Mount Pisgah, Logan county, January 23, 1857

Hon. S. J. Douglas:

Dear sir: I am glad perhaps, one now heard of the election of Gen. T. Lane to the Senate of the U.S. He got 32 votes on the first ballot; Bache 21, McClellan 8, on the second ballot 1 got 35, A. J. C. C. A. Ordinary effect was made on the part of his friends and many reports circulated to the prejudice of Mr. B. I had thought that he had been an able and efficient Senator. I have heard otherwise. The Legislature met your cause is being redressed with great hope, as it does in every other part of the country. Japan and China, and I have predicted that about the year 1860 you will become President of the United States. Your talents are everywhere appreciated and on you we look as one of the greatest champions of our party. Much solicitude of feel here about this Bill for a donation of land to aid in the building the Central Railroad, and your efforts are principally relied on for the success of that bill.

Any document or other matter that you may favor me with will be thankfully received.

With great respect, I am your warmest friend,

J. P. Salyer
L. P. Lacy
Mil-Palaska
Jan'ry 23 '49

[Signature]

Mr. S. A. Douglas,
U. S. Senator,
Washington City.

[Seal]
Baltimore Sunday Feb 18th 1849

My dear Sir,

Having a moment here to write I cannot forbear to send you a line to say how truly grateful I am for your disinterested and invaluable kindness to me in the matter of my possible (and may I not how say probable?) outfit. Mr. Brodhead saw Mr. King two hours after I last saw you and Mr. H. stated to him that he was instructed by the committee to for Pel. &c. more and should on their behalf more, a full outfit. I know how unfortunate you must think me - but cannot you complete your kindness to me by getting this done tomorrow (Monday) morning? If the bill comes up? And will you and the rest of your engagement
I find time to speak "a word in season" to Mr. King about the form of the amendment for outfit for the Commissioners now recently appointed. The drum of the War He will doubtless Commerce with you in thinking that an outfit do voted that it could be withheld from one till after the 30th of June would by fall of year. Mabhead said to me yesterday with much emphasis that if it were put in, the Senate he and his friends could guarantee the adoption the concurrence of the House Committee and of the House.

Once more expressing to you the sincerest gratitude for the efficient and honor successful efforts which you have been pleased to make in my behalf, I remain, with the highest respect,

Very truly yours,

C. Eames.

[Signature]

Hon. T. A. Bayly, U. S. Senator.
Kaneoeh Ill., March 15th, 1849

S. H. B.,

Gentlemen,

The Whisp of your letters are somewhat for the office of Post Master in this place. I suppose they have informed the Post Master, you that I am going to resign, but if I choose the office I will determine they shall take the responsibility consequently you may rest assured that I shall not resign. I have been talking of going to California this summer and exploring that country next winter, and then return. And if I should get off I suppose I will use that as a pretext for my removal. If I do choose I shall leave the office in the care of my assistant J. W. O. and he who is well qualified has been in the office since time I have had charge of it. My encumbrances are worth at least $10,000. I hope you will see that they use no improper means for my removal. I remain yours truly

Thos. H. O. cen.
To H. Q[uadra]nt

M[ar]sco[ro]n

[Seal]
Dear Judge

The Whigs have a great want of the spoils: of course we hope they will all be disappointed. If however the Register is removed I believe Palmer the least rated of not the most of a gentleman of any of that chap in Town.

Why don't you write to me? They say you are getting edgy and I am afraid the accusation has some foundation. You certainly know how much we want to hear from Mrs. Douglas! How much have I thought about her! But I hope she has been in good professional hands and that all is well with her now.

You forgot to send me the Mexican War document. I now the Patent Office report is out. I shall of course get a nice copy.

Why didn't you tell Shields to say he was drunk when he wrote his piece that you fortunate letter! or did he mean that by the phrase "state of apoplexy" he speaks of.

