



166
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD, Co.,

President's
Superintendent's Office.

Atlanta, Ga.,

March 11/87.

O. O. Howard,

Brig. Genl. U.S.A.,

Presdt Howard Amairnt,

Washington, D.C.

My dear General;

RECEIVED
MAR
13
1872

About two weeks ago I wrote you enclosing receipt for Anna White, alias Anna Smith's tax, \$20 tax & 1st cost. You informed me in your telegram that you would remit the amount, if I would pay it. Please inform me whether you have rec'd the letter with the receipt. I am

Very Truly so,

J. R. E. Givins

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD

Superintendent's Office

Atlanta, Ga.



[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text covering the majority of the page, likely a letter or report.]

Princeton N. J. Mch. 11. 1872

Dear Brother

160

I was glad to get your letter written in the cars. & that you were to stop with Nellie Sunday. The mother & I consulted you - Either ^{stop} was better than to travel - So I went up to Mendota (26 miles) to meet you Sat. not knowing that you had taken the other route. I need not tell you that it cost me quite a sacrifice of feeling & decline going. Your letter speaking of "compensation" which the telegraph did not mention - and at a leisurely return. rather made me mourn that I had to give it up. Going, for me, implied resigning my pastoral & giving the Church too short a notice of my intention - or asking a vacation of two mos. on top of the five weeks caused by Ellen's death. If I supplied the pulpit, it would cost 25 \$ per Sab. & I could not see where to get it. Beside, I had an impression (true or false) that the Lord "had need" of me here. My Hamington experience has not quite taken away the conceit that I can't do his work quite as well without as with me in the place where I happen to preach. Mother could have gone to Charles or Del's - but I didn't know what to do with Doct's "Elizabeth" ^{our girl} & my house. Then I feared my troubles "side" would interfere with horseback journey & timbering &c. & I might be a hindrance rather than a help to you & add to the odium already

Princeton N.J. Nov. 11. 1872

1

Dear Brother
I was glad to get your letter
written in the house & that you were to stop
right at the junction of the road & I certainly
you - I think better than to have a series
I went up to Mendota (20 miles) to meet
you but was knowing that you had taken
the other route - I must now tell you that
it cost me quite a sacrifice of feeling
to decline going. Your letter thinking of "even
persecution" which the telegraph this was
mention - and at a business return. Better
would be known that I had to give it up.
Going for me, implies resigning my position
giving the ground to that a matter of my
position - or taking a vacation of two weeks
on top of the five weeks course of ill health.
If I suppose the prospect, it seems even 25%
for me I could not be where I get it.
Besides, I have no newspaper (nor a fellow that
the last "last news" of me here. My journey
experience has not quite taken away the sense
that the cost to the next year is well within
to with me in the place where I happen to
behold. - Another course has gone to Charles
or held - but I think from what to do with these
"disobedient" - my house - then I found my position
"like" cannot interfere with household journey
to think so. I might be a hindrance rather
than a help to you & add to the business already

Popularg attached to having a ministerial round.
 How much I would enjoy your society. The scene
 the journey the renewed vigor of the getting rid of
 some heavy associations & heavy time that my
 heretofore causes &c. no tongue or pen can
 tell. I rejoice that Bro. Smith cannot go - He is
 "Major" enough not to make his "Rev" embarrassing
 in business. His Army & Indian experience
 his good health - clear head & kind heart
 all qualify him admirably for an adviser
 & a companion. His going reconciles me most
 of anything to my staying at home. Had my
 journey been wise & well. like Lizzie the
 would have sent me off on the slide last
 summer & stood by the "stuff". As it is
 I calculate on seeing Heaven before I do
 Earth and am reconciled to it. Charles was
 at Little Rock or thereabouts Mch. 1. & would
 be home in ten days or more. Kitty was boarding
 Prof. Bartlett's family who were without a girl
 & had her hands full at last accounts.
 Nina has promised to marry Mr. Riggs and
 go a Miss to the Dakotas. Tell Smith about
 her. It seems to me like the best application
 & practice of scripture doctrines & prayer
 meeting phrases & hymns that I have ever
 known. He was plucky & ask for her. Pray
 for her. Her father & mother must be well-satisfied
 at least. It is a sacrifice like Abrahams a
 little. Mother has inflammation of the womb.

probably chronic - doctors herself constantly
 but is never well - Her feebleness of mind
 & body at times are painful - She is not
 happy with Elizabeth always, when both are
 tired, nervous, talkative & suspicious - But she
 has "kept her temper", as the says, remarkably
 well - goes into society as much as Ella
 used to, & is as much at church - went
 twice yesterday - Dadie is not an accurate
 or industrious scholar - finding, like his father
 a plausible excuse for every shortcoming. Old
 Mike a fair hand & a good letter quite
 often - Frankie has had some sicknesses, &
 they frighten his good Aunt who is quite
 devoted to him - We have many
 increasing religious interest but no conversion
 that I know of - Give my love to Addison, wife
 & family - I have read Pampellys, "Arizona" since
 you asked me to go - The Apaches took many
 scalps - At or near "Tubac" is the grave of
 Ellas cousin Ed. Tarbox, who lived a Capt.
 Patteris a no. of years - He was killed by the
 Savages in 1862 - His mother lives in Brewster
 now - Pampelly arrived at the place a few hours
 after his death, buried him & put "Tarbox" on
 head board - The Apaches are treacherous, mean
 & murderous, according to the acct. of Prof.
 who believed in mild measures too - Mother joins
 me in love to you, Addison & wife - God help & protect
 you - I hope you are not stuck in a Rock &
 Mt. Sun bank - Yr. aff. brother Rowland

1691
B-24-M.3-1872



Middleton Cam.
March 11. 1872.

