G. MINDIL & SON,

Watches and Jewelry,

726 CHESTNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 19 1874.

Gen. O. O. Howard

My dear General

I know not whether you have read ~~or not~~ Genl Ewe Longstreet's Narrative, recently published.

At any rate it is full of errors and misstatements, and for the truth of history, I shall answer him on several points. On Oct. 31st last I replied to his criticisms on "Fair Oaks" through the Army & Navy Journal, and have since published the article in pamphlet form, a copy of which I mail to you today. Will you do me the honor to read it, and give me your candid opinion concerning the argument used.

The Confederate historians all ignore the 2d days fight at

Fair Oaks, and I regret to say, also many on the Northern side, notably Sumner and Lossing. —

You certainly know how hot was the second day's engagement on Sunday June 1st, when your gallant Brigade sustained the heaviest loss of gallant Richardson's command and you were so badly wounded. — If the future historian is to write a truthful history of our late civil war, we the survivors of the great conflict, must do our duty before it is too late.

I hope you are well, and would be very happy to clasp your hand once more —

Will be glad to hear from you —

48

Truly Yours,
Geo W. Mindil

ROOMS OF THE

EUGENE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

Eugene City, Oregon.

Nov 19' 1874

Gen. O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir.

The E. L. Association desire to know whether you you would be willing to add your name to our list of lectures for the ensuing winter. We have secured the services of Rev. Dr. Lindsley and other gentlemen of Portland. Prof. Condon of Pacific University delivers the next lecture about Dec. 1st.

If you could favor us, please reply at your earliest convenience, and oblige

Yours Truly

F. M. Crubbs

Cor. Secty.

177

Harlem, Thursday Morning
November 19th 1874.

Rev. Samuel N. Virgin

My dear Pastor,

My dear wife departed this life at Twenty minutes past One O'Clock this morning. From one O'Clock yesterday she did not seem cognizant of things around her. For more than Thirty-six years she has been a rich blessing from God to me, and to our children she has been one of the sweetest, wisest and most beneficent of Mothers. Her father the Rev. Alexander Phoenix who was a Congregational Minister at Chicopee, Massachusetts, was a devoted servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and his children early in life became Christian disciples. His Eldest daughter Elizabeth, much resembled her father in Countenance and Character. From her youth she loved the Savior, and her whole life was beautiful for gentleness, benevolence, self-denial and the love of God. Nothing made her happier in those she loved than to see them follow the Savior. No act of hers that she could perform in his service was deliberately withheld. There was no work that her husband or her children could do for the Lord, however much it might take from time or other things which she would have valued, that she did not rejoice to have them do, cheering them on with look and voice and every aid that could strengthen the purpose or the action. It was as her meat and drink to do her Master's will.

She was a pupil in the Misses Beecher's School at Hartford, and by Harriet Especially (now Mrs Stowe) her talents were very highly Esteemed, as appears from long and interesting letters written to her pupil through some years after the latter had graduated.

The late Dr. Harvey P. Peet, long President of our N.Y. Institution

for the deaf and dumb, then Principal of the Institution at Hartford, whose Scholarship and taste are well known, often spoke to me of the Composition produced by Elizabeth Phoenix on Graduation Day at the Misses Beecher's School. It was upon Milton's great poem, and Dr. Peet used to declare it was one of the finest he heard there. Dr. Peet was my dear friend for many years, and I am sure that his warm regard for me was from the beginning increased from the fact of my relationship to Elizabeth Phoenix. And Elizabeth was tenderly loved by some of the noblest women educated in that School who were her Companions there.

Soon after her studies were completed her health was so delicate that a somewhat milder climate seemed necessary for her, and she was taken to Philadelphia, and placed in the family of her father's friend Frederick A. Packard Esq. long Secretary of the Am. S. School Union (father of Professor Packard of Yale College) a ripe Scholar and able writer.

Mr. Packard discovered his young friends ability and her peculiarly beautiful character, and persuaded her bashful and retiring as she was, to write a little book for Sunday Schools, and it was published by the Union with the title of "Christian Politeness". It showed the sagacity of this excellent man that he set his young friend upon such a work. Her mind, her heart, her life, showed forth the sweet spirit inculcated in the gospel, and the Christian School girl exhibited the rules of conduct in social life for promoting Comfort and happiness that could bring the polish of manners sought by Chesterfield, while filling the heart with a heavenly love the unhappy British nobleman never knew.

But she was too silent and retiring to be a public teacher and her home was to be her field of wise and holy influence. Her husband was blessed with the light of her countenance and Example and she sought to bring her children to the feet of Jesus, and her

Savior made her happy by calling them all into his service in their very early years. She lived to see them actively engaged in Christian work and as they became in turn heads of families her love went out to the dear little ones, each of whom came to know as soon as it could know anything, how dear and good was "Grandma." And some grew old enough to receive impressions of her worth and goodness they can never lose.

Nor were her own children her only care, but other dear children early orphans, of her husband's near kindred, were providentially brought to her home and they shared her affectionate regard, and like her own, were brought early into the fold of Christ, and will not cease while they live to call her blessed.

Her Christian character was marked by intelligence, devoutness, love of prayer and the word of God and by a conscientious regard for every duty. The great first commandment and the other like unto it seemed rooted and grounded in her renewed nature, and well did they grow upon the stock of the sweet natural temper God had given her. And although through years her timidity and self-distrust often brought expressions to those most near to her of doubt of her own acceptance with God, yet in the latter years of her life all those doubts passed away and she was evidently looking with serene and loving trust toward her home in the heavens through the mediation of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. She had felt for several years, during which infirmity had overtaken her, distressing her head with noises and lessening her hearing, that her strength was failing and that her summons might come at any time, and with a thoughtful care for those she loved she was in silence providing in various ways for the event. But in all this time her mind was at rest in the gospel of Christ; and her love of the truth, and of the ordinances, and of the Christian

life, was ripe and full.

And how sweet and gentle were her ministrations to such as were in want, they knew who received her counsel, and her aid.

When the fever came that in a very few days overpowered her weakness, she seemed to recognize it as the messenger to call her away, though she then said little of her thought; but as soon as its strength was manifest to all, she showed that she had not been surprised.

She spoke sweetly while power remained to speak, - generously and lovingly, - and she cast herself wholly on the mercy of God in Jesus Christ calling upon all around Come with me! Come with me! and like a little child bidding good bye.

She departed peacefully breathing out her life apparently without pain.

She has left her Children and her Childrens Children to rise up and call her blessed.

And what shall her husband say of her worth to him and of the beauty of her Example and the sweetness of her memory!

