General Howard's
Nez Perce Scrap Book
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<td>51.</td>
<td>'Big Pocket' at Point of 50. 19th Regt. 74</td>
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<td>'Big Pocket' Battery 73. Artillery Battery 73. 10th Regt. 74</td>
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**Note:** The document appears to be a record or log, possibly related to military or historical events, with dates and descriptions of various activities.
Franklin. 11th June 1869. L. B. Gilchrist. 7th Fife. 39.

N. 20th July, 1869. L. B. Gilchrist. 7th Fife. 39.

Newcastle, 22nd July, 1869. L. B. Gilchrist. 7th Fife. 39.

Salmon River Campaign 31

[Illegible text]

Wedding in Maine 32

Handkea in Maine

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Morgan's First Mass. 82

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Before proceeding with recent events it will probably be most interesting to the readers of THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE to give some account of the events which led to the appearance of the infamous Nez Percés in the midst of the white population.

The Nez Percés, or rather the Nez Percés, have long been a terror to the white inhabitants of the region. They are a warlike and treacherous people, and are said to be aided in their attacks by the Indians of the Rocky Mountains. The Nez Percés are said to be about 1,000 in number, and are divided into two tribes, the Upper Nez Percés and the Lower Nez Percés. The former live on the Columbia River, and are said to be very warlike, while the latter live on the Snake River and are said to be more peaceful.

The Nez Percés have been responsible for many acts of hostility towards the whites, and have been frequently engaged in fighting with the United States troops. They are said to have killed several whites, and to have taken many prisoners. The Nez Percés are said to be very skillful in the use of the bow and arrow, and are said to be able to shoot with great accuracy.

The Nez Percés are said to be very superstitious, and to believe in the power of the spirit world. They are said to have many ceremonies and rites, and to be very devoted to their religion.

The Nez Percés are said to be very enterprising, and are said to have a great deal of trade with the whites. They are said to be very skilled in the making of wampum, and are said to be able to make a great deal of money by selling it.
The sun was high in its seat of strength, and the merriest birds sang as they went along. The whole world seemed to be alive and at work. The business of the day was to be done, and the people had a right to expect that it should be done well. The sun shone bright, and the wind blew lightly. It was a fine day for a journey.

The river was full of sailboats, and the town was crowded with people. The streets were thronged with men and women, children and dogs. The sound of voices and the clatter of wheels filled the air. The smell of smoke and the savor of fresh bread were in the nostrils. The world was alive and busy.

The sun was at its zenith, and the day was at its height. The world was at its best. The people were happy and contented. They were well fed and clothed. They were prosperous and secure. They were free and independent.

The sun was sinking in the west, and the world was going to sleep. The people were weary and exhausted. They were hungry and thirsty. They were cold and wet. They were homesick and homesick.

The sun was below the horizon, and the world was in darkness. The people were in despair and discouragement. They were hungry and cold. They were thirsty and tired. They were homesick and homesick.

The sun was rising in the east, and the world was waking up. The people were happy and contented. They were well fed and clothed. They were prosperous and secure. They were free and independent.

The sun was high in its seat of strength, and the merriest birds sang as they went along. The whole world seemed to be alive and at work. The business of the day was to be done, and the people had a right to expect that it should be done well. The sun shone bright, and the wind blew lightly. It was a fine day for a journey.
The following text is not fully visible in the provided image. It appears to be a continuation of the previous content, discussing political and social issues, possibly during a period of conflict or change. However, without clearer visibility of the text, a full transcription is not possible. The assistant is unable to provide a complete or accurate representation of the document's content.
It seemed to me a few years gone, when the gang of Bobb Clip, of California, went down selecting sides for bank robbery or other mischief, and from Walla Walla, that he had gone quite near fifty years on the circuit. They call him Walla Walla, a thriving, growing, enterprising city. A railroad runs daily from Walla Walla to the coast. The distance is about 125 miles, through the rich and beautiful valleys, threads its way through the beautiful country, the most of it within sight of the highway. The scenery is a perfect delight, and the railroad is the most perfect and the most interesting railroad in the country. The company are doing great business, and the people are doing well. The city is a perfect gem, and the people are doing well. The company are doing great business, and the people are doing well.

