

To Sidney P. Clay from Green Clay Sept. 30, 1818
2002.15.2

Madison Co. Thy. Sept 2d 1818

My Son Sidney,

Written correspondence should be in concise, clear, and cogent sentences, so as to convey our ideas in as few words as possible, upon any subject, and this rule will hold good in conversation, elegance of expression and chaste language are valuable acquirements in early life; if a person is in the habit of those accomplishments they will soon become easy and nature they will loose that restraint upon the mind which often embarrasses and produces a diffidence that makes so many young men appear awkward and unpolished in conversation. Youth is the time to master those obstacles. Chesterfield tells his son that people write to communicate what they could not otherwise do, at a distance, and when they seal their letters, they obliterate the end of 2 or 3 lines with the seals by putting them on the writing as if they were so foolish as not to know how to fold up a letter and thereby destroy the sense of a valuable sentence. Another observation makes, as to the not acknowledging the receipt of former letters, by which he is in kept in long suspense whether his letters have been received.

We received a copy of the Laws of the Princeton College by mail I record your letters of the 18th Apl from Chillicothe of the 9th and of May 2nd of June from Philadelphia and 17th of May from Princeton. Your mother has received 3 letters dated 1st June, 1st July and 9th of Aug 1818. Col. Smith has record I believe 2 . my last letter I have wrote two you appear not to have received when you wrote the 9th of August. Should you go to Virginia next vacation I wish you to visit the three last Presidents, Jefferson, Madison and Monro, or you should do so on your return home from school.

State in your next letter how far it is from Princeton to Philadelphia by the Stage Road and by water & how far the college or Princeton is from the Delaware and whether steamboats pass from hence to Pha. and what cost the passage will be for a man by the stage and by the water. How often does the stage pass per week and what days in each week. I repeat as I have before—let me know 2 or 3 months before you will have a call for money and longer if possible and how much and for what purpose; in all your letters you have not told us whether you got the money for your horse; or when you are to git it, or whether you took the purchaser's note, what you did with your saddle and bridle, etc. etc. Scott says Princeton is 42M North E of Phi d. & I suppose the Stage route is to pass down the Delaware on the Pennsylvania side.

When you travel if in the Stage which I would all ways recommend in preference to the ship I would advise you to stop at every town of note and stay a day or two and see all the men of note in the place if practicable; also all the public buildings & works, forts, fortifications, etc, etc, all ways git into the best company of the place if practicable. You must know that Presidents, Gents, and other public imminent characters will not be surprised that a traveller call on them merely out of curiosity to be looked at. It is a species of pride that all men are fond of. Gambling and Tossing I warn you against. [topping?] If ever you git into a drinking frolic and the company are for drinking bumpers, shun them. You had better seen offend, than destroy yourself. I am going on 62 and never was Drunk. Do you by & say as much at my age. Let no man see or know you have money, remember the fate of Bibb [Dibb?] at Lexington; lend not your money if you can

avoid it honorably, and if you do lend I now charge you in time all ways came a due Bill, this offends no honest man, and he who refuses to give one will never pay his borrowing.

John Wagle, James Hughes of Frankfort is dead, among many others. the season has been exceptional wet all summer and very Sickley. I have been more afflicted than usual but am getting well. You are too late in advising us of your intention to travel to Virginia; your plans should not be hastily made up, your course should be well digested we ought to know at least 4 to 6 months that we might [have] letters prepared for you in traveling to see a country and improve your time is not like going straight road to school or college where the only object is to git to your journey's ended all is well; but in the other case you must see everything, hear everything, understand everything and not travel a mile uselessly but what you benefit by it in some way or other. When you travel or enter upon the great theater of the world you have to act your part with all the rest of the world. A question that arises; What is your part—understand that and all is well; but in all situations and circumstances never Tarnish your [name? self?] and once and for all, never with your most intimate associates speak nor act a thing you would be ashamed for all the world to know. Although you think you can speak in confidence to a friend, that friend will betray you in all probability at some future day when he can wound you deepest. When friends fall out it is the worst of all falling outs; a stranger is soon out of your way your lost friend will follow you to the remotest corners of the world you should enjoy your friend but trust no secrets to anyone if you cant [keep] your own secrets no one else will for you. Remember the old proverb “if you curse the thing in your bed the birds of the house too will proclaim it abroad, or that like birds of the air will proclaim it the housetop. Beware of those who pretend great friendship, it is like those candidates at Elections who possess great friendship to the People and their Rights, be as intimate as is prudent in your relations and associates but never commit to them nor no others that which will make mischief if told again, and it will be surely told sooner or later; mischief will come out Conduct yourself so that no one will have to say evil of you that is the sure course, never talk nor tell what others say Keep in friendship with all; All my hopes, cares and wishes will be accomplished if I can say, “You live and die a sober honest man” Mr. John Grimes takes this to Philadelphia. Major Howell will follow him in two [mules?] I will advance to him \$160. for your summer.