Gen. O. O. Howard
Washington D. C.
Dear Sir.

Knowing your devotion to the cause of Humanity, I feel that you will pardon the liberty I take in writing you this letter. Seeing by the papers that you are about starting for Arizona to look into Indian affairs - I feel allowed to say what perhaps you already know, that there is not a single Protestant Missionary among the Indians in Arizona and but few Prisoners of any kind - Some of the tribes are partially civilized - among the rest the "Pima Indians" numbering

Ms. A. 9. 2. 11. 3. 11. 72



March 11. 1872
Wichita, Kan.

My dear O. C. Howard,
Washington D. C.

Thanking you
for the copy of the
report that you will forward to
the committee on the
subject of the
the better
that you are about
to make to look into
the case - please allow me to say that
I hope you already know that
there is not a single
missionary among the
Indians and that the
of any kind - that of the
the

...no far or at all un-
known been in a Observation
some Thirty five years and
who would not object, but
rather desire a missionary or Teacher.
Now I state the above as
facts, because I have read that
it was so - and to suggest if
you could, without to great inconvenience
ascertain if those things are so,
and if they are, then if
you thought it best - in your
Report or in such manner as
you should deem wise make
it known to the Christian
Public. - Concurring to some interest
in this matter, and believing you
will overlook the liberty taken
in writing this letter I am.

Yours very truly,
S. A. Baldwin

I have been on a
 screen that five years and
 who would not begin, but
 getting down a journey which
 then I state the place as
 fresh, because I have read that
 it was so - and to suggest if
 you could, without a great expenditure
 of action if you wish to see it
 and if they are not in your
 way through it but in your
 path or in such manner as
 you should have your work
 if necessary to the Christian
 people. Confessing to some extent
 in this matter, and believing you
 will overlook the little I have
 in writing this letter I am
 Yours very truly
 Wm. L. Ball

SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE,

Co. 27 - Vol. 3. 1872

Faribault Graded Schools.

WALTER H. CHASE, A.M., Sup't.

169.

MAR
21
1872

Students regularly prepared for }
College in the High School. }

Faribault, Minn., March 12th 1872

Major Genl. O. O. Howard }
Washington D. C. }

Dear Genl

I see by the papers
that you have just been appointed on
an embassy to the Apaches. May
I ask if you have any place in your
company for me? I am obliged
to leave my school duties for a
while, I must no longer than until
June, on account of my health and
think that if I could get a position
as private Secy, or something of that
sort, in your party it would do me
good. While at the same time I
should enjoy your presence -
I wish that you will not regard my
question as presuming on my part.
(over)

Very Thanks for Copy of your Address
May I hope for an early reply
this -

Very Truly & Respectfully
Walter H. Chase

Mon. 11/18/72

The New Era.

(TRI-WEEKLY.)

V. DELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

CONVENTION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE CHOCTAW NATION—THEY SEE THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS AND PREPARE FOR IT RESOLUTIONS—ADDRESSES, ETC.

A large portion of the lawful inhabitants of the Indian Territory west of Arkansas is composed of colored people, the former slaves of the Indians and an industrious, quiet set of people. In the treaty of 1866 certain provisions were made for these people which, however, were never fulfilled. Since then they have been continuing to live in the Territory merely on sufferance.

In the early part of 1870 the colored men of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country held meetings and addressed a memorial to Congress, stating their condition and asking redress and a political status in accordance with the results of the war and subsequent events.

This memorial was introduced in Congress through the instrumentality of the editor of this paper, who went to Washington for that purpose and immediately afterwards the Oklahoma bill was introduced, which bill is again at the present time before Congress, though considerably amended from the first.

There can be no doubt in the minds of intelligent men, that the Indian Territory must soon be thrown open to the world and the negro inhabitants instinctively feel, that now is their time to strike for obtaining equal rights with the other inhabitants and come in for a share of the heritage.

Below we give the proceedings of a Convention held on the 10th day of February 1872, at the Methodist Church, Fort Coffee Prairie, Scullyville county, Choctaw nation, by the colored people of the Choctaw Country.

PROCEEDINGS.

The meeting was called to order by James Ladd, who stated the object of the meeting, which had been made duly known all over the country by means of posters, to be to bring to the notice of the Government their condition and to secure to themselves in the event of the Territory being opened, all the rights which belong to them as citizens of the Territory.

On motion Lewis Gordon was elected president of the Convention; Edmund Brashears vice president, and Nelson Coleman Secretary.

On motion a committee on resolutions was appointed, as follows: Jas. Ladd, Albert Garrett, and Richard Wilson.

The meeting was then addressed at length on the subject of the probable opening of the Territory and the interest of the colored people therein by Rev. Ben. Clarke and Mr. Geo. L. Lincoln, the former a colored man, the latter a white man intermarried with one of the best Choctaw families. The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved—

1. That we recognize the fact, that the time has come, when a change must take place, in the inevitable course of events, in our relation and that of all other lawful residents of this Territory, to the General Government and to the States of the Union.

2. That, being native citizens of this Indian Territory, and former treaties in regard to us not having been carried out, we claim the same rights, privileges and, immunities as other lawful citizens of this country including a share in all moneys due from the U. S. Government.

3. That we re-iterate our sentiments contained in the Memorial submitted to Congress in March 1870 and ask the Government earnestly, to secure to us our rights as citizens of the United States to which we are entitled by virtue of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution.

4. That we sincerely desire to live in peace and friendship with all the inhabitants of this country and pledge ourselves, that nothing shall be done on our part to disturb friendly relations between ourselves and them.