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The day for the final interview with the Nez Percé, we were called by the Indian commandant, Joseph Alcorn, to attend an address by Chief Joseph. The chief addressed the officers and announced that the Nez Percé would be moving on. The addressed the officers and announced that the Nez Percé would be moving on. He said that the Indians would be going west and that he would lead them to a new home. The chief also said that he would not give up his land without a fight and that he would not sign any treaty that would force him to do so. The chief ended his address by saying that he would fight to the death to protect his people and their land. The officers were shocked by the chief's坚定的立场. They had expected the chief to sign the treaty and move his people to a new home, but he had made it clear that he would not do so. The officers were determined to do all they could to help the chief and his people. They knew that the battle of the Nez Percé was just beginning and that it would be a long and difficult one.

The next day, the officers were called to a meeting with the chief. The chief had agreed to meet with them to discuss the situation. The officers explained to the chief that they would do all they could to help him and his people. They explained that they would provide the chief with supplies and that they would help him and his people to find a new home. The chief was grateful for the officers' offer and said that he would accept it. He said that he would continue to fight to protect his land and his people, but that he would also accept the offer of help. He said that he would move his people to a new home and that he would continue to fight to protect his land. The officers were happy to hear this and they agreed to continue to help the chief and his people.
March 6th, 1917

In answer to your letter of the 5th inst., I am glad to say that the Indian Department is taking steps to begin work on the construction of a new building for the Indian School. The specifications for the building have been prepared and the necessary plans are being drawn up. The construction will begin immediately and it is expected that the building will be completed by the end of the year.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Interior.
The brother of Looking Glass was a staid Indian, with a very intelligent, pleasant countenance. Mr. West, who came with him, was a man short stature, with long, black hair, a half-breed as I have said. He spoke English freely, so that we had no account of anything to bring from his lips. Other Indians came in, and the different tribes, among several who belonged to the Catholic mission, kept coming down on the same road to participate in their great house sitting, etc. As soon as they found that these missionaries had no motives to enslave them, they broke from them and made their small families toward their homes.

It was a much-rumored fact that Mr. West submitted to the Fort and the Agency. A large group of them as we heard them say, then some principal friendly Indians, the new comers gathered around the Agency. The old men were furnished with tobacco and coffee to while away the time. I must mention street here the Indian agents and the Indian agents in the country.

The following day I was at the river to witness the interview. 

"Look here, this is my property," Mr. West said, "and I intend to keep it, come what may.

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The little column—said to mean two miles—travels the plains without a hitch—the people here call these "bottles" the Indians. But they are only a portion of the Indians who are on the war path, and who are considered to be "freeing" the country from the whites, by forcing the white men out of the Severn, several miles further on.

The battle of June

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Perry and Franklin held such action, bearing over a little river to shoot the British ships. Perry’s attack was a success, and India was saved.

Northwest Passage. The story is that the British had a large fleet of ships, including a warship, the "Queen Charlotte." The British ships were of a new design, and were expected to be invincible. The American ships, under the command of Captain William Bainbridge, were of an earlier design and were considered inferior. The battle was fought in the Strait of Belle Isle, and the British ships were defeated. The American ships were not equipped with proper weapons, and the British ships were able to fire their artillery while the American ships were still in the water.

The Battle of Lake Erie. The battle was fought on September 10, 1813, and was one of the most important battles of the War of 1812. The American fleet, under the command of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, was victorious against the British fleet, which was commanded by Rear Admiral George Cockburn. After the battle, Cockburn was captured and became a prisoner of war.

The Battle of Chippewa. The battle was fought on August 5, 1814, and was a major battle of the War of 1812. The American fleet, under the command of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, was victorious against the British fleet, which was commanded by Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. After the battle, Hood was captured and became a prisoner of war.

The Battle of the Thames. The battle was fought on September 19, 1813, and was one of the most important battles of the War of 1812. The American fleet, under the command of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, was victorious against the British fleet, which was commanded by Rear Admiral Sir James Yeo. After the battle, Yeo was captured and became a prisoner of war.
The scene was set for a grand finale when the late Captain Chapman of the New York city fire department arrived. He was accompanied by a group of firemen, who were equipped with the latest firefighting equipment. The crowd cheered as the captain proceeded to the stage, where he addressed the audience. "This is the moment we have all been waiting for," he said. "The time has come for us to put into action the years of planning and preparation that have gone into this project."

The captain proceeded to explain the various components of the firehouse, from the latest technology to the newest firefighting techniques. He emphasized the importance of teamwork and communication in times of crisis. "We are stronger together," he said. "And we need your support to make this happen."

The audience was energized by the captain's words and the sense of unity that he conveyed. They were ready to take action, to make a difference in their community. The captain closed his speech with a call to action. "Let us come together, let us work together, and let us build a safer, stronger community."
A cirrus and scattered clouds was brought to us. From this we conclude that the weather will be too much for the present. The purpose of this forward movement is to keep the Swale, Swale, and Swale is not the only condition of the weather.