I beg you dear Sir to conduct the services at the funeral which is to take place from my house Saturday at 1. O'Clock, P.M.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

I am dear Sir

Affectionately

Your friend and brother

Edgar Ketchum

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copy sent me
by Mrs Ketchum
O. O. Howard

1861/2

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Neah Bay Indian Reservation
November 20th 1874

Gen O. O. Howard.

My Dear Sir

Your letter of the 11th instant is before me. The information it contains pains me exceedingly. I have had a long and serious interview with Peter in reference to the grievous sin with which he is charged. He denies that he was intoxicated at Port Townsend but confesses that he camped with Indians who had whisky and that he took a little. I think I made him feel that the least quantity was a violation of his pledge as truly as enough to make him outright drunk. I told him that he had lost the confidence of the Soldier chief who loved him and had trusted him as a good man; that he had fallen, and that there was but one way to reinstate himself in favor with Gen Howard, that was by sincere repentance before God against whom he had sinned. Only one week ago I rec'd from the Supt approval of Peters appointment as Chief of Police conditioned

upon his good behaviour but to be forfeited by any departure from the rules of the Agency and the laws of common morality. He now knows distinctly the condition on which he holds his commission, and I think that will be a double restraint upon him in future. He is almost indispensible to me as a police officer, being brave efficient & influential among the other indians. His conduct since he returned with Ri-ah, the prisoner, has been unexceptionable, and Ri-ah is now the most friendly of any of the chiefs. He and Peter acting as my Staff have brought to justice several offenders since his return and brought out proof upon which we shall be able to convict certain white men who are at the bottom of the evil. Ri-ah's arrest was timely. Your visit and investigation of the case was more timely, and his release by an act of clemency of the President represented by & acting through you was just the thing to give it the moral force most to be desired. I thank you most heartily for relieving me of the responsibility, and adding dignity and circumstance to the affair as you did. It has worked out the best of results.

Your words are full of sound wisdom, which exhort me to "keep close to the Lord." These poor creatures are his children & he alone can take them out of this darkness. Our School the small beginning of which you saw is increasing. We now number 10 boys and 4 girls. All of which are with us all the time. none absent from our table, our altar of worship, our daily lessons & daily out door duties in which they all are required to bear a part. The girls assisting meanwhile in household work in doors. One daughter has returned from Olympia. the Organ sent to Victoria for repairs is also here and music is a speciality in which all are progressing. I am more and more hopeful of good results, but need the prayers of all the faithful that my faith fail not.

Thanking you again for all your kind attentions, I am

Most truly and respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
C. A. Huntington
Ass'd Agent

Vancouver Arsenal, 13

Vancouver, W. T.,

November 21st 1874

General Howard

Dear Sir:

I enclose a little sketch of the prominent points of the first day at Gettysburgh, hoping you may find it interesting. I thought I would go over monday and converse with you about it but I shall have to get ready for the Board of Survey on horse shoes and will therefore be busy monday & tuesday.

Very respectfully Yours

John A. Kress

Capt & AQM

He is one of those men who believe that the "World owes them a living" — When the balance is on the other side for us all — C. has conceived of an Indn Agency as his Eldorado where he will find it a "Bumble" Bees nest with all the old bummers at home — I have tried to show him that $1500 for the support of his family in an expensive city of the way place means somewhere of all sorts, But he insists that it will be a good place to get a stake in the world — and when I tell him that Indns are sharp and fulsome complaint + the more faithful an agent is to them the more they dont like him, C. replies that he has great power over men + can lead them along — Lead them! He will be standing on his head within an hour after his first council — But then he believes in himself + in Indns (at this distance) the requisites in an Indn agent + so he will try in spite of all the good advice I can give him —

195½

Washington
Nov. 23 - 74

My Dear Genl.

I have yr letter of the 9th and am right glad to get it — I doubt if a day has passed since you left that I have not been asked by someone or often by several if I had heard from Genl Harney and I confess to a little feeling of — Wh: do you call it? — When I was obliged to Ans. only that so + so —

I have not seen Cook yet but will do so at once tho the prospect for anything the house is not flattering —

I send yr the Tribune with Atty Genl's decision + quite a decent editorial — I suppose the "War Dept" will be satisfied now and that all that will come of this

unbottled wisdom of the Dep't of Justice will be an item in the Annual Report of the Sec'y of War that the Atty Genl has such & such opinions coming such and such transactions.

But the next Congress! When! Do you remember "Fernando" said in the debate on yr case the last time it came up in the House that he despaired of getting at the facts until the F. B. Cases be investigated before a Com^ee of Democratic Congress & sure enough the d.d scandal has got you now & proposes to be the Speaker to appoint the investigating Com^ee

But I do not think anything will come of that which will not show on its face to be the most persecution and which will do any man ordinarily decent more good than harm —

That Democratic revival has been treated as a "good lesson" or "needed rebuke" to the wisdom, but when the same good people & pious editors find the Court of the Next House gives a Democratic President, my impression is they will begin to see that the exposure of the "good lesson" was worse than the thing to be reformed — Washington life & expectation has changed fast — Everybody is uncertain — Real Estate feels it — perhaps only temporarily until people get their bearings again — One thing is certain. the negro vote must be conserved, and along with it the negroes themselves quite largely, let the rebels — It is impossible to keep the negroes up to voting against the will of their old masters without strong white leaders among them & those leaders become corrupt almost without remedy —

Poor Carrier is in his Chinese State trouble

with considerable difficulty finally persuaded off to Wilmington Del. to a "Cure" — He has become more quiet under treatment, but does not regain his strength. Mrs. A. is with him & Miss Howard is keeping the house & the boys —

Things look pretty dark to Mrs. Alison just now Mike, this is a bad world in which most of us are "sometimes up & sometimes down"

Gen'l & Mrs. Whittlesey are having a quiet winter — Their great sorrow swept their home two years ago, but not a day passes that I do not see its shadow at their fireside. Heaven grant that his may already have come & past in the bride of their darling —

Miss Minnie is with me making up the Report While I am "sojourning" over these two states — She desires kind remembrance to you all & especially to Jennie — & so do I but specially to you Mike —

God keep & bless you, friend —

Yr tly yrs

Edw F. Smith

Whether E. Rankin is mending or not nobody knows He has not been about from his desk in the office — but I believe Miss Carrie Smith does not attend school since the publication of the morning Picayune —

I fear that there is trouble ahead for the Dr. The Congl. Ch. is getting embarrassed under the heavy debt and many are disposed to begin retrenchment at the farthest point from them which is the pastors Salary & propose to cut down $1000 right there.

