



State of Oregon

152.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Salem, October 2^d 1874

Maj Genl O. O. Howard

Comdg Department of the Columbia
Portland

Dear Sir:

Your communication of yesterday requesting two more copies of my message, is this day received. I take pleasure in forwarding the two copies requested.

Thanking you for the expression of interest in portions of the same.

I am with respect

Yours most truly
A. Brown

Salem, Oregon.

Oct. 2nd 1874.

Friend, Gen. A.

Sends two copies of
his annual message.



Albion, October 2nd 1874.

Prof. Bail C. C. Henshaw

Portland

Dear Sir:

Your communication of yesterday
respecting two more copies of my message
is this day received. I have
forwarded the two copies requested.
Thanking you for the expression of
interest in the publication of the message.

I am with
Yours very truly

Office of Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 3. 1874

Genl. O. O. Howard
City

Dear Sir

Learning incidentally of your wish to purchase a place for residence. I desire to say that I have for sale as trustee a piece of ground 100. x 120. on which there is a commodious house, beautifully located, which will I believe prove satisfactory to you.

The terms of payment I am confident we can agree upon, and the price asked is considered reasonable. I shall be please to have you look at the property. Your Obedt Servant
E. Duackenbruch

Portland, Oregon.
Oct. 3rd 1894.

Quackenbush, E.

Offer a house for
sale.

Recd Oct 5

United States Internal Revenue, 155

Collector's Office, District, Oregon,

Portland Oct 5, 1874.



for

In compliance with your request I herewith
enclose a copy of "Treasury Department Order" attach-
ing Alaska Territory to the Collection District of
Oregon. I have the honor to remain

Very Respectfully

O. B. Gibson

To

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard

Ball Dist Oregon

Comd'g Dept. Columbia

Portland Ore

No.

O. B. Gibson

Collector of Internal Rev., District, Oregon.

Portland, Oregon.

Oct. 5, 1874.

IN RELATION TO

Treasury Dept: order
making Alaska territory
part of the collection dis-
trict of Oregon.

31
No. of Inclosures 1874



Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the indorsement and brief on the back of each letter to the Department.

(Copy)

Treasury Department
United States Internal Revenue,
Collector's Office, District of Oregon.

156

Washington Dec 27 1872.

Whereas it is provided by Section 107 of an act imposing taxes on Distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other purposes, "approved July 20, 1868", that the Internal Revenue Laws imposing taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, shall be held and construed to extend to such articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States whether the same shall be within a Collection District or not"; and whereas it is further provided by Section 103 of the same act "that when any tax is imposed and the mode or time of assessment, or collection is not provided for, the same shall be established by regulation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Commissioner is authorized to make all such regulations, not otherwise provided for as may become necessary by reason of any change of Law in

No.

Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Oregon.

....., 187 .

No. of Enclosures

Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the endorsement and
brief on the back of each letter to the Department.

United States Internal Revenue,

Collector's Office, District of Oregon.

, 187 .

relation to Internal Revenue made by this act"; and whereas neither the mode nor time of Assessment or collection of the taxes imposed and extended by the provisions of said Section 107 to distilled spirits fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, produced within the Territory of Alaska has been provided for except as in said Section 103.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power and authority given to me as Commissioner of Internal Revenue by said Section 103, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers vested by the Internal Revenue in collectors, within the said Country known as the Territory of Alaska, for the purpose of the assessment and collection respectively of the taxes imposed by said Section 107 as above recited and he is hereby directed and instructed to

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Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the endorsement and
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United States Internal Revenue,

Collector's Office, District of Oregon.

....., 187 .

pursue in the assessment and collection of
said taxes the same mode and practice that
are prescribed by law and regulations in like
cases arising in Collection Districts, and to make
the same reports and return the same accounts
that are required in such cases by law and
regulations

(Signed) J W Douglass
Commissioner

w/ letter # 155

No.

Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Oregon.

....., 187 .

No. of Enclosures

Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the endorsement and
brief on the back of each letter to the Department.

Wash. D.C.

Oct 6th 1874

Genl John H.