5. That, we earnestly beseech the National Government, until the status of this Territory is definitely fixed, to grant us the boon of schools, many of whom could be established in different parts of this country with an attendance of from twenty to fifty children.

6. That we strongly disprove of the manner in which the late census of the colored people of this Nation was

taken by T. D. Griffith, U. S. Agent, requiring the people of several counties, under pains of severe penalties, to go a great distance to Scullyville to be numbered,—a plan, which may have worked well in our Savior's time under Roman rule, but which we think can not be carried out now and by which a very defective census was obtained.

7. Resolved, that we earnestly pray Congress to give heed to these our just claims and see us righted in all that is justly due us.

We learn from R. M. Johnson Esq. who is assisting Collector Scott, that there are still \$200,000

this county would take the end of the labor to make due.

In view of well, if tax account of against the would get to advance, so delay, when It is easy en taxes, which mitted.

At the suggestion, that, state of this be an act of of Fort Smith to pay the la of this county modated for after the C Greenwood. make friend would not do wood.

Mr. Johnson Sheriff has n official notice injunction agferred to in t ago and of co lect the same

The

The republic Crawford co last and of wh published in a right ring. Th such as every ican can suppo ican, but every are certain im mental princip importance to out which no fr ist. Beyond t diverge, but to ic citizens mus

And very sig but very appro the meeting "t ditate who doe the platform s ination is not c It means: trick look out! You over the people want none but men for public Success to th

FROM THE

A BIG HAUL— U. S. Deput and Wm. H. J three men bra teen prisoners try, in the vic R. R. Among one Creek Ind the rest white them compris horse-stealing ing, deadly as tercourse la

On the tar stole a horse at son in the Cls followed his aw nation, be was caught i the officer as fire. His sh ever, but fou took effect, ev law fell dead stolen.

Republican

Craw

A GOOD PLAT TRENCHMEN OFFICES—RE ER OF TH SCHOOLS, ETC

Pursuant to ment the repu Vine Prairie an ships, Crawford urday March 3d

The meeting one o'clock P. Mr. Wm. J. M Chairmau and I

NEW ERA.

, 1872.

NO 61.

ITEMS.

Fair has been allowed to walk

H. STONE, & CO

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
&c., &c.**

Corner of Garrison Avenue & Howard St. Ft. Smith
Arkansas.

It is now in receipt of, and daily adding there-
to an entirely new and well selected assort-
ment of

**DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,**

**TIN-WARE,
BOOTS & SHOS,**

HATS, &c., &c

TOBACCO.—Plug Fine-cut and Smoking, Ci-
gars, &c., &c.,
The Highest Market Price paid for all
kinds of country produce.

ST CHARLES HOTEL.

MRS. N. J. FLEMING, PROPRIETOR.

CORNER WALNUT AND OZARK STREETS,
FORT SMITH, ARK.

TABLE WELL SUPPLIED.

STABLE GOOD AND SAFE.

CHARGES MODERATE.

viii 32 tf

trw 108 tr

Green & Edwards,

ARCHITECTS

ROOMS 6 & 7, WOLF'S BLOCK.

Main Street,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

[P. O. Box 419.]

Orders per mail promptly attended to.

vii 34 ly

EUPER HOUSE,

CORNER HOWARD & WALNUT.

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

ITS convenient location—being in the
centre of the city, yet in a quiet
neighborhood—its entirely new and
thorough outfit, and the desire of the
proprietor to give the fullest satisfaction in
every respect, will make it the interest of
Gentlemen, in search of nice Board and
rooms, and of Travelers to find a temporary
home, to give me a call.

viii 32 tf

MELCHIOR EUPER.

J. H. HARRIS,

DEALER IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS,
AND CLOTHING, QUEENS
WARE, STONEWARE,
WOODEN-WARE,
SADDLERY AND SADDLES,
WHISKEY & SALT.**

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS AND
TRIMMINGS.**

I will sell all goods at lowest market price
for cash or country produce.

MARKET PRICE PAID FOR COTTON.

Sparks' Building, McKee's Old
Stand,

GARRISON AVENUE,

Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Nov 16 tw 1 11 tf

w viii 1 tf

L. GRIFFITH.....W. M. BRANDON

S. L. GRIFFITH & CO.

TUCKER'S OLD STAND,

LITTLE ROCK - - ARK.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS

**Clothing, Boots, Shoes,
NOTIONS, CARPETINGS, OIL
CLOTHS, &c.,**

Will pay the highest market
rate for cotton.

vii 3*-1v

CITY

Accommodation Line



THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO AN-
nounce to the citizens of Fort Smith and so-
journers, that he is keeping an elegant and com-
modious carriage at the upper corner of the Fish-
back Block, Garrison Avenue, for the accommo-
dation of all who desire to take a pleasant drive
in and about town.

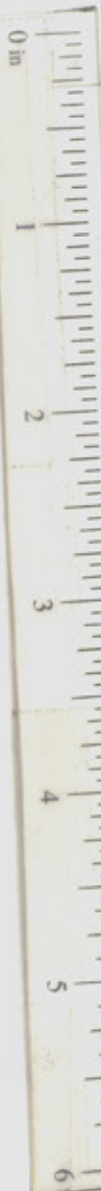
Accommodating drivers and **MODERATE**
CHARGES.

Orders may be left at J. W. Cunningham & Co's
store.

Fort Smith, Oct 26 1871

CHARLES LEB.

trw 16-vii 11 tf



Ms. A. 25. 74. 3. 1872

170.

