

A. 1. M.L. 1870 226
Headquarters Fourth Military District.

(DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.)



Jackson, Miss., Dec. 29th 1869

My dear General:

I thank you for your kind words and wishes.

Since I assumed command here I have labored zealously to benefit my fellow man - effecting nothing but the consciousness of doing right which of itself is the highest reward that any one can receive. I am content.

However those who have been benefited by me are eager to repay me by some substantial offering. I feel that by a simple assent I could be sent with U.S. Senate. I am aware

also, that by accepting the place
one would be kept from the
Senate of whom both the Senate
and State might be ashamed.

But I do not care to
relinquish my Army prospects for
the uncertain career of politics.
Could I have any assurances
from the Administration that I
would have at least as good a
place in the Army as I have now
I would temporarily leave it and
aid in properly directing the
party in this state with which
I am accredited with having no
little influence. Of course I
can not ask for such assurances
nor do I expect them - so
when the Legislature meets on the
11th I shall have the honor to decline
that very high position - but
I must confess reluctantly.
With kindest regards

To your family and yourself

I am very truly your friend

Abel C. Phinney

Friendward
Meany
Washington D.C.



Confidential

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Louisville Ky

Dec 29th 1869

Maj. Gen. C. O. Howard

Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau

General:

Some days since I made an application for the situation made vacant by the promotion of Maj. G. S. Swain - I trust you will not think that I fail to appreciate your kindness to me. I assure you I do to the fullest extent, and trust my devotion to duty and moral life is evidence that I am worthy of such a friend - As I am strictly temperate and religious and an unfortunate having lost my foot in the country's service I feel that you will consider my application favorably.

Over

But if you have decided against me,
I earnestly recommend Capt. Ben. M. Piatt
U.S.A. on duty at the War Department -
As to his record and mine as
soldiers I will refer you to papers on
file at the War Office -

I am General, respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
Chas. W. Keyes
Bvt. Capt. U.S. Army

WASHINGTON.

Immense Mexican Land-Grant Frauds.

THE WAY FRAUDULENT ABSORPTIONS OF LAND ARE MADE.

The Western Whisky King versus Our Own Distilleries—Coey in Jeopardy—A Senator's Veto."

[Regular Correspondence of the CHRONICLE.]

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1869.

We are having a warm San Francisco Winter thus far. Pennsylvania avenue is thronged daily with the fashionable of the nation. Our list of Californians is not as large as last Winter. We are constantly hearing inquiries after Harry Norton, William T. Higgins, Ezekiel Wilson, Major Stratman—in short, all those who were here last Winter, including C. B. Denio, of Vallejo. California is evidently disturbed of nights by the local gathering now irritating her central and preying upon her most vital parts; but the whole national body politic is groaning under this chronic Congressional infliction which annually attacks it in the same place and with singularly increasing malignity and virulence.

The Inside of Mexican Land Grants.

There are many Mexican land grants in California that have been confirmed either by Congress or the Courts appointed to settle those claims, which eventually must be overturned. It is a little difficult to pick them out from the large record of frauds that have been perpetrated upon the actual settler, but from the records on file in the Departments here, we can safely estimate that there exists in California one hundred and thirty-five of that class of grants, which are a disgrace to our Courts and our Government, covering an area of 8,547,600 acres of land. During the war, when the country was in the midst of its troubles and trials and the events of that conflict overshadowed everything else, these enormous grants were stealthily passed through the Departments without that scrutiny and thorough examination they otherwise would have had in times of peace. Among those which have been finally confirmed, surveyed and patented is the

La Cienega del Gavilan.

This was one of the Limantour grants and notoriously understood. It is situated in Monterey county, near the town of San Juan. This was pending before the District Court for the Southern District of California at the time the Limantour seal was discovered to be a fraud. The experts pronounced this to be the same, but when the question was raised after its confirmation by Judge Ogier the original papers, which had been constantly before the Court, were now discovered to be lost.

Los Prietos y Mjalayegua.

In Santa Barbara county, is the foremost one of all as being the greater of the frauds, having been confirmed by Congress; fortunately the survey is not approved, and never will be. We have seen an order made by the Commissioner of the Land Office, setting the 26th inst. to examine and determine the correctness of the survey. This grant originally called for six leagues, but the attempted survey includes in round numbers 203,000 acres of land, or about forty-two leagues. W. H. Lovett, of San Juan, who has been here over a year resisting this enormous proposition, as attorney on behalf of Wilbur Curtis and others, will reply principally on these grounds: that "Congress can pass no law abridging or enlarging the rights of individuals under the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, for by that treaty eleven leagues was the maximum quantity that could be granted under the colonization laws of Mexico."

