New York, Jan. 20, 1860

Dear Sir,

Although presently almost a total stranger in the political party you are in, I take this liberty of writing to you for the first time and to express my opinion of your recent appointment as Senator of the United States. I understand you are doing a good work for the National Democrats and your State. The Republicans feel that they are just on the defensive and begin to manifest some tendency to increase their numbers. I am yours truly,
Reflect, conversing and
many made which could
not have been thought of
from winter since I left
Car and Dean are dead
for I have aged. He
cannot well remember but
I don't like that he can
speak of it. I hope for
better things from this state
of the folk election than
we have been able to report
for a few years.
Erase this from here as
your turn
Very cordially
Henry James
W. J. Allen
H. S. Bynes
Mr. H. Allen
June 31, 1860,
Oswego, NY.

[Signature]

[Notes]
Woodstock, Vt., June 31st, 1860.
Respected Sir,

Will you confer a very great favor upon me by sending me your autograph.

Yours very Respectfully,
Geo. A. Bailey

Esteemfully,
R. C. Douglass
New Haven, Conn. Jan. 31, 60

Yours A. Douglas,

I take the liberty of asking you for a copy of your recent speech in the Senate.

Very truly yours,

S. A. Bent
S. A. Bent
New Haven
Conn.
Jan. 31
Speeches
Sir,

In view of the hopeful condition of political affairs in Italy and in the firm belief that a timely expression of sympathy from the people of this great Republic would greatly contribute to encourage our brethren in Italy and their friends in Europe, our committee in this city have deemed it expedient and desirable to promote the calling of a meeting under the auspices of some of our most influential citizens.

As you stand most prominent on our list and hopeful as we are that your sympathies lean toward our side in this important question, we take the liberty to ask you to honor aeds meeting with your presence on the 17th of February next, if agreeable and convenient to yourself.

Should it be impossible for you to be present may we ask you for a line of acknowledgment of this invitation. A word of sympathy from your pen will indeed Sir, confer a favor on the committee and be of great benefit to the cause of freedom, both here at home.

We remain Sir

Your most serv't.

New York, January 27th

P.S. Hobb's

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Washington, D.C.
Cape Waukesha Co. Wis.

Sir, January 31, 1860

Second and to introduce this
accomplishment are the Jackson Democrat, who was a Member of the 24th Congress. It was elected to aid
Fort Jackson, to hold the U.S. Bank, to lend it
and with cents on its eye. I wound it so deep that
the rope of the execution board started around it, you
are acquainted with my son, the Rev. Mr. Mason A.
Reese who is more in his nature than a peddling down
the Gallows. Yesterday I read from that Speech, you
plotted the deathly council from the loftiest beam,
on the 22nd of February we choose the delegates for
Charleston, you will have the delegates, I will see
that they are instructed, as I am a delegate,
I wish you would forward to my address a memorandum of your speech. If I could see it properly distributed, please remember me as to document.

And even a good reader, you will notice the leadership position I will be triumphantly elevated, you will observe the chivalric vote of this State by a handsome majority. If you are a known, you may address me as such, as long ago as 1822. I am to the Ark, the Major degree my family am well. I hope this will find you at your Lady enjoying the season sleeping.

I am your servant faithfully,

Mathias J. Bovee

To judge Cumberland is my friend.
Hon. Matthew Bone
Eagle
Wisconsin
Jan' 31. 1860

Political
Delegate to
Charleston,
Jan. 31st 1866

Mr. Douglas

Dear sir, I have taken the liberty of addressing you to ask that you will send me a copy of your late speech in Congress if it is convenient, as I desire to become acquainted with the principles contained therein.

and thus oblige

Your humble servant

J. E. Brown

[Albany Law School]


This is my direction]
P. C. Brown
Albany, N.Y.
Jan'y 31, 1860
Speech
Narwich, [illegible], 26th January 31st, 1860

