Salem, October 2nd, 1874

Maj. G. O. O. Howard
Commanding Department of the Columbia
Portland

Dear Sir:

Your communication of yesterday requesting two more copies of my message is this day received. I take pleasure in forwarding the two copies requested.

Thanking you for the expression of interest in portions of the same.

I am with respect,

Yours most truly,

[Signature]
Office of Padd & Tilton, Bankers,

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1871

Genl. O.O. Howard

Dear Sir

Learning accidentally of your wish to purchase a place for residence, I desire to say that I have for sale as trustee a piece of ground 100 x 120, on which there is a commodious house, beautifully located, which will I believe prove satisfactory to you.

The terms of payment I am confident we can agree upon, and the price asked is considered reasonable.

I shall be please to have you look at the property. Your Old Servant

E. Duanebrain
Terrebonne, Oregon.
Oct. 3rd 1844.

Quackenbush & Co.

Offer a house for
sale.

Reed Oct 5
Portland Oct. 5, 1874.

Sir,

In compliance with your request, I hereby enclose a copy of “Treasury Department Order” attaching Alaska Territory to the Collection District of Oregon. Please have it reviewed.

Very respectfully,

O. T. Wilson

Hon. S. O. Harvard

Compt. Dept. Calamity

Portland Or.
C. B. Gibson
Collector of Internal Rev., District, Oregon.

Portland, Oregon.
Oct. 5, 1874.

IN RELATION TO

Treasurer Dept: order
making Alaska territory
part of the collection dis-
trict of Oregon.

No. of Inclosures 1874

Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the indorsement and brief on
the back of each letter to the Department.
Whereas it is provided by section 104 of an act imposing taxes on Distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other purposes, approved July 26, 1864, "that the Internal Revenue Acts imposing taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars, shall be held and construed to extend to such articles produced anywhere within the exterior boundaries of the United States whether the same shall be within a Collector District or not," and whereas it is further provided by section 103 of the same act "that when any tax is imposed and the mode or time of assessment or collection is not provided for, the same shall be established by regulation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the Commissioner is authorized to make all such regulations, not otherwise provided for, as may become necessary by reason of any change of law in
Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Oregon.

No. 187

No. of Enclosures

Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the endorsement and brief on the back of each letter to the Department.
relation to Internal Revenue, made by this act, and whereas neither the mode nor time of Assessment of collection of the taxes imposed and extended by the provisions of said Section 107 to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigar, produced within the Territory of Alaska has been provided for except as in said Section 103.

Therefore, by virtue of the power and authority given to me as Commissioner of Internal Revenue by said Section 103, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon is hereby authorized to exercise all the power vested by the Internal Revenue in Collector, within the said country known as the Territory of Alaska, for the purpose of the assessment and collection respectively of the taxes imposed by said Section 107 as above recited and he is hereby directed and instructed to...
Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Oregon.

No. 187

No. of Enclosures

Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the endorsement and brief on the back of each letter to the Department.
United States Internal Revenue,
Collector's Office, District of Oregon.

Pursue in the assessment and collection of said taxes the same mode and practice that are prescribed by law and regulations in like cases arising in collection districts, and to make the same reports and return the same accounts that are required in such cases by law and regulations.

(Signed) J. H. Douglass
Commissioner

w/ Letter # 155
Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Oregon.

No. of Enclosures

Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the endorsement and brief on the back of each letter to the Department.
Washington DC, Oct 6th 1878

Dear Colonel:

Please find enclosed statement of account for the month of September. The expenses are as follows: 89% paid to O. E. Smith, 37% to N. R. Page, Jr., life insurance agents, and 96% for repairs on 1st house. A small balance due Mr. Henry Turner is also included.

Your telegram in regard to tax on Effingham was duly received and attention at once given the matter. The account of the tax will appear in the statement for Oct. 1st. The 37% for the special improvement on 1st street road, and 96% for quiet tax for the year ending June 30th 74. The payment (together with 96% paid on your note at the second National due Oct 7th) leave me almost without funds. Fortunately, for the Messrs. Beckley and Green paid the 6 months interest on their note, 69% less 22% tax paid by them on property lent July 1st 1878 and tax on Buffalo property for the year ending June 30th 74. On this interest I was aided in meeting the above obligations. Any deeper effort I hope to be able to meet the November interest on the 1st street debt and the note of 260% given Mr. Sweet. He has negotiated the note and the holder has inquired whether the same is good and will be honored. Of course I answered in the affirmative.
I enclose you two blank collateral notes for your signature to be used in the event of renewing the note at the 2nd National until I can pay it. The cashier requested me to pay something on it, and also asked that a new note be obtained from you. I shall in filling it up, make it 90 days unless he insists upon 60 day note.

Real estate transactions are very dull. Property has fallen a little and there is a great deal in market for sale.