Fare Well My Son,
Green Clay

To Robert Alexander from J. Marshall March 16, 1807
2002.15.1

[Addressed to Robert Alexander, Esq., Stanton]

Richmond March 16th, 1807

Dear Mr.

I received your letter written at Washington but have mislaid it. I believe however that I recollect its contents sufficiently to answer it.

My engagements that Mr. Colitor [?] my —- the and myself will not pursue further the d-erice obtained in the name of Wm. Morris against your Father provided I can receive two thousand pounds. When I spoke of the time which would be given for the sale of lands and house, I certainly supposed & presence was so understood, that this sum would in the mean time carry interest. The credit other wise could not have been a matter of indifference. The interest may commence on the first of January next.

I really can devise no means by which the slaves settled in the marriage contract can be certainly secured but by taking out an execution[?] and serving it on them. This may be done immediately and you may make any arrangement you can with the sheriff on the subject. I hereby authorize you to take out an execution and authorize the sheriff to return it in the usual way leaving in your hands the money you may bid which I shall consider as received. The commission however you must arrange with him on such terms as you can make. You may I presume need the transaction as private as the law will permit & by doing so the disagreeable mess of a sale will be diminished and a large collection of people prevented. By selling the slaves in families too you may avoid competitive purchase them at a low rate, a thing certain to be desired as the record would represent me as receiving all the money for which they sell. After purchasing them it will be in your power to make a settlement in conformity with the marriage agreement the validity of which can never be questioned.

As to the land and loth (lot?) you mention I can assent to the sale of [that which] will secure them to [the purchase]. The — — that the bonds are transferred to me will be sufficient.

With much respect & esteem,

I am yr Obt.

J Marshall

From Th. Randolph to Gov. of Kentucky (Gabriel Slaughter?) after Dec 1818?
2002.15.3

Sir,

I ask leave to call the attention of your Excellency to the following facts and remarks. Upon the 22 December 1818 the Legislature of Kentucky made a Law prohibiting entries and surveys upon any portion of the land lying within the late Chickasaw Indian boundary, for the extinguishment of the title to which a treaty had then been recently negotiated on behalf of the United States, and declaring all patents which might issue for such lands under old surveys, too be null and void. Before the year 1779 entries upon Treasury Warrants of Virginia to a considerable extent had been made for the lands lying within those limits. In the month of May 1779 a very extensive space within the same limits, south and west of the Tennessee River, was appropriated by Virginia, with definite boundaries, in addition to former appropriations,, for the fulfillment of certain grants which the State had made for Military bounties. Many memorials, stating their claims, and complaining of the injustice with which they were threatened, have been presented to the Executive of Virginia, since the law passed in Kentucky, by citizens of the State, and of other States, formerly Officers & Soldiers of the Virginia line on state establishment, or Officers & Sailors of the Virginia Navy, and by the legal Representatives of such. All those applications have been at times submitted by the Governor of Virginia to the deliberating branch of the Executive of the State, and he has been advised to communicate with the Governor of Kentucky respecting those claims—

Much time has been suffered to pass while an endeavor was making to acquire additional information on the subject, & to fix some solid and clear points which might direct minds to a ready and accurate judgement upon a question so greatly important, not only as it involves such extensive private interests, but also the harmony, and reputation for justice, of two great States. The delay has proved entirely fruitless, notwithstanding a long desire and very sincere efforts to make it otherwise. It is not my design to fabricate a Law Argument upon the question for your Excellency's consideration. Such an attempt would neither become me, not be acceptable to you, nor prove beneficial to the claimants. I will satisfy myself with calling your attention to the 3rd article of the 5th Section of the Act concerning the erection of the District of Kentucky into an independent state, passed by the Virginia Legislature on the 18th December 1789, and with asking you to use your influence with the Legislature of your State, to provide by Law for the determining of this complaint and dispute, in the manner so wisely prescribed by that article; which with all the stipulations of the same law, became absolutely binding and forever obligatory upon the State of Kentucky, when the terms and conditions of the separation, as stated in the Act, were accepted by the Convention which assembled by virtue of it.