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir,

I shall be glad if you will give me the names of persons here in need of receiving public arguments. They are all your political friends, Francis Smith, No. 12 Assembly, Ephraim Cary, Lewis Tiberius, Hon. H. J. Edgar, John Hickey, Thomas Hickey, Patrick Preble, John Antenucci, Ed. L. Swett, Capt. Timothy Putlce, William Michael Hines, M.D., Donnell, and

Your humble servant,

Nicholas J. Bacon
Rich'd J. Green
Harrisburg
Jan'y 31. 1860
Give names for Speeches.
(Private)


Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

Though personally

an entire stranger to you. I hope you will excuse

the liberty I take of satisfying a long cherished wish, and of testifying in this manner

my high respect for your Character as a man

and admiration of your Course as a statesman.

My attention was first turned to public af

fair when the question of the repeal of the Missouri

restriction was presented to Congress. Since

which time I have been a close observer of po

litical events, and have constantly admired

the consistency of your course—the boldness and

ability with which you have repelled your

assailants—And the completeness and splen

dor of your triumphs over insurrectionists of

the North and the South—Whether single handed or

aided by the powerful arm of federat patron

age.

It gives me pleasure to state that I in

common with many citizens of Tennessee—

should hail with unbounded joy the intelli

gence of your nomination at Charleston—

With the influence of administration increased
out of the way, the friends of non-intervention and popular sovereignty—principles dear to the hearts of the people—would stand as high in popular favor in Tennessee as when with manly ability he pressed Kansas and Nebraska through. Besides the connection is fastening itself in the popular mind, that no other Democratic can be elected whilst of your election there could doubt be a doubt.

I seek Judge Douglass to be consider your friend, and hope you will be the favor to send or have sent to the documents for distribution, and when you take that “sacking fire at the breast” of fire-eaters, agitators, and interventionists, do in the favor to lend a report to this part of Tennessee. We do not doubt the “fire” will be as consuming and from as murderous as when recently you traversed the “Black” Owl. Yours is an opposition representative (Mrs. Etheridge) who of course enjoys no political food relished by a democrat.

In conclusion, let me hope that you will receive this letter in the spirit in which it is written. Consider it as prompted by the best and most profound feelings and not simply an unwarranted liberty on the part of a stranger.
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<th>RESIDENCE</th>
<th>POST OFFICE</th>
<th>BIRTH PLACE</th>
<th>MARRIED OR SINGLE</th>
<th>OCCUPATION</th>
<th>BOARDING HOUSE</th>
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<td>Algée, James B.</td>
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<td>Huntingdon</td>
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<td>Carroll county</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
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<td>Anderson, C. D.</td>
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<td>Boyd's Creek</td>
<td>Blount county</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Merchant</td>
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<td>Sevier and Knox</td>
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<td>Bate, H. R.</td>
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<td>Covington, T.C.</td>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>Bertie co. N. C.</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
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<td>Tipton, Fayette and Shelby</td>
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<td>Baxley, Wm. M.</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Cox's Store</td>
<td>Washington county</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Beale, C. W.</td>
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<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Williamson county</td>
<td>Married</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benton, Sylvanus H.</td>
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<td>Lawrenceburg</td>
<td>Lawrenceburg</td>
<td>Lawrenceburg</td>
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<td>Merchant and Farmer</td>
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<td>Robertson</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>Robertson county</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blackburn, W. A. L.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Blount</td>
<td>Maryville</td>
<td>Jefferson county,</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradford, H. S.</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Haywood</td>
<td>Tazewell</td>
<td>Grainger county</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Wharton's Blount</td>
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<td>Brazelton, Wm. Jr.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>Brownsville</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
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<td>Mr. Shanklands Claiborne</td>
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<td>Bullock, Micajah</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>New Market</td>
<td>Jefferson county</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Com't Hotel</td>
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<td>Caldwell, Wm. F.</td>
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<td>Dresden</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Orange county, N. C.</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
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<td>Haywood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, James T.</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Carter</td>
<td>Elizabethon</td>
<td>Carroll county</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Lawyer and Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Madison, Carroll, Henry and Weakley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, James M.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hardin</td>
<td>Saltillo</td>
<td>Carter county</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>Lawyer and Farmer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Carter and Johnson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF TENNESSEE. 1857-8.
Mr. Caldwell submitted another substitute, which was read for information, as follows:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Tennessee recognizes the right of the people of all the Territories—Kanee included—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States; and our Senators in Congress are instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. If, from the facts, they are satisfied that said Constitution has been so formed.