Other Kinds of Fraud.

There is still another class of grants, which were genuine in the original, but where the survey and location were fraudulent in the extreme. These are most dangerous to the prosperity of the community. The title is good, but we caution all settlers from paying money on them, for in many instances the location is nowhere near the land granted. In others they have taken much more than rightfully belonged to them; in either case there is danger to the purchaser, for some day or other these will be ventilated and overthrown. After we have time to examine more thoroughly into these matters in the Departments, we will endeavor to give the readers of the CHRONICLE a clear and concise detail of nearly all of these jobs which so retard the growth and prosperity of our State. The ex-Mission lands of Santa Barbara, La Cuesta, La Corral de Tierra, and other claims remaining unsettled, will doubtless be before Congress this Winter. Los Pocitos was settled in the Department last Winter for two leagues and a survey ordered, but W. B. Carr, of your city, caused the survey to be retarded and temporarily set aside in order to obtain a large amount, but the Commissioner has rejected the application again, and the survey is final.

Revenue Matters.

The fight over the successor to J. O. Rawlins, late Collector of Internal Revenue in San Francisco, has been terribly contested between Senator Cole and Internal Revenue Supervisor Fulton of Maryland. Mr. Sargent has not participated to any violent extent in the fight.

The Acme of Impudence.

After the news of the vacancy in the Collector's office was officially known, Senator Cole submitted to the Department the following named gentlemen to succeed Mr. Rawlins, viz: William W. Morrow, present Surveyor; Addison Martin, a gentleman who is spoken highly of by all and especially Secretary Gornam; Charles L. Wiggin, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Howard Whitbeck, ex-M. C.; T. G. Phelps, ex-Mayor; J. R. Hardebergh, and Charles Clayton.

These names were telegraphed to the revenue frauds now in San Francisco by Commissioner Delano, and they returned the reply that neither one of the first three would do, and one of the number should be prosecuted.

If any of those gentlemen know whether they have ever defrauded the Government or did anything to entitle them to this odium, we have failed to discover it after careful inquiry among all the Californians present. The trouble is with those imported Puritans, they are doing the business too well.

That Whisky Seizure.

The Western whisky ring has during the past Summer nearly flooded San Francisco with their spirits. The last lot received was intended as a finishing blow to our distillery interests if it could only be smuggled through the Internal Revenue officers. "Unfortunately your officers have started up an influence which will crush them out," was the remark made to me by a well-posted liquor operator from New York, and too plainly shows the true state of the case. Twenty thousand barrels have been sent, and finally Collector Rawlins dropped on 4,000 barrels, fearing that to take the whole they would be beaten, because it was an amount at stake sufficient to buy them out of their offices if necessary. Mr. Fulton has reported to the Commissioner on the subject. He says, in substance, that "it was seized without due caution and care; that the stamps on different parcels indicate different conditions of whisky; most of it has the D. W. H. and T. P., meaning distillery warehouse and tax paid." This is the fraud itself. As a Senator from one of the Western States says, in all seriousness: "It is impossible for our people to ship whisky to California cheaper than they can make it there and not defraud the revenue." This whisky that is seized is rectified, sweetened and colored, ready for sale over the bar; whereas the stamp mentioned by Mr. Fulton would indicate that it was high wines in original packages. The fraud on the Government is the filing of original packages with rectified liquor before the first of April. The law approved April 10, 1868, allows rectifying by continuous distillation, but the whisky seized was tax paid and withdrawn from warehouse for that time.

The Appointment of George Oulton.

