Chicago, Dec 29/52

Sir:

Dr. Fry told in The Press last night, that he told Brodgett of Lake, who is an abolitionist to join the Whigs at elect Gress if he would. I asked what he knew about Gress. He said it was generally understood that Gress would be a candidate if he could get2000 votes enough to go with the Whigs to elect him.

Reddick say Gress beat him. Norris of Ottawa tells me so yesterday.

You Matters told me so also, that Cap Gress got men in Juliet to vote against him also.
So, she is there an absent
ment, 20th snow off so far
that he will not find the
way back.

I told my worth for acres
adjoining old Whitch, which is out
by the Backen road, for $100
per acre, I had one third cash.
What do of this?

I gave Dr. Muller $200
in this how to proceed in your
case, he will introduce a reco-
struction in the House corres-
donate. Speaker is now an active duty of
you nominated, look of Maine
is to do the same in the South.
If there is any opposition to this
early movement, I am the telephone
I shall have at once for
Mr. Auld. You cannot hesitate.
The demand is getting the
bitter all over the State become
attend me for the Colonel. He want to...
be the Fort March General.

Gral St

Jefremovitch

Saw J. A. Douglas

[Signature]

1852
September 27/52

Dear [Name],

I received your letter speaking of the petition of Thomas Hayne for U.S. Dist. Attorney. The original is with me. You will see when it arrives, the name of W. H. Hayne, every member of the Chicago 13, but W. H. Hayne who is a steady and steady candidate for every office there is. I had written to Farr for Pickens, but Pickens is a man to be trusted, he is not. Pickens is a man to be trusted, but not to be trusted. If you want to keep things in Chicago all right, go for Hayne. The politicians are all for him. He got this from the Democrats as an endorsement of his professional reputation. You won't get the Marshals. The courts are held here as well as at Springfield, at the U.S. District Attorney's on 5th to 11th here.
The rest of the business comes from here: Mean that Purtle is a candidate. Well, he belongs to the dead x next to the living. If you believe in digging up such dead bodies as Purtle I think keep life in them, then we will all go for the resurrection restoration. Your Old Togias.

If would give things there splendidly if Wayne could get this appointment. Then heard that Murray wanted it. You had better move him for the seat longest. Another man that can be elected in that district.

If Dick Anderson won the town for him for speaker, let him work for Wayne. I will do it. Yours truly

Anderson, M. Richardson
San Francisco Dec 30 1852

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
U.S. Senate,
Washington,

Dear Sir,

We have the honor to present to you the accompanying memorial in the hands of some mutual friends, Genl. James Wilson, Capt. James Campbell, and the Hon. Geo. C. Bates, and others, and they have and the honor of an personal acquaintance with you, are fully assured that it will receive your best attention.

In order that you may fully comprehend our purposes and intentions this would state, that during the year more or less we have incurred considerable expense in the exploration of the territory of Oregon, with a view to discover deposits of coal of sufficient...
extent to supply the demand for the timber

resources of the [Pacific].

That at one point about fifteen miles south
from the navigable waters of [Columbia] Sound,
there has been discovered a coal basin, with
an aggregate subsurface of mines of eighty
five square miles of coals of coal demorized
into bituminous, which is well adapted to
the purposes of steam and fuel.

While this is capital on organization and
driving of coal, we are quite

were convinced that this basin
essence was within its limits an extent of coal
land ample sufficient to supply the wants of
the whole Pacific Coast for centuries yet
desirable.

While a small portion of the coal land so
embraced, has become the property of ourselves
and associates, by settlement and occupation,
and which we propose to work as soon as a
railway connecting the locality with [Columbia]
can be constructed.

While we are now preparing to obtain an act
of incorporation from the legislature of Oregon,
which will enable us to organize a company for
the

construction of a railroad from [Columbia] Sound
to the Columbia River (commonly known as the
[Columbia] River) and the eastern basin of the Missouri
River, which would enable annually pass
through the said coal basin beyond it, and
the ease to transport the coal to points of
importance at either extremity, as well as to

open it immediately and speedily settlement
those vast tracts of fertile land lying on the
proposed line of road, and in the Region of
[Columbia] Sound.

While we have had a partial survey of the
line already, we have made a special inspection of
this region in its whole extent.

Thus on a brief and concise survey, we
have endeavored to lay our plans openly
before you, but will not enlarge on the

[R]
importance of our project, both to Oregon and California, as we believe that men who desire the advancement of those portions of our common country, can raise a question as to the advantages which must inevitably follow its consummation, we would remark, however, that apart from the great desideration by the transportation of goods to points of shipment, the road in itself is of unusual importance, inasmuch as that it is designed to occupy the only route by which a road can be constructed to connect the great central valley of the Oregon with Puget Sound and the frontier on the north. Impossible mountains bar all communication except through this one channel. In time of war or peace all forces, supplies, and necessarily Civil war must necessarily pass through this single artery. In the preparation of a bill to lay before the Senate we beg that
that you will keep in mind that the road is to be built in a mountainous country, where all the difficulties and obstacles cannot be measured or foreseen, where the cost of man and labor is excessive, and the necessary materials (except timber) require to be brought from distant points. In view of which, we think it by no means unreasonable to ask for a period of ten years in which to construct the entire length of road, say one hundred miles, or thereabouts. We propose to complete one-fifth of the road within three years from the date of the grant; and the remaining four-fifths as rapidly as circumstances will permit. We earnestly hope that the aid we derive from Congress may be accorded to us, and we think that we are justified in predicting that the enhanced value of the lands received, will more than compensate...
the Government for those donated, I was led to suggest that provision be made for the survey of the lands donated and reserved, and that both be protected from settlement under the present laws.

