Dear Sir,

I am not aware of any recent actions that could lead to the terms you mention. As for the closure of the war, I believe the issue is more complex than you suggest. There are those who argue that the war was necessary to protect the Union, while others believe it was unnecessary and led to unnecessary suffering.

I believe that the peace movement has done much to bring about a more just society. It is my hope that this movement will continue to grow and that we will one day see a world where peace is the norm and war is a thing of the past.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
of the success of Gen'l Grant. I have been kept
badly apprized by the Gen'l Sherman to save the town
of his late absence.
I write you General men to let you know
my latest particulars that you may judge of my
condition. When I heard I could not do anything
in Washington in consultation with Gen'l Sherman I
admonish to come to this coast and remain out
a main time for myself. If my mind was
without the influence
of Gen'l Sherman with the San Ysidro Depeace. The
idea of your departure was assigned to help out
them. Thought of going to San Juan and
get a Diminished and continue as a city. Service
by economy made a considerable sum for opposing
the age. It then. Through the influence of Gen'l Davis
of Gen'l Sherman was assigned to San Juan and
my dream of a farm was about to be realized when
the Post was abandoned by the federal of
a. a. and the result. Now. Almost in the face
of my late family with me. With no room for
such a direful contingency. The journey was
made clean and some horses. Send me cur
adventures. Common. I am told to be
encouraged
and more especially since I have been given of
Levy for a few years. the latter day. I plan
that you will not allow me to be a sacrifice
to the idea of war without a fight. And must me
not be such a fight. I am good at least and
I tell you. They tell me if the time is
Gen'l Sherman's. If some time come to me that
the question of what it is a thing is not the
while continuing for. and it would be far better
for me to go into private practice. And General
it would be. but to do so. I would require enough
funds for at least a year before I had enough
to realize enough for any practical practice
in my family. Besides, as I am clear of any private
practice and some enough to discharge my debt to
Gen'l Sherman with little matters. So that
the various assurance of your aid in maintaining me
in my present position. Begin it to the silver
fondo of the land which furnishes food.
There is a matter not only at our despair
general which if you would not the twelve
promenadrly assist me in doing a future
form. Namely—
Upon St. Vincent, there are two abandoned posts. The former, British one and the American. At these posts there are valuable buildings, the care of which ought to be generous in part to the soldiers. My family, still live at the American Camp. There are eight men still on duty upon the island, taking care of the fort property, and it is my opinion that their men could be better employed at this post now than is so much to do. Provided you can see some person upon whom you can fairly entrust the charge of all the fort property upon the island, and that the property is preserved. If you think that you give the custody of said fort property to Major L. E. Allen my son-in-law, or to my self, or others upon your own discretion. Upon condition that one be sent from and prevent said property from all harm or damage, and that one may be allowed to cultivate the farm garden and keep up any of the building. We may then get our family.

Now general the reason why I make this request is, that I may still have a resting spot upon the island. Keep my family there and satisfy around them such necessaries.
as a farmer usually gather around him which will always assume him a subsistence beside the application of securing a house when the timber is open for that purpose.

The desire of my heart is now General that I fear a home for my age family and when I have health enough the plan of travel and with God's help I expect to put my energies in both the task. And I ask General that you will direct that the accommodation property may be put in the charge of either myself or A. E. Alden.

In certain contracts was put in possession of one of the gals upon condition he would take care of the rest. All the money was the using one set of the gals and he can still occupy the gals he is now in. But if he can't he can then occupy the place he is now in and that General you will excuse this long letter, but the need of the case I thought deserved.

I am General your most obedient servant.