As an honest man and capable officer, is not distasteful to Senator Cole, although recommended by Mr. Sargent outside his district. It is the manner and indignity of the appointment, such as no other United States Senator holding a seat on this floor would suffer to be practiced upon him. Colonel Coey's name was yesterday sent to the President, but General Miller received a dispatch from him saying he was well satisfied where he was, which the General sent to the President immediately. Minister Low also called on the President and learned that it was not his intention of making any change. Had the name been sent into the Senate I have no hesitation in saying that he would have been deprived of his invaluable services in either place. In order to explain this matter more fully, there is an understanding between the Senators that any objection from the Senator representing the State where the appointment comes from amounts to a finality. If Mr. Oulton's name is reported by the Committee to whom it is referred in executive session and Senator Cole simply says, "Let that lie over," that ends the case for all future time. The report of Mr. Fulton against that batch of good names suggested by Senator Cole is nothing more than an insult, and one which he intends to avenge. I hardly think the annals of Cabinet history furnishes such another instance of impudence and outrage as Mr. Delano has presented us with today. When Mr. Phelps was reported to be incompetent by those revenue pugnies, Governor Low was present and denounced it as untrue. This was at the White House, and he was censured pretty closely about Mr. Oulton; although the Governor desired not to be considered as interfering in appointments, nevertheless, that was the real cause of the name being sent in. Senator Williams, of Oregon, called on Mr. Cole this afternoon, saying that he would not submit to such treatment and offering his co-operation in any redress the Senator would demand. These are strange things for the subscriber to be saying, but they are stern facts.

United States Marshal.

Mr. Morris meets with another formidable opponent in the person of a Mr. Stearns. He was partner of Shannon in the publication of the *Weekly Delta* at the time he had the unfortunate difficulty with Morris which resulted in the death of Shannon. All the Californians say that Morris did right in the matter, but it is the subject of trouble in the Senate of considerable magnitude. These Eastern Senators require some more tangible basis to justify the act, than

Will offer during the Holidays.

\$20,000 Worth

...OF....

LACES!

...CONSISTING OF....

REAL POINT SETTS,

POINT APPLIQUE SETTS,

POINT DE VENICE SETTS.

Real Point and Point Applique

BARBES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

COLLARS,

CAPES.

Real Point and Point Applique

LACES, by the yard.

Real Chantilly and Guipure

POUNCING and

TRIMMING LACES.

Real Chantilly

CAPES,

VAILS,

PARASOL COVERS,

BARBES, etc.

—The result of a CONFISCATED INVOICE, which will be sold at

50 cents on the Dollar.

SILKS!

SILKS! SILKS!

...FOR....

The HOLIDAYS.

TAAFFE & CO.,

No. 9 Montgomery street,

Call special attention to their beautiful stock of

DRESS SILKS!

Imported expressly for the HOLIDAYS—consisting of

STRIPE SILKS,

CHECK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

CAMELION SILKS,

REPP SILKS,

HEAVY PLAIN SILKS

IN ALL COLORS.

Also, the very best assortment of

BLACK SILKS!

Our stocks of the above goods are larger and more complete than ever before, and as usual are offered at VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

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W.C. 4 - Vol. I. - 1870

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San Francisco Dec 29th
[1869]

My dear Cousin

Enclosed I send
you an extract of a Washington
Correspondent of one of the
morning Journs -

I find I have more
friends than I thought -

I trust you will do me
the favor to see Senator Cole,
as I request in my letter
of last week, and try
and have me set right
at the Court of Probv -

If you have not already
seen him, you need not
mention of matter of a
brother - that is of no consequence
compared with the other - You affect
a neutral



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JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
Fifteenth Street,

Washington, D. C. Dec. 29th 1869.

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Gen. O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir.

I regret to say
that your draft of Nov. 15th
on Alexanders, Gunliffes & Co.
London for £30⁰s. has been
returned to us protested.

The protest fees £5⁰⁰ coin
are to your debit on our
Books.

Yours truly
J. C. & Co.
W. J. Brown

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Set this be strictly confidential -

CEIV Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

JAN
6
1870

CORNER NINTH AND D STREETS.

M-3-1870

Washington, D.C., Dec 30th, 1870

O.O.H.

Genl O.O. Howard

Dear Sir:

Last spring I lost my last dollar - in legitimate business. I came on here to get some arrears in pay, due me, & to secure a situation. In the first I failed - I have reason to believe I will succeed - eventually - in the last. I had a hard time getting here and my clothes were worn out when I arrived. (I worked my way). I spent all I had before I got an answer from the Auditor, and then found that one of my vouchers was lost I go could not get my pay. Pockets empty - stomach empty - (sometimes for over a day) no friend to assist me or give me employment - no place to

sleep - what could I do? I was attending the prayer meeting of the Y. M. C. A. every evening (to which Capt. Wilkinson will testify when he sees me), and trying to be good. I can't live on air, or hope. I was compelled - yes compelled to play cards for a living, and have been doing so for over a month. I loathe the life of a Gambler! I want to be a Christian - I am willing to do any thing to get out of the ditch into which I have fallen. I know I can do a great deal of good for I know plenty of our finest young men who only need some-one to take them by the hand and lead them out of Gambling Hells to the proper path. I am not a drunkard - if I was I never could hope for succour. I never taste any kind of liquors - I did for a long while - but a warning sent me turned me away from it.