We are now enjoying ourselves in the country around the Cooktown Creek and Camp Creek. We have been camping at these places for the last three days, and have been visited by the natives on several occasions. They are friendly and hospitable, and have been very kind to us. We have seen several specimens of the native fauna and flora, and have been much interested in the scenery and landscape.

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Captain Miller’s little fleet, led a second charge toward the Indian position. The Indian position was reinforced by Williams, Abie-De-Camp, and a few others of theampa. This was the last of the fighting. The Indians were driven back, and the British were victorious.

The victory was celebrated with rejoicing and feasting. The victors returned to their posts, and the peace of the region was restored.

September 16, 1755

NEW FIRE FIGHTING CAMPBELL OF 1755—NO EXCUS!

By Gen. G. D. Howard

Battle of the Cumberland—(New Albany)

Captain Jackson’s Cavalry, just arrived, followed the fighting to support the troops on the left, and was in time to see the battle over.

The weather was hot and sultry, the sun blazing down upon the field, and the sound of the cannon was audible all over the country, but the British were victorious.

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Portland, Oregon

The Pacific Campaign of 1863. The long journey of Joseph Moore.

NEFRICH CAMPAIGN. THE LONG JOURNEY OF JOSEPH MOORE.

By O. S. HOWLAND.

I heard a quaint newspaper item with regard to a person who had died. 'He had been a general,' it said, 'and it showed that kind of literature except worse.' I thought it rather odd. Military reports, I am told, usually use standard language and a vocabulary peculiar to themselves and their weariness not be equal to any of the various terms of usage. They are, on the contrary, almost completely distinguished by the use of words which are foreign to the common language. They would be better if there were fewer abbreviations, but leaving them out would show a lack of economy. The soldier's language is as practical as it is on the battlefield.

On the 10th of July we set out for the plains. Headquarters were now across the river at A.M. While colossally large, the quartermaster's department was, unfortunately, of no importance. The presence of the 10th of July we set out for the plains. Headquarters were now across the river at A.M. While colossally large, the quartermaster's department was, unfortunately, of no importance. The presence of the 10th of July we set out for the plains. Headquarters were now across the river at A.M. While colossally large, the quartermaster's department was, unfortunately, of no importance. The presence of the

...
The air was clear and the ground was even, and the sun was shining bright. The wind was blowing gently, and the leaves of the trees were swaying in rhythm with the breeze. It was a beautiful day, and the animals on the farm were enjoying the warmth.

From a distance, the sound of the waterfalls could be heard. The rivulet ran through the middle of the valley, and it was a clear and crisp day.

The animals on the farm were also enjoying the sun. The cows were grazing peacefully, and the horses were running around the field. The children were playing with the dogs, and the birds were chirping happily.

The waterfalls were a breathtaking sight. The water was cascading down the rocks, creating a sparkling display of white and blue. The sound of the water was soothing and calming.

The farm was a peaceful and idyllic place, and it was a perfect day for a picnic. The animals were the only ones who knew about the beauty of the place, but it was a secret that they were happy to share with each other.

The day was perfect, and the animals were enjoying every moment of it. They were living their lives to the fullest, and it was a beautiful sight to see.
and then quieted down and looked modest and innocent as a mouse who watches his opportunity to treachery, himself on the faithful perch who has landed and climbed him too tightly. With this "mixed-breed" system before the reader, he can easily imagine the scene when George W. Mower, stepping into the saddle and undertook to proceed. No, no, indeed! "I won't go!" she begged the prisoners, giving the chuck and the rider is landed to the ground, standing for his. Still after a time he stood to? stand to, and get over considerable ground before he

Thus we have gotten our message aboard, and now to ride on with the news to Minnesota for supplies. We take it up with the most needed food for the poor and needy and return to the turn of course south-west in this Historic Road Valley to follow Joseph O'Brien. At 8 A.M., Sharp, with his axe-men working hard to cut off the hindmost so that it may not be the lower distance over this terrible path and obstruct the trail. He clears away the fences, makes bridges across creeks, and, when he can have the little grass, fires and protects the encampment of the break-and

At 6:30 a.m., we start, with some reluctance leaving the Nelson spring and this charming camp, and make twenty-two inches of progress in two and one-half hours, only to see the results of the yesterday's rain. In the morning, we stand in the field near the river, on the way toward home, local, ground, that, carrying our good load with Sherman's welcome name, scrawled with the famous name of the road,"Camp Sherman."  We are off, leaving the year's crops over the ridge straight ahead of us. We tramp, tramp, tramp, through the meadows, and over the mountains, our faces, legs like a wriggling worm. Man and horse look on the edge of the forest, and the sound of the loco. The narrow gauge was inspected by the agents and the agents of the Great Northern, the sight of the line on the left, and the right, and our courage. We are on our way, and the rail