Ever truly yours,

[Signature]
New York, 11 March 1829

Washington

Dear Mr. Lincoln,

The following introduction to your acquaintance, which I was struck with upon my recent visit to the City of Washington, I beg to ask your kind attention to the following statement:

Some years ago my friend Gabriel Brown of the firm of Thomas Wilson and Company, caused an investment of $26,000 in one thousand dollars to be made, at or above par, in the small "Mississippi Loan" of $100,000, of the State of Illinois - in the name of "Mississippi Loan" of $100,000, of the State of Illinois. Upon certain bonds made for the benefit of his wife and children, until certain amounts paid for the benefit of his wife and children, until certain amounts paid, the interest of the principal was paid, and when due on or after one year, the interest of the principal, was paid, and when due on or after one year. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks. The Mississippi Loan was authorized by a specific law, in addition to the "Mississippi Loan" specifically authorized by law. By a subsequent act, the bonds were paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks and for a loan to be paid for the benefit of the holders of the bonds, and the fund was apportioned among various banks.
...the other by enmity, as former passions have been entertained of the present, not the identical passions, but on a much deeper and more abiding principles of law and justice: and you well persuade to understand that the case of individuals who have submitted to the laws of recovering in full a debt, purchased at one third of its amount, is a matter of interest to the community.

I presume there is no necessity for returning

it to the State of Illinois any claim for a debt which may have been given up during the

former French commerce. I have the pleasure to

know, from all the events in that case, and from the interest I took in it, that the State of Illinois

would be ready to receive the individual, Mr. Raw, as a citizen of that State, and the same interest as a citizen of the United States, and the same

same as a citizen of Illinois. And if Mr. Raw should wish to receive me as a citizen of Illinois, I shall be happy to accept such a
treatment.

I am aware that in regular course, the legislature of Illinois will not meet until December 1850. Under such circumstances, I may add that the interests of the property, have been

placed in the hands of the petitioner in the hands of Mr. Raw, and I may add that the

interests of the property, have been held by them, securing the act under which the debt was contracted, and who requested to be so under the

general law for the recovery of securities. -

Montville.
Mattei's is the ancient one of Sack Fenno of 1257, from which the name of the pledge may be inferred, and to
which pledge it is believed to be identical with the.

I hope you will not consider me an intruding upon you, a most unwelcome subject, but rather held for my matrice as being the same with which
have spent much time and labor, without other interest,

Then a desire to see Indemness and Illinois and me
in line, with the great majority of the States of the Union.

I remain, Dear Sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

James S. Wing.

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes and corrections]
S. O. Prinezhi, Bureau County, Ill.,
March 24th, 1849

Hon. S. A. Douglas, U. S. Senator
Decatur

In consequence of my intention to go to California, I have this day resigned the office of Postmaster of this place. And from what I can learn there will be two applicants for the office. One Mr. William Martin is a Whig, though I do not consider him a sound one. He was for Mr. Knowlton until the last hour, and then left him only from offense he took at something said by Mr. Clay, who is the standing candidate for Mr. B. for the abolition party in this district.

His immediate friends are all connected with the abolition papers published at this place, nor did he at the last August election support the Whig nominee for sheriff and from the support of Cowan, on which he is now getting the abolition party. I have no doubt but he will entirely lose the influence of the leaders of the abolition party. The idea to secure the influence of some Whigs, but the same game is now playing that was enacted on the democrats at the last August election. The democrat's nominee for sheriff managed to secure the vote of the abolitionist, yet at the election he denied this by affidavit, and was elected, and now he is the most rabid abolitionist among them, thus proving that they do not act in such cases unless they are sure of their man.
The other Mr. Nathan Gray is an old and able man of good sense, with whom the abolition leaders have no shadow of managing, and none capable of discharging the duties of the office than Mr. Martin.

If you friend of any friend of the administration, who would have influence in this matter, you would urge a favor on his behalf in the matter, by getting him to make a proper representation of the matter.

You may consider it singular that a democrat would interest himself in the appointment of a whig, but having been a man of corruption and slavery among the political abolitionists here, that as a democrat, I consider for a moment hesitate to decide in favor of a whig rather than such a set of political gainstresses as our leading abolitionists are. And in fact, whigs or democrats in this county will have to act together in the county elections for a time, or give them the vote. A good man resides in this county, doing many means in his power to secure his election Congress, and as a great influence I would account him in the attainment of this object, by carrying this his own county, the counties of this part of the state greatly aid him in accomplishing his political advancement.