Enclosed statement

of account for Septem-

ber 1874

Washington D.C. Oct 6th 1874

Dear General:

Please find enclosed statement of account for the month of September. The "expense" account includes \$84²⁷/₁₀₀ paid to N. B. Clarke and Co., and \$37³⁸/₁₀₀ to H. R. Taylor Jr, life insurance agents, and \$19²⁵/₁₀₀ for repairs on D. St house. A small balance due Mr Henry Thomas is also included.

Your telegram in regard to tax on Effingham was duly received and attention at once given the matter. The account of this tax will appear in the statement for Oct. I paid \$368⁴⁴/₁₀₀ for the special improvement on 7th Street Road, and \$279³⁶/₁₀₀ for Genl tax for year ending June 30th 74. These payments (together with \$151²⁵/₁₀₀ paid on Your note at the second National due Oct 3/6) leave me almost without funds. Fortunately for me Messrs Presbrey and Green paid the 6 months interest on their notes, \$690 (less \$223⁴⁴/₁₀₀ taxes paid by them on Meridian Hill property up to July 1st 1873) and tax on Buffalo property for the year ending June 30th 74. By this interest I was aided in meeting the above obligations. By desperate effort I hope to be able to meet the November interest on the D. Street debt and the note of \$250⁰⁰/₁₀₀ given Mr Sweet. He has negotiated the note and the holder has inquired whether the same is good and will be honored. Of course I answered in the affirmative.

I enclose you two blank collateral notes for your signature to be used in ~~extension~~ renewing the note at the 2nd National until I can pay it. The Cashier required me to pay something on it, and also asked that a new note be obtained from you. I shall, in filling it up, make it 90 days unless he insists upon 60 day note.

Real estate transactions are very dull. Property has fallen a little and there is a great deal in market for sale.

Messrs Presbrey and Green inquire what discount will be allowed on one or two of their notes (first due) if taken up in 30 or 60 days. They are certain that they will have money to take up one or two in 60 days. I intimated reasonable discount. Please say how much. Money in hand will be worth ten per cent to them. As your notes draw only 7%, they could hardly ask more than the difference.

Please say whether the monthly statement is what you desire. If not I will make the statement more in detail.

Very Respectfully

W. H. Cook

Trustee, etc,

To

Brig Genl C. O. Howard U.S.A.
Portland Oregon

Great Falls, New Hampshire

Oct. 8th 1874

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir

Will you be so
kind as to give me your acknowledg-
ment the enclosed card and greatly
oblige our ardent admirer,

Hoping to hear from you at
your earliest convenience

I beg to remain

Very truly yours

James A. Edgerly

Oct. 8th, 1874.

Edgerly, James A.

Desires the Genl's.
Autograph.

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Answered Nov 4th.

To the American Public.

I address you because there is a condition of things which either is not known, or is not duly considered, and as a consequence there is danger of wrong legislation. The chief mistake consists in the prevalent idea that the Indians of this territory are but savages, and that their country can be monopolized by railroad speculators and governed by the appointees of the President of the United States, instead of those of their own selection. Now the fact is, so far from being "ignorant savages," many of them are a highly educated and intelligent people. One proof of this is seen in the heavy mail bags which come to their post-offices loaded with letters and literature in all the various departments of science and arts. And though in consequence of the destruction of nearly all their fences and orchards, and many of their houses, and about eight thousand of their people, and all their stock, amounting to nearly six million dollars in value, which was taken alike by both the Northern and Southern armies during the rebellion—there is not the general appearance of thrift which there was previous to the war. But the people have gained not only wisdom, but a deep, appreciative sense of their right to possess and control all the affairs of their own Territory; to make and administer all its laws, and to dispose of it when, and to whom, and on what terms, they think best for their own interest, no matter how much the parties may differ on other points. The full bloods, half breeds and adopted citizens are a unit in this. Therefore, whatever fact or argument the Indian ring speculators may press upon Congress for the appropriation and control of any portion of their country, it should not be heeded until the consent of parties is obtained. Otherwise, it is morally certain that the cost will be greater than the gain, as it always is where fraud and force is used instead of reason and justice.