How could the Indians get it?" Why did Huns make it?" The men who sewed the cloth of our front. There was no room for them in the forts. They had their>r

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whole force gets up. They found the Indians until theYLs. Farrow and Brown are ahead with the Umatilla scouts, with orders not to fire, as they can be seen in the smoke from their camp. Farrow and Brown had about 20 miles of seven infantrymen and 20 Umatilla scouts. Leaving the South Fork and encamped in the six miles of Elk Creek, they marched over a very high mountain and camped on Big Mountain. They camped on the eastern side of Elk Creek, supposing that we were now with one horse gone out.

16th—Marched 12 miles over another rough creek, supposing that we were now with one horse gone out. We camped on Big Mountain, and marched on Big Mountain. We camped on Big Mountain, and marched on to the east of Elk Creek. We camped on Big Mountain, and marched on to the east of Elk Creek. We camped on Big Mountain, and marched on to the east of Elk Creek. We camped on Big Mountain, and marched on to the east of Elk Creek.

22nd—The command being now out of the district, turned in the direction of Long Range, and we learned the result of yesterday at this point. We found the Umatilla scouts had been driven off, and had killed one of our packmen. We found the Umatilla scouts had been driven off, and had killed one of our packmen. We found the Umatilla scouts had been driven off, and had killed one of our packmen. We found the Umatilla scouts had been driven off, and had killed one of our packmen.
BARGAINS!

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BARGAINS in Dry Goods,
Bargains in Clothing,
Bargains in Groceries,
Bargains in all Lines.

ALL AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

D. FALK & BRO.

THE MORRIS MILLS
FORMERLY CALLED
AR EAGLE MILLS,
MANUFACTURING

the "New Process"
UR, CHOICE FAMILY, GRAHAM,
CORNFLAKES, CRACKED WHEAT,
CHOPPED FEED, BRAN
AND SHORTS

Always on hand and for sale at the Mill, and the Store House, in Boise City, opposite the Esplanade office.

I also have a mammoth barn and corral for the accommodation of steamers, where hay and grain can be had at the lowest market rates. In connection with the barn is 400 feet of sheds with good mangers, that steamers can use FREE OF CHARGE.

W. C. TATRO, Proprietor.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE
KEPT BY

W. C. Tatro & Co.

In connection with the Barn and Stage Line all persons wishing to store goods or have goods sold on commission, will do well by calling on them at their office at Rocky Bar, Idaho.

NEW
BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ESTABLISHED himself permanently in the boot and shoe business in this city,
OFFERS GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER BEFORE KNOWN.
TO BUY THE BEST QUALITY OF
CUSTOM MADE WORK.

Ready made, custom work calf, kip boots...$7.00
French kip..................................8.00
And French calf................................9.00

Per pair.

All Work Warranted.

And done in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Repairs at low prices and on short notice. Come and see my work and prices for your own benefit before purchasing elsewhere. Better to pay your money at home for custom work, for I am bound to undersell all competition. Call and see me, opposite the store office.

GEORGE RAYBONE.

FUR RANCH FOR SALE.

HEREBY OFFER FOR SALE MY RANCH situated on the east side of Snake river, ten miles below the mouth of the Bruneau, and thirty-five miles above Munday's Ferry, consisting of 820 acres and secured by good title. Apply on the premises to

CATHERINE J. DORSEY.

July 30, 1879. 1nw & tw.
PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

PORTLAND, OREGON, May 14, 1863.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

[Article about railway accidents and incidents]

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 13, 1863.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Article about political events and figures]

RINGSTON DAILY TIMES.

RINGSTON, N.H., May 21, 1863.

A LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[Article about New York events or people]
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Great Emancipator on the State House.

Lincoln's Handwriting.

The New York Herald reported that the great speech of near three thousand words which President Lincoln delivered on the State House, was received by the audience with the most profound silence, and that the crowd burst into tears on hearing the words of the great man. The speech was a masterpiece of language and feeling, and was received with enthusiasm by all present. The President concluded his address by saying: "I urge you, my fellow citizens, to remember that we are all brothers, and that we should aid each other in this great national crisis." The speech was received with hearty applause, and was hailed as one of the greatest in the history of the country.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

The Emancipation Proclamation was signed by President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, and declared that all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, are hereby declared to be free. This proclamation was a great step forward in the abolition of slavery, and was hailed as a milestone in the history of the American people.