"The Sermon on Sunday" was delivered under considerable emotion which did not seem to spring from the subject & I could not help feeling that somebody had been talking in a friendly (?) way with this pastor —

The University is doing tolerably well but at a considerable draft on the "good will" of its friends in the aid to indigents — The feeling is, I know, getting very decided that there must be a change in the control, & to accomplish this it will be necessary to appoint a President at the meeting of Trustees on Dec. 16th I do not remember whether

your resignation is still pending and in such form that it can be accepted if find necy. If it is not, it will be well, I think, for you to renew it — but do not put it in a peremptory form, because we may be able to dispense of the Acting Prest. without appointing a Prest. but I do not now see how it can be done —

I have not had time since Mr. Smith's return — to talk with him about his Western trip & his Indian & family — I hope you are all well & happy — Getty has asked Grace to spend holidays with her & I hope she will come — The ponies were too gay for Getty to day & ran off spite of all her pulling for a block or two. Nobody was hurt but Getty is not well & was badly scared — Mrs. Smith went North yesterday with a friend to stay a few days in Phila & then go to New Jersey & perhaps to Brooklyn — She is not at all cured of her delusion — only relieved from its intensity so as to be able to be diverted for a time and so as not to suffer such agony of terror as she did last winter — But this is a gain & the Dr. thinks her case still hopeful but regards this long continuance as indicating greater danger that her trouble will take a chronic form —

I have been busy for some days in getting out my Annual Report & ought not to have taken the time for this scratch only I was too dull for anything else as you have already seen and just here I am reminded that I take my pen to tell you of Mr. Alvord — You have heard of his embarrassment in the Seneca State business — Could not raise the money on the only Capital available, viz: what he could borrow at 3 per cent per month; using this capital for collateral — and when Mullett seized his land & made the most very nearly destroyed it was

CHAS. ALBRIGHT, President. F. HAZARD, Vice-Prest. T. L. FOSTER, Cashier.

The Second National Bank,

OF MAUCH CHUNK.

Mauch Chunk, Pa. Nov 23d 1874

Genl. Oliver O. Howard
Commanding Dept. Col.

My Dear Genl

I trust you find the atmosphere of Portland more congenial than you did of Washington. I often think of you and your just vindication at last.

My object in writing to you is to interest you in behalf of a nephew of mine at Walla Walla W.T.; he is an M.D. a young man of fine talents, good habits and considerable experience in his profession. His name is John E. Bingham — also a nephew of Hon John A. Bingham. He would like to get employment as a surgeon at Ft. Walla Walla. If you can do any thing to advance his interest, I will be much obliged to you.

Yours very truly
Chas Albright

Department of Justice.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C., November 23d 1874.

Sir:

Certain papers pertaining to your disbursements as Commissioner of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, together with an opinion of the Attorney General in reference to your liabilities as such Commissioner have been received at this office, with instructions to investigate the matter, and institute without unnecessary delay such proceedings against the officers in question as the nature of the case may demand.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following from the opinion of the Attorney General: "They (yourself and subordinates) "still remain civilly liable however, for so much "of the public money received by them as has "not been lawfully accounted for, whether it "consists of funds drawn on the aforesaid

"Checks and certificates or interest and
"premium derived from the investment of
"of those funds: and suits may now be com-
"-menced against them to recover the same."

As soon as the precise amount of liability if any, can be determined you will be further advised and opportunity given you to settle or explain before legal proceedings are instituted.

In the meantime any communication you may have to make in relation to the subject will receive most considerate attention.

Very respectfully.

Robert Walker

Solicitor of the Treasury.

Gen. O. O. Howard.
U.S. Army.
Ad. Qrs. Dept. Columbia.
Portland.
Oregon.

not I am utterly careless whether it means Newcomb or means Nettleship; it was a series of correspondence which was going on in relation to that matter. On the same day, April 19, to have sure information, Shaller telegraphs Albert Cunz. Albert Cunz was a clerk in the office in New York; Whitley had not replied to the letter of Banfield, and Shaller makes a double telegram. He telegraphs on the same day, April 19, to Whitley, and he telegraphs the same day, April 19, to Cunz. If Whitley was away Cunz would be at the office to get it. Now Shaller to Albert Cunz:

"Will 'W.' or Nettle. be in New York to-morrow morning? Answer before 8 to-morrow morning. SHAILER."

Now, let us read the two telegrams together:

"APRIL 19.

"'H' directs me to telegraph you as follows: Be in your office in New York to-morrow morning at 9; if that is impossible have "N" there. Please answer. THOMAS SHAILER."

It may refer, in the light of the succeeding telegram, to Nettleship. Have "N" there. At the same time he telegraphs to Cunz: "Will 'W.' or Nettle. be in New York to-morrow morning. Answer before 8 to-morrow morning. Shaller."

And now, why before 8 to-morrow morning? Because that was the time at which the mail left here, and he wanted an answer immediately—before 8 in the morning—in order that there might be an opportunity to write by that mail. Then we have the telegram immediately succeeding that:

Promptly, Cunz the next morning replies:

"20th April, 1874.

"Yes, both. A. C."

The preceding telegram of the preceding day from Shaller to Cunz was:

"Will W. or Nettleship be in New York to-morrow morning? Answer before 8 to-morrow morning. SHAILER."

On the morning of the 20th, ascertaining that they would, Cunz sits down and telegraphs back to New York, "Yes, both." Yes, both what? What does that mean? It means something. Why, manifestly, it is a reply to the telegram which had immediately preceded. "Yes, both Nettleship and Whitley will be there." Well, receiving this reply, Banfield on the same day writes to Whitley a letter containing this clause: "April 20th, 1874." Now, you will remember, in the preceding telegram, Shaller had said to Cunz, "Be sure and telegraph by 8 in the morning." Cunz immediately on the 20th telegraphed back here before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, and that same day at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, Banfield writes a letter to Whitley, in which is this statement:

Shaller he said on Saturday, the 2d, which was the second day of May, that he would be there between that and Monday morning. Saturday being the 2d of May, and Monday the 4th of May, Nettleship said he would be there on Monday—between Saturday and Monday. So that when Monday came, and Nettleship not being there at the time, and Howard getting impatient and anxious, he directs Shaller to telegraph to Nettleship:

"H. informed me to-day that he wished to see you to-morrow morning. Answer immediately if you will be here."