The extraordinary cordiality of the person has frustrated our movements in regard to organization, and prevented just counsel of action with our associate in Oregon, and in consequence we are constrained to appear before Congress as private petitioners, to defer the surplusage in another year, which would prove exceedingly detrimental to the measure, as we wish to build ground as soon as the rains of the winter cease, two lines to indicate that a duplicate of the petition has, or rather was, handed by this mail to Mr. Lamp, the delegate...
To The Honorable

Dec. 30, 1852

The Senate, and
House of Representatives of the United States of America.
In Congress assembled.

The Petition of F. Rogers Loomis, Charles M. Burn, John W. Pick, Andrew
Randall, and their associates,
Respectfully represents,

That your Petitioners are citizens and residents of California and Oregon, and have large and permanent interests therein, which are identified with the welfare and prosperity of the territory of the United States, bordering upon the Pacific Ocean.

That the extraordinary advancement of California and Oregon in population, commerce, agriculture, mechanical industry, and wealth during their short history, foreshow their future importance, as parts of our common Country.

That these regions, almost unexplored a few years since, are now known to possess great resources, a healthful climate, large rivers, secure Harbors, and rich in soil, forests, and mineral deposits, which need but development to adapt them to the support of a dense population.

That at present the most energetic development of these resources can hardly keep pace with the increased wants of a population concentrating here
from all parts of the civilized world.

That your Petitioners are directly and indirectly engaged in Steam Navigation, and have at a very considerable expense employed able and faithful persons to explore, for both in Oregon and California during the present year, in the hope that a mineral of such essential necessity and importance might be discovered within our territory, and, if found, our citizens secure the benefit of a home supply.

That from the results of these explorations, your Petitioners have become convinced that large coal fields exist to the southward of a Point around Oregon territory, which are of sufficient magnitude to supply the present and future wants of the Pacific coast.

That these coal fields extend, enter less in continuity, some point near that Sound to the Oregon River, commonly known as the Columbia River, and that to render them producible, a Railway will be necessary from the said Sound to the Oregon River, which will form a connection between the Central and Northern navigable waters of that territory, with an outlet upon each.

That your Petitioners propose to construct a Railway from Point Sound into the Valley of the Columbia River, to some stop and favorable point on the Oregon, at or near the mouth of the Clackamass River.

Respectfully submitted.
That it is believed the proposed surveying will
just over the only route by which a road can be
constructed, that will connect the great valley of
the Oregon river, with the valley of St. John's,
and the northern frontier, and that it
would not be the great line of travel, and a
principal channel of communications between
them. In every point of view, therefore, this
undertaking appears to your Petitioners to be of
material importance, and one which is eminently
worthy of the support and encouragement of Congr

That to assist in this undertaking, your
Petitioners respectfully pray for a grant of
land, to the amount of every alternate section
for the purpose of building mills, or saw-mills,
Townships on either side of the line of said Route.
By such donation, Congress will encourage the
construction of this most important improvement, and
would seem an amount of public good, so purely settlement, well adapted to that
purpose, and not an enterprise of vital
importance to every interest on the
Pacific Coast.

And your Petitioners will not fail to


date: San Francisco, May 31, 1851.
To "Northv.."

Free

San Francisco
1 Jan 1858

Com. L. A. Douglass
U.S. Senate
Washington DC
Chicag. Dec. 31, 1832

SIR L. K. Duglas
Washington Bk.

Dear Sir,

I avail myself of the last day of the present year to wish you a Happy New Year, in advance and also as is custom on such occasions among children, to express some gratitude for being past, or present with you in this respect.

You are probably already aware that I am a candidate at the petition of Hon. D. Wendell Dyer and others for the office of U. S. District Attorney for Illinois.

With a view to this upset there occurred almost an unsurmountable request from our Chicago Bar members, why the Democratic forms should not among them in the appropriation, of the Legacy of the Last Will and Testament of Mr. Beek and Anti.

Now if I cannot have you personal office in my behalf I am well assured from our past relations of friendship that you cannot contest in any effort against my
promotion to the place I seek.

That why should I not invite you among my friends? I know of no reason but on the contrary, a strong reason to lead me to the conviction that had I not been your friend, I should not be invited to your company. I cannot, indeed, to honor that other person, a stranger, to come enough for myself. I know to be in all others, have only the determining of any kind as yet established against the people, and almost meaningless with my views.

You know our people well enough to realize that this office depends upon our Liberty and God. It is to people I could almost have the immediate acclaim of liberty in my favor. I say this much to you as a friend, because you are familiar and our People cannot be dissuaded by any other statement to my part.

Mr. McNulty has only to serve he would send you a copy of my petition and name, and that he could cite you, but I believe it was safe to approach my friend of any I had directly and from them. Now who knows the best, know the limit of my abilities will that is, that I am more easily when asked in furnishing the call of friends; my efforts may be sterile indeed, but it is something that be done if you can command them when needed. My little experience of politicians, after all, lead me that they last to rather a rare virtue found out but few, and...