[Signature]

[Postscript]
You ask for such a statement of your wife's course as has come under my observation. I saw many things, very disturbing. When she was living in N. Y. But after moving to Belmont, Fairmount, The Commons writing me a series of letters against her husband filled with the most extravagant charges asking me to help them from your mother. These charges were so base & extravagant that I thought her insane. I wrote to her two other letters, not containing dictating her - but as if I thought there might be some truth in her statements urging her to do her best to make a more firm con-
At the time I did not know but that you had joined her in some course of offense which she had Majesty. Afterwards some two or three years ago, she made us a visit. She had never seen your mother, people or the Court in which on a visit than I learned. Afterwards this, she commenced in each home visit as one Retold the most horrible abuses against me and you, urging her sister to take measures to separate your mother from me, on the plea that I was using my medical skill injudiciously dealing in life. Thoroughly also bitter flanders upon my brother Violin.

Then your mother, sister having become so intimately for 30 years thought her sincere. When I heard of it I thought so too for I have deep respect at the time.
Expressing the greatest affection for me. Two years ago in New York I heard of
specially requested by her about the husk. She did not speak on allude to one of her stories
the husk written me, but spoke in the highest terms of the husk
that she was doing well and the Confidence and esteem of the best
people in the city. There was not a list I caught out of the
way, but rushed in your form.
Soon after my return the
stronger letter full of the most
charges against you came again
from her. There was evidently
a design to bring me from
my son, Colonel S., into
some trouble.
against him by letters in answer.
Ears. At length I wrote
assuring him that I did not
have the slightest confidence in
what she had been relating to
me. That I would fully assure the
family believe them just as
little as I did. I promised
not to write the present Contra-
dictions. How that in a single
letter the desire that she
had before ford. Shovel the
from her Hands to Contradict
her letters. Then the Second writing.

When in Madison the letter
When you boards lets me they love
writing to hand you but could not
write with Mrs. there. He does
not appear eisen - but is
filled with the most deathly
Spirit of Revenge. His Lying
is evident from the fact that
whilst writing affectionate
letters turn against his husband
in their subtiling
Office of the Advance,

Nos. 151 & 153 Fifth Avenue


Chicago, 187-

Even more terrible stories of

written her father, mother or

further love the slightest con-

fidence in her words.

John Aff. Father

Lydia Chase

This is a true copy of a

letter from Rev. Lydia Chase the

father of Meta H. Chase. There

also been a letter from her

mother Mr. Chase dated Oct. 18, 1874 also

from Mr. Neave of Cobertain

where they boarded when I knew her

from S. D. Hastings - I Morden gory the

best answer to Mr. Chase Hastings

as to his brother. Your love. C. H. Howard
JOHN H. COOK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NO. 1511½ PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Washington, D. C., Nov 4th, 1874

Dear General:

Yours, in regard to payment of note to Mr. Buck, note of Pennings protested, purchase of lot, and 2nd National Bank note, have all been received.

The note of Brebrey and Green for $2,469 36 3/4 forwarded to me by Mr. Buck. After waiting until the 2nd heat with the hope that Brebrey and Green would discount it (having in the mean time made effort with all bankers & brokers here likely to do it, all refusing because of the small amount or yet paid, the location of the property and the fact that the note is signed by Mr. Brebrey as trustee) I borrowed $1,060 for one month and, pledging the note for $2,469 36 as security for my note, sent the amount to Mr. Buck. Messrs. Brebrey and Green drew on a person
N.Y. some ten days since for $2800; but as yet no reply has come. They expect
the money every day and will discount the note as soon as it comes. Desiring to main-
tain with Mr. Buck, your reputation for prompt payment, I pursued the course above
named with the hope that it will meet your approbation.

Mr. Fleming promised to give immediate
attention to the note of which you had notice
of protest.

Mr. Swain of the 2nd National Bank ac-
consents to renew the note here for 90 days pro-
vided the interest is paid in advance. Not
having sufficient money to do so, the matter
lies at present in its previous shape.