Now, gentlemen, we have gone through, step by step, one by one, in consecutive order, these telegrams, among which are these mysterious, enigmatical, cabalistical "H.'s," that my friend severs from the usual connection in which they are placed, and endeavors to use them as evidence of the guilt of this defendant; whereas, not only by the testimony of Mr. Shaller, but by the reading of the telegrams themselves, in consecutive order, they are so plain that it seems impossible for any man to doubt. They need no interpretation by the mouths of witnesses, but they are themselves their best interpreters. While something mysterious may be made of them when you throw one into this end of the jury box, and another one into that end of the jury box, severing and segregating papers from one another, taking them up independently from each other, and asking what does this mean, and what does that mean, and what does that import, about things that have no sense and meaning upon the face of them—that are to be interpreted only by the parties who write and receive them, or to be interpreted by the connection which they have to one another—when I show you that connection, what they are from the beginning to the end, in consecutive order, as they were written and telegraphed between these parties, they all connect themselves with the receipt of the original letter that was sent by Banfield to Whitley referring to the General Howard case, running a golden thread all through, harmonious in every particle, each with the other, and finally winding up and ending precisely where they began—with the telegram from Nettleship to put the Howard papers in proper order.

I feel, gentlemen, that it is useless to waste more time in explanation of these telegrams.

cumventing the will of the people as expressed in their constitution, requiring time and careful deliberation in the change of the fundamental law, the said Baxter Legislature adopted a mode different from that provided for in that instrument.

Whence did it derive the authority to adopt another and totally different mode of procedure on this subject? Certainly not from the Constitution itself, and as certainly not from the people through any other instrumentality known to the public. And all American writers on constitutional law maintain that Legislatures in this country do not, like the Parliament of Great Britain, possess inherent, original, and unlimited power to legislate. But that all rightful legislative power is derived from the people, and is limited by the instrument bestowing it; that no part of their legislative authority originates with the members of such bodies; that they possess just so much authority as is clearly conferred, and nothing more. It is also conceded that, under our forms of government all the legislative power conferred by the people on legislative assemblies must be looked for in the provisions of the fundamental law itself, as there is no other known method of making such grants. Hence whenever

is framed by representatives of the people called, when assembled, a constitutional convention. Both assemblages depend primarily on the will of the people for their authority. And the statutes enacted by the one or the constitutional provisions framed by the other may be enforced without a submission to the people. Such submission of a statute has, as we have seen, uniformly been held to be void in all cases where the people have not reserved the right to approve or reject it by a vote. And the submission of a constitution for popular approval has also uniformly been held to be nugatory when the authority convening the convention has not required it. More State constitutions have been framed and enforced without such submission than with it. The submission of proposed State constitutions, as well as a certain class of statutes, for popular approval is of very recent origin. The people may confer on a constitutional convention the sole discretion of framing and adopting a State constitution; and when so made and adopted, without a submission for popular approval, as has been until recently the uniform practice, no respectable statesman or jurist could be found to question its binding force. The legal necessity for such submission depends on the fact of the people having reserved the right to approve or disapprove a constitution, precisely as in the case of a statute. The capacity of the people to part with the whole discretion of making and adopting it cannot, therefore, be questioned in relation to a constitu

... honest men.

Now, gentlemen, we come to another subject in which, and from which, and by means of which the guilt of this defendant is attempted to be adduced and inferred from certain cabalistic expressions contained in fugitive papers, of themselves meaning nothing, incapable of interpretation except by the parties who wrote, who sent, or who had them received—matters which, when my learned friend introduced, he was bound himself to show the connection which exists between them and the guilt of the defendants. He was bound himself so to explain those telegrams, as that you, from his explanation with reference to the import of them, could see that whatever was in and on them, and whatever enigmatical and hieroglyphical expressions, whether in the forms of the letters, or anything else, was there used on them, that they were evidences of guilt, and it was incumbent upon the part of the Government to connect these telegrams in some way with this case. They were bound to show to this jury that these telegrams had some relation to this case. It was a part of their case. When they put in a piece of paper here which is utterly senseless of itself, we might rest. We might say, What does this mean? Is it Greek, Hebrew, or Hindostanee? What does it mean? How has it any reference to the case? My learned friends of the Government would have been compelled to show what reference it had to the case. But, gentlemen, we have gone further. We have assumed upon ourselves the burden of proof in relation to it. We said to you in the beginning that we would make proof of the meaning of these hieroglyphical telegrams. We have said to you that, notwithstanding it was not incumbent upon us to do it at all, yet so clear were they, and so clear had we the capacity to make them, that we would explain them to you; not in order to remove from us any badge of guilt, but for the purpose of acting fairly and openly for the consideration of the jury, even that there should be left nothing that they could blunder over. Now, I propose, gentlemen, to explain these telegraphic dispatches to you, and I propose to do it simply by taking them up in the order in which they were sent and written, and read them to you in consecutive order. That, I think, has not yet been done, and so to connect the telegraphic dispatches by means of the telegrams themselves as that they shall furnish their own interpretation. Not to take out a telegram here and there, and throw it into the jury box and say, Look at that, and say, What does that mean? Not to pick out another number of different dates—one of to-day, another six days after, and another a month after, and throw them into the other end of the jury-box, and say, Here is the evidence of guilt. But I have taken the trouble to collate these telegrams and compare them, and put them in chronological order, so that when I read them to you there will be no necessity of calling Mr. Shailer or anybody else to explain them, for they explain themselves.

I refer, first, to the telegrams which have the letter "H." in them. Now pardon me, gentlemen, this letter "H." plays a wonderful part in the progress of this case. It used to be a very innocent little letter. Now by the construction which my learned friends seek to give it, it is the highest and most damning evidence of guilt. "H." means Harrington, says my learned friend, necessarily. Why, if it did not mean it necessarily there is nothing in the argument of my friend, Mr. Hill. If there is nothing in the telegram to connect it with Harrington, if there is nothing which points to Harrington, it is simply a letter "H.," that may mean Hill, or anybody's name in the world that begins with "H.;" it may mean "Harris," or, as was stated by one of the witnesses, that the learned Solicitor of the Treasury wrote down five names, each of which began with an "H," and he might have gone on and written down twenty-five. It would have had just as much reference to the one as the other without an explanation. The thing itself, of itself, means simply nothing, and the question is, inasmuch as my learned friends have not deigned to show what it does mean, we will show, simply by the consecutive order in which the telegrams follow one another, what it means—what it must mean—and I refer now to the four telegrams that are picked out and indicated by the letter "H.," and to which I will call attention as I go along, so you may understand in what sense the letter "H." is used in the telegrams, and so as to show to you, by the connection it has with the other telegrams, that it could by no possibility have meant any such thing as Harrington.

Now, the first paper to which I call attention, as the initial of this whole telegraph business, as the beginning, as that out of which it grew, is the letter of April 16, 1874, which was written by Mr. Banfield to Mr. Whitley. That letter furnished the beginning, it indicated the object, it assigned the purpose from which all these telegrams proceed—let us see what it is. April 16, 1874; Banfield, who was then the Solicitor of the Treasury, and having supervision of the secret service operations—Whitley being chief of that division—Banfield occupying, as I understand, the same position Mr. Bluford Wilson occupies now; Mr. Banfield then being Whitley's superior—writes this letter to Mr. Whitley:

"General Howard called on me to-day at the suggestion of General Meigs, for help to have two men formerly in his employ in the Freedman's Bureau, pumped, suspected of having stolen eighteen thousand dollars; if Newcomb could be spared I think he would be the best man to give direction to the business."

