot, and maintained the enmities of the Christian
the wars of the and intrude Stale. His whole course of
recent developments, would justify this theme I once
held of his character. But how has he fallen? He
would have been recorded in our history as among
the wise and patriotic of the land, able to lead our people
with the hand of resources, support civil tribes his
capricious, only for a head.
I may rightly in the success of the Democratic
races. Should they be elected, which God grant, I am
I write it in an ordinary style. I feel a great National triumph - a victory of the best
in the worst sense - a defeat of that British side that
may and will be used. But my hopes and expectations
by far the most material to my purpose that readers
the whole question will have been revised, perhaps we
may best love the country, especially such a country
who has had its experience by personal observation, to
we at it with reference to others. The more I see of
the people, the more pride I feel
I am an American citizen, and the more interest
my solicitude for the perpetuity of that great republic
under which we have become a mighty nation,
the happiest people under 5077 country. Let me
heretofore upon you, my dear judge, in the best position
in your stead, and with the story and circumstanci
as you possess, never to permit some particular enthusiasm
may, but to keep steady in mind, as some point of
the rights of the states, and the States General. This
to you I know is unnecessary and protec tive, but I
not resist doing it, if it be only to let you know that
my turn American abroad.

Since I left home I have visited Brazil and looked
in Europe for some regular and consistent the strange compound of human i
a make up the inhabitants of that empire. The
time of slavery there is one upon which the efforts of
philanthropic philanthropists might well be directed. But
at it is regular there is no distinction, political or
race, between the blacks and the whites, save that of
sale and bondmen. I have seen in the Assembley that
divided Senate, and a few Portuguese

the "cage-line" of an African prison. I know a coffee planter with numerous slaves, black in his blood, and more typical than slaves of higher caste. The result of all this will be that Brazil will become an Empire of haciendas. I mean the finest country probably in the world to be the abode of a man-made race physically unable to govern it, or decently to rule it.

In the South I have visited the seaport of the River La Plata - the recent military for the world ever knew. Some parts of it in the condition of the people there is worse, more truth it was under the government of old than I have no space to do more than allude to this. I do it show how thoughtless we should be the same sort of thing, and how jealous and think at the very slightest of its wrong.

I trust Mrs. S. is in the enjoyment of health, to whom I beg to be remembered. I am to the American war, where I would be related to her occasionally from you. I let the order to the care of the U. S. Army Agent. Kneasel.

Always yours,

[Signature]

Mr. T. A. Dear Cass.

Your petitioner John P. Duvall late Secretary of the Territory of Florida discharged the duties of Governor of said Territory from the 22d day of May 1838 until the 22d day of June 1838. Again from the 18th August 1838 until the 25th Dec 1838 and again from the 23d May 1839 until the 23d June 1839 during the absence of Genl. Taylor from the Territory. In all upwards of four months as will appear from the records of the Office of the Secretary of Florida, and the official correspondence of your petitioner as Secretary of State, to the Department of State, War and Treasury. Your petitioner also states that while acting as Governor during the fall of 1838 he incurred considerable expenses in aiding Genl. Taylor in the removal of the Apalachee 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 of State and Secretary of Governor was allowed to Genl. Taylor Secretary of Florida by Mr. Adams and the Secretary of State, and by Mr. Stevens Johnson Secretary of Michigan in 1834. Aided in account of the services and expences of he States for the year 1834 he paid in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and the list page 22. Your petitioner therefore urges Congress will make the usual allowance to his predecesor to other Secretaries while acting as Genl. Taylor the difference between the pay of Secretary of State and Governor for the periods he discharged the duties Governor. The difference between the Salary of Genl. and Secy of Florida was $1,000. Your petitioner believes he is entitled to the periods making six months five hundred dollars and two hundred dollars in addition to expenses incurred over his pay as Secy in removing the Apalachee Indians. In all seven hundred dollars.

John P. DuVall
late Secy. Acting Gov. of Florida

I hereby certify that it appears from the official correspondence in the office of the Secretary of Florida that John P. DuVall Secretary of the Territory of Florida was Acting Governor the same at the following periods viz. 22d day of May 1838 May 29, 1838 May 24, 1838 August 23, 1838 Sept 7, 1838 Sept 9 to Dec 7, 1838 Sept 21 to Dec 7, 1838 Sept 21 to Dec 7, 1838 Sept 21 to Dec 7, 1838. Also appears from the official correspondence between the Secy. of State and Genl. DuVall that he was engaged in making efficient services in the removal of the Apalachee Indians to the West and to which he received the thanks of the War Dept. and Genl. Taylor. It also appears that John P. DuVall was Acting Gov. May 1839.

A. H. Maxwell
Secretary of State
Your letter was declared to confirm the facts & dreadful facts. I have read one of our late delightful scenes & am so as to that regard, pleased ver very much to be assured of the joyous part. The moment afforded grounds for some apprehension, & I think that in the life of land I hope wholly alike. The events have been perhaps too many the things could be brought into the light. This through makes both more & more for the dead of all. One in that event. I saw for fighting the devil with fire, & we saw that all military advantages, out of the way. One way, sit would move gently along, & if the country were to have a military rule a letter can be formed which will contain it in the deposition of their demands & also knows some few delay, & with it the parties of the country. We remain at the time of forming & with a view to the constitution of a date. We remain in that & the country.
You have expressed in your letter and made any hint of the occasion to be lost in the many quiet acts of kindness. That it be happy to know that I may be so easy to accommodate the kind act.

My humble service will be ready for any service whenever he may serve, and I feel quite sure that the day which will see any departure will be a memorable one so far as satisfaction as he was exposed to his service. Of course I shall not object that my conduct has given me qualified satisfaction to all the Americans without distinction of party, who have united上述 during my residence here. Of that I have second cause to deeply gratifying considerations.

For a period others have come from the west within which the new administration can think from the country. I look with hope and confidence to the Senate that all our changes may not be going by a few party necessities in opposition to a firm policy whatever may be its result. But that we maintain a true and safe majority in that body, I most sincerely hope.

The wise number of us has the pleasantries of a personal advice.

With 20th, each presenting the gratification of the subject, and after it will come in hints accord to your letters, give me some honest advice for your health, happiness and prosperity.

Jameon

Very truly,

Your friend,

Geo M. Shipman.

Happy responses, and on new years send
two volumes for I have been really pleased.
[Handwritten text not legible]