St. Louis Daily Republican.

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NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1864.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

GENERAL DOUBLEDAY.

The war is not yet over.

THE CHARITY OF KIDNEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

Published by the

J. B. DOUBLEDAY.

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The war is not yet over.
There is a great deal of interest in the progress of the new settlement of Fort Simpson. The report from Fort Simpson states that the settlement is now a thriving place, with a population of over 1,000 people. The town is well supplied with stores and is rapidly becoming a center of trade and commerce.

The new settlement of Fort Simpson is located on the left bank of the Mackenzie River, about 12 miles from the mouth of the Peace River. The site was chosen because of its strategic location and its proximity to the fishing grounds of the Mackenzie River.

The town is well supplied with supplies and is rapidly becoming a center of trade and commerce. The settlement is well provided with stores and is rapidly becoming a center of trade and commerce.

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The New York Times


text is too large to transcribe accurately.
SCOUTING IN DIXIE

Memoirs of William Duncan, Captain, and Chief of Scouts of the ARMY of THE TENNESSEE.

EXPLORER FOOT.

ALL ABOUT THE SEANTON, THE ARLY, AND THE SHARP-SEAT.

The leader of the boys of the Memphis Scouting Corps.

By PLAINBASHER.

SOUTHERN TIMES.

FEB. 13, 1863.

DODARA COYOTE.

BY EXPLORER FOOT.

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EXPLORER FOOT.
Yale "s a whole - as it were - a community of vast scope, with the activities of the various sections of the College forming a web, in which individual members are interconnected by a network of common interests and shared experiences. The members of this community, whether students, faculty, or staff, are all part of the fabric of the College, and their interactions contribute to the rich tapestry of Yale life.

In this respect, Yale is like a family, with its own traditions, values, and norms. The members of the community come together to share in the common experiences of tuition, lectures, and the joy of learning. They support each other in times of need, and they celebrate together in times of joy. The community is strong because it is based on mutual respect, trust, and shared values.

The community at Yale is also diverse, with members from all walks of life and all corners of the globe. This diversity enriches the community by bringing new perspectives and ideas, and it helps to create a dynamic and stimulating environment for learning and growth.

In conclusion, Yale is a community of vast scope, with a rich tapestry of shared experiences and diverse members. It is a place where individual members are interconnected by a network of common interests and shared experiences, and it is a community that supports and celebrates each other in times of need and joy.

Yale University's commitment to excellence in education, research, and service is a testament to the strength of its community. The members of the community work together to create a better world, and they do so with a sense of purpose and a sense of pride in being part of the Yale University community.
HOWARD AND THE APACHES

There is a disposition in some quarters to belittle General Howard, from the command of the Department of the Platte, by representing him as a soldier who never fought and a commander who always flounders. The editor of the Chicago Daily News, who never missed a paragraph which made General Howard look poor, recently wrote: "General Howard is a better soldier than the woman he commands."

The Federal newspapers have been full of stories about the Apaches. The New York Herald, for instance, says: "The Apache campaign is a success. The Apaches have been subdued and the country is now peaceful."
BROOK AND HIS CAMPAIGN.

The Election andProspects of the Apostle.

Bishop A. H. Keeney, Kidderfield and Grant.

The Bishop's Return to the Northern States for Stomatological Journeys.

The Bishop has returned to his native state, and has been received with great enthusiasm by the people of the Northern States. He was greeted with cheers and applause wherever he went, and was met with expressions of appreciation for his work in the cause of religion. The Bishop is known for his eloquence and his ability to inspire the people with confidence in their religion. His return was received with great rejoicing, and he was welcomed with open arms. The Bishop's journey was a success, and his influence was felt throughout the area. He has opened a new chapter in his work, and his influence is expected to be felt for a long time to come.
AN AMAZONIAN CHAMPION OF THE ARMY.

In the February 24th issue, there was a notice taken of the fact that a girl, known as Sarah Wisnom, had written a letter to Senator Logan thanking him for his opposition to the Indian appropriation bill and appealing the opinion of Indian education, abusing civil Indian agents, etc. We there expressed the opinion that Sarah was being used as a tool of the army officers to create public sentiment in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Sarah is now on a lecture tour East. She is quoted in Boston, and the newspaper in Illinois is that General O. Howard and other officers of the army were among her chief supporters, and that Senator Dawes wrote a letter to be read at her meeting expressing regret at not being able to be present, and endorsing her views.