Now there is an indorsement of our friend Newcomb which is quite complimentary to him. The Solicitor of the Treasury writes to Mr. Whitley telling him that General Howard wanted help to investigate certain matters which were connected with his department, there being supposed to be the sum of eighteen thousand dollars stolen by two persons who were formerly in his employ in the Freedman's Bureau, and indicating that if Newcomb could be spared he would be a very good man to put in the direction of the business; and the date of that, gentlemen, is April 16; that gave the start to it. You see the object; you see the purpose; you see the letter, what it was about; it was a letter from Banfield to Whitley saying that General Howard wanted two men, and if possible, Newcomb should be the man to give direction to it. Now comes the second telegram, Shailer telegraphs to Whitley April 19, three days afterward:

"'H.' directs me to telegraph you as follows: Be in your office in New York to-morrow morning at nine o'clock; if that is impossible have "N" there. Please answer.

"THOMAS SHAILER."

Now, in reference to the business that was then going on, Whitley having received this letter from Banfield of three days before, Whitley being frequently absent from his office, and there seeming to be no reply from the 16th to the 19th, Howard goes down to Shailer, to the office here, and has him telegraph to Whitley:

"'H.' directs me to telegraph you as follows: Be in your office at New York to-morrow morning at nine. If that is impossible have 'N' there."

That "N." may be either Nettleship or Newcomb, you know not which; but as Mr. Banfield expressly said in his letter of three days before, "If Newcomb could be spared I think he would be the best man," it is reasonable to suppose that the "N." in the telegram of April 19, inasmuch as the Solicitor directly referred to Newcomb, that the "N." there means Mr. Newcomb; but whether it does or "I must have some one else for General Howard's case." All through and along you find this "H." is Howard, and every once in a while not only the "H." but the name of General Howard occurs in the transaction. That these telegrams are connected with one another in answer and reply. They would send telegram and get the answer to it right back; so that then again, all through until the letter of Banfield of the 20th, "I must have some one else for General Howard's case." On the receipt of that letter—that letter was written April 20, as I have shown you—the direction was to be there and have this telegram before the mail goes, that is, before 8 o'clock of that day. Before 8 o'clock of that day Banfield writes a letter to Whitley on the receipt of this telegram. Colonel Whitley telegraphs to Banfield. Now what does Banfield write to him: "I must have some one else for General Howard's case." Whitley then on the next day, on the 21st, telegraphs to Banfield, "Can Nettleship work the case for General 'H.,' Shailer can assist?" Don't you perceive that is a direct reply to the communication which Banfield made to him for two men, for somebody else to work General Howard's case, and immediately on the next day Whitley telegraphed to Banfield: "Can Nettleship work the case for General 'H,' Shailer can assist?" Signed H. C. WHITLEY. To which, on the same day, April 21, 1874, Banfield replies to Whitley "he can, that will answer." Now here are the direct connections existing between them, and the one in reply to the other, making a continued statement from one to the other, which, when read in connection with the other become entirely easy of comprehension and really explain themselves. Pitched into that jury-box without order, each one of them standing of itself, thrown there for construction, they mean nothing; but when you put them along side of one another, see the correspondence and relation which each bears to the other, then it becomes a perfectly plain and connected narrative. Now then, therefore, Whitley telegraphs to Banfield, "Can Nettleship work the case for General Howard? Shailer can assist." On the same 21st of April, 1874 Banfield immediately replied to Whitley, "He can. That will answer." On the same April 21, 1874, received this reply from Banfield to himself, stating that he could: "That will answer." Whitley then telegraphs to Shailer, "Find Nettleship; tell him to see the Solicitor. H. C. Whitley." And on the same day, and in direct reply to that, Shailer telegraphs back to Whitley, April 21, 1874, "All right. Shailer." And in his testimony he swears to you that after that telegram he did see Nettleship, and communicated to him the order of his chief, and here are four telegrams on the same day, directly connected with one another, all with reference to the same transaction as were those which had preceded it, each having reference to the other, and forming together a perfectly connected chain and a link of facts concurrent and agreeing, the one with the other, and when put together making a connected statement of the whole. Now, gentlemen, is it possible that I can make it any plainer than simply to read the telegraphic communications themselves? Then, on May 1, 1874, Shailer telegraphed to Nettleship:

"'H.' wants to see you to-morrow morning. I will meet you at the depot. Please answer.

"THOMAS SHAILER."

The reply of Nettleship to Shailer:

"MAY 1, 1874.

"Almost impossible. 'W.' and 'N.' away. My family sick. Tell 'H.' to write me to-day.

"I. C. NETTLESHIP."

There the "N." manifestly means Newcomb, because this is a telegram from Nettleship to Shailer, in which "N." does not refer to Nettleship, but it there refers to Newcomb. "Now my family is sick; tell 'H.' to write me to-day." Now you have the two telegrams there in relation to one another. Shailer telegraphs to Nettleship on May 1, "'H.' wants to see you to-morrow morning. I will meet you at the depot. Please answer. Thomas Shailer."

Reply May 1, from Nettleship to Shailer, on the same day:

"Almost impossible. 'W.' and 'N.' away. (That is Whitley and Newcomb away.) My family sick. Tell 'H.' to write me to-day.

"I. C. NETTLESHIP."

Then, in corroboration of the fact, you have it here in evidence, that at that time the family of Nettleship was sick, and that his child, unfortunately, afterward, under the dispensation of Providence, was taken away from him. Now on the same day that Shailer telegraphed to Nettleship "all right. I will see 'H.' and have him write" as soon as Shailer got the telegram from Nettleship, "almost impossible for me to come. 'W.' and 'N away. My family sick. Tell 'H.' to write me to-day"—then directly in response to that, Shailer telegraphs to Nettleship "All right. I will see 'H. and have him write." Nettleship said he could not come, to tell Howard to write him, and in response to that, Shailer telegraphed to him "All right. I will see 'H' and have him write." And Nettleship says "it was impossible for him to come." Therefore the business was to be transacted through the medium of epistolary correspondence, inasmuch as Whitley and Newcomb were away, and his family was sick, he could not come to Washington to have a private interview with General Howard, but that Howard must write. Shailer telegraphs back to him "All right. I will have him write."