Alfred Proby and Geoa inquire what discount will be allowed on one or two of their notes (first due) if taken up in 30 or 60 days. They are certain that they will have money to take up one or two in 60 days. I estimated reasonable discount. Please say how much. Money in hand will be worth 1 1/2 per cent to them. As your notes draw only 7¼, they could hardly ask more than the difference.

Please say whether he is merely interested in what you desire. If not, I will make the statement more in detail.

Very Respectfully,

James M. Cook

Portland, Oregon
Great Falls, New Hampshire
Oct. 8th, 1874

Gen. O. O. Howard:

Dear Sir,

Will you be so kind as to give me your autograph on the enclosed card and greatly oblige an ardent admirer?

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I beg to remain

Very truly yours,

James A. Edgesby
Edgarly, James A.

Resives the Gents.

Autograph.
To the American Public.

I address you because there is a condition in this which either is not known, or is not duly considered, and as a consequence there is danger of wrong legislation. This consists in the great idea that the Indians of this territory are but savages, and that their country can be monopolized by railroad speculation and gained over by the appeasements of the President of the United States, instead of those of their own selection. How the fact is, so far from being "ignorant savages," many of them are highly educated and intelligent people. One proof of this is seen in the heavy mail bags which come to their post-offices loaded with letters and literature in all the various departments of science and arts. And though in consequence of the destruction of nearly all their fowls and orchards, and many of their houses, and about eight thousand of their people, and all their stock, amounting nearly to forty millions of dollars in value, which was taken alike by both the Northern and Southern armies during the rebellion—there is not the least appearance of a spirit of revenge in their hearts. Indeed, if there is so much as an idea of revenge in the hearts of the white people, it should not be needed until the next committee of that body is elected. Otherwise, it is merely that the cost will be greater than the gain, as it is always where fraud and force is used instead of reason and justice.

There are special reasons why this should be the case, and as they are reasons which even the most bare-headed do not realize; and the people at large know nothing about it, I will state that the Cherokees and some other tribes are better educated, (in some respects,) and possess natural talent above the average of white people; but nevertheless they are not as practical, because they were raised as slaveholders. They have also plenty of stock to sell, and therefore they don't care to work any more than necessity compels them; and yet it has such a bitter remembrance of their subjugation while being driven from their combustible houses and rich plantations in the south, that they do not care to make the present homes more beautiful than the last has done, lest the whites should again be tempted to drive them away. About two fifths of them are either whites who have married Cherokee women or thrallized offspring. A large portion of these are found living happily as featured as the finest of the European races, and their wives and daughters would pass for beauties the most beautiful ladies in our fashionable circles are made reserved and ungratified in manners, and might be as models of decorum for meetings, schools, or legislative halls, either the States or in Congress. They are trained to stay as they are, or like Cain Jack, try their best to do so. There have been nearly four hundred treaties made by the United States Government with the Indians, and not one of them has been broken by them without some fault on the part of the government, and very often accompanied with acts of such partiality and injustice that even an unwise and would not be guilty of, unless as pay for what they had received. The principal business which occupies their attention at their yearly councils is: What measures shall be taken to secure justice from the United States Government? They have claims amounting to millions of dollars, which are acknowledged as just due by the proper authorities who have examined them, yet they are withheld, or one half must be given to some swindling official for getting the other half; and at their last council they appropriated $40,500 to defray the expenses of delegates to Washington, and they have had to, at different times, pay vast sums to lawyers and others, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars, to keep their Territory from being overran by illegal trespassers, and to obtain money which belongs to them from the states which they have sold to the government for the use of other tribes. This continued injustice, together with the reminiscences of the past, and the manner through which they were driven from their former homes in Georgia and Alabama, has emboldened itself in their minds as it is a desolate country. It is well known in history that a Christian covenanted by the name of Schenectady was employed to buy a few of the southern states with Cherokee chiefs to sign a treaty for the removal of all the Cherokees from the Southern States, and through it was performed against by a memorial signed by 18,000 of the tribe, they were nevertheless forced to comply. Each of those chiefs, who sold their people, were, by the state officers, and the traitor making peace is now spoken of as the "Schenectady"—a little change in the name, which has been given in the Cherokees, the "Devil's horn." The dissenter might think that, as they are now penned up on the only spot on this continent which is theirs, not only by a government, but by the things made of title, tribute and possession, it would be as unnecessary as the father of lies and a murderer from the beginning and has no more right to infringe on their soil than the devil had to offer kingdoms to Christ, of which he owned not a foot.

In conclusion, I am sure to say that this is a beautiful country, possessing vast resources of wealth, and that its Indian owners are worthy of it. They only require the assurance of protection and justice from the people and government of the United States, and they will adopt measures of corporation, so as not to injure with the great chain of advantages which it offers, and with the general commerce of the world at large, hence the only true way to hasten the good work, is to keep out the runnemus, and the swindlers of every kind, and to maintain their rightful authority as friendly allies of the United States, and keep down the speculators.