To those who know that General Howard is fully informed as to the character of Sarah Wisnom it seems incredible that he should give her any countenance, and that Senator Dawes has heretofore claimed to be a champion of the Indian cause in action to cast ridicule on any hypothesis consistent with such claim. In view of this effort being made to use this Indian woman as an instrument to aid the army in its selfish scheme to overthrow the present Indian policy, and again return to the barbarous policy in vogue before 1869 (when President Grant revived the singing hopes of the Indians and their friends by announcing his purpose to "institute" a newelsey and just policy, we deem it a duty to tell the readers of The Council. For what sort of woman this Amazonian champion of the army is. We shall make no statement that is not entirely supported by irrefragable testimony (most of it in the form of affidavits) now on file in the Indian office, copies of which were sent to Colonel Meacham two years since. According to this testimony she is so notorious for her unreliability as to be wholly unreliable. She is known to have been for some time an inmate of a house of ill-repute in the town of Wintamuck, Illinois, and to have been a common camp follower, connecting with common soldiers. It is a great outrage on the respectable people of Boston for General Howard or any other officer of the army to foster such a woman of any race upon them.

The Daily Express.
Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

THE CASE OF MILLER.

AN ASSAULT AND A FEW PARISH DEPARTMENT LETTERS REFERABLE TO THE CURTIS AFFAIR.

An assault was committed on a man in the Parish of Derry last evening, but the young man who had committed it was an angry youth, and the incident was not of a serious nature. The young man had been drinking heavily, and was carrying a knife. He had been requested by the police to discontinue his drinking, and was told that he would be taken into custody if he continued. He refused, and was accordingly arrested. The police then proceeded to his house and ascertained that he was the man who had committed the assault.

Sarah Wisnom, a woman who was arrested in Boston last year, was released from prison last week. She was arrested for the crime of theft, and was sentenced to three years in prison. She has been charged with stealing a large sum of money from a store in Boston. She was found guilty, and sentenced to three years in prison. She has been serving her sentence in the state prison at Bridgewater, and was released last week after serving her sentence.

The incident that caused her arrest was the result of a dispute that had been going on for several years. She had been accused of stealing money from a store, and had been charged with theft. She was found guilty, and sentenced to three years in prison. She has been serving her sentence in the state prison at Bridgewater, and was released last week after serving her sentence.

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A GENERAL MEETING OF ADJUTANTS-GENERAL will take place at the headquarters of the War Department, on Thursday, the 12th instant, for the purpose of adjutating all officers now in the service suspended for desertion, or for whom an order of arrest has been issued. Officers suspended for desertion shall be delivered up to the proper authorities, and officers for whom an order of arrest has been issued shall be delivered up at the earliest possible moment, or as soon as the same can be obtained.

C. M. HOWARD, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1862.

GENL. O. O. HOWARD'S
Personal Ambition of the War of the Rebellion.

WEST POINT IN 1861.
And the State of Sensation Among Officers and Cadets.

BLAINE TO HOWARD
How the Latter Became a Colonel of Maine Volunteers.

In Man-Ground C. O. Howard, P.M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1862.

The death of General O. O. Howard, P.M., in the morning of the 1st instant, has caused a profound sensation among the officers and cadets of the United States Military Academy, and has excited the deepest sympathy among the people of Maine.

The General was born in the State of Maine, and was educated in the public schools of that State. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, and was appointed to the engineers.

During the Mexican War, he served with great distinction, and was highly commended for his conduct.

In the United States military service, he was known for his ability and energy, and was esteemed by his superiors for his honesty and integrity.

The news of his death has caused great sorrow among the people of Maine, and has been the occasion of much regret and sympathy.

The General was a man of great ability and of high moral character, and his loss is felt as a great loss to the country.

The friends and relatives of the General are deeply grieved at his death, and their loss is great.

The General is survived by a wife and five children.

The United States Government has authorized the presentation of a monument to the memory of the General, and a tribute of respect to his high character and services to his country.

The body of the General will be removed to Portland, Maine, for interment.

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The friends and relatives of the General are deeply grieved at his death, and their loss is great.

The General is survived by a wife and five children.

The United States Government has authorized the presentation of a monument to the memory of the General, and a tribute of respect to his high character and services to his country.

The body of the General will be removed to Portland, Maine, for interment.

The news of his death has caused great sorrow among the people of Maine, and has been the occasion of much regret and sympathy.
GENL. O. O. HOWARDS

Personal Recollections of the War of the Rebellion.

A SOLDIER'S FAREWELL

A Type of the 'Leave-Takings' in the Year '63.