There are special reasons why this should be the case, and as they are reasons which even Congressmen do not realize, and the people at large know nothing about, I will state that the Cherokees and some other tribes are better educated, (in some respects,) and possess natural talent above the average of white people; but nevertheless they are not as practical, because they were raised as slaveholders. They have also plenty of stock to sell, and therefore they don't care to work any more than necessity compels them; and they have such a bitter remembrance of their sufferings while being driven from their comfortable houses and rich plantations in the south, that they do not care to make their present homes more beautiful than Nate has done, lest the whites should again be tempted to drive them away. About two fifths of them are either whites who have married Cherokee women or their mixed offspring. A large portion of them are as fair and as fine featured as the finest of the European races, and their wife and daughters would pass for beauties among the most beautiful ladies in our fashionable cities. They are reserved and very dignified in manners, and might be taken as models of decorum for meetings or oratory or for legislative halls, either the States or in Congress. They are determined to stay as they are, or like Cain

Jack, try their best to do so. There have been nearly four hundred treaties made by the United States Government with the Indians, and not one of them has been broken by them without some first important failure on the part of the government, and very often accompanied with acts of such perfidy and injustice that even savages would not be guilty of, unless as pay for what they had received. The principal business which occupies their attention at their yearly councils is, "What measures shall be taken to secure justice from the United States Government?" They have claims amounting to millions of dollars, which are acknowledged as their just due by the proper authorities who have examined them, yet they are withheld, or one half must be given to some swindling official for getting the other half; and at their last council they appropriated \$40,000 to defray the expenses of delegates to Washington, and they have had to, at different times, pay vast sums to lawyers and others, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars, to keep their Territory from being overrun by illegal trespassers, and to obtain monies which belong to them for lands which they have sold to the government for the use of other tribes. This continued injustice, together with the remembrance of the man and the manner through which they were driven from their former homes in Georgia and Alabama, has embodied itself in their minds as an ideal monster. It is well known in history that a Christian clergyman by the name of Schemmerhorn was employed to coax a few of the Cherokee chiefs to sign a treaty for the removal of all the Cherokees from the Southern States, and though it was protested against by a memorial signed by 18,000 of the tribe, they were nevertheless forced to comply. Each of these chiefs, who sold their people, were, by them, put to death, and the traitor making parson is now spoken of as the "Skeemmerhoyan"—a little change in the name, which makes it mean in Cherokee, the "Devil's horn." The Indians justly think that, as they are now penned up on the only spot on this continent which is theirs, not only by inheritance but by the threefold title of purchase, treaty and possession, it would be as unsecurely for them to yield themselves to the government, which in their view has been as the "Father of lies and a murderer from the beginning," and has no more right to infringe on their soil than the devil had to offer kingdoms to Christ, of which he owned not a foot.

In conclusion, I am free to say that this is a beautiful country, possessing vast resources of wealth, and that its Indian owners are worthy of it. They only require the assurance of protection and justice from the people and government of the United States, and they will adopt measures of corporation, so as to link it with the great chain of all human interests, and with the general commerce of the world at large, hence the only true way to hasten the good work, is to aid them to keep out the rumsellers, and the swindlers of every kind, and to maintain their rightful authority as friendly allies of the United States.

Respectfully,

JOHN BEESON.

Fort Gibson, Indian Ter., Jan. 12, 1874.

To the American Public

Jack, try their best to do so. There have been nearly four hundred treaties made by the United States Government with the Indians, and not one of them has been kept. The only treaty that has been kept is the one that says that the Indians shall be treated as savages, and that their country can be monopolized by railroad companies. The President of the United States, instead of those of their own selection, has the right to take from them being "ignorant savages," many of them are highly educated and intelligent people. One proof of this is seen in the heavy mail bags which come to their post-offices loaded with letters and literature in all the various departments of science and art. And though in consequence of the destruction of nearly all their fences and orchards, and many of their houses, and about eight thousand of their people, and all their stock, amounting to nearly six million dollars in value, which was taken from them by both the Northern and Southern armies during the war—there is not the general appearance of thrift which there was previous to the war. But the people have gained not only wisdom, but a deep, appreciative sense of their right to possess and control all the affairs of their own Territory; to make and administer all its laws, and to dispose of it when, and to whom, and on what terms, they think best for their own interest, no matter how much the parties may differ on other points. The full bloods, half breeds and shaggy citizens are a full fifth of the Territory, whatever fact or argument the Indian ring speculators may give upon (counters for the appropriation and control of any portion of their country), it should not be heeded until the consent of parties is obtained. Otherwise it is not only certain that the cost will be greater than the gain, as it always is where fraud and force is used instead of reason and justice.