I am an ex-officer of the U. S. Inf'ty,

D

Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

CORNER NINTH AND D STREETS.

Washington, D.C., _____, 18

Twenty-five years of age - the son of
an O. S. Presbyterian Minister. I
have a pious wife - and one child.
I must support them. I can do
it well at a gaming table, but my
dear Genl - I want to live a dif-
ferent life - I will work hard in
the vineyard if I have the opportunity.
Will you give me employment to
support my family - enough to pay
our boarding? I appeal to you as a
Christian. You can do me good. I
don't ask to employ me longer than
two (2) months, and then I can
find employment for the future.
I served through the war and have
recommendations from every Genl Officer
I ever served under, including Genl
Grant.
Let me hear from you very soon

I beg of you. Will you help me ⁸⁸
You can see me at any
time and place you appoint.

Respectfully

Your Oft Servt-

P. V. Marshall
Washington D.C.
(This name is fictitious)

A.B. My wife is a perfect lady of
excellent family - a splendid musician
and willing to make herself useful.

Please answer immediately!

As soon as the institution becomes self-supporting, and there is a surplus of earnings, as in the Dress-making and Milliner house, and in the Army clothing factory, (London), after the payment of the dividend agreed upon, and securing of such portion for the improvements as may be needed in the Institution, the pupils shall each receive a proportionable share.

The Pupils must bind themselves not to leave before the time agreed upon, except for good reason, by consent of the Faculty. A stipulated sum will be required, as a forfeit if this rule is infringed.

The capital that has been estimated as necessary for the enterprise will be fifteen thousand dollars. It is hoped it will owe its existence to the benevolent co-operation of that part of the public that believes in the necessity and desirableness of giving Industrial as well as Literary education to women.

The first great object to be attained by such Schools is the doing away with charitable institutions, which demoralize whenever they are resorted to while co-operative labor elevates work and the individuals who engage in it.

Subscriptions will be received by Hon. EZRA CORNELL, Ithaca, N. Y.; REV. SAMUEL MAY, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. HORACE MANN, Cambridge, Mass; ANDREW S. FULLER, Editor of "Hearth and Home," No. 37 Park Row, New York; AARON M. POWELL, Editor "National Anti-Slavery Standard," No. 39 Nassau street, N. Y.; Col. R. J. HINTON, Washington, D. C.

The following are interested in this enterprise and have promised their support:

President ANDREW D. WHITE;	MARCUS SPRING, Esq.;
Miss ELIZABETH P. PEABODY;	Dr M. H. HOLBROOK;
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq.;	P. T. QUINN, Esq.;
Mrs. CHARLES S. PIERCE,	Miss MATHILDE F. ANNEKE;
President of the Women's Parliament;	Professor M. C. TYLER;
Hon. HORACE GREELEY;	R. P. HALLOWELL, Esq.;
Dr. ANNA E. DENSMORE,	Mrs MATTIE GRIFFITH BROWNE;
Vice President of the Women's Parliament;	WILLIAM P. TOMLINSON, Esq.;
Mrs. JENNIE JUNE CROLY;	Mrs. LAURA M. BRONSON;
Mrs. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE;	FRIEDRICH KAPP, Esq.;
Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE;	Mrs. DAVID LANE;
Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS;	Hon. CARL SCHURZ,
Mrs. J. QUINCY.	Rev. Mr. SCHWARZ.
Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE.	Miss LUCILINE TRACY.
Mrs. BIRKERDGKE,	Miss SUSAN CHANNING.
Mrs. L. S. BATCHELDER, M. D	WILLIAM S. CARPENTER, Esq.
Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH MILLER.	GEO. WM. BOND,
Mrs. BROWN BLACKWELL.	W. A. WOODWARD, Esq.,
Mrs. M. E. DODGE,	

First Day Morning

[See Dec. 30, 1869.]

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My dear Sir, I have hoped to see you while I was in Washington, and to do so yet, but I hear so much of your engagements, that I think I will send before long a letter in too many words.