Before the Tribunal of those Commissioners, as soon as it can be constituted according to the provisions made by the Act,, all the argument in favor of the rights of the claimants will no doubt be urged by the ablest Council which Virginia can employ; and any endeavor on this occasion to set them forth, would plainly be as premature and unnecessary as as it would be presumptuous in the person to whose lot it has fallen to make this communication to your Excellency.

If it should then be determined that a right to land could not be invested by a grant founded merely upon the preemption right held by the State, before the transfer of the title to the soil was

actually made by the independent Indian tribe, it will no doubt be brought to notice that the word, "Interest" has been used in the third article of the fifth section aforesaid to guard against the consequences of such construction. While the State of Virginia alone had the right to purchase the soil from the Indians, and when in fact it was believed that a purchase of it had already been made by the Colony of Virginia, and engagement to convey a large portion of that soil to individuals, for valuable consideration, was made, and upon ceding the jurisdiction the State stipulated in the plainest manner for the performance of the Contract, which stipulation the other party, Kentucky, formally ratified and accepted.

The liberality of Virginia towards Kentucky displayed in the transaction deserves particular attention, in as much as it is in itself a proof of the mutual intention and understanding on the subject. The remainder of the Lands within the limits of the District appropriated for Military Bounties, which had not been actually elected by grantees, and located by marking around for the guidance of surveyors, previous to 1792, were intentionally left, by suffering that year to pass over, without having acted upon the sixth article of the same section, altogether subject to the disposition of the new State. There could have been no motive for this voluntary abandonment of an acknowledged claim, but an connection that all the private Interests which had been given in those Lands would be ultimately pursued to complete titles, with the concurrence of Kentucky, to whom Virginia was willing to yield the remainder, in gratitude for the countenance expected to be given to her deserving citizens who had risked their own lives or whose fathers had lost theirs in the common defense.

The Executive of Virginia has understood that in an arrangement not long since made between Kentucky & Tennessee relative to Boundary claims of a similar nature, for Military services, were declared sacred, and not to be prejudiced through the means of any alteration in the line between the States, by lapse of time, or Statute of Limitations.

The Proclamation of the Executive of Virginia of 1785, forbidding further surveys of Military Warrants on the appropriated lands south and west of the Tennessee River, could have been no more than a necessary measure of precaution to save the lives of the many citizens engaged therein whom the State was then unable to defend against the irritated Savages. It was not intended or supposed at the time that the further pursuit of the claims to those lands ought to be or could be affected by the prohibition. It is here that the Congress of the United States by the Treaty of Hopewell made on the 10th day of January 1788 acknowledged the entire right of the soil in the County in question to be in the Chickasaw Indians; upon the presumption no doubt, that it had always been in them, without any other dispute about it than that with the Cherokees which had been always disregarded. Yet the Six Nations had formerly claimed the whole Country, and had actually ceded it to Virginia by a treaty made at Sandusky with the Earl of Dunmore then Governor of the Colony, by which Virginia acquired the right to the soil as fully as it had ever been possessed by the Confederacy. Should this purchase be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, another fact which has very lately transpired will no doubt be brought to notice, to show the high probability that the Six Nations did once actually possess the territory in question, and that the undivided right to the whole soil thereof was vested in that community according to Indian tenure. In making a vocabulary of the Nottoway language very lately, it has been discovered, by those skilled in the Indian tongues, that it is the same, word for word, with that of the Tuscaroras, one of the Six Nations, and the last admitted into their