There are special reasons why this should be the case, and as they are reasonableness even Congressmen do not realize, and the people at large know nothing about. I will state that the Choctaws and some other tribes are better educated, (in some respects) and possess natural talents above the average of white people; but neither has they are not as practical, because they were raised as slaveholders. They have also plenty of stock to sell, and therefore they don't care to work any more for nearly as much as they could get for their own crops; and they have a better remuneration of their earnings while being driven from their comfortable houses and rich plantations in the south, than they do not care to make themselves any more beautiful than they are. And so, let the whites should get the land to drive them away. A few white of them are either whites whose married Choctaw women or their mixed offspring. A large portion of them are fair and as the featured as the finest European races, and their wives and daughters would pass for beauties among the most beautiful ladies in our fashionable cities. They are reserved and very intelligent in manner, and might be taken as models of decorum for meetings of ladies or for legislative halls, either the States or Congress. They are anxious to stay as they are, or like to

I address you because there is a condition of things which either is not known or is not duly considered, and as a consequence there is danger of wrong legislation. The chief mistake consists in the prevalent idea that the Indians of this territory are not savages, and that their country can be monopolized by railroad companies. The President of the United States, instead of those of their own selection, has the right to take from them being "ignorant savages," many of them are highly educated and intelligent people. One proof of this is seen in the heavy mail bags which come to their post-offices loaded with letters and literature in all the various departments of science and art. And though in consequence of the destruction of nearly all their fences and orchards, and many of their houses, and about eight thousand of their people, and all their stock, amounting to nearly six million dollars in value, which was taken from them by both the Northern and Southern armies during the war—there is not the general appearance of thrift which there was previous to the war. But the people have gained not only wisdom, but a deep, appreciative sense of their right to possess and control all the affairs of their own Territory; to make and administer all its laws, and to dispose of it when, and to whom, and on what terms, they think best for their own interest, no matter how much the parties may differ on other points. The full bloods, half breeds and shaggy citizens are a full fifth of the Territory, whatever fact or argument the Indian ring speculators may give upon (counters for the appropriation and control of any portion of their country), it should not be heeded until the consent of parties is obtained. Otherwise it is not only certain that the cost will be greater than the gain, as it always is where fraud and force is used instead of reason and justice.

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JOHN BROWN
Fort Gibson, Indian Ter., Jan. 12, 1874.

of both races in a comparative
short time. and thus save the
waste of war and stop the
frauds and border outrages
Please address me at Boston at
your earliest convenience. I expect to
leave this city next Thursday morning
My permanent address will be at
Chapinville Litchfield Co. Ct.

81 Respectfully
John Beeson

Hand by Gladson
1 Oct 27 1874

P.S. I visited the Indian Territory
last winter on my own expence and
have spent a good part of ten winters
at Washington in their behalf and I feel
quite sure that with a moderate aid from
government I can earn for it more than I ~~desire~~
I refer you to the Hon Wm Sprague of R.D. Gladstone

Boston October 9-1874

Gen Howard

Dear Sir

I write to you not as an Official
but as a Christian Philanthropist to invoke your
aid in behalf of a movement in behalf of justice
for the Indians.

I propose to attend the general Council of
the Tribes in the Indian Territory which will
meet in the first week in November I want ~~to~~
to go under the best auspices so as to
insure the confidence of both races and
thus do a permanent good. With this in
view we are making arrangements for a
public meeting in Boston for the purpose
of sending an address of sympathy and
cooperation for the sustinment of the
"Peace Policy."

And inasmuch as certain Speculators
have got a band of the warring
Indians to exhibit their savage customs
I desire Official leave to have a
band of Representatives of different Tribes

to accompany me in the journey and to hold public meeting in the interest of Peace and Brotherhood, I shall mail with this a request to the Com. of the Indian Bureau for a letter of instruction to the different Indian Agents to encourage such Indians as are best fitted for the work ~~which I propose~~, to accompany me. Will you please use your influence "with the powers that be" for the success of this request.