When Miss F. Miller was in Boston the last time gathering funds for her enterprise of establishing a Normal School for colored girls, she invoked my assistance to induce her to those who might contribute; and I saw a great deal of her, & was in much sympathy with her cause and intelligence of her faith. I also became acquainted with some of the Quakers of Philadelphia, who had largely aided it, and later I was in Washington, in 1865, & I was very desirous that Miss Mann should move her schoolroom upon the ground, & be paid by the trustees for keeping a Normal School, which was to be the proper place for her & that she is wasted comparatively when otherwise employed. But then were, & found, too many trustees to agree upon any thing.

I now find that you have suggested to take & dispose of the land, & to add the proceeds to the fund, & make it support a Proprietary to be called the Minor Proprietary. But if this thing is to be done I would suggest that you should deeply consider this plan of a Normal or school which is to be found on the other part of this sheet.

1869
Ms. A. 1. 1. v. 1. p. 106

Today at noon it is a general
day of the most philanthropic character,
gentle origin a society very much in
view, & it is now in course over there
with whom the coming in contact, I may
say had an opportunity to observe the
man & woman when I was some years
since at Hamburg, where she made an
experiment of industrial education &
published the in most enthusiastic tone
of work in done fifty or sixty years
girls who were in the most depressed
conditions - the general rules of the
Institute in which she creed this indus-
trial department being entirely op-
posed to her general method & calcu-
lated to crush out all hope & ambition.
She had already spent many years in
the most exhaustive examination of all
the institutions of France Belgium and
England to promote in those therefore
industrial Education & and also
had carefully looked into all attempts
at self-support by cooperation & a man
friend hereafter of Scientific Education in
North Germany, who had been in America,
saying how much she was annoyed in
having advised her coming to America
whereas he told her, she could do more
than adequate to her ideas, which would
work best upon Germany. I wish I could
see & converse with you. I am at Mrs
Louisa R Johnson's, 121st Street, between E
& F. Sts. If you should happen to be in
Washington on Friday Evening, perhaps you could
call on me - or would expect by letter address

to me there some time or speak of the possibility
of making this Horticultural School a co-operative
one independent upon the World Institute. It
was my plan to leave Washington on Friday
but I would delay for the sake of seeing you.

* Very respectfully yours E. P. Peabody



HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MISS MARWEDEL, recently of Hamburg, Germany, and formerly Principal of the "Weibliche Gewerbeschule," (School of Industry for Girls), established by the "Society for Promoting the Employment of Women," at Hamburg, and author of "Why We Want Co-operative Industrial Schools. A social problem of our time;" with an extended experience and observation abroad, has been for some months engaged in this country endeavoring to promote a higher order of Industrial Education among women, uniting with that aim the largest degree of intellectual culture. To the accomplishment of these objects the following plan is submitted:

It is proposed, under the direction of Miss MARWEDEL, to open a Horticultural School for Girls in Ithaca, New York, where the Hon. EZRA CORNELL, the founder of the University at that place, has granted land for the purpose, and where President White has offered free access to the University lectures for her pupils.

This School is to be a Co-operative institution, for which shares are to be issued of \$5.00 each, in order that persons of small means may secure an interest in it, while the wealthy can show theirs by taking a larger number.

On these shares not more than five per cent. dividend will ever be declared, all other profits accruing being devoted to the School, or Pupils, or to pay back the capital.

The object of this School is to give an Industrial as well as Literary Education, and so to organize work, that it may serve for intellectual as well as physical activity. The industrial instruction will not be wholly confined to Horticulture, but be extended, as opportunity offers, to other branches of business and manufactures, such as women can appropriately carry on.

A well-ordered business will at once be organized, that the school may as soon as possible, be made self-supporting.

A liberal gentleman of New York, Mr. ANDREW S. FULLER, has promised to supplement Mr. Cornell's kindly grant by supplying a large quantity of seeds and plants, and we are assured that many other horticulturists will also contribute largely.

The culture of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, the collecting of Seeds for the market, preserving Fruits, arranging Bouquets and Wreaths, and possibly the keeping of Bees, can be begun as soon as there are pupils and teachers enough secured.

The admission fee for pupils for the year will be ten dollars; the instruction will be free, their board to be paid by work.

A course of two or three years will be necessary to secure a diploma.