[Signature]

P.S. Whalby
Postoffice Canton Fulton County State of Illinois
March 28, 1849

To your Honors Breese & Douglas

Gentlemen, The Wm's of Canton on a small portion of which have already applied me as a post master in Canton, and have already forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Greene and through him to the Post master general a petition soliciting my removal and the appointment of Paul Wight Whom I transplanted in 1840

Any Prefer no charges against me as no exists but charge me in transplating Mr. Wight on political grounds in 1840 and there gone, I should now be on the same grounds dissent from the office Mr. Wight under an honor his relations and connection may make there operation in a clandestine and a secret manner so that I now now if my friends were apprised until after a speozen had been dispersed with these papers to the Hon. Mr. Greene

On the view of the moment now own a remonstrance against my removal signed by 110 of the most reputable of both parties was put on to gazetted with some 10 or 12 letters from reputable which on chiefly to demonstrating against my removal

Now my dear sir list the enrolment of this office is but a step in the budget comparatively to qualify much outstanding in Now prevailing here and I now want to set do these stippling if it at all is in the capers of man to do it I must earnestly implore you dear sir to aid me
Platteville, Wisconsin March 29th 1849

My dear J. T. Douglas

Respected Friend

After my love to you and lady, I have a small request to make. You know our side at this time is on the wrong side of the hedge. In effect nothing will of course shall not be disappointed but we shall have a personal chance as to the shall enjoy the spoils. Be now for it. A personal friend of mine and indeed a great admirer of a certain judge. The by the by, why James Hardy Clay of this plan will though his friends at the Agency this plan is becoming London, Democrat as well as Whig are obvious he should obtain the place. By the by he is a fine fellow. This as he is. How can you react our friend a little assistance. And will you just let him in the right place a word in season you will be remembered for it at the right time. (for we will all be right side up with care) before long you will confer favor on an old friend. Who you know only waits an opportunity to repay you.

We have the most in Wisconsin worthy your attention at this time.

Your friend in very kind

W.F. Chapman

[Signature]

Very truly yours, J. T. Douglas
MADISON

Washington

Linn County

Linn

H. Platteville

MAR 29
WISC.

FREE
Jacksonville May, 1849

My dear Sir,

I learn from the papers that you are in Chicago and will probably remain there during the summer.

I write to corroborate from personal intercourse with a number of leading men socially in different parts of the State, that you have already witnessed, no doubt, the reaction against both Breese & Shields. S. is at present a deadcock in the pit.

I dissent only partly from my own sentiments.

The current of democratic opinion is naturally tending in my favor and it would be a very easy thing for you and others to join in a decided and irresistible flow in that direction. I hope you will lend your efforts earnestly for that object. I tell myself authoritively to expect it.

Your friend — they will come and are willing to sustain your wish. Write me to Salem, half a page on the subject.

I leave for the south of the State in a few days — will be in or about to be in Chicago in the course of the December.
Please make by sincere respect to Peck, McFarland, Hamilton, &c.
Yours with high consideration.
John Q. Adams

Hire for my expenses.
Mr. J. A. McLeod

Thomas Clifton

Monument
May 18, 1849
Sealing at frequent

To take any parts
Hon. S. A. Douglas

Yesterday Mr. Dolliver put in my hands a letter from you wishing to have procured for you a certain kind of tobacco after a search I found some in a store and the only place in the city where it was to be had, he having purchased it from Mr. Williams but he had none of the five pound boxes and I thought it would be better for me to take the ten pound box as you would see it was the same tobacco you wrote for having the mark you mentioned.

If there are any documents you wish it on know and I will send them. I endorse the receipt of Adams.

Yours Respectfully

R.P. Anderson
R. O. Anderson
June 1st, 1819.
Hamptons, Long Island, N.Y.,
July the twenty-fifth 59.

My dear sir,

I am glad to hear from you. Your recent newspaper paragraph states that you
have been in Chicago, having seen no connection there taken up of your residence at Chicago. I suppose it to be correct, and propose
to refer to it in my next letter. I have some further information which I hope to be able to communicate in my next letter.

I should be glad to hear from you at any time, and if you have any
information which would be of interest to me, please let me know.

I have been very busy with my work, and have been working hard on my new book. I hope to have it completed soon.

The weather has been very pleasant, and I have been enjoying myself.

Please write soon and let me know how you are.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
influenced others also, an application properly made to them would have a great effect. You will understand the importance of the same. If I were to write the whole letter, I might mislead you. I am sure you will understand the idea. I am sure you will understand the idea. I am sure you will understand the idea.