I do not desire either wealth or fame but only justice for myself and others and inasmuch as I have been the means of saving several millions of dollars by bringing the Oregon Indian war of 1854 & 5 to a sudden close and afterwards preventing the payment of unjust claims to the amount of over three million of dollars which had gone through the Legislative forms and but for the fact which I and Gen. Wool laid before Congress

the inclosed letter is proof that Gen Wool appreciated my labor for I risked my life in its performance and sacrificed the earnings and my best energies for the last 20 years of my life for which I have not received one cent from either the Government or from the Indians.

I am now in my 72 year and have borrowed two thousand dollars for which my Farm of 160. acres is pledged I ~~therefore~~ cannot afford to incur any more personal expense.

I therefore desire an appropriation from the Indian contingent fund to help to pay the expense of a delegation of five or six persons more of whom shall be Ladies.

I believe that we could do much to arrange with the Indians for conditions by which their country could be well populated by a highly civilized people

59

OCT
16
1874

of celebration to business
of court-martials.

Waltham, N. E.

October 10, 1874.

Waltham,

Fort Klamath.

OCT
16
1874

* Saturday Oct. 10. 74

War General:

Arrived safely this A.M. at
this Post.

The man we were ordered
to try escaped nearly seven months
since but fortunately, a case
is on hand for a general court, we
will try it on Monday, so after all
no damage is done.

Am of opinion now that I shall
not return with St. Vard, but look
around this country a little and
may, without publishing it, visit

the Klamath Indian Agency, going
forty six miles to the point where
the balance of the Modocs are.

Of course I remember that
my work is not now to look
after Indian Affairs, yet I
may pick up something of
general interest to yourself
and the Indian Commissioner.

The Officers here speak very
warmly about you. I connected
a matter with Lieut Ebstien,
which I will explain when
I see you, a usual Arizona
lie was told him concerning
yourself. I shall have much
to talk with you about when
I return can not put it
in 'black & white'.
Respectfully & most sincerely
McPherson

Schaffner, John M.

Oct. 12. 1874

163½

San Francisco

Oct. 12. 1874

Dear Genl

I have received
your confidential letter
of Oct. 2^d and am
in some doubt - what
to say in reply -

I would at least defer
any action until the
result of Maj Eggleston's
trial is made pub-
lic. His present relation
to Maj Wood, as well
as to the Service generally,
is such as to very much
diminish the weight -

of his accusation.

On the other hand, if
I am not-misunderstood,
Maj Woods' conduct-
has for a long time
been very discreditable,
and it may be great-
ly true whether longer
forbearance can be
justified.

I think you will be
justified in treating the
matter according to the
facts as they are, or
may become known
to you, without attach-
ing any weight to Maj
Woods' accusation.

Yours very truly
J. M. Schofield
Maj Gen

Genl O. O. Howard
Portland, Oregon

Boston, Mass.

Oct. 13, 1874.

Merrill, C. L.,
1st Lieut. 19th Mass. Vol.

Cordial invitation
to attend reunion of
19th Mass. Regt. Decem-
ber 1874, with request
to write a word if im-
possible to be present.

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Answered by Gen. Mor. 6



71 Chester Park.
Boston Oct 13/74

Gen O. B. Howard,
Dear Genl,

In anticipa-
tion of the coming reunion of
the members of the 19th
Mass Regt which will be
held at Rowley, Mass on
the 11th day of Dec 1874,
I extend to you an invitation
to be present on that occasion.
This will be the 12th an-
niversary of our proud
day, the "Crossing day" at
Ireland's Ferry. The Corps of
the old "Sixteenth" would
be delighted to meet again
our old General with whom
we have passed so many

pleasant & weary hours.
If it will not be possible
for you to be present, a
word even from you will
be enough to thrill our
hearts with joy.

Waiting to hear from
you we remain the old
"brutalists" -

I leave the honor to sub-
scribe myself

Very Sincerely

Your Obedient Servant,
Charles E. Merrill.

St. Lk. 19th Mass. Socy.
- Chairman Executive Com^{tee}
19th Mass. Regt. Association.