Washington, D.C., April 21, 1873

My Dear Sir:

I am principally writing in order to see how you are doing and to congratulate you on your progress in the Y.M.C.A., as it is now more than 11 months since the last payment.

I enclose a memo of the amount and say this much more as a reminder to you of it than anything else, not knowing when your account is expiring in.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Washington D.C.
Apr. 31, 1873

To the Executive Committee.

Gentlemen:

I submit the following estimate for the amount needed for the remainder of the school year:

- For salaries: $8,651.64
- Aid to students (appropriated): $400.00
- Interest now due (D.C.): $3,000.00
- For labor and pay to janitors: $1,000.00
- For approved bills: $500.00

Total: $13,551.64

Estimated receipts to June 30, 1873: $14,000.00

Amount needed: $9,551.64

Very respectfully,

J.B. Johnson
 Treasurer.
General Cane.

Meeting at the United States Center.

By Special Consent.

Address to Mr. Lincoln.

Meeting at the United States Arms.

In the beginning of the war, a number of citizens met in the United States court in the East Room of the White House the morning, the day after the 21st of April, to give expression to their views concerning the second tragic death of Brigadier-General Cane. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Lincoln, who gave them pleasure to preside on the occasion.

On the invitation of the chair, the president was requested to appoint a committee of three to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the citizens of the United States. Mr. H. C. Northrop, Rev. A. R. Miller, and Captain T. P. Jackson were appointed and retied to perform the duty assigned them.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. E. H. Smith rose and paid a feeling tribute to the memory of General Cane, and soon after the conclusion of his remarks, Major Morran, on behalf of the committee, presented the following report, and moved its adoption, supplementing it with an address, which appears in the following columns, and is of such character and undying memory of General Cane.

WHEREAS, We have heard with deep regret the death of Brigadier-General E. R. S. Caney, has occurred in the discharge of his duty on a peaceful mission, and have been further informed that in consequence of our fellow citizens of the Pacific slope, we have been denied the possibility of an opportunity, in the necessary, if possible, of administering decent sepulture to the remains of a brave man, upon the treacherous savages, in which we have only the good sense for the honor of the cause and the country.

Whereas, General Caney was sent from this post of duty to that which he had for years of his time of his death, it fitting that we know in memory of his services, and for an expression of our regard for his service in the cause, we therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Brigadier-General E. R. S. Caney, the last of his ablest and most patriotic defenders, we sustain a irreparable loss, and that the respect and affection of his country and the memory of his public services will be cherished in the bosoms of the people in the same manner as his memory of the most popular and patriotic services. We should also give some public expression of our regard for his services.

Resolved, That in the death of Brigadier-General E. R. S. Caney, we sustained a loss of the last of his ablest and most patriotic defenders, and that the respect and affection of his country and the memory of his public services will be cherished in the bosoms of the people in the same manner as his memory of the most popular and patriotic services. We should also give some public expression of our regard for his services.

On motion, the papers of this city, and of the Washington affairs, are requested to publish the foregoing resolutions.

Before the close of the adjourned period of the meeting, the following resolution, which was unanimously approved.

Resolved, That we comprehend the heartily cordial and unreserved services of the Governor of Ohio, in the cause of General Cane, and in the cause of the country, in its duty to maintain the peace of the land and the safety of the country, which is the subject of the meeting, and the same, for the same cause that we have and have not the right to give that which we have.}

On motion the meeting was adjourned.
A Washington letter and an editorial article thereupon, which appeared recently in the Enquirer, reflecting upon the management of the Freedmen's Savings Bank at Washington, was calculated to convey the impression that General O. O. Howard controlled or was connected with that institution. This, we understand, is not the case. He does not and never did exercise any authority over or hold any position in the bank. We are gratified to be able to correct an impression which, we fear, was rather damaging to the reputation of that institution. In this connection, we give the subjoined letter from General Howard to a political and personal friend in this city, asking this explanation:

Office of the Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Aban'd Lands,
Washington City, March 14, 1873.