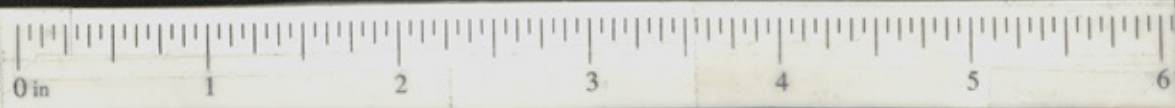
To Hon. O. O. Howard { P. Smith, Ark.
Com. Bureau R. F. &c. } March 15 1872

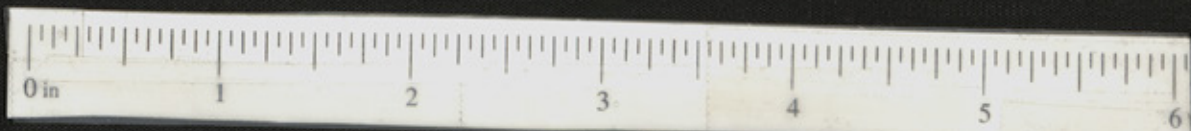
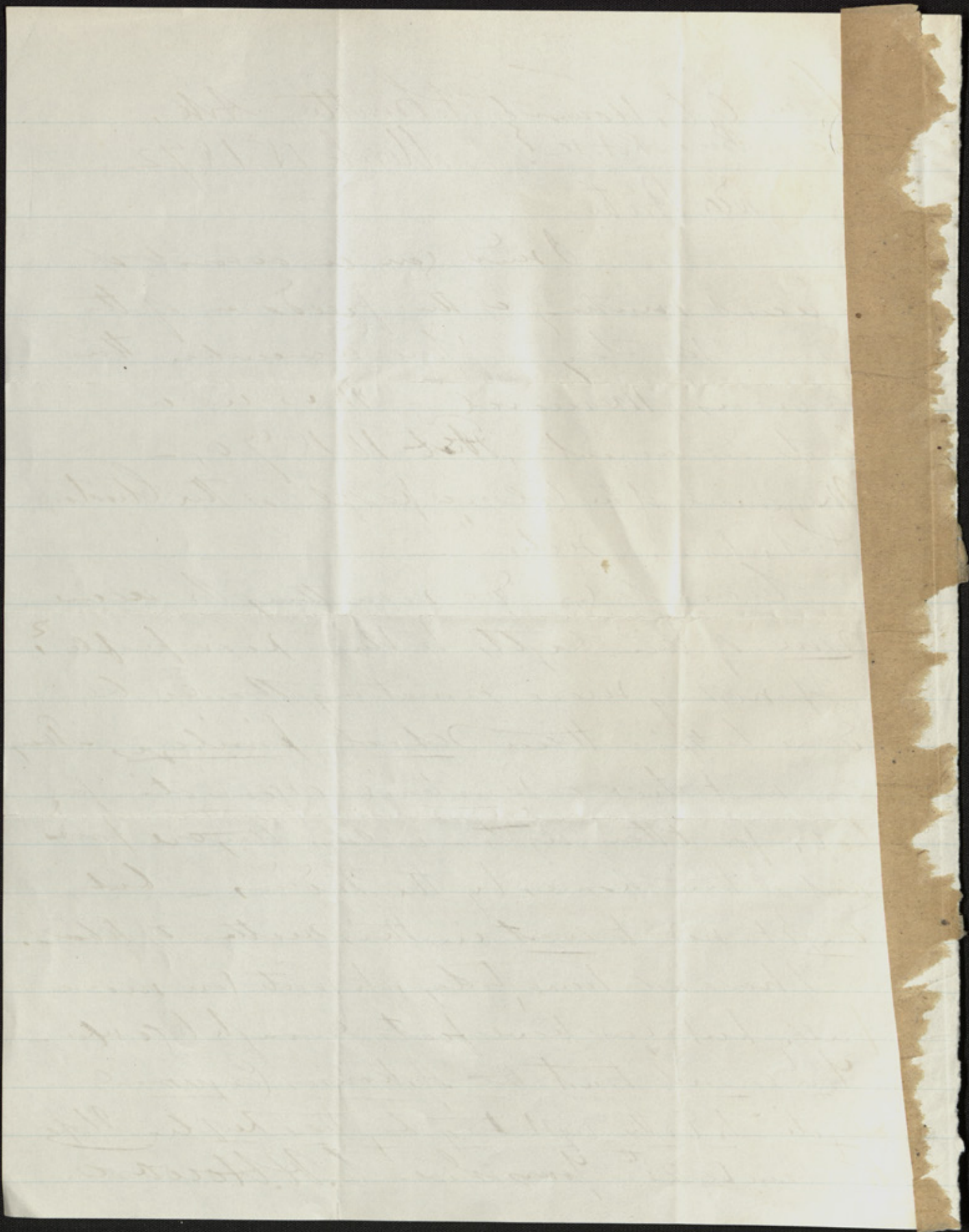
Dear Brother

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1872
I send you an account of
the recent meeting of the freedmen of the
Indian Territory - You remember their
previous Memorial - It is in a
Senate Document, Feb 16 1870, -
"Memorial of the Colored people of the Choctaw
& Chickasaw Nations" -

Could you do something to secure
some of their rights to this poor people?
If nothing more, something should be
done to give them school privileges - They
can wait till a Territorial organization per-
haps for other rights - unless they are forced
out of their homes by the Indians - but
ought not to wait in this matter of schools.