The Officers of the School will consist of the Principal and Teachers of the various branches taught in the institution, a practical Gardener, and assistant, with the needed domestic help, whose knowledge and capacity shall be such as to fit them to instruct in their respective duties, it being the design to enable the necessary work to be performed by the Pupils alone at the earliest practicable period.

The course of instruction will include Botany, the propagation and culture of Plants, Agricultural Chemistry and Economy, Hygiene, practical Drawing, one or more Foreign Languages, Chorus Singing, Housekeeping and needlework, and whatever of technical knowledge may be rendered necessary in order to carry on the industries undertaken.



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Washington, D.C., Dec. 3rd '69.

Gen. O. O. Howard:

Dear Bro.

The reckoning up
of all my bills for moving is as
follows:

Paid A. J. Carter for breaking, packing
& shipping furniture \$ 217.88
transplantation from Boston to.

Georgetown \$ 199.43, less \$ 67.29, commuted;
by J. W. Thompson, Esq., \$ 132.14
Help hired in breaking up, 27.00

" " " settling 32.50
Carriage of family from Boston to
Washington, \$ 81.12

Cartage of goods from Georgetown 15.50
\$ 506.64

Rec'd per Gen. L. W. Palmer \$ 200.00
\$ 206.64

R. 104. O. O. H. W.

The cost of boxing greatly exceeded my expectation, as well as the estimate made by Mr. Carter; but, I have the items in his bill. Of course, this does not include time in moving or in settling anew.

I am very glad the amount is so great, & that I can not meet the expense myself. I am particularly sorry that you are the sufferer. How afraid you did not "count the cost."

Very truly raff.

Yours S. Franklin.



J. 1. - Vol. 1. - 1870

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Clean Drinking.
Montgomery Co. Md. Dec. 31st 1869

Dear Sir.

A friend informs me that it was probable you would purchase this estate, & advised me to call your attention to the sale. This farm has always been considered one of the best & up to the late war, one of the most productive in the County.

Clean Drinking is located in Montgomery Co. distant seven (7) miles from Washington D.C. containing three hundred acres more or less, the greater part first quality Rock Creek bottom & the balance fine red soil, adapted to the growth of Tobacco, wheat, corn, oats, timothy, fruit & all kind of vegetables raised in this latitude.

The improvements consist of frame dwelling, nine rooms, located upon a beautiful eminence overlooking a large portion of the meadow land, near & in sight of the Washington & Potomac Railroad now under construction. There is a pump of excellent water in the yard, & several never failing springs of pure water on the farm, a beautiful terrace garden, & fruit. There are two Post Offices & 4 Churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, & Roman Catholic convenient. The healthfulness of the neighborhood & facilities to market - added to the fertility of the soil make it a most desirable home near the seat of Government. There is a