Mr. Caldwell, when his name was called, begged to be indulged in an explanation of his vote. He did not desire that it should be inferred that he was not in favor of the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton Constitution. He was for that, or any other Constitution, if the people of Kansas presented it, and he thought it would be an abuse of power in Congress to refuse to admit Kansas, because her Constitution established slavery. Congress ought not to look into her Constitution, further than to see that it is republican—but according to his construction, and the plain letter of the Democratic platform, Congress might inquire whether that Constitution was formed by “the people acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority.” That inquiry involved disputed questions of fact, which this Legislature was called upon to decide without proof. Our delegates in Congress had before them, or could get the proof on either side, and were better prepared to decide the question for us, than this Legislature for them. His position was, that it was improper to tie up the hands of our delegates, by instructing them to do that, which, with a better knowledge of the facts than this Legislature has, they might think it improper to do. He would declare the principles enunciated at Cincinnati, and instruct our delegates to apply those principles to the facts. He expressed confidence in the administration, and was willing, and doubted not his constituents were, to leave the determination of the question to his representative, relying confidently on his superior knowledge of the facts, his patriotism, and loyalty to the South.
THE TIPPING LAW.

Mr. SCHMITTTOU proposed to amend, by adding, "That all persons interested in the manufacture may sell on the premises in any quantity, which sale shall be declared by the Secretary of the District, or by the public officers, or the provisions of this law, or by the Secretary of the District, and that all persons not having a license under the provisions of this bill may have the privilege of selling by the quart, if he take out a merchant's license on the same scale of valuation as that applicable by law to other articles of merchandise."

Mr. RAULSTON proposed a bill in lieu, to this effect:—

"Be it enacted, &c., That all laws heretofore enacted or being in force in this State, calculated to prohibit or in any manner affect the sale of ardent spirits be, and the same are hereby repealed.

That hereafter, any person going before the Clerk of the County Court, and giving bond, &c., in the sum of $500, payable to the Governor, for the faithful observance of the restrictions hereinbefore prescribed, and paying the said Clerk $5, may sell ardent spirits in any quantity he may desire.

Such person shall be required to pay annually into the county treasury five per cent on all liquors he may have sold.

Selling on the Sabbath, or to a slave, without permit, to be held and punishable as a misdemeanor.

No person shall set himself up as a grocer without compliance with these conditions:

"Passed. That distillers may sell without license, but required to keep good order, and subject to indictment as for misdemeanor on failure to do so.

Mr. WILLIAMS explained the views of the committee, and of the public acts to the Justice, Clerk, Judges, &c. But this statute seemed not to have been observed by the printer for some years past. Mr. KENDRICK still preferred the present amendable bill, on a comparison of its provisions with the act of 1831. He preferred that the whole work should be bound together. He would be willing to add a clause to require the use of a label, and a penalty on the maker of the bottle, and would introduce it.

Mr. GRIFFITH's information was, that the manuscript of the Acts came to the printer through the Secretary of the State; and it seems to his mind, therefore, that this bill should be made directory to the Secretary of the State, instead of the Public Printer.

Mr. WILSON said this provision, if adopted, would delay the printing of the Acts. That no work could be done upon them by the Printer, till the last Act of the session should be passed. His information was from the Secretary of State.