Your note to Mr. T. T. Stewart is due
July 13th 1876.
A letter written on lined paper. The handwriting is legible, but some parts are difficult to read due to the condition of the paper. The text appears to be a personal note or letter, discussing various topics and ideas. The paper shows signs of aging and wear, with some yellowing and discoloration at the top. The overall condition of the page suggests it is an older document.
Just now, the interest being due on $3,000 from the note to Mr. Sweet in the hands of third parties, together with other obligations previously mentioned, I am sure what pushed, but all will be well when I realize the amount of the Presbrey note.

Mr. Presbrey is waiting for a personal letter from you as to your understanding of that (tax) matter.

Mr. Langston has inquired several times about the interest on his endowment fund. I informed him that just now I could do nothing for him, but would mention the matter to you. My promise is fulfilled. You may remember that you filed the bill of $200 allowed me as teacher. I think Mr. S. has secured the approval of the Executive Committee for its payment, but he expects it to be applied on his account. Please write him if you can spare time.

We were compelled to eject Elliott and the fragments of streets house; two months (over).
rent lost on each one of them.

The Peoples Bank is moving slowly.

The University seems to be moving along smoothly this [name removed]. I am informed that the students of last year have all returned with very few exceptions.

Much pressed for time, I have not been able to put up accounts so as to send with this last month's statement. Will do so in a day or two.

With regard to the lot on 14th street, I am offered by Mr. Johnson a $1400 mortage 7% interest for 3 years and two lots and a house at Royal Oak Michigan worth $800. If I think that I can realize $1400 in cash out of it I shall accept and pay up my indebtedness to you.

Very Respectfully

Fred H. Cook
Dear State, Nov. 5, 1964

Mrs. C. O. Howard

Post Office, April

United States, General

Washington, 1960

I am doing in the United

Shaw's Ford Plantation

That I went up to see and

That helped you and your

Brother. Where you are wanted

on the Battle field of Fairchild

in December, nothing. The first

Way of great 11, 12, your landing

game. Right nice and having

two horses about another year

and some one of the 15 that had left of

the patriarchal men

Willie young. I regretly say,

Immediate start.
Dear Feltz,

I am unable to write at the time today, but I must write to you about what happened. General Winter was an officer who had seen battle many times. He never let his men down, and he was a true leader. On the day of the battle, they were under heavy fire. We were able to hold our ground until they were forced to retreat. I hope you were able to help in any way you could.

Enclosed is a letter from General Winter. He wrote that he would like to meet with you at night. He mentioned that he had heard about you and your work. He said that he would like to talk about the war and what it means to the soldiers. If you are able to meet with him, please let me know.

I am writing to you with my best wishes. I hope that you are doing well and that your family is safe.

Yours truly,
[Handwritten address]

P.S. I have enclosed a photograph of the battlefield. It is a scene that I will never forget.
New York Nov. 5th 1874

John A. Cook Esq.

Sir,

Your favor enclosing check for $1,060 to pay Enid Howard, note due 31st Oct. was received yesterday. Also the Realty Mortgage returned. I intended to have sent you the note of Enid Howard now paid, but it is with my papers in Brooklyn and I forgot it this morning. Will mail it to you tomorrow.

Yours,

A.R. Cook

[Signature]

[Brig. Gen.]

O.H. Howard

PT. 6th

Portland

Oregon

November 6th, 1874

[Signature]

W. Land

Secretary
Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C., November 6, 1874

Dear General:

The President directs me to communicate to you the fact of the acceptance of your resignation as a Visitor at the Government Hospital for the Insane, tendered in your letter of July 7, 1874.

I fully appreciate your zeal in the discharge of the duties of that position, and wish you all success in your new field.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary

[Signature]

Brig. Gen.

C. L. Howard, Wm.

Portland

Oregon
GEO. W. DYER,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
FEDERAL BUILDINGS,  
LOCK BOX 100.  
SEVENTH AND F STREETS,  
Washington, D.C.  
July 7, 1874

Gentlemen, Novau.
Portland, Oregon.