I have not time, today, to write you more
fully but you have facts enough to go upon -
You cannot trust the Arkansas Congressional
Delegation to do the right thing by these people - I hope
to be home by 20th - Yours for ever C. B. Howard





afternoon, extended plains, bounded
by mountains northward & eastward:
new fresh, how beautiful! everybody
exclaimed - You have to go to a place
& see to get any real idea of it -
This California is larger, is fresher
has a more delightful, equable
climate than I had any conception
of - Addison passed on to go home
with him, but I was so untidy as to
dinner, so tired in body & I felt on
account of my public duty the wisdom
of mending ourselves somewhere, that
we all resolved to go to a hotel:
'The Occidental' we selected. Soon the
elevator took us to our landing, a
room 120 for an inner parlor
attainment. Mr & Mrs on the same
floor - Toss soon retired after midnight
but sleep well. Friday I was quite sick
threw up a little tea I tried to get down
at breakfast, also dinner, but I kept
down an orange - afternoon my billious

condition gave way. We had an excellent
Physician with us Dr Hamilton from
Salt Lake. Several were sick Friday. We
became about as well acquainted with
our entire car of people as you generally
do in travelling several days in a small
steamer together. Yesterday spent a glad
glorious day, Sunday, St. Patrick's, I did not
think of that saint, but I enjoyed - a
morning short preaching, when a stranger
stept within spoke & there was much
good singing & many people, no, I did not cheer
myself. Was a look from high hills over
this city - without marshes, surrounded by
salt water, on hills & plains, becoming
in the glorious sunlight - Then Dr. Stone's
sermon on "Sinning, Touching me" - It
helped me for my mission - Strong
voice, eloquent man - baptised with
a deep baptism of Christ's spirit: Then
a lunch with Addison near his church -
everything handy. Then, we visit a
Presbyterian Chinese Mission School. I addressed

Occidental Hotel.

San Francisco, Mar. 18 1872.

Dear Mrs. Howard,

The General keeps you well informed of our movements safety & progress, but it occurs to me while waiting in his room for him to come back to his hotel that a line about him from an outsider would not be without interest to you.

The journey has been a little severe upon him - His last week of travelling & speaking & getting ready to leave was not a good preparation for a 3,000 mile car ride, and the last two days before reaching here Saturday & Friday he was too tired & unable to enjoy the ride over the Sierra Nevada, & was obliged to forego the opportunity for breakfast

- longer than a voyage to Liverpool - The greater part of the trip
wreck in the open sea & will be quite likely to return all the same
of Superstition's tale - by San Francisco but not since the fact
I think the Aberdeen will - This Steamboat journey through the
long ride - 6 to 9 days - ^{night} - is a cruel task, through the country
when with Hubert & Mito are said to be just now in an
uncomfortable state of mind. Several of you & Seaford's 161
Office & Staff are to be in the same Steamboat with us.

On the whole the trip so far has been very pleasant, the principal
draw back being that we were not able to settle its enjoyment all
the way by duplicating our party - I have not yet heard from Mrs. S.
how she took my telegram of Arizona news instead of seeing me
to breakfast Friday morning - She has been for a long while accustomed
to unexpected movements, but has never before but say that's just so

and dinner on several occasions -

I thought a good bath & quiet bed would bring him on & all right but yesterday - Sabbath - he was not quite ready for duty and I believe did not speak more than three times.

To day we have called upon Genl. Sedgwick - The interview on the whole was a great success - Sedgwick I think is satisfied with Genl. Howard's purposes & methods & will give hearty cooperation as a fighting peace man.

His instructions to Genl. Brooke which he showed Genl. H. will I think be all that we could expect in that quarter.

We are to take the Steamer Newbern along the coast from Lower Cal. & up the Bay to the mouth of Colorado River & then up the river to Ft. Yuma, about a days sail in the river, or it may be four days sail according to the swiftness of the current, The trip to Ft. Yuma will be from 12 to 14 days sail

Sabbath & so far as that.

My dear Miss Sumner I am very grateful for your kind hospitality. It was very fortunate that she fell into Miss Bee's lead and was able to see so much of Washington in the two days.

I will soon send you to Brooklyn before Mrs. Smith's break up to meet me in Newmarket in June - I think she would enjoy sight seeing with Mrs. Smith & party -

So will be back soon Genl. H. - I think he is fairly on the recovery from his indisposition & one will take good care of it in the Abasco Country -

Very truly yrs

Geo. P. Smith

A-11-M. S. 1872

TO THE PUBLIC.

MAR 25 1872

The following very able decision of Examiner Adams is respectfully submitted to the Public as a matter of interest, involving the use of Hydro-Carbon Vapor Fuel instead of Coal, for many of the most important mechanical and industrial uses; and especially in motive power, and the manufacture of Iron, Glass and Crockery, and the burning of Lime and Brick; and, as also involving important questions in patent cases.

A. I. AMBLER,
Inventor.

NEW YORK, March 20th, 1872.

In the Patent Office of the United States.

In the matter of interference between the application
of A. I. AMBLER,

And the Patents of

THOS. S. DICKERSON, and DICKERSON &
WHIPPLE, Generating Gas from Petroleum.

BEFORE THE EXAMINER OF INTERFERENCES,

FEBRUARY 3d, 1872.

The dates of the filing of the several applications are as follows:

Thos. S. Dickerson, Sept. 16th, 1869. Patent granted Oct. 12th, 1869. Dickerson & Whipple, April 15th, 1870. Patent granted May 3d, 1870. A. I. Ambler, May 9th, 1870. After various amendments involving modifications of the invention, and the introduction of disclaimers, the primary examiner, in calling for Ambler's preliminary statement under Rule 53, decided that the subject matter involved was the whole improvement as claimed in the specification. On examination of the case, it would appear that the real points at issue are comprehended in two or three peculiar features.

1st—The tubes c. c. placed across a steam space, separating the oil chamber and the receiver, for holding the vapor or gas, said tubes serving as pipes for conveying the hydro-carbon from the oil chamber to the gas chamber, and also as heaters for maintaining its temperature.