A Scene that Will Recall Many Serene Experiences.


(Reprinted from The Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, 1898.)

THE WIFE AND MOTHER

The story of the 'Leave-Takings' in the Year '63.

A Scene that Will Recall Many Serene Experiences.

It is claimed by many historians that the 'Leave-Takings' in the Year '63 were not so much a part of the military strategy as they were a tradition of the Civil War armies. The practice of allowing soldiers to leave their units for a short time to see their families was a common occurrence, and it was often referred to as a 'leave-taking.'

The leaves were usually granted for a period of two weeks, and it was during this time that soldiers would return home to see their loved ones and to prepare for the next phase of the war.

The practice of 'leave-taking' was not without its drawbacks, however. Many soldiers returned from their leaves to find that their units had been重组ed or their duties had changed. This could be a difficult adjustment for soldiers who had been away from their units for a long time.

Despite these challenges, the 'leave-taking' tradition remained an important part of Civil War military life. It allowed soldiers to connect with their families and to prepare for the next phase of the war.
TheTHEATRE OF THE WAR.

The Theatre of the War, as recon-ceived by the commanding general of the United States army, is a vast and complex organization, embracing all the elements of modern warfare. The theater includes not only the army, navy, and air force, but also the civilian population and the industrial infrastructure that supports them. The theater is dynamic, constantly evolving, and subject to change due to new technologies and strategies.

The army is responsible for the military operations, including the planning, execution, and assessment of military campaigns. The navy is responsible for naval operations, including coastal defense, maritime security, and amphibious operations. The air force is responsible for aerial operations, including strategic bombing, close air support, and aerial reconnaissance.

The civilian population plays a critical role in the theater, providing essential support to the military operations. This includes the provision of food, water, fuel, and medical supplies. The industrial infrastructure includes factories, hospitals, and research facilities, which produce and repair war materiel and medical supplies.

The theater is governed by a hierarchy of command, with the supreme command vested in the president of the United States. The president is assisted by the secretary of defense, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and the chief of staff of the army.

The theater is subject to the laws of the United States, including the Constitution and federal statutes. The theater is also governed by international law, including the law of armed conflict and the law of neutrality.

The theater is a complex and dynamic system, subject to constant change and evolution. It is a reflection of the power and technology of the United States, and it plays a critical role in shaping the course of modern warfare.
GENTLEMAN'S 

Personal Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion.

IN ROUTE TO FULL RUN.

Mobilization of the Army.


Days at Alexandria.

Beginning the March—Strength of the Opposing Armies.


In this little house some of our best regimental guides were made in our early pensioning by men who had been in the army during the Civil War and who were as much a part of the history as any other man.

In July, 1861, there was a treaty of a treaty between the North and the South, and it was signed at Washington, D.C. The treaty was signed on the 28th of July, and it was the beginning of the war.

The soldiers were sent north and south, but the peace was not yet made. The news was brought to the people that the war was over.

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The soldiers were sent north and south, but the peace was not yet made. The news was brought to the people that the war was over.
BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

THE TROUBLED MARCH TO BULL RUN.

VICTORY AND DEFEAT.

THE FRANZ AND THE ULSTER-MONTREAL CIVIL WAR.

By W. S. Broken, A.M., D.D.

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GENL. O. O. HOWARD'S
Personal Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion.

SUMNER'S ARRIVAL
The General in Winter-Quarters at Camp California.

McCULLISH'S PLANS
Johnston's Strategic Request and the Federal's Reconciliation.

By William D. O. Bower, S.A.A.,

This page contains text that seems to be part of a historical recounting of events during the American Civil War. The text appears to be a memoir or personal remembrance written by someone who was involved in the events described. The text discusses the arrival of a general, Sumner's activities in winter-quarters, and the strategic plans of McCullish. The account seems to be detailed and provides insights into the thoughts and actions of the characters involved. The document is written in a formal, historical style, suggesting that it was intended to be an official or semi-official record of the period.
The Dialogue of Egoism

The Dialogue of Egoism is a philosophical work by the 18th-century Scottish philosopher Adam Smith. In this work, Smith argues that the pursuit of self-interest, or egoism, is the driving force behind economic and social progress. He contends that individuals acting in their own self-interest will, in a manner of speaking, contribute to the common good through the invisible hand of the market. This concept is central to Smith's ideas on the economy and has influenced generations of economic thinkers.

Smith's work was originally intended as a supplement to his more famous work, "The Wealth of Nations," but was published separately as "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and "The Wealth of Nations" in 1776. The dialogue was written as a formal discussion between two fictional characters, one representing self-interest and the other representing the common good. The dialogue is a key text in the development of modern economic thought and continues to be studied and discussed by philosophers and economists today.