On the next day, the 21, Shailer telegraphs to Cunz:

"I telegraphed Nettle. home last evening; 'H' is not well to-day. He wishes to see 'N.' as soon as convenient here. Cannot say anything more now. TOM."

Now, then, that communication was directly referable to the communication from Shailer to Nettleship, where Shailer telegraphs to Nettleship:

"H wants to see you to-morrow morning. I will meet you at the depot."

It was May 1. Then on May 2 he telegraphs to Cunz that, "I telegraphed Nettleship home last evening. H. is not well to-day."

Telegraphs had passed between Nettleship and Shailer to get General Howard to write in the way of excuse for General Howard not writing, having called upon him in reference to the business which was then before them.

Shailer again telegraphs to Cunz that Howard is not well to-day:

"H. is not well to-day. He wishes to see N. as soon as convenient here. Cannot say anything more now."

He was not able or was not willing to write, and so he told him to come on. "I want to see him personally."

Then, on the same day, May 2, 1874, Nettleship telegraphs back to Shailer:

"I will be there between this and Monday afternoon. Put Howard papers in best possible shape. Will telegraph you again."

As they could not do it by writing, as General Howard insisted that Nettleship should come on here, as he before had, and in the beginning asked Banfield for him to assist him in ferreting this out, these telegraphic dispatches were passing between one another in relation to this matter. And it came to pass that on the 2d day of May Nettleship, it being insisted that he should come here, telegraphed "I will be there between this and Monday afternoon. Put Howard papers in best possible shape. Will telegraph you again."

And in reply to that of May 4, Shailer telegraphs to Nettleship:

"H. informed me to-day that he wished to see you to-morrow morning. Answer immediately if you will be here."

Now by the last telegram of Nettleship to

tion more than in regard to an ordinary act of legislation.

If the people can, as must be conceded, part with the whole power to make and adopt a constitution, with what show of reason can it be maintained that they cannot part with the immediate power to prescribe the *manner* of proposing one for adoption? And if they can bind themselves in the latter particular, the only remaining question for consideration is, have they done so in the case under consideration?

On this point we have seen that the people of Arkansas have in express terms prescribed the manner of changing their fundamental law to any extent which may accord with the discretion of two successive Legislatures, subject to their own final approval by a popular vote. Having parted with this power to the extent above described, they must resume it, when desired, in the mode which they have prescribed for their own government in the premises.

But we are met here by the statement that the highest legal authority may be cited in support of the inherent right of the people of a State to amend their constitution, by means of a constitutional convention elected by the people for that purpose, in pursuance of a legislative act when not so authorized by the existing constitution. We are told that the most learned lawyers and publicists of admitted authority have held that a constitution so framed and ratified by the people at the polls at once becomes the supreme fundamental law of the State, abrogating all pre-existing constitutional provisions in conflict with it. It is said that Mr. Webster in his argument in the famous Rhode Island case, growing out of the Dorr rebellion, reported in the 7th volume of Howard, assumed this position, that this view was concurred in by Chief Justice Taney in rendering the opinion of the court, and that it is supported by Judge Cooley in his notes to the late edition of Story on the Constitution, and in his able work on constitutional limitations. And doubtless other authorities of great weight might be cited in favor of the general proposition of the inherent original right of the people to make, amend, and abrogate both fundamental and statute laws. For this right nobody in this country denies. But how far these authorities are applicable to the actual question under consideration, viz: Whether the people of a State have not the power to bind themselves to observe a specific mode of procedure in amending their own constitution by putting it in their constitution itself, and making that provision a part of it, is worthy of consideration. For if the people can so bind themselves it is insisted that the people of Arkansas have done so.

On this question the Rhode Island case cannot be cited as a precedent. The people of that State had not at the time a State constitution in the American sense of that term. They were living under the original colonial charter granted by the crown. It contained no provision for its own amendment. A portion of the people, under the lead of Mr. Dorr, held an election of delegates to a constitutional convention, without even the formal authority of an act of the State Legislature. The Dorr faction attempted to put in force the constitution framed by these delegates, under which he claimed to have been elected Governor of the State. They were resisted by the existing State authorities. Each party armed in defense of their respective governments. An appeal was made to the President, who recognized the pre-existing government, and the Dorr faction was dispersed by the Federal troops. And ultimately the Supreme Court sustained the action of the President. So far, therefore, as this case has any pertinence as a precedent, it must weigh against the validity of the Baxter-Garland government in Arkansas. We admit, however, that it is not conclusive; because the Rhode Island fundamental law, the old charter from the crown, contained no provision for its own amendment. And it is also true that a constitution was afterward framed and adopted in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, which was successfully put into operation.

It is also true that in numerous cases the constitutions of States which contained no provision for their amendment or abrogation have been amended in the manner adopted by Rhode Island subsequent to the Dorr rebellion. They were justified by the inherent force of necessity, when the existing government under it, is a mockery alike of public justice and the popular will.

POLITICAL BRIEFS.

In a New York letter to the Baltimore *American*, Jennie June says: "It's pretty well understood that the Hon. Fernando Wood is laying his wires for the difficult and dangerous honors of the Speakership, and it is considered that he will be a formidable and, very likely, a successful candidate. He is experienced, very rich, (an admirable qualification,) and has a handsome wife; lastly he is one of the few men who have survived the Mayoralty. An ex-Mayor, like an ex-President, is usually employed for nothing but funeral processions."

Nathaniel P. Banks made a square fight and deserved an election. In his very first speech he told the Democrats that "the civil rights bill was a measure deemed by Sumner to be essential to the security of the newly enfranchised people, and for his part he should probably vote for it should he have an opportunity." He thought, however, that if both parties would drop the question, the blacks would in one or two years gain all their political rights by the South's action. On all other questions he defined his position with equal courage. The result shows that the people of his district were not slow to recognize and reward his honesty. General Banks carried every town but one in his district. When he was elected to the State Senate last spring he carried every town. His opponent, D. W. Gooch, was an honest, able and popular man.

PERSONAL.

General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is residing at the New York Hotel.

Brevet Brigadier General Eaton has sailed for Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Eaton, and will be absent about two years.

General Shaler's first act on arriving at Chicago was to visit a barber shop. Five reporters tackled him before he even had his coat off.

Spilkins suggests that while that Philadelphia priest ran off with his organist, she on the other hand, had a hurdy-Gerdemar along with her.

It is perhaps for the best that Ralph Waldo Emerson is not going to be Rector of Edinburgh University. A Rector of Edinburgh University who couldn't drink his quart of "hot Scotch" before bed-time would be much happier as a constable of a New England village.

"Oh! a soldier's life is always gay." On three or four weeks ago we heard of General Augur as a delegate from Texas to the Episcopal Council in this city. Now his name appears signed to an official dispatch saying that he has just returned from a scout on the Llanos Estacados.