2d—An external chamber surrounding the apparatus for retaining the vapors, whose temperature is maintained by heat radiating from the interior.

A third feature consists in an opening through the bottom plate or diaphragm, for admitting steam from a chamber below the oil chamber, into the oil chamber rising through the body of the oil therein contained. It is believed that the various combinations claimed will be found to depend upon one or more of these features, embodied in the claims.

The first of these features is found in the patent of Dickerson, the second in the Dickerson & Whipple patent. As to the third, if found at all, it is only in what might be regarded as an equivalent means of introducing the steam through a pipe in the oil chamber, shown by Dickerson & Whipple. But as it would appear that this pipe is only occasionally used and then merely for the purpose of stirring up the sediment and not at all for vaporizing purposes, it is not believed that any interference exists on this feature.

Ambler, in his preliminary statement, claims to have made the invention in dispute as early as May 9th, 1869. If it is found that the fact of his having done so is established, and if it be satisfactorily shown that he produced an operative machine, even if not in a perfected state, he will be entitled to an award of priority, as neither Dickerson or Whipple make any claim to the invention as early as does Ambler. It is alleged on their part that the invention made by Ambler was an unsuccessful experiment, and that whatever value there was in the invention was due to their efforts after Ambler had abandoned it.

Dickerson, in his preliminary statement, claims to have made the invention in 1868, but he does not show that the tubes c c or their equivalents were used in any of his original experiments, or that he used the exterior chamber or any equivalent therefor. He produces no drawings, models or other exhibits, nor is there any evidence tending to show that the combinations claimed by Ambler, were ever known to, or invented by him, prior to the date of filing his application, viz: Sept. 16th, 1869, in which tubes corresponding with those of Ambler are shown, and which date must therefore, in the absence of proof of an earlier date, be accepted as that of Dickerson's invention.

The exterior gas chamber appears in the joint patent of Dickerson & Whipple, and Whipple, in his preliminary statement, fixes Oct., 1869, as the date of the invention in which he shared. It appears, from both their depositions that Dickerson did not come to Washington until early in Sept., 1869, and consequently there could be no joint invention made by him and Whipple until after that date.

Ambler introduces in evidence, a drawing marked J. O. C. No. 16, dated, May 9th, 1869, made by himself, and showing a machine similar in general principles to that afterwards patented by Whipple & Ambler, and which shows holes through the piston separating the steam chamber in the bottom of the cylinder from the oil chamber in the top of the cylinder, but not containing any of the other features involved in the interference.

It is alleged by Whipple & Brown that these holes were bored after Ambler left, but they were evidently made before Whipple claims to have made the invention.

Frederick Artos, a draughtsman, testifies, that Mr. Ambler came to his office in this city, and employed him to make working drawings for a gas generating machine. He made these drawings under Ambler's directions. This was in May, 1869. The drawing is produced as exhibit, "J. O. C. No. 12." This witness further says, "I have examined the full sized working machine at the shop of Ellis & Co., and find the machine to correspond exactly in all its parts with the drawings made for the purpose. I have seen the machine in operation, and it produces heat and flame, and is capable of running a machine."

Artos also testifies that the original drawing, as amended, while in his hands, substantially represented by exhibits F. A. No. 2. This drawing represents the tubes c. c. and also the exterior gas chamber. Ira Corson, p. 65, identifies the drawing, "exhibit J. O. C. No. 12," as that used by him in manufacturing the machine, made at the shops of Pettit & Dripps, in this city in the summer of 1869.

He fully describes the tubes c c and the enveloping gas chamber as both included in that machine.

Smith Pettit of that firm, testified that they built the machine, in the summer of 1869.

He identifies exhibit J. O. C. No. 12, and also exhibit J. O. C. No. 15, and says the former represents the machine as built. That the machine was originally constructed without the exterior casing, but that was afterwards added, and he says that exhibit "No. 12. J. O. C.," indicates the tubes c. c. except in number as built in exhibit "J. O. C. No. 15."

J. B. Ellis, the owner of the shops occupied by Pettit & Dripps, also identifies the tubes c. c. as being shown in the drawing first brought to the shop by Ambler. W. W. Reynolds, p. 162, book-keeper for Pettit & Dripps, identifies the tubes c. c. and also the exterior casing as having been put on under the directions of Mr. Ambler. Witness also fixes the date when the exterior casing was put on, from charges made on the books, as being on the 21st of Aug., 1869. (p. 164)

The testimony shows that both the features designating the peculiar combinations claimed by Ambler were embodied in the machine built by him in the summer of 1869. Whipple fixes Oct., 1869, in his preliminary statement as the date of his invention, and to this he must be held.

It is also alleged, that the experiments of Ambler made under his arrangement with Whipple, were abandoned as failures about the 1st of Sept., 1869, and that Whipple & Dickerson, or any other persons, were at liberty to take up the experiments and conduct them to a successful issue. It appears that an arrangement was made between Ambler & Whipple, for conducting a certain line of experiments in machines, for generating gas from petroleum. Ambler was looked to as the man of ingenuity, while Whipple was to furnish the money.

Whipple does not appear to have originated anything of himself. It appears when their experiments had reached approximately to success, that Whipple had the account at Pettit & Dripps changed from Whipple & Ambler to his own name, (see acct. in printed book, by agreement made part of the evidence,) and refused to make further advances to Ambler.

It then appears that they separated, and subsequently Whipple & Dickerson went on with the experiments, and that Ambler went to New England, and that a few months afterwards he, having made other money arrangements, resumed his experiments. There is nothing in this to indicate abandonment to the public, nor can it be considered such delay on the part of Ambler as to authorize the allegations of such laches on his part, as to amount to a forfeiture.