confederacy. The Nottaways dwell in Southhampton County of Virginia, upon the Carolina line in the East, as the territory in question borders upon it in the west. They still possess some considerable surface of soil, the right in which they have never conveyed away. If there were regular histories of our Indians it would very probably be found that a tribe of the Six Nations had at some time been dispossessed by the Chickasaws; and their a very short chain would form a connection between the aboriginal title to the soil in question, and that of the persons whom Kentucky threatens now to dispossess. The State of Virginia has no longer any lands to grant. There is but little hope that the United States will suffer land warrants of Virginia, displaced by Kentucky, from their proper location in the County south and west of the River Tennessee, to be again located between the Miami and the Scioto. If Kentucky should persist in vacating the [inchoate ...titles] now in question, the claimants must be fully indemnified by Virginia. Honor and gratitude unite to demand indemnity for them; if justice, so plain & unequivocal, could ever need to be so supported. But the money to constitute the indemnity must come from the pockets of the People of Virginia alone, while the services to be compensated were in fact equally rendered for the benefit of the people of Kentucky, as the period of them was before the separation—We confidently trust that the Legislature of Kentucky will not take a step which would thus have the effect of levying a tax upon Virginia to swell the coffers of their own State.

I have the honor to be with every sentiment of respect & esteem
Your Excellency's most Obt. Svt.

TH. M. Randolph

To Sidney P Clay from Henry Clay April 4, 1820
2002.15.4

Wash.n. 4th Apr 1820

In reply to your letter, I have to say that I have no no doubt that you can go out in the capacity of private secretary or attache (which is about the same thing) to almost any of our Foreign Ministers, you defraying in the whole expenses of your voyage and residence in Europe. What these expenses will be must depend equally upon your habits and inclination. They will not be less than two thousand dollars per annum, however frugal you may be. I think some of the young gentlemen who went out with the Commission that made peace with England expended as much as four thousand dollars per annum. You ought not, however, to think of going, at least to the continent, without being master of the French language. It is not possible to get along there, with any satisfaction, without it. If you determine to go it will give me great pleasure to promote your wishes. I am acquainted with all of our Foreign Ministers and with him who is just about to be appointed to Russia.

I am respectfully
Yrs,
H. Clay

To Sidney P. Clay from Brutus Clay May 18, 1823
2002.15.5

Clermont May 18, 1823

Dear Brother,

I arrived here yesterday about three hours by sun, I left Cassius in Mereen [Marion?] because I could not get a horse for him to come up. I borrowed a horse from Mr. Fry to come up to get my summer clothes. I expect to go back in two or three days. I would be very glad to see you and sister nancy before I go back; the next time I come up, I expect to come over to see; give my love to both of my Aunts. I have not time to write any more. Lara [?] is waiting to start.

Brutus J Clay

To Cassius M. Clay from Sidney P. Clay Dec. 23, 1832
2002.15.6

December 23, 1832

My Dear Brother,

I have but little hope that any thing I can now say will affect that unhappy state of mind you were in when I saw you last. The time may come, when you will agree with me, that I did charge, however, a most important and sacred duty. To that instability incident to youth, you have a disproportion naturally prone in an imminent degree to levity. Ardent in your feelings, possessing what you would term, "the vital feelings," but what I would call "love of the world." Not accustomed even to parental restraint, and with all of the means of self-indulgence in your own hands, it is not at all surprising that you should be over-come by such dangerous trials. Had your mind been well stored with divine truths, and had you correct religious principals forms, the great adversary of souls would not have found you an easy prey. It is a source of continual grief to those who know the awful realities of religion, to see their fellow man unconcerned, and this feeling is not a little heightened by the conduct of those, who openly oppose, wickedly scoff at, or unpious[ly] blaspheme the name of our God. If any thing can add to the poignancy of that grief, it must be for a brother whose eyes have been opened to see in a measure "the invisible things"—who has tasted the heavenly gift, and was made partaker of the Holy Ghost, and has tasted of the good word of God and the powers of the World to come. Better for such not to have known the way of righteousness, then after they have know[n] it, to turn from the Holy commandment delivered unto them. It is this reflection which makes me feel so much concern for you. You say, that religion if carried outward would make you act like a madman, because you conceive that those who reveal [?] its truths could not contain themselves, whilst they beheld their fellow man all around them going unconcerned down to perdition. But you widely mistake the beneficent plan of the Almighty. The best of men only behold those things as "through a glass darkly," God has pleased to give us so much evidence only, as to leave us to the full exercise of faith. More than this would [not?] qualify us for the duties of life, and turn moral agents in to mere machines. The evidence is not, however, of a doubtful character, it imparts an assurance, a perfect conviction to the believer and is such that all candid enquirers may obtain. Seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you are the words of luxuriant Truth, and they compound with universal [faith?] and experience. I could point you to millions who have found them true, to their everlasting happiness. And on the other hand, I do not believe there ever was an apostate lived who did not ascribe his falling away to his own account. Various may have been the causes as illustrated in the parable of the [slave?] but they have no one to blame but themselves. When God calls on men to remember they are dying creatures and points to the road to life, they may use the excuses as did those in [?] to the feast/heart?, but surely they can never call in question the goodness of the Lord and charge him with the cause of their misery. I have told you I have two books I wished you to read before you openly renounced religion. Paly's Nat. Theo. [Natural Theology] and his Evidences of Christianity. The former you say you have read—you acknowledged the existence of a Supreme Being. None can read that work and not assent to it. The reasoning tis too powerful to be resisted. But I fear you deceive yourself if your understanding yield a reluctant assent your heart denies the truth or puts it at a distance from you. You do not realize it. You do not feel it. If you do the transition is so easy to belief in Christianity that I do not see how any can reject it. If you will not read Paley's Evidences, candidly I think I will be because you are unwilling to open your heart to [worship?] lest you