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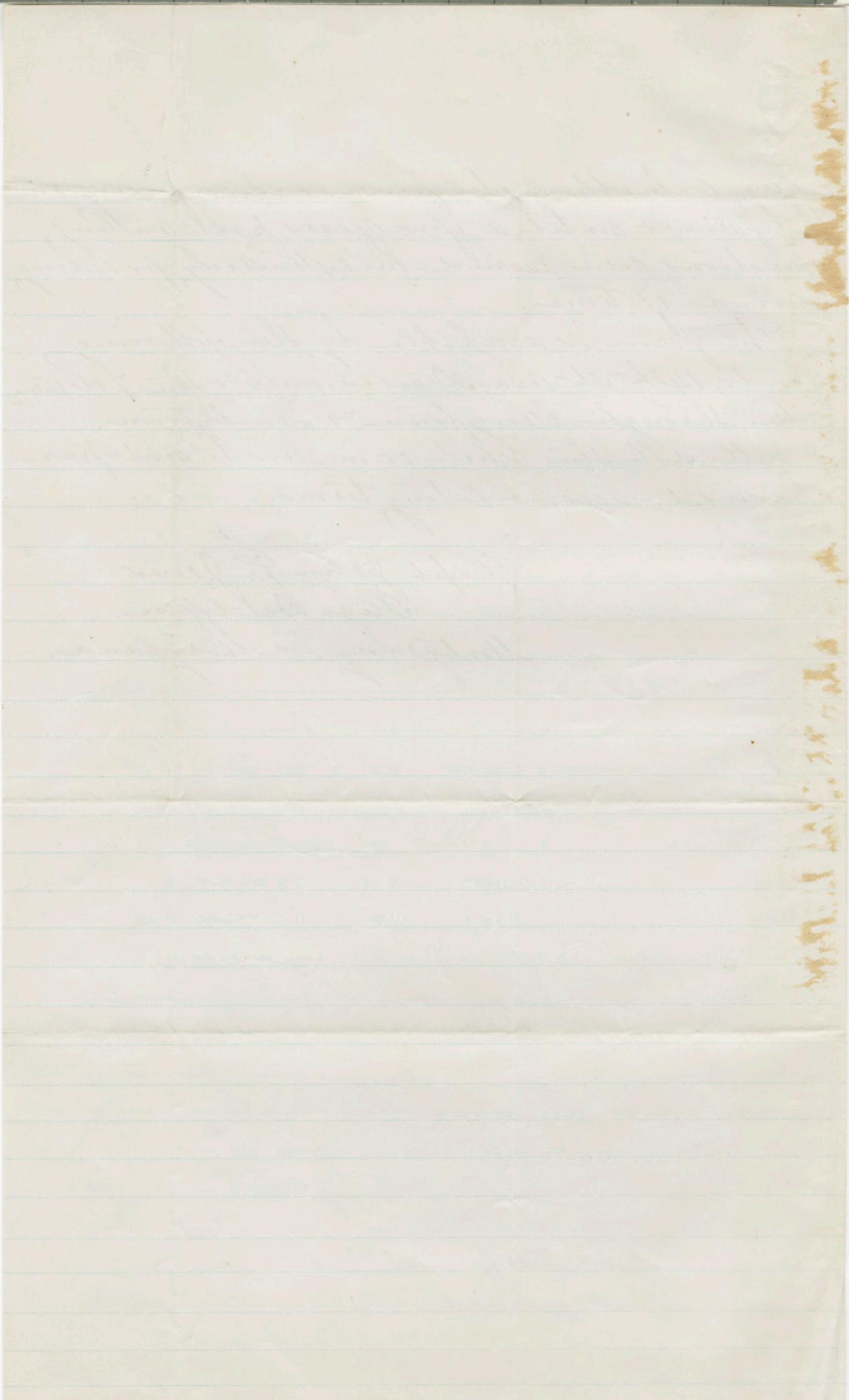
very valuable water power & stone quarry on
the farm, & until a few years past-milling
operations were carried on extensively for a long
period of time.

The farm is accessible by the following
roads, 14th St. via Pearce's Mill & the 7th turn-
pike, through Georgetown, & Tenallytown.
I will sell the whole or in lots to suit-pur-
chasers, on accommodating terms.

Capt. John C. Jones.
Bladensburg, Post-Office.
Montgomery Co. Maryland.