I shall hope to have a few lines from you, addressed to me soon, that I may know how to proceed.

Yours truly,

John St. John.

Mr. Stephen J. Douglas,

Chicago.
Washington City, Sept 13th 1849

Dear Sir,

I intended to have written to you before my disease had so far exhausted me as to render me incapable of doing so, as I now am.

Before you receive this, what remains of me, that is mortal, will, in all probability have passed from existence. I have one request to ask of you, and ask it believing it will be cheerfully granted. It is that you will use your influence and exertion to procure a situation for my youngest son. See in the Senate as a page, he is now about 12 years old and I think quite intelligent. I wish him to remain in that situation until he is qualified to enter the Military Academy at West Point. Ask this favor, and shall die hoping you will keep an eye upon him, and find him grateful for the favor you may grant him.

My friends here will see that he properly disposes of his time while in this city.

If in your opinion, he should be better calculated for the Navy than the Army, use you discretion.
One other request in relation to him is, that if the
addition of your name to his name, so that
this will be "Mr. L. Brewett, Mr. Douglass, Brewett,"
My oldest son, will return to Illinois when I
hope my friend Levi Davis will procure a situation
in some well established &c., for him, in that city;
and now my dear friend, I bid you a earthly
farewell, hoping you may long live to enjoy the
honor that our State has, and the Union may
termin upon you. Knowing that your have,
and believing you will please them all
Your friend,
Mr. L. Brewett
by A. H. Patrick

Mth. S. N. Douglass
Patrick
for Coxell
Sep 13* 1849
1549
Springfield, Ill., Sept 23, 1849

Friend Douglas,

Allow me to remind you of your promise made just on the eve of your leaving this place. I requested you to give me a letter introductory & communicatory to your old friend, The Hon. Daniel Webster. I mentioned to receive it by mail from Jacksonville but, as it has not come, I presume your mind and attention were so much engrossed while there by your old friend that it escaped your recollection. If you are still willing to comply with my request please do it as early as you can make it convenient, as I start tomorrow morning. Please direct it to me at Albany, N.Y.

Very Respectfully your friend,

[Signature]
Forwarded
Hon. I. A. Douglas
M. C.
Chicago

If Mr. D. has left Lincoln
the P. M. will please send
this to Chicago.

Quincy
9th
Fork Hall, Oregon
6th, Oct. 1849—

My Dear Sir,

As a high-born friend of the democratic party, it is quite impossible for me to suffer a series of abuses & corruption connected with the magnificent Whig administration to pass unnoticed.

I refer to the iniquity of profiting, in fitting out, Indian agents, Custom House officers & clerks for Oregon & California.

Rev. Wilson, 2nd Agent, who was ordered by an officer of 20 men of the Rifles & ordered this crew as far as Fort Bridger, was fitted out as follows:

1. Wagons which must have cost the Government when complete--including horses & giving $10,500
2. 46 Mules at $100 each--
3. 3 Public Houses--Lodging built up--$4,500
4. The Escort of 28 men for 5 months--$23,100
5. The officer commanded Escort--$4,500
6. 8 Remittance, wages & clothing $26 per month--$10,400
7. For guides on the boat for physician & medical attendance--

Total $15,900

$2,000
This area must include the whole expense - for at York Caravans, in consequence of having each Army of their agents & others. They also need a free supply of money, probably of $10,000 or $20,000. Thus at York Island they estimate 12 or 18 months to the battle, g. & 15.5...

At the moment it is too late. The help from Trinity & others, 500 hundred dollars to get one of our agents to California, when $100 banks, etc., cannot come here by Mary of theセット.

Because for Wilson, there are some of the others who have access to the public funds. There is Col. Calhoun, Caesar Dawson, etc., at the council, etc., who has transportation to carry them on; other means to move the troops. They are now in the battle. The issue is Cal. Calhoun, Col. Johnson, etc., all transportation by railroad or in the hands of Rapport's. This may be a valuable means to defend this place. The issue is, if it can be saved in one attack.

I am upon the 9th of June, the 7th of July, etc., for the defense of these expectations. I have a true statement of the facts - I judge more of...
P. S. A friend of mine is writing to Senator Atkinson the full details concerning the Emigration & abuse of those expectations fitted out for California, so I think the Senate will be well informed on the subject.