should find it true, and be compelled to adopt a course of conduct to which your inclinations are averse. May, let me ask you this unusual opportunity in the least of men to Christianity. Can you color the problem in any other way than by admitting its truth and adopting the solution which it gives. To wit; “the carnal mind is enmity to [sic] God.” No man is consistent in the present advanced state of knowledge who denies the truth of Religion, and does not also deny the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, and the existence of good and evil (or sin and holiness and of course, — and punishments. Are you prepared to adopt such — sentiments, and are you resolved to live according to such principles? If you are, beware, lest you do not deceive yourself. Act — your sentiments and see to what they will lead you. Do not let the holy properties of the King of Peace retain you so fast in — as only to persist in you to insure your everlasting misery. But I hail[?] in weighing well the matter you will yet adopt the parts of better wisdom, ere on the — side. The advantages of religion are as well set forth in Paley’s evidences, and in fact all your objections so completely obviated, I can not do better than to refer you to it again. Do not suppose you occupy original ground. The same slippery sandy foundation has been the ruin of many thousands before if you are but willing to believe in religion, admitting it to be true there is abundance of evidence within your reach. If you remain ignorant, your ignorance is unrelenting and therein [?] your crime. A crime for which you will have to atone[?] to a higher court than any earthly schemistry [?]. But you may say, at a more convenient season, “I am too much occupied in the other things at present” I know your situation is — that is all — [?]. Not not such as to justify delay. A more convenient season may never be to you given if you will fully throw[?] away the Holy Spirit he may leave you for ever. The sentence may go forth, He “is joined to his idols let him alone?” You attention may never again be arrested until you will have to take up the lamentations[?] “The summer has past, the harvest has ended and I am not saved” That God who causes your every pulse to beat and your lungs to breathe though every sigh may cut you down even before you reach your goals of anticipated happiness. Or if I permit you to write your [...?] with one still more thoughtless than your self, it may be only to fill up the — of yours. Did you ever reflect that soullessness [?] is accounted one of the blackest sins? Murder or theft is not made so. It is called making God a liar, and can it be thus, when He addressed us in the affectionate language of a parent, to stop and hear to his voice, and stubbornly disregard his words?