Mr. BULLOCK. He knew that the Acts of 1835 were not so delayed. There was no necessity for delay—they could go to work on the public and private Acts as they should be passed, paging and putting them up in separate volumes. It was very inconvenient to have the laws of a general nature mingled and encompassed with a thousand pages of private Acts in the same binding. He should vote against the bill in lieu.

Mr. KENDRICK showed still further the necessity for putting all the Acts in the same binding, but collected under separate headings.

Mr. BOWLES opposed the bill, as an innovation. He contrasted the bill with the existing Statute, preferring the old law. He objected to incorporating all in the same volume, as an unnecessary expense, without subserving any public interest.

Mr. GRIFFITH thought that, what might be saved in reducing the number of private Acts, would be the second reading, with an adverse recommendation of the Committee.

Mr. COPELAND explained its provisions, and moved its non-consideration. He insisted on the right of the district to select their own teachers.

Mr. DAVIDSON and Mr. IVIE supported the recommendation of the Committee on Education and Common Schools to reject the bill—making reference to the fact, that amongst all the bills that had been referred to them, they had agreed upon a favorable report for Mr. Taylor's bill ($2) with an amendment, which was read for information of the House.

Mr. TAYLOR's bill proposes to correct certain discrepancies in the existing statute. The amendment of the Committee is to this effect: That the County Trustees shall pay no money for services of teachers except upon accepted orders and certificates as prescribed in the first section.

Mr. IVIE explained and defended Mr. Taylor's proposition, as thus proposed to be amended.

Mr. COPELAND. Each district, with his people, contained seven or eight school houses, and such district elected three Commissioners. His object was to have neighborhood schools with their three Commissioners for that particular school.

Mr. DAVIDSON referred the existing law and the practice under it—referring to its defects, and their remedy as proposed in Mr. Taylor's bill.

The House refused to non-concur.

So, Mr. Copeland's bill was rejected.

LUNATIC ASYLUM REPORT—STATE GEOLOGIST.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Stone, their Secretary, non-transmitted the Biennial Report of the officers of the Lunatic Asylum; and also a joint resolution of that body appointing Tuesday, the 10th inst., and 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election in joint convention of a State Geologist for the ensuing two years.
Mr. P. Caldwell
Dresden, Tenn.
July 31, 1860,

Political
Answered,
Cinti Jan 31st 1800

Mr. S. A. Douglas,

Dear Sir

Having seen numerous extracts of your late speech in the papers, and considering it the best thing of the kind you have yet produced, I am very anxious to secure a copy, and can think of no better method of doing so than by writing to you personally. Being a young man, and desirous of an early knowledge of the principles enunciated by you, I ask to be pardoned if my presumption should give you any offence. Keeping that you will forward me a copy at your earliest convenience, I subscribe myself

Yours Truly,

Albert G. Dennis
Albert G. Dennis
Cincinnati, Ohio
Jan. 31, 1860
Speech
Newmarket, N.H., Jan. 31, 1868.

Dear Sir,

Please send me a copy of your recent speech in the Senate. Also, a copy of the last Patent Office Report on Mechanics.

Very Respectfully, Yours, etc.

Benjamin Day.
Montgomery Jan 31/66

My Dear Sir,

I write to Mr. Jones, of... the Constitution in which... in fact, it seemed I was to... A packed majority that gave voice, a voice from past and conservative and healthy reaction. The bond men have had... They have expressed... sound sentiments and gratitude... a dream of new... Our time has come now.
t her immediate duty will
be it our immediate energies
affixed to call out the
true feeling and judgment
of the People on the
alarmed crisis in public
affairs. The main thing
is to call meeting in
vain, but if the
State will not take ground
against or to determine
the action of a Democratic
Convention (for their mind
be to contradict me),
then in reading their
alarms I am not
in a last appeal to
tell the Country for
the Bell Reg. administrators.