C. E. A. McGeachey, otherwise known as Alphabet McGeachey, has charge of the Danbury *News* during Bailey's absence, and is making it an exceedingly bright, lively paper. In fact there is no weekly paper in this country which bears more evidence of hard work, and good work at that; and "Mac's" paragraphs are in themselves a decided feature.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Mr. Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist, the Warwick among politicians, &c., celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Sunday last, at his residence, No. 10 West Twelfth street. The occasion was a very pleasant one and among his numerous visitors were ex-Mayor Opedyke, Aldermen Jenkins and Van Schaick, Postmaster James, ex-Collector Murphy, and others. Mr. Weed bears his years bravely.

Department of Justice.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,

Washington, D. C., November 23. 1874.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of enclosing you this clipping from the argument of Mr. Smithers in defence of Harrington, Whitley et al, indicted for conspiracy in connection with the robbery of Harrington's safe in this City last April.

Your attention is called to the several telegrams mentioned in the argument of Mr. Smithers, and especially those dated April 19th and May 1st & 2nd. You will oblige me very much by stating your recollection on the following points:

1st. Did you direct Thomas Shailer to telegraph Whitley to be in his office, 56 Bleecker St., New York, at 9 O'clock on the

morning of the 20th April last, or if that was impossible, to have Settleship or Newcomb there?

2nd. Do you have any recollection of visiting New York on the 20th of April last, or sending any one for you, to see Whitley, Settleship or Newcomb?

3rd. Did you have any communication directly or indirectly by letter or telegraph with Whitley, Settleship or Newcomb about the 16th April to May 2nd last?

4th Is it not a fact that all your dealings about the stolen $18.000 were with Mr Banfield and Shailer? Please state briefly the nature of the services rendered you by Shailer, and the extent of your intercourse with him or Settleship.

5th Do you remember the circumstances referred to in the telegram of May 1, '74?

6th Were you unwell on the 2nd May '74 and did you ask Shailer to telegraph Settleship that you wished to see him as soon as convenient?

The theory of the prosecution is that the "H" in the telegrams meant Harrington. You see what the other theory is. You will probably remember whether it was yourself or not.

An early answer will very greatly oblige,

Yours, with great respect

Wilson

Solicitor of the Treasury.

General O. O. Howard

Portland

Oregon.

~~Clipping in Scrap Book~~

No. 26.

64

JOHN H. COOK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 1511½ Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 24th 1874

Dear General:

Enclosed please find statement for the month of October. Weakness from the hemorrhage has prevented me from moving faster than a snail's pace during the past twenty days. — The statement or item of expense is made up of taxes (general and special) on Effingham, interest on 2nd National note and some $45 repairs on the T. St houses. These repairs were caused in part by action of the Board of Health in the matter of sinks, etc. Yesterday Mr Truehart came, saying that a rain storm on the previous day had flooded every building from the roofs. I at once sent several parties who put on felt roofs and others who work in tin to make estimates as to cost of putting the roofs in good order. I am forced to the conclusion that it is best and cheapest, all things considered, to put on tin roofs and have so ordered at a cost of $390. In making effort to sell the houses I found that the roof injured the sale, and so conclude to tin them that I may be able to praise them in that particular.

The letter of Mr Mitchel with your endorsement is at hand

offered (before he communicated with you) to discount his indebtedness $300.00, but he appears from the letter to desire much more. I am not disposed to make a better offer just now, but will act in future as occasion may warrant.

With regard to that 2nd National Note, it is likely that the bank will press for the money when it matures on the 6th of Janr '75. My prospects for meeting it are not very encouraging just now, and I deemed it proper to speak of it now that you may be able to advise me in the matter or say something that will satisfy the Bank.

As yet real estate continues dull, and the papers full of forced sales, that seldom realize more than the indebtedness due on them.

The University pursues the even tenor of its way, not ever without some little friction. Solid sympathy, and thorough unity among all teachers and managers, are wanting. The question to the presidency may not be an uninteresting one in December. I live in the hope that Providence will yet send you back to this coast.

Yrs

Sincerely Yours,

JNO H. COOK

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

Washington D.C.
Nov 24th 74

Dear General

Nothing has given me more annoyance than the ruling of the Comptroller. That medicines cannot be supplied to Officers families. The first ruling was that medicines and medical attendance were to be considered in the light of Emoluments and were dropt away by the Salary Bill. This I succeeded in having reconsidered - and Officers, when on duty, considered entitled to both -

should your Board think advisable to attending Surgeon supply medicines to those not entitled under the ruling of the Comptroller - the Treasury Department would not allow the accounts - and the loss would fall upon him, the whole matter being beyond the control of any Department and based upon <u>their</u> interpretation of Acts of Congress - He would not be at all hopeful to open a dispensary at P. and the reduction in number of enlisted men on duty here - will very soon justify me in dispensing with that very expensive convenience here, my appropriation not being sufficient. The St. Elizabeth continues to occupy Dr Nichols very fully - We are about to make the first organized movement towards a building for the Female insane - in some other part of the grounds - and are promised Mrs Dix's hearty co-operation - Your success on the Board is my esteemed Rector - the Revd. W.F. Watkins who already shows much interest in his new position. I shall be glad to convey your message to Dr. W. and the visitors - Each and all of whom will be glad to hear of your welfare.

Very sincerely yours

S.W. Jones

Rev. O.O. Howard -

The Dalles Ogn
Nov 25 1875

Gen O. O. Howard;

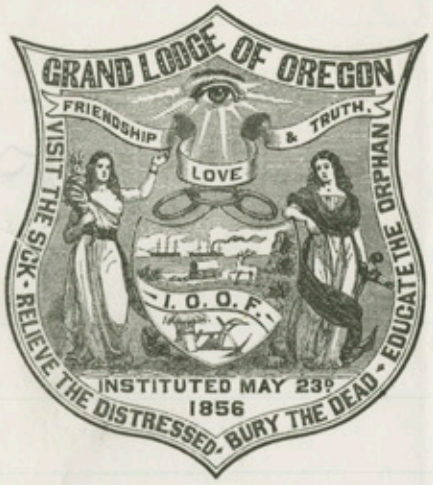
[File—1874]

Dear Sir:

By request of some Ladies interested in providing entertainment for our winter evenings, I write to ask you if you could find it possible or pleasant to repeat your address on Gettysburg in our stupid little town. If you could designate any time, we would gladly arrange to meet your convenience, and give proper notice.

Very respectfully
Mrs F. G. Wilson

61



I. O. O. F.

Office of District Deputy Grand Master.

For District No.