When I am old, the season will be more propitious to reflection & consequently to religious meditation. “A dissolute and sinful life will produce a desperate end” [Spurgeon]. Where is an example to the contrary? Not one in a thousand. A peaceful end in which to rest ones everlasting happiness. But I will depend upon my death bed, a solemn occasion it is so, and to none more solemn than the unhappy rejector of religion. And can there be a death bed, without raging fevers. agonizing pains—can the body die, as one falling to sleep in perfect health? Or must it not rather waste away to a living skeleton? Is it a mutable [?] time for serious reflection, when the thousand emissaries of earth are harassing us? Can we Lord, whose hand we will accept? Whether the wild ravings of delirium, the ceaseless torture of a —, or the twinkling of the lightening — Do you hope for another season of removal, when all are anxious around you? Oh! Can you hope for such another season when you have so carefully abused the golden opportunity already afforded you. “He that hath not from Him shall be taken away even that he hath” How shall you escape if ye neglect so great a salvation? The assurance there is in neutral ground, these are none but the — and the wicked. Those who serve God and those who obey him not and say yea, saith the Lord, to the righteous that it shall be well with him. for they shall eat the fruit of

their doings—Woe unto the wicked! It shall be ill with him; for the reward of his hands shall be given him. You say you intend to lead a moral life and will always respect religion. But remember if that religion be anything but vain it teaches that this will as surely lead you to everlasting sin as a dissolute life. I do not pretense that there is no difference in crimes; far be it from me, or that there is no degree in rewards and punishments, but the Bible teaches as plainly as this than any thing that there is no salvation short of a [sure?] possession of religion, that the moralist, the reflector, the careless and uncircumsized [?] will assuredly be lost, as the drunkards, the debauched, and the [profane and worldly?]. But where do you get — but from the Bible? And respect religion it be only —[?]. Did you not see but is no getting along without fixedly — to convictions? And where would you fix that point to which you will say, “thus far will I go, and no farther?” I speak as the apostle says, as unto wise men, judge ye what I say. I can widen the influence of no excitement other than use ardent desire to promote your happiness. When I stand with you at the judgement bar of God, do not say, Brother, you knew these things were so, and you told me not. I want my skirts to be clean of your blood, for you can bear me witness I have warned you faithfully. I know not, Oh, tell me, what else I can do for you. “Oh, that my head was water, and mine eyes a fountain of tears that I might weep day & night” for you. No sacrifice would be too great to insure the salvation of your soul. But nothing will do but that’s sacrificed which Jesus Christ made by the offering up of himself. To Him I point you. To Moses and the prophets. to the ministers and people of God I desist youth the word of God to prayer and meditation. Now whilst it is called today, whilst health and strength and time and opportunity are afforded you. And now call upon God while He is near, seek him whilst He may be found, lest He may say unto you, “Because I called and ye refused, I have stretched out my hands and no man regarded. But you have set at nought all my councils, and ye would none of my reproofs. I also — mock when your fear cometh, when your years cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall they call upon Me. but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me. For they have hated knowledge, and did not choose the fear of the Lord. God grant that these words may not be realized with my aid to yours,

Yours Affably,
P. Clay

To Sidney Clay from T.A. Marshall Feb 19, 1834
2002.15.7

H.R. Feby. 19th 1834

Dear Sir,

Upon the receipt of your letter referring to the vacant judgeship in Kentucky, I immediately according to your wishes consulted with some of our delegation on the subject, but found that their minds had already taken another direction. A portion of them feeling that they would have no influence on the subject are not disposed to take any part in expressing their wishes. It was also understood within a day or two after the news of Judge Boyle's death reached here that the President had selected his man. there is no doubt that he expressed the intention then of appointing Monroe. This has not been done yet, and there may possibly be a change. I cannot however under present circumstances flatter you with regard to the prospects of your friend.

Yours Respectfully,
Thos. A. Marshall

To Robert Alexander, From Albert Gallatin, May 10, 1834
2002.15.8

New York 10th May 1834

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to be once more compelled to trouble you with any thing relative to Mr. Savary's land concerns, which have been so annoying & expensive to you.

In March 1784, on the eve of my departure for the western country for the purpose of locating and surveying Mr. Savary's & my Virginia land warrants, he met, in Philadelphia, a Frenchman in great distress, named Louis Grandin, of a respectable family, but who, having been very dissipated, had been obliged to account of his debts to leave his country, leaving his wife and infant son under the care of his father Michael Grandin, an extensive manufacturer of cloth at Elbens [Saint-Alban]. Mr. Savary took him under his protection and sent him with me, allowing him for whatever services he might render us his expenses & one thirtieth part of the lands surveyed under our care. Whatever he was able to do, knowing neither the language, the country, nor how to survey, he did faithfully: and his share of lands amounted to about 8500 acres, for which Patents would have issued in his name, had he not died in February 1786, prior to any having been issued.