When Whipple withdrew his support, Ambler could not proceed, and though it is well settled that abandonment of an incomplete experiment as a failure, leaves the field open for the occupation of others, this cannot be predicated of a mere cessation of experiments because an inventor has not the means for further prosecuting them, and therefore, perforce, stops until he obtains means for going on, and when he is able, resumes his work where he had left off.

Priority of invention is awarded to A. I. Ambler.

U. S. Patent Office,
Ex'd J. A. R. Feb. 3d, 1872. }

JOS. H. ADAMS,
Examiner of Interferences

Genl O. O. Howard New York, March 21st 1872

Dear Sir

By this you will discover that my honest rights are being protected by men whose moral honesty will not bend to either money or influence.

I am again determined to assert my manhood, and hope that my earnest prayers for God's protection may be answered by his mighty power and goodness. - My wife and myself join in the warmest feelings towards yourself and Genl. Wilkinson as well as to the Re. Miss Association - whose prayers I humbly ask -
Yours truly A. I. Ambler

It is also alleged, that the experiment of a white man under his supervision with Whipple, was abandoned as
... about the 1st of Sept. 1854, and that Whipple & Nichols, on any other person, were at liberty to take up the
... and conduct them in a successful manner. It appears that an arrangement was made between Whipple & Nichols
... containing a stipulation of experiment in tobacco, for generating gas from potassium. Another was looked to
... the man of ingenuity while Whipple was to furnish the money.
... Whipple does not appear to have been engaged in anything of himself. It appears when their experiments had reached
... to have been abandoned. Whipple had the account of the experiment at the time of his departure from Whipple & Nichols in his own
... case, which is printed in the book, by agreement made part of the evidence, and related to make further reference to
... It then appears that they separated and subsequently Whipple & Nichols went on with the experiment, and that
... a few months afterwards he having made other arrangements, returned
... the experiment, there is nothing in this to indicate abandonment on the part of Nichols, nor can it be considered such being
... the part of Whipple to abandon the experiment of such failure on his part, as to amount to a failure.
... While Whipple withdrew his support, another could not proceed, and it appears to be well settled that abandonment
... of an independent experiment as a failure, leaves the field open for the repetition of a part, this cannot be predicated of a
... more certain of experiments because no material has not the means of further experiment, and therefore no
... these steps will be taken, and when he is able to resume his work, he will have to do so.
... Nichols of invention awarded to A. L. Nichols, dated on the 1st of Nov. 1854, and in which he is named as the sole inventor.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS
Examiner of Patents
Feb. 24, 1872.

My dear friend
I am again returning to
my former position, and hope that
my former friends are being protected
from those who would not be so
to return money or influence
I am again returning to
my former position, and hope that
my former friends are being protected
from those who would not be so
to return money or influence
I am again returning to
my former position, and hope that
my former friends are being protected
from those who would not be so
to return money or influence

San Francisco, Cal.

Mar 21st 1872

(Thursday)

Dear
Friend
I have been thinking about
you a great deal this morning and feeling
rather homesick. My delay here has
brought up the glau that went to Cedar
Rapids, but it has not brought a
line from you yet. I start today by
the steamer Newbern - with the Paymaster &
Army Inspector. Men General Crook & 100
soldiers for the Dept. of Arizona. I shall
go in this way by water to Fort Huachuca.
Near the mouth of the Colorado River. It
will take a little longer, but it will save
a long & tedious stage ride across a
desert country & will disappoint any
scoundrels who have planned to break up
my expedition and I think, as Gen Crook
goes, it will be the quietest route to
meet him - for he & his wife have been
long separated. Day before yesterday I went
across the bay to a part of Oakland called

Brooklyn - to dine with General & Mrs Scholfield -
she looks well, sends love to you - three children -
two boys & a girl between - Mrs Scholfield joined the
Roman Catholic Church during the war - Gen. Scholfield
talked with me about it quite freely. "She is
liberal" & sometimes attends the Epis. Church.

Yesterday Addison, Ellie & I went over to
 Goat Island to visit Scantell's home &
family. He married a beautiful N.Y.
lady - three & 1/2 yrs ago - has pretty children -
boys. It is a charming place there - Gen -
Scantell is the Superintendent of this Coast.

I picked some flowers ^{there} for you & Addison
& Flora on passing there - flowers empty -
when - these plants grow in gardens here.

On Tuesday, a Mrs Lawrence took our party
to the Cliff House - the shore of the Pacific
where the "Sea Lions" play on the rocks - Sea lions
are seals of all sizes - they do play, bark, roar
like cats, pigs. Calves separate & combined -
Addison is an excellent Christian man -
his wife belongs to the Epis. Church.

Give much love to all the children
that regard to friend who again & a
most full of love to my own darling
wife = Affectionately & lovingly yr.
husband & Otis

Ans. by Post Mar. 28/72

A. L. can also testify to the nature of my
and subsequent misfortunes, and in fact an
oral officer of the 4th 14th or 20th A. C.
I have instructions to report at Cambridge
April 1st.

I am Dear Gen^l
Very respectfully, I am
F. W. Lister

Formerly Lt Col 31st D. C. I, Colonel 40
Col^d Troops & Bvt Brig^{ad} Gen^l U. S. A.

I enclose a letter from Asst Sec^y Howard holding
as a species of voucher for my statement,
actual appointment subsequently received
must of course retain.

F. W. L.

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Letter 8 - Vol. 3. 1872

Cincinnati Ohio
March 24th 1872

Gen^l O. O. Howard.
Washington D. C.
Dear General.

There are times in a man's
life when he has to swallow his pride and ask
his friends for aid, & my time seems to have arrived.
When mustered out in May 1866 I invested the savings
of five years service in a cotton plantation in Miss
& came out of it in the fall of '67 a loser of the
entire amount.