Thus for the agency of the National
Convention to meet & oppose
such opinions upon the critical
point of affairs. The People
are ripe for this movement,
I hope that an appointment
Delegates to Charleston will
get instructions from the
Constituents means which
will cause them to construed
with great latitude of
liberty. The stringent
demand by the Convention.
But without such rules &
popular instruction, there
is every reason to believe
from the circumstances given
already apparent, that
January 8th will bring
the Charleston Convention
to conform to its action.
If they do not, they are
dead men politically,
I enclose a letter I have just received from the Managing Editor of The Tar Heel. 

Mr. Horace Greeley, New York.

He is much influenced by the Peabody Clinic. 

Please let me know if you are interested in this. 

What is to be the future of the little place at The Peabody? 

Have you any idea of being at Charleston? I do, because I would like to see you before the Session meets.

I have just received a cheering letter from Gardner, the "Erastus Brigham." He is full of spirit and says Georgia will be all right at Charleston.

Yours truly,

J. Wright.
John Lincoln
Montgomery
Ala.
Jan'y 31. 1860

Political
Withyto hear
from Judge H.
whether he has
any ideas of being
present at Charleston
Conventions.
Write me of your address, which the persons are, on your favor.

Rochester, Jan. 31st 1860

Hon. S. A. Douglas,

My Dear Sir,

I have intended for some time past to address you, and have only been prevented from doing so, by reason of unwillingness, to trespass upon your attention: as I am aware, you must have so many demands upon your time, as to render it illiberal to notice each Communication addressed to you. My only apology for intruding upon you at this time, is to be urged in the fact, that I believe, and have from the outset believed, you to be in the right, in your action, touching the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and your strict adherence to the spirit and letter of that Act. The position assumed, and so ably maintained by you, is the only one, in my judgment, upon which the Democratic party can stand, with any hope of success, in
the rank ensnaring Presidential canvass, and the
voter has been, and is, how any one, who
pretends to ordinary sagacity, can regard
this matter, in any other light.

It is gratifying to me to know, that your
views in this connection, are continually
gaining strength, in the North, and it
seems to me surprising, that Southern
politicians do not, as are others, discern,
that the only hope, of escaping the serious
consequences, which must result to them,
especially, from a Republican Administration,
mainly depends, upon their acquiescing
in the palpablesentiment of the North,
in favor of your nominations, by the
Charleston Convention. I am a personal friend
of J.S. Dickenson, and State pride, at least,
would induce me to regard, favorably, any
course, looking to his nomination. But I
cannot be insensible to the many difficulties,
which necessarily, will be involved, in his
becoming the Candidate. It seems to me, that, in
no conceivable contingency, can be command
the vote of this State, and, therewith being
conceded, all claims, on his behalf, should
be disregarded. On my way home last evening,
I met with one Post Master, just returned
from Washington, and he said to me, in reply
to which was interesting, at that point, that
that it was the prevalent opinion there, that
Mr. Stanton would be the Nominee. Of course,
I listened with surprise, to his statement,
and accept it, for what it is worth. As I have
above remarked, I cannot imagine, what are
the notions of those, who favor Mr. Stanton.
Some fear, especially wanting an ordinary
sagacity (and because they believe his election
would lead to their personal benefit), may,
and unquestionably do, desire such a result,
but nine tenths of our party, I mean such,
as are well informed, understand perfectly that
decree.

Certain much ensue, therefore. On the
contrary, with you as the Nominee, we
can all take hold, with a will, and in
the firm confidence of success. This is what
the masses, not only of our own party,
but thousands of outsiders, are anxiously hoping for, and speak will be the evaluation and disappointment, of wise counsels. It is exceedingly perplexing, to endeavor to write, exactly what one desires to express, and few there are, who do not fail, in this respect, when committing thoughts to paper, particularly in a letter, written somewhat hastily, and amid the calls of business. I would think I could reach the ear (and then I know I enter the mind) of every Democrat, South as well as North, in reference to the controlling importance of judicious action by the Convention, and explain to each, as I think I could, how decisive, if the battle to be fought, that action must be. Let the Convention nominate you with some reasonably acceptable Candidate for Vice, and the victory would be so apparent, that the contest would be scarcely serious.