Yours,

F. H.
My dear George,

I wish you to be acquainted personally and intimately with my friend Cooper. In notwithstanding he took my place, he is a clean fellow, and I am sure you will like him.

He may need your help in regulating some of the nominations. You know how to do it or in helping him you can do it for his friends.

Yours truly,

Simon Cameron

Hon. S. Douglas
U. S. Senate
Barry Dec. the 10th 1849

S A Douglas

Dear Sir according to your request I now add up a few lines to you for the purpose of calling your attention to the case of Mr. Belz Green Mention, in A. Co 1st Rgt. U.S. Infantry, Now stationed at Eagle Pass, Texas. Hoping that through your influence he may receive his discharge from the Army and be allowed to return home to his friends. With kind solicitude for your prosperity and happiness I subscribe myself your obedient servant

Arthur A. Bill

Barry P.H. June 1849
Joseph

Stephen A. Douglas
U.S. Senator
Washington

Samp. Ill
Dec 18

[Additional notes at the bottom]
Washington Dec 29th 1849

Dear Sir,

I have been requested by the New York
A. Rockefeller of Corn on behalf of the Lusitania
City & Orange company to forward to you the
included papers, being a release to the State of
Illinois by your company of the stock of the
Great Western & Central Rail-Road Company of
all costs & profits as costs supplemental to amend-
ing their acts & all the rights of privileges granted
by them or either of them as fully as if those
acts had never been passed by our legislature.
The circumstances under which this release
was executed so far as the facts have come
to my knowledge are as follows. Sometime
ago, Mr. W. B. Belling, as agent of some company,
placed in my hands a letter written by
Mr. O. B. Hallam to your solicitor in
which he endorsed to you what he intende to be
a release or nothing as follows to be released to the
State those stock and certain conditions known
to be performed. Mr. Belling at the same time
stated on my behalf a copy of said release in person.
to receive Executive or Legislative power during the 15th of the Month. For the purpose of satisfying me that the interest of Illinois will not be sacrificed to the necessary of the District will be maintained in my office at the time of 1st Congress, but it is understood that for the further purpose of more or less to obviate the will known a precedent of making grants of home to be for the benefit of private corporation.

Mr. Holbrook's letter to you, of which a copy was also furnished me, contains the terms of the subject referred to in the letter. I have, therefore, informed Messrs. Holbrook and Preston who represent the interests of the Knox City Canal Company, that I was instructed with no authority to effect a seat for the supposed state of Illinois in this matter and would not enter in it or act pertaining to it, unless that obstacle was removed by the effort of a state who felt a deep interest in it's prosperity and welfare. But that I was entirely willing to refer to those who hold the opinions upon the subject in a perfect manner. I then informed them that I could not

beyond the power possessed in December on the 15th of December and prefusing to be an

Release on Missouri to release the rights, owners, and

The Knox, charter granted by our legislature as

being sole & lording in 1840 for the line of city & canal company. It was executed by O & B. Holbrook as President of the behalf and convey the interest part of the Knox City Canal by

but without the present authority of the stockholders in even the Knox City Corporation, that the

President possessed no power to act for the company except under the authority, a by the

direction of the Knox City Corporation, and they

only so far as necessary and in the exercise of the

powers granted by the charter. That neither

the Corporation could deviate from the stockholders in the exercise of their rights by surrendering at their discretion without their consent. That the State was worthless unless so far as it precludes to preserve the rights of the company or to interfere those of our states. The Knox Company

prayed can be done. It furthered the

evidence that the company were willing to

introduce a special release in favor from whom called upon to do so. I also took the liberty
of pointing out some objections to the terms & conditions of the release. For instance, one of the conditions was that the land shall be sold subject to such execution as is in force to determine the amount of damages; that Congress shall set it, present & allow the claim to the State of Illinois as you would to the State of Wisconsin or your own & amend the laws for furnishing of aid in the construction of a levee for preventing its being so construed to relate to Chicago that the levee city & town as it now stands shall also authorize the Governor of Illinois to offer the levee to the owner holders of the State debt, on condition that those bond-holders will agree to receive some lands and make the prefront court come from court to Chicago & to.