Recovering somewhat from that disaster I joined a
firm in '69 in the manufacture of chemicals &
was a second time ruined by explosion & fire.
My health, for the first time in my life, failed in
1870 and it was not until last spring that I fully
regained my strength.

As it was my intention to take up a claim under

The military clause of the homestead law, and with the view of gaining the requisite experience I rented a small place in this vicinity and with the aid of my sons attempted to cultivate it, but from utter want of experience & capital I raised barely sufficient for immediate wants, & during the past winter it has been a severe struggle to provide my family with the most necessaries.

However fortune as if tired of persecuting me at last condescended to smile upon me.

I have been appointed superintendent of the gymnasium at Harvard college at a salary of \$1000. per annum with accommodations, and private teaching worth as much more.

No position, except a military one, could be more congenial to my ideas & feelings, as I have had considerable experience as a teacher of fencing & sparring, and it at once restores me to society to which I have been for some years a stranger.

I should have mentioned that I was recommended of the late Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas for a field position in the regular army but as I took some part in the political campaign in this state in the fall of '66

when I did not advocate the policy of the then President, he signified his disapproval of my cause by rejecting my nomination to the majority of the 39th inf^{ly} made to him by Sec. Stanton.

I was afterwards insulted by appointment to a 1st Lieut 41st inf^{ly} under a Captain who had served in my old reg^{ts} thro' the war as enlisted man and line officer which I promptly declined.

My present difficulty is the chronic one of want of funds as I am utterly unable to meet the expenses of travelling &c without assistance, and altho' my acquaintance with you hardly justifies the request yet the urgency of the case must plead as my excuse for asking for the loan of \$20⁰⁰ until I can draw pay at Harvard.

Gen. W. D. Whipple was well acquainted with me in the service and since, and is now on duty in the War Dep^t; but I would ask you as a gentleman to keep the object of this communication private, as I am sufficiently humiliated at having to make it.

Gen. C. B. Fisk now of St. Louis under whom I served as Sub. eastern District of Tenn. B. R. H. &c.

13-M. 3. 1872

173.

United States Internal Revenue,

Assessor's Office, 4th District, Georgia,

Atlanta, March 26th, 1872.

Mr O. O. Howard
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I am directed
by the Committee on decoration to extend
to you an invitation to be present at the
decoration of the Federal dead at Marietta
Ga on the 30th of May next. - also to
request that you deliver an address
upon the occasion. You have the compe-
tence of the Committee hoping that
you can make it convenient to be
present. We expect you to be
present.

We are making extensive prepa-
rations for the coming decoration.

Assessor of Internal Revenue, 4th District, Ga.

Atlanta.

IN RELATION TO

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Private files & M.

No. of Enclosures

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

day and hope to have a Grand display.
Please inform us should you find it
impossible to be here.

Very truly yours

A. D. Rockefeller.


On part of the Committee
on decoration

Lab of the 1st Penna. Res. Vol. Corps.

the met
her husband who has the Drpt. of Arizona, has
not seen him for ten months. I hope he will
meet us at Fort Yuma. It will save me
a great deal of time if he does, as I shall
have to see him first to effect anything.
People out here are generally hostile to the
Indians. We have two aboard - In English
they are called Bill & Jack (of the
Doropak tribe) They use but a few
words of English - They are six feet tall,
have very large heads - hair ^{very straight & black} braided down
their backs in many ringlets & cut in
front just above the eyes - They do not
like to show their foreheads for some
reason probably the fashion! They take
quite a fancy to me. On Sunday Br. Smith
preached to the assembled boat full -
A beautiful breeching day - quiet - no sand
in sight - 33 Indians - a cabin full of
passengers - The preaching, praying
exhorting, singing were new here - & it
was a peculiar & interesting spectacle!

"power" =
 Over ch.
 seems
 to grow
 & to little
 understand
 the mission
 remember
 me to all
 Whittier
 & others
 My heart
 is very
 close to
 you
 my main
 thought
 is content
 & joy
 (Glad)

The Indians never had been to a civilized
 place before this trip to San Francisco - the
 Captain had bought them a neat suit including
 red shirt & gay handkerchief - they washed up
 & blacked their shoes for the first time &
 sat solemnly during service. When I
 spoke of eternal life - they seemed to
 take it in & ^{and} said: "I no die"
 in Heaven: putting his hand over his
 heart. I tried to talk with Bill. He
 says he has four papoose (four
 children) & shows four fingers - I
 succeeded in teaching him what we
 mean by a year by drawing this:


 Earth once around the sun one
 year &c. How slow is the process
 of bringing these people to civilization - it needs
 general united & constant effort by all Chris-
 tians. Capt. W. was a little sea-sick, not
 very, but he don't get quite used to it. Br.
 & P. S. is as you would expect at sea as on
 the land, enthusiasm well under & cheerful

not well = that he gave me a faint quiet smile that did
not have the true vigor in it = Of course it was a
dream but it may have resulted from my impression when
I left him = the kind of food & the ^{right} manner of eating it
will invigorate him - so I feel. I have been abusing
myself because I did not send Bessie something
from San Francisco = so I send her an extra kiss
from papa - I met a man just now from Maine
Maine = he is a rough one - but becomes tender
in telling me of his mother now in H... He
went to the same high school as I just a
few yrs later. Association of hard looking
sailors take strong hold when stirred up now
8, 9 & 10 yrs after the event -

God bless you all = I hope
Bro. Stanton's mind & heart have enlarged today &
that God has multiplied him many times.

Now message must go -
Whistle blows!

Travelling your husband
Otis