JOHN BENSON.

Fort Gibson, Indian Ter., Jan. 12, 1874.
To the American Public.

[Text continues on the page]
Boston October 9-1874

Gen Howard

Dear Sir,

I write to you not as an official but as a Christian philanthropist to invoke your aid in behalf of a movement in behalf of justice for the Indians.

I propose to attend the general Council of the Rules in the Indian Territory which will meet in the first week in November. I want to go under the best auspices in order to insure the confidence of both races and thus do a permanent good. With this view we are making arrangements for a public meeting in Boston for the purpose of sending an address of sympathy and cooperation for the sustenance of the "Peace Policy."

And meantime has certain speculators have got a band of the most savage Indians to exhibit their savage customs I desire official leave to have a band of Representatives of different races.

I remain respectfully yours

John Stevenson

[Handwritten postscript: Messrs. 16104.]

Ogd I write the Indian Territory last winter on my own expense and have spent a good part of ten weeks at Washington in their behalf and I feel quite sure that with a suitable aid from government I can carry out more than I promised. I refer you to the Hon. Mr. Ingerson of Red River House.

Respectfully,

John Beeson

Address as directed 18674

[Handwritten note: 18674]
to accompany me. The enclosed letter is proof that
and to hold public meeting in the
interest of Peace and Brotherhood. I have
enrolled with this a request to the Post of
Indian Bureau for a letter of instruction
to the different Indian Agents to encour-
age such Indians as are best fitted
for the work which I propose, to accompany
me. Will you please use your
influence "with the powers that be" for the
success of this request.

I do not desire either wealth or fame
but only justice for myself and others
and inasmuch as I have been the
means of burning several millions of
Dollars by bringing the Oregon Indian
War of 1855 to a sudden close and after-
wards preventing the payment of unpaid
claims to the amount of over three
million of dollars which had gone through
the Legislature form and but for the
fact which I am sure must be known.

The enclosed letter is proof that
you have appreciated my labor for
I wish me life in its performance
of the work which I propose, to accompany
me. Will you please use your
influence "with the powers that be" for the
success of this request.

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claims to the amount of over three
million of dollars which had gone through
the Legislature form and but for the
fact which I am sure must be known.
Fort Klamath
Saturday, Oct. 18, 1874

My dear General,

Arrived safely this AM of this PM. The men are now ordered to try escaped nearly three months. Lines and fort a case is on hand for a general Court, we will try if on Monday, so after all no damage is done.

One of opinion was that I shall not return with it hard, but look around this country a little and may, without publishing it, visit...
the Klamath Indian Agency, going forty six miles to the point where the balance of the Klamath ends.

Of course I remember that my work is not now to look after Indian Affairs, yet I may pick up something of general interest to yourself and the Indian Commissioner.

The Officer here speaks very truly about you. I am told a story with kind Beatitude which I will explain when I see you, a casual incident he was told him concerning yourself. I shall have much to talk with you about when I return can not just if at black Friday.

Meanly and sincerely,
McPherson
Dear Friend,

I have received your confidential letter of Oct. 2d and am in some doubt what to say in reply.

I would at least give any action until the result of the Court of Queen's Bench is made public. Your present solution to this word as well as to the larger question is such as to very much diminish the weight.
Of his accezzion.
On the other hand, if I am not misinformed, May Wood's conduct was for a long time very discreditable, and it may be great trouble whether longer forbearance can be justified. I think you will be justified in treating the matter according to the facts as they are, or may be made known to you, without attaching any weight to his Explosive accusations.

Geo. C. C. Brown
Portland, Oregon.
Boston, Mass.
Oct. 13, 1874.

Merrill, C. L.,
1st Lieut. 19th Mass. Inf.

Cordial invitation to attend reunion of 19th Mass. Regt. Dec. 1874, with request to write a word if impossible to be present.

Yrs. truly,

W. Chester Park,
Boston Oct. 13, 1874

Sir O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

In anticipation of the coming reunion of the members of the Dec. 19th Mass. Regt. which will be held at Rowley, Mass. on the 11th day of Dec. 1874, I hail to you an invitation to be present on that occasion.

This will be the 12th anniversary of our present day, the lettering day at Andover.

The days of the Dec. "Sixteenth" would be delighted to meet again our old fellows with whom we have passed so many
pleasure to wear many homes.
If it will not be possible
for you to see Fennel, a
word from you will
be more than to thrill our
hearts with joy.

Wishing to hear from
you we remain the old
"friendliness"
I leave the town to self—
write yourself

Very truly,

Jane Osgood

Charles W. Merrill

18th Mass Co.

Chamise Spec. Com.