R. M. Hanley, Esq., Richmond, Va.: Dear Sir—I hear (but have not seen) that there are articles in the Richmond papers reflecting on the Freedmen's Bank from its connection with me. Could you not explain to the editors that the bank is in no way, shape, or manner connected with so bad an individual as they believe me to be.

Yours, truly,
O. O. Howard.
The Tax on State Bonds—What is a Tender of Coupons to a Collecting Office?

The following letter was addressed to the Auditor Wm. F. Taylor a few days ago by Sheriff Wright, of this city, asking his advice as to certain matters referred to in the circular of the Auditor issued on the 20th inst., upon the subject of receipt of coupons for taxes:

RICHMOND, March 21, 1873.

Wm. F. Taylor, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts and

DEAR SIR,—In your circular to collectors of State taxes, published in the papers of to-day, you state, "no tax will be deducted from coupons tendered payment of taxes prior to the 14th March, 1873."

What am I to do in the following cases:

1. [Details of cases mentioned in the letter.]
Richmond Va.
April 21, 1876

General A.O. Howard

My dear Sir:

From the enclosed slip you will see how ungallantly and meekly a rebel will retreat a false step. On the rest of your letter I showed it to the editor and had a conversation with him. He said to me frankly, "I have no doubt General Howard is a very good man, but you know it is the fashion to say bad things of him." I assured him that he was right in thinking you were a good man, you deserved, at least, fair treatment, if not honorable mention, from his side of the House. He promised to correct the error, and he has done it!

The press here speaks of Gen. Canby in a way which makes me compare him with "Capt. Jack," with little to choose between the two, except that the wild Savage exposes himself to peril which the tame ones do not. I enclose preamble and resolutions which I wrote for a public meeting here.

As ever your friend,

R.M. Weary
War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, D.C., April 32nd 1873

Genl. O. C. Howard, U.S.A.

Asst. Commissioner Bureau A.F. & P.

Washington, D.C.

Sirs,

Referring to your communication of the 22d March relative to the case of Hilo Olivier, late 1st U.S. Col. James Barks, 3rd 13th U.S. Col. and James H. Bish, Col. 15th U.S. C.S.,

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been submitted to the Acting Secretary of War, who has decided, that the War Department cannot undertake to correspond with the agents of the late Bureau, but looks to you to settle and arrange all the business of the Bureau up to the time it was turned over to the Adjutant General and to present any...
business left unfinished, and now requiring settlement, was such that it can be properly arranged. Therefore, your recommendations, that deal, Galloch, into the Department Office be called upon direct to pay, and in these cases for which he is, it is not approved.

In the case of Roberts, the Acting Secretary of War is of the opinion, after careful consideration of the facts as submitted by you, that you are individually liable for the amount as you have never accounted for the same as required by law. The fact that this identical money was by you turned over to Major Brown does not relieve you, as the amount went towards making up your balance due the U.S. as shown by your accounts.

The communication from this Office of February 5, 1873, has developed the fact that there are other cases similar to the one mentioned in paid communication. The Acting Secretary of War directs that you furnish this office with a list of all cases in which checks were issued in payment of received purchases and the proceeds thereof paid to the claimants or transferred to said office or otherwise accounted for as directed by law, and to take immediate steps to pay over or cause to be paid to Captain James Mullan, chief Disbursing Officer, Judson Branch, N.D.C., the amount necessary to settle with said claimants.

I return herewith, as requested, the paper belonging to Major Brown, endorses No. 5 to 1855, N.D.C., N.D.C. 1873.

Sincerely yours, very respectfully, your obedient serv.

ED. Townsend
Adjutant General
Augusta House
East Miden Road
Sinner, England
Oct 23/79.

Mr. P.