Mr. Savary corresponded with the father Michael Grandin on the subject: and according to agreement, he (Savery) & myself conveyed in July 1789, all our right title & interest to two tracts of land amounting together to 8803 acres, to Michael Grandin guardian of his grandson in trust for the heirs & representatives of the aforesaid Louis Grandin deceased. It appears that Mr. Savary neglected to have that deed recorded: and he transmitted it together with the two original patents to the said Michael Grandin, with whom he continued to correspond for a number of years. But from that time (1789) till lately I had not been applied to on the subject.

Sometime about the year 1820, the younger Grandin (son of our Louis Grandin) gave a power of attorney to a man named Gregoire, who staid, I believe, for a while with Mr. Burean. He does not appear to have done any thing, and what became of him I do not know. It is probable that he had the Patents and the deed above mentioned of Mr. Savary & myself.

The said younger Grandin died without issue some years ago, leaving his mother Rose, widow of our Louis Grandin, his universal legatee: & she, by deed of gift, has conveyed all her right & that of her husband & son to the aforesaid 8803 acres of land to a Mr. Pierre Benard, who came last year to the United States, & has applied to me for such confirmatory conveyance as might supply the loss of the old deed of Savary and Gallatin, which, for the reasons above stated, cannot be found. The loss of the two Patents has been supplied by authentic copies from the Land Office at Richmond. Mr. Benard has availed himself of a late law of Virginia, which enables aliens to hold lands, on making a declaration that they intend to reside in the State, and made the same at Richmond in the latter end of March last.

Under those circumstances, knowing also how disappointed he must be respecting the quality & value of the land, I have executed the enclosed deed which has been drawn with great caution, and with the best legal advice, so as not to incur any responsibility whatever. It conveys only such

title and right as we may have, and in trust for the heirs or representatives of Louis Grandin, precisely as was done by the former deed; so that if there are any other such representatives (by virtue of any former sale or agreement unknown to me) than Mr. Benard, this deed is for their benefit & only confirms their title.# I now submit it to you and, if you perceive no objection, request that you will execute and acknowledge it so that it may be recorded, and return it to me by mail.

And, if notwithstanding the legal French & instruments of writing, which he has exhibited to me, he is not the legal representative, the present deed is not for his benefit. [written up side of page]

I forgot to say that Mr. Benard has corresponded with Mr. Bareau on the subject.

I have the honor to be
with great regard & respect
Dear Sir
Your obedient Servant

Albert Gallatin

To John H. Hanna, From J. D. Carneal, Sept. 8, 1836
2002.15.9

Cin, Sept 8, 1836

My Dear Sir,

Yours of the 6th was this day received. On Saturday morning I leave for the East as you requested me not to have the draft discounted until I was about leaving I called on the Trust Bank to discount it—and to my perfect astonished received for answer they were refusing sixty day drafts from their best customers—Such is the the [sic] pressure now here that a dollar cannot be discounted. I therefore return your drafts expecting you may be able to negotiate them at Lex. or Frankfort—If you send the money to me at Washington I will do all I can to buy the negroes as per list furnished.

Truly Yrs,

M: D. Carneal

The drafts above named were proposed for discount to the Trust Board with the offer of Mr. Carneal's name as endorsed—but could not be taken for the [reasons?] stated by him—Mr. Greene—

From D. Carneal to [Mr. Hanna], Jan 1, 1839
2002.15.10

Cin. Janry 1, 1839

Dear Sir,

Yrs of the 26 of Dec. was received on yesterday—There is not a mail road leading to this City, nor has there been a Carr made here to my knowledge—of this fact you rest assured that if one has been made it was by way of experiment and such as you should not rely on for use or safety—Two or more years back a man made a Waggon to be propelled by steam on our turnpike roads it was a poor concern and did not answer.

As we are now constructing a road (rail road) the Carrs may be ordered here, but this I doubt. Could a Carr such as [you?] want be made here it must cost more than at the East; where they have the patterns for all necessary castings—and I advise your ordering from thence.