~~UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF~~

R. W. GRAND LODGE OF OREGON.

Salem, Ogn. Nov. 25, 1874.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

You are respectfully requested to deliver, at your earliest convenience, your lecture on the battle of Gettysburg, for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Library of Salem.

Our citizens would be glad to welcome you.

If you can accept let me know when you will come and on what terms.

Hoping to receive soon a favorable answer, I am,

Yours truly,

J. M. Osatch,

Pres't Odd Fellows' Library Association.

Salem

Willamette University Calendar.

From Sept. 1874, to June 1875, inclusive.

1874.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
September	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	A	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	B	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	C	17	D	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	E	12
	13	F	G	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	H	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..

1875.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
January	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	I	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	J	K	L	M
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	N	30	31	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	O	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	P	19
	Q	R	S	T	U	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

Founded in 1844.

Chartered in 1853.

A. Fall Term begins Sept. 7, 1874.
B. State Fair Vacation of one week, begins Oct. 12, 1874.
C. First Lecture of Prof. Condon's Course, Nov. 16, 1874.
D. Quarterly Meeting of Trustees, Nov. 18, 1874.
E. Fall Term ends Dec. 11, 1874.
E. Anniversary of Athenæum Society, Dec. 11, 1874.
F. Winter Term begins Dec. 14, 1874.
G. Medical Lectures begin with Public Address, Dec. 15, 1874.
H. Holiday Vacation of one week, begins Dec. 25, 1874.
I. First Lecture of Rev. Mr. Knight's Course, Jan. 13, 1875.
J. Quarterly Meeting of Trustees, March 17, 1875.
K. Anniversary of Concordia Society, March 18, 1875.
L. Winter Term ends March 19, 1875.
L. Anniversary of Alka Society, March 19, 1875.
M. Vacation of one week begins March 20, 1875.
N. Summer Term begins March 29, 1875.
O. Quarterly Meeting of Trustees, May 19, 1875.
P. Address to Literary Societies, June 18, 1875.
Q. Annual Sermon, June 20, 1875.
R. Anniversary of Hesperian Society, June 21, 1875.
S. Commencement of Medical Department, June 22, 1875.
T. Alumni Day, June 23, 1875.
T. Annual Meeting of Trustees, June 23, 1875.
U. Commencement, June 24, 1875.

CIRCULAR

OF THE

Willamette University,

SALEM, OREGON.

1874--'75.

FALL TERM begins Sept. 7, 1874.
WINTER TERM begins Dec. 14, 1874.
SPRING TERM begins March 29, 1875.

FACULTY.

T. M. GATCH, PRESIDENT,
And Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

L. J. POWELL,
Professor of Mathematics.

T. H. CRAWFORD,
Professor of Natural Science.

———

Professor of Ancient Languages.

MARY M. ADAMS,
Preceptress, and Teacher of Modern Languages.

ELLEN J. CHAMBERLIN,
Teacher in Academical Department.

LIZZIE T. BOISE,
Teacher in Academical Department.

GERTRUDE M. MILLER,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

THOMAS CONDON,
State Geologist, Lecturer on Geology.

P. S. KNIGHT,
Lecturer on Ornithology.

E. M. WAITE, PRINTER.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

LECTURES.

THOMAS CONDON, State Geologist, will deliver a course of twelve lectures beginning Nov. 16, 1874, and continuing thereafter on Monday and Wednesday evenings until the course in Geology is completed.

P. S. KNIGHT will deliver a course of six lectures on the Ornithology of Oregon. Mr. Knight's lectures will be given Wednesday evenings, beginning Jan. 13, 1875.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The President or Agent will, on application, send Catalogues containing full information concerning the three Courses of Study,—Classical, Scientific and Commercial.

BOARD.

Board in private families, including fuel and lights, has ranged during the past year from $3 50 to $4 50 per week. Many of our best students have rented rooms and boarded themselves at less than one-half these rates.

RATES OF TUITION.

DIVISION C.

Common English, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, U. S. History, First Lessons in Composition, and First Lessons in the Sciences, per term $9.00

DIVISION B.

Higher Branches, including, besides the above, Preparatory Latin and Greek, Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Physiology, Elementary Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Composition, Ancient and Modern History..... 12.00

DIVISION A.

Collegiate, including in addition to the above, the higher Latin and Greek, Advanced Mathematics, Moral and Mental Science and all studies not mentioned above, except the "extras."..... 15.00

EXTRA CHARGES.

Instrumental Music.....	$15 00
Use of Piano or Organ.....	3 00
Commercial, alone.....	12 00
" students of other Departments.....	3 00
Telegraphy.....	20 00
German and French, each.....	3 00

Tuition is required in advance. Students, whose tuition remains unpaid one week after date of entrance, will not be permitted to recite. All bills must close with the Term. In case of protracted sickness, credit will be given on a following Term. Money will not be refunded in any case. Those who suspect they cannot finish a Term and pass the examinations, should not enter the school. The President is pledged to execute these regulations.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ninth Regular Course of Lectures will begin Dec. 15, 1874. For a copy of Annual Announcement, address H. Carpenter, M.D., Dean of Faculty.

202 1/2

Portland, O.
Nov. 26. 1874.

Dear General.

I herewith return you, the copy of your letter to Genl. Schofield in regard to Major Word's case, & his reply, & the copy of your letter to Major Word & his reply. They have aided me in arriving at a proper appreciation of the facts bearing upon the matters referred to me for investigation.

In a kind of semi-official confidential note to Genl. Meacy I have made him acquainted with Genl. Schofield's note or opinion advising non-action on your part on Eggleston's charges against Word, until the result of his, Eggleston's, trial became known.

This I have done out of deference to your suggestion of this

morning, & not because I considered it in any wise essential for your vindication.

Your action I believe to have been judicious & all that the interest of the service demanded, but as I was not called to express an opinion on this or any other point involved, I kept silent.

Sincerely Yours
Yr. Ob't.
R. Jones.

To
Genl Howard,
Present.

Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific,

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1874

Dear Gen'l

I send by the next Steamer a Lieut. and Eighteen men to reinforce the Sitka Garrison, so that a detachment may be kept at Wrangel this Winter, which I hope may be sufficient. I dislike very much to reestablish that post permanently and hope it may

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~~89~~

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10
100

90

not prove necessary. Our troops are now too much scattered and I am trying to concentrate them as much as possible.

Please examine the Wrangel question fully and let me know what you think must be done. If it proves necessary I can send a company of the 4th Artillery

What is the specific danger apprehended there? What kind of trouble are those miners likely to produce that it is our duty to prevent? It is not generally our duty to preserve the peace of mining camps or towns.

Yours truly
J. M. Schofield
Maj. Genl

Genl O. O. Howard
Portland, Oregon