I have delayed so long answering your last kind letter
because I could not carry out at once your request. I have
at last been able to do so
Have just posted the books
of "Amour de l'Abbe Dubuque, 4".
I have hunted through the second
hand books made every enquiry
at sellers from reach the
British Museum library to find
out a copy of the work you wanted.
The editor of the Review at Lime
House has sent me a copy, and I hope
it will be of some use.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]
I now be with everything you need and will be ready to receive any further instructions you may need. It is the purpose of this letter to inform you that I have received your letter of the 28th instant, and I am pleased to inform you that I have read it carefully and have made copies of it for your future reference. I hope you will find it useful. I am pleased to inform you that I have read your letter, and I am ready to complete the work as you requested. I trust you will find the work satisfactory. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. I hope this letter finds you well and that you will be able to carry on with your work as planned. I am glad to hear from you and that you are getting on well. I look forward to receiving the very interesting account of what you have been doing among the Indians. I have been delighted to learn that you have been able to make such progress.
April 23, 1873

My Dear Sir,

I was on your track several times during your recent visit here and decided very much to see you again but could not succeed. One day I heard of you with Dr. Taylor another day with Mrs. Marriott, so that with my own frequent engagements it seemed impossible to find an hour in which to see you. I have wanted very much to thank you for your kindness to God, Anniversary, and the dinner to myself, in coming as you did to my house. The meeting I am sure was pleasant to our friends and useful to Anniversary. I trust also that it was at least a comfort to you to take by the hand the gentlemen there present, all of whom are your friends and supporters against the unfriendly and wicked expressing that malicious opposition sometimes finds opportunity to print according your note and
Grumef as it representifie.

My friend E.M. Proctor, Dr. Seaburne Jr. was being unable to be present on the evening in question and his reply in the form of the enclosed check to your order. He is now absent from the city. I am under the impression that he is personally known to you.

Mostly, Very Truly

Owen O. Young

Washington, D.C.
Apr. 23, 1873

Capt. M. E. Wilkinson,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter has been received and its contents noted. I am not a little surprised at being accused of having charged you with unfaithfulness. I am sure I expressed my gratitude for your very great kindness to Douglas and I am very sorry to have you think me otherwise than grateful to you. I did express no small degree of displeasure at the appeal which was made to the Creek Delegation in Douglas behalf and I have many very good reasons for feeling not only very much displeased on account of that appeal but also...
very much hurt and annoyed, but I shall not attempt to give them. I will acknowledge that I made a very great mistake in not instructing Douglas before I left Washington to leave the school as soon as the time for which I had paid his expenses expired and seek some place of employment until I was able to send to him a sufficient amount of money to cover his expenses while in school. This was the first mistake and the next one was the neglecting to write to him and so instructing him after I came here and waited so long for money to come, but I thought every week it surely will be here next week and so the weeks have glided by and it has not come yet. There is an uncertainty about it and I know it must come in.
If I could borrow money here or elsewhere to cover his debts, I would gladly do so, but that is impossible. I think Douglas had better find some employment even if he cannot earn any more than his board and clothes and leave school. I have also told him that I think he had better do this and I feel certain that by the end of the term I shall be able to send money enough to pay up all his debts; but I do not want him to stay there and run into debt any longer. I am still daily expecting an amount which will cover all his debts.

I exceedingly regret that matters have turned out as they have but I am certain that I have done my best to avoid the difficulties. I would have accepted it as a much greater kindness if you had assisted Douglas in getting into a better employment. There is no need to have asked.
to Pleasant Porter or the Creek Delegation. But I hope you will understand that I do not wish to reproach you for doing what you thought best to do or that you will consider me ungrateful for your kindness to him though it has resulted in much unpleasantness to one.

I would be glad if Douglas could find employment in some good place during the summer vacation and at its close if no more misfortunes upset my plans he will leave Washington. In removing him to another school I do not wish you to feel that I cherish any hard feelings towards you or any of the officers of the University but I think it best for him to leave. I shall always feel grateful for your kindness to him for I acknowledge that any reminiscences in July to the north have caused him great trouble if not one.