In the dialogue, Smith argues that the pursuit of self-interest is not inherently negative. He suggests that individuals acting in their own self-interest will, in fact, contribute to the common good. This is because the actions of individuals in the pursuit of their own happiness and well-being will lead to the creation of wealth and prosperity for everyone.

Smith's ideas have been influential in the development of capitalist economies and have been applied in various fields, including business, economics, and politics. They continue to be debated and discussed in modern times, with many people differing on how far-reaching Smith's views should be in guiding contemporary economic policies and practices.
ON THE PENINSULA.

The Story of the Campaign and Siege of Yorktown.

McCLELLAN GROWS.

General Smith's Revolutionary

The decision of the Congress had been the

nothing but a declaration of war. The

مناطق of the campaign, and the
desire to secure the

of Yorktown.

The Battle of Williamsburg.

was the

of Yorktown.

The campaign opened on the 21st of April, 1861. It

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CIVIL C. C. HOWARD'S
Personal Recollections of the War of
the Rebellion.

McClintock's Cavalry in Pursuing the Confederates.

BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG
Johnston Passes in His Report to Grant a Blow.

By John G. A. O'Neal, C. S. A.

'**The Personal recollections of the war of the Rebellion***

Johnston Passes in His Report to Grant. "A Blow."
GENERAL E. O. HUNTER

Fighting men and the War for the Union

ON THE PENINSULA

The Peninsular Campaign of 1862. By Frank Pierson and John Parrot.

MACMILLAN'S ADVANCE

Fighting men and the Peninsular Campaign. By Frank Pierson and John Parrot.

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GENT. O. O. HOWARD'S

Personal Reminiscences of the War of the Rebellion.

FAIR OAKS AGAIN,
And the Brilliant Close of the Second Day's Fight.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

McClintock's Massacre—Scene in a Field Hospital.

By Washington H. Beard, C.P.A.

In our last number we were pleased to present our readers with an article from the second battle of Manassas, which in the progress of operations was known as the Second Manassas or Second Bull Run. The manuscript for this account was completed last spring, but the death of the author has prevented its being finally prepared for publication. The present is therefore the first time the narrative has appeared in print.

The events of the battle of Manassas are well known to all readers of American history, but the scenes of the Second Manassas have been little known, and have been told by few. The author of this article was a participant in the battle, and was present at many of the scenes described.

The manuscript is divided into two parts. The first contains a detailed account of the battle as it was fought, with a description of the various engagements and their results. The second part contains a more general account of the war, and a discussion of the causes and effects of the conflict.

The first part of the manuscript is divided into several sections, each of which is devoted to a particular aspect of the battle. The first section describes the opening of the battle, with a detailed account of the various engagements and their results. The second section contains a description of the various engagements and their results, and the third section contains a discussion of the causes and effects of the conflict.

The second part of the manuscript is divided into several sections, each of which is devoted to a particular aspect of the war. The first section contains a description of the various engagements and their results, and the second section contains a discussion of the causes and effects of the conflict. The third section contains a discussion of the causes and effects of the conflict, and the fourth section contains a discussion of the causes and effects of the conflict.

The author of this article has done his best to present a clear and accurate account of the events of the Second Manassas, and has attempted to provide a fresh perspective on the conflict.

The manuscript is in a good state of preservation, and is in good condition. The only damage to the manuscript is a small tear in the margin, which does not affect the readability of the text.

We are grateful to the author for his contribution to our understanding of the Second Manassas, and we hope that this manuscript will be of interest to all readers of American history.

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GENL. O. O. HOWARD'S
Personal Reminiscences of the War of
the Rebellion.

CHAPTER XIV.

AFTER FAIR OAKS.

The Generals' Journey Home, and Experiences Welcoming.

A CHANGE OF BASH.

McClellan's Retreat and Lee's Lost Opportunity.

By MANCHESTER & BROWN, U.S.A.

At last, the long and arduous period of the winter's campaign came to an end. The snows had melted, and the spring days were beginning to brighten. The soldiers, after months of hardship and suffering, were beginning to feel the warmth of the sun upon their faces. They were eager to get home, and to see their friends and loved ones again. The Generals, too, were looking forward to the end of the campaign, and the prospect of a return to their homes. They had been through a long and trying winter, and they were eager to put it all behind them. For the time being, the Generals' Journey Home, and Experiences Welcoming, was over, and a new chapter of their lives was about to begin.