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



553 M. F. 232

Stoe
Washington, Dec. 31, 1870

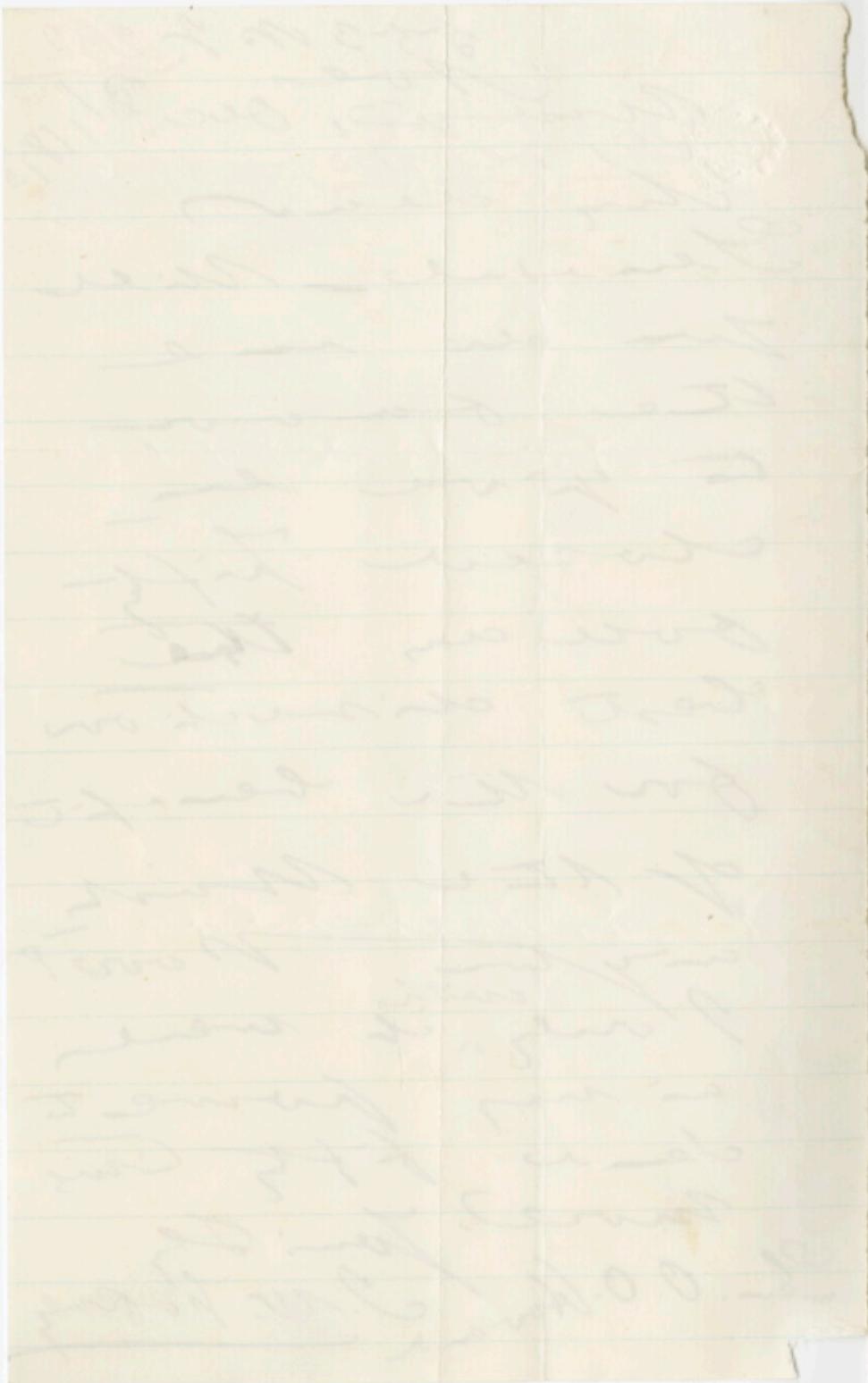
Fig. 1. Vol. 1. 1870

Dec 31, 1870

Die-1869

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My dear General - Will
you do me the favor
to give an
orderly list
out of the
best distinction
for the benefit
of the Wash-
ington Poor?
I only ^{wish} were
in my power to
serve fifty times
more. Yours truly
Gen. O. O. Howard J. W. Horner



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Republican Office, Maryville,
Tenn.

Dear 31st/69.

Gen. G. C. Howard
Washington City, D.C.
Hon. Sir

I drop you a few lines in the interest of my race, at this place. Efforts have been made to damage the influence and standing of Dr. J. S. Knight who has been here since last Spring. And in justice to the Rev. J. S. Knight I wish to say he has been earnestly engaged, and has co-operated with the Bearcat at this place, but a few men (bad men) that wish to use the colored people for their own use, have endeavored to defame and destroy his character.

Now I am a colored man and have been intimately acquainted with Dr. Knight since he has been in this community, & and I must



He has the respects and confidence
of all the worthy citizens of this
place. The Man who has sought to
attack our friend has no real interest
in the race, He acted with the
rebel army until Burnside took
East Tennessee, and then he became
very loyal. Dr. Knight has been
doing a noble work in the country
and any attempt to prejudice you
against him will only result detrimental
to the interest of the colored race.
I could give you the names of the
best portion of our citizens as reference,
but think it altogether unnecessary.
I hope you will pardon me for
thus annoying you, feeling profall
to you for past favours, I am yours
most Respectfully W. B. Scott Esq.

Gen. O. O. Howard
Washington D.C.

P.S. I would refer you to Senator
Brownlow, as to my position here.

W.B.S.



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Government Hospital for the Insane.
near Washington D.C. Decr 31st 1869.

Dear Sir

The Semi-annual meeting of the
Board of Visitors will take place at the Hospital
on Tuesday next January 4th 1870.

A carriage to convey you to the Hospital
will call for you at 12 o'clock m.

Hoping that you will be able to attend

I am with high regard
your obedient servant

Major Genl O.O. Howard.

Quean R.F.A.S.

Visitor. Govt Hospital for the Insane
Washington. D.C. &c &c

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