Patterson Young
Washington, December
Washington Gibbons
Rochester, N.Y.
Jan. 3rd, 1860

New York Politics
The nomination of H.S. Dickinson inadvisable
Morat Av. January 31, 1860

My dear Stephen A. Douglas,

Dear Sir,

Some of your latest speeches would be very thankfully received.

Yours re.

Henry A. Harrison
H.A. Harding
(Speech)
Uncenter Moths.
Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir: Please forward me
your speech of Jan. 23d and such
others as you think proper
and oblige a democrat

James H. S. Johnstone

Meredith Village, Wis.

Jan. 31st, 1860
Glasbey, N. C. Jan. 31st

Hon. A. Douglas: Querent:

If there was any doubt before, I think your late Speech in the Senate placed your nomination for the Presidency beyond a peradventure. I should be glad to know that a copy of that Speech was in the hands of the following gentlemen, all of whom are prominent in the Democratic ranks:

William H. Gage, Esq., Glasbey, N. C.
William I. Cost, Esq.
C. A. Thompson, Esq.
Editor of the Tri-Cane
J. W. Vance, Esq.
Editor of the Mercury, Glasbey, N. C.
Editors of the Ledger, Wilson, N. C.
William I. Faircloth, Esq., Glasbey, N. C.
Dr. J. W. Davis

Although my position here is not very elevated, yet it is such as to afford me an opportunity of hearing and seeing a good deal that is going on in the Union—Bye you continue to occupy the ground that you do now, I have a great desire to do all that I can, in an honorable way, to advance your interests.

Truly yours, J. Ralston.
Goldenly
Goldboro, N.C.
Jany 31, 1860.

Send names
for speech.


Sir,

Bentham & Montgomery Co.

Mr. Stephen A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that I am your fast friend. Any harm shall since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and effect to the asking as you continue your present position, please send me your speeches or letters, any other documents at your command and oblige yours,

W. P. James, M.D.

Jan. 31, 1860
Mr. James,
Entreville, Ohio.
July 31, 1860
Sincerely,
[Signature]
March 3rd 1862

Mr. A. Douglas

The case on file in the Office of the 3rd Auditor for the Treasury Dept.,
a memorial of mine asking compensation for horses killed during the war which I have to date not heard from my father in law.

I wish to ask

that you would consider the need of the cause with the present situation. I have tried the last twelve months, if we would get one in 1861. But for a member from your State, there is not he is not now. I wish to say that has at least five relations of mine although I have no relatives (Also the same, he has) for "Chloe the former girl" did. But he has promised not do Letter to have this bill paid for the deficit but I am doing this place is filled by Tappin who at few days ago prevented the organization of the town.

I have written to W. F. being at home from the Dr. Esched to also to Hiram H. Cameron of course being Tappin's

I am writing to Dr. F. being at home from the Dr. Caudle to also to Hiram H. Cameron. But I was of courtesy. Being Tappin's

There are two Dr.'s from folders one, "Alton Ellis". I said they would get the finest of care to attend to
I've often informed that the best way to learn is not to force it. When you try to memorize facts, it often leads to confusion and forgetfulness. So, why not always practice in a way that you can recall the information at a glance? For instance, if you had to recall important dates, writing them down and reviewing them regularly would help.

New York, February 23rd.

W.D. Neff
24th Company

This is a fact, encapsulated in the words of the great men of history and nature.

W.D.
Will Koeppe
Baltimore, Md.
Jan 31, 1860

Relative to
Claim for
Lost horses
as
War of 1812
by his
Father-in-law
W. S. B. Hege
Hartford City, Mason County, Virginia

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas

Sir,

I write to beg of you to have sent to me at the above address the Congressional Globe commencing with the beginning of the Session. By so doing you will much oblige me who is proud to sign himself

[January 31, 1860]

Your Political

Advisor

James W. Kelly