Mr Longworth has not a nursery nor do I know of any one that has near this—

As to the trip South we go int he first good Boat and you & Mr. A. will meet us at Louisville, we shall [be] delighted to descend the river with you. I will write on what day to meet us—From present appearances from the 1. to 20. of Feb.y is as soon as the river will be in good navigable order— Should you prefer one Boat to another and know that that Boat will be at Louisville, I will so arrange as to take it at that place.

The River is now frozen the weather clear and cold—Sugar 25 its a lb. Coffee 25- Coal 37:/— a bushel. in short, every article for home consumption either for back or belly in like proportion—

Mrs. C. & Sallie send their love to Mrs. Hanna, & we all say to you and her a happy new year—

Yrs

M: D. Carneal

To C.S. Morehead & John H. Hanna From J. D. Carneal Jan 11, 1839
2002.15.11

Cin. Jany 11, 1839

Messrs. C.S. Morehead & John H. Hanna

Mr. Davis B. Lawler one of our most respectable citizens has asked of me a letter of introduction for two German friends, Mr.'s Soefts and Herman, who with two youths have given several concerts here. Those who have heard them are delighted—Sallie says the boys perform beyond her expectation and cannot but please. She further says that the youth of 11 years old performs equal to any one, she has ever heard on the piano—the one of 13 years old she considers equal to Tosso on the violin—I have not attended their concerts owing to [Thos. Matin.?]

May I ask of you to extend to the Cousa... your usual attention and politeness by way of getting up a concert for them should they visit the Capitol—

Very Respectfully Yours,
J.D. Carneal

To John H. Hanna of Frankfort Ky, from J. D. Carneal of Cincinnati, Jan. 31, 1839 [1859!]
2002.15.12

[written on letterhead of Louisville & New Orleans Passenger Steamer DIANA]

Memphis, Jan.ry 31, 1839
[1859: N.B. handwriting has changed dramatically from letter of Jan 1, 1839]

D. Hanna,

This day being my birth day and full 73 years old—I salute both you and Mary as my oldest & best and most valued friends, this side the grave, with awful assurance (without guile on my part) of my unalterable friendship towards both of you. —

The parting between Mary & myself as witnessed by you, makes me fear, as she said in her feeble health that, we might never meet again, has kept her as I left her, before me, a sufferer, beyond human endurance & so she will remain in thoughts until relieved by a letter from you saying she is better. I pray most sincerely it may bring the good news better, but I fear otherwise.

Write without loss of day

Yours Truly,

M: D. Carneal

I write with difficulty—

To Mr. John H Hanna From A.E. Warfield June 19, 1843
2002.15.13

Addressed Mr. John H. Hanna, Frankfort, Ky

The Meadows, June 19th, 1843

My dear Mr. Hanna,

I received your letter coming out of church yesterday in the forenoon, containing your kind & affectionate invitation, but as it is out of my power to be with you at this time, I send all I have, my best wishes for success to Mrs. Hanna in this her good undertaking.

I plead guilty to the charge you bring against me, of being so entirely engrossed in listening to the lions of the day, when you were here last—though not withstanding the great passion I have for listening to great men in speeches, debates, and even on dry law points! I have always time to see my friends; for that is a greater pleasure & gratification than even to hear these great minds of our land. Mr. Hanna, your Crittenden is not equal to our Clay—such a comprehensive grasping mind as that great man has—Oh! That mothers would train their children to love their God and Country more.

I was much surprised when I learned of Anne Reynolds the day after her father left that you & Mrs. Hanna had both been up. Ma [?] nor Frank mentioned your being here & I saw both of them. I had intended when I left home to go up and bid Mr. Hunt good bye—but learning that he was to leave at a much earlier hour than he did—I was afraid I might be in the way, thinking at that hour all the family would be congregated, & they would be crowd enough without me. So you see this inconvenient article so called delicacy made me lose the pleasure of seeing you—for if it had not taken possession of me—I should have followed my inclination, have gone to say good bye to Mr. Hunt & there would have found you & Mrs. Hanna. Tell Mrs. Hanna I send her a black rose—it is rather small but with her good care it will soon be a bush—also some slips of the Grenville & Blush Cluster roses—neither of these have thrown up shoots or else I should have sent them, if she does not succeed with these say to her that she can have as many as she desires—

Love to Mrs. Hanna & kind remembrances to Ellen Hart.

I remain ever affectionately yours,

A.E. Warfield