The first object of this clause was that the release was to be made relief express move the grant at the point of decision. The language sets up means to alter the present temporary command to the next. It recognizes the title to the lands, the present Congress makes the grant as being related to the levee city & town & gives the promise of the country that it will permit the Governor to offer the lands to the bondholders in condition that they bondholders would remain there & make the levee. Suppose that the bondholders should refuse to receive the lands & make this levee? In that case the release could be void and the claim of the levee and the levee's operation would all remain the property of the company. Is it unreasonable...
to suppose that such might be the case when we understand between the Commissioners of the company made known them to get all the lands & devise them among themselves & still retain all their shortened privileges. Without injuring my health desire to any of the parties concerned I highly value the agent of the levee company that no arrangement could receive my approval by which our State could possibly be relieved of the benefits & advantages which might result from a grant of lands by Congress in aid of Nave Nave in the state. To illustrate as to protect the rights of our state. In this respect as well as to give to the slightest chance to secure the grant of land from Congress I take them that the Cane city & come as ought to dictate to the State of Alabama a full & complete release of surrender of the charters of the great Nave Nave firm & one of all sorts of sorts of all supplements or amending thereof or relating to the central Nave Nave together with all the rights & privileges exclusive by all or any of some arts as fully & completely as if they were...
never been passed by the Legislature, leaving the State through its Legislature to make such disposition of the same & such arrangements for the construction of the Road with the Legislature or State as the Senate of Illinois should deem best. I also expressed to them the opinion that in order to make such a release valid & binding when the company it would be necessary to call a meeting of the stockholders in presence of the charter nor that they should pass a resolution authorizing & directing the President & Directors of the company to execute the release and that the instrument should vest the authority in obedience to which it was made. Of course I desire that the same or any other terms upon the Company may not give the assurance that they would submit with the application of the Senate or the Legislature or the Senate of Illinois. On the contrary I believe I informed them that I had no authority to vest in the premises. It is proper however to state that I did inform them that my object would be to modify so great a measure by the Legislature of such a release that I was about to introduce a bill for a great part of the line from the Mississippi to the Ohio River as such here and to terminate at such point as the Legislature should prescribe, that my object in this would be to secure the benefit of the grant to the State one at the same time not turn out of the hands of the University & School the title to the legislature should desire then shown to convey them to the company but that if the company should determine to execute such a release he desire from 20 as to protect the rights & interests of the State in the respect I would provide for the grant for the line of the Central River Road with the right to - Mines for Coal as more provided by law. 

°Mrs. Robinson & boiling, so the part of the company imposed their entire demand in the remuneration of the former more and
order their belief that the company would
unhesitatingly execute the above in the
form suggested as a measure beneficial
to the interests of the State & leading both
to secure to the securing of a grant of
home from Congress. Thus the matter stood
until yesterday when I received the above
which therewith written, inserted in double
envelope, one copy of which I now request to
return for examination by the legislature
of the State. I understand the
idea that this will remove many if not
all the obstacles in the way of securing
the grant of home and making the Central
River Road. I am persuaded that they have
the greatest of making a permanent con-
tact for the claim for the whole with some
of commencing operations during the present
session. I believe more explicit confessions
in these assurances now if her has not been
so often delayed & short-fused before. But as
the principal interest & control of the com-
pany is sure to come fused into these
hopes it is possible that we are more certain
rigid to hope that something is about to be
accomplished.
With this respectful solicitation of this nomination, so far as I have my knowledge of it, I invite the pleasure to you as the Senator of the State above the honor to be any substantially your friend & obedient servant

His Excellency
A.C. Flandez
Forsyth, Fancy Co Missouri
Dec 28th 1849

My dear Old Friend
Permit me to drop a line to you by way of renewing old friendship
Since I came to this state I have had many ups + downs to encounter among other matters I have two years in the Mexican War a great part of which I was money through the Territory of W.N. I had my share of its excitement started it was remembered to be a great & Co it appalled me pleasure to see that your cause is influenced by the People + your men must work better some has your speech on the Bell to remit Gen Jackson fine but how last it if you can send me one I will take it at a favor and welcome me your friend +

[Signature]

[Signature]

S.L. Douglas
Washington
Hon. S. A. Douglas
US Senate
Washington
(De)

[illegible]