The enclosed slip of
from the Republicans, gives in a compact
way, all the information I have been
able to obtain from the Attorney's office,
and I suppose a full copy of the
opinion will be forwarded to you for
information by the War Department.

1874

With kind regards,

Very respectfully,

Geo. W. Dyer.
GEO. W. DYER

#145 South Main Street

November 26, 1917

Mr. Geo. W. Dyer

1794 Colfax Avenue

Dear Mr. Dyer,

I am writing to confirm receipt of the enclosed check for $50.00 for the purchase of the property at 1794 Colfax Avenue. The transaction has been completed, and the property is now yours. If you require any further information or assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Please send me a copy of the deed as soon as possible.
St. Laprai 15
November 11th 1841

General O. O. Howard

Dear sir,

Yours of the 7th inst. is received. I have sent the pony to Walla Walla by some freight teams, with a note and written to Mr. Chas. Russell to take charge of him. I hope he will suit you.

Mrs. Steller sends her kindest regards

Yours very truly,

W.P. Steller

U.S."
Dear Sir:

We beg to remind you that your subscription is getting in arrears. For time past, we are entitled, —in accordance with our terms,— to $3.50 per year, but as we desire to give you a favorable opportunity to settle the account, we propose that you remit for two years, at the advance price, as per bill enclosed. If this is done AT ONCE, it will be satisfactory. If payment is deferred, or made for past time only, we shall be obliged to charge at the rate of $3.50 per year.

We trust that it is only needful to bring this matter to your notice to secure your prompt attention.

In remitting, please send a check or P. O. money order; or if bills are sent, register the letter. If these directions are observed, remittances may be made at our risk.

Yours Respectfully,

W. L. GREENE & CO.

P. S.—Please add fifteen cents for postage on The Congregationalist for 1875.
BOSTON, Mass. R. I.

Sir,

We feel to remain you that your communication is

sent to us for the purpose of calling your attention to

the fact that we have not yet received the circulars

in accordance with our understanding — 28.90 for each of

your articles to which you have referred. We have

sent to the agent of the company a letter that we have

sent for the circulars and that you have returned. It

seems to be gone AT ONCE. It will be refunded.

I hope it is gone AT ONCE. It will be refunded.

Yours respectfully,

W. H. GREEVES & CO.

Please pay all charges for bounced

vales immediately to

The Boston Mercantile Co.

We have sent 1874

341
Dear Friends,

I enclose receipt of your life policy.

I wrote to you some time since also to Capt. Kilpatrick. 

I have had no reply but perhaps it is not time, you are so far away.

We are all well here and weather has been lovely.

Kindest regards to Mr. H. 

Family - God bless you,

Ever yours,

A. S. Pratt
Coldwater, Mich.
Nov. 3/74

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Portland, Oregon,
Dear Sir:

Will you please place your autograph upon the few strips of blank paper, that you will find within the enclosed envelope, and return to me at your earliest convenience.

By complying early, you will much oblige.

Truly,

[Signature]

1874
Portland, Ore. Nov 13 70

Gen. A.B. Arner

Sd.

I wrote you a note last week stating that it was necessary to post you on what you desire on our trip. Hoping it will meet with your approbation.

I am yours,

F. Booth
Dear [Recipient],

May 13th

Confederate Park

I'm sorry to hear that you are unwell and that you must stay in bed. I hope you feel better soon.

I was able to visit the hospital yesterday and saw several of the men from our regiment. They are all doing well, thank goodness.

I've been spending my days reading and writing letters. It's a quiet life, but it keeps me occupied.

I look forward to the day when we can all return home. We will celebrate with a grand reunion and perhaps a little farewell party.

Take care of yourself, and I'll write again soon.

Yours truly,

[Your Name]
Nov 14, 1874

Gen Howard

Dear Sir,

After much labor against difficulty and opposition, the general plan is now laid out and with a little of your good help and the blessing of God it will be a grand success.

Suitable persons are ready to go, but as yet we have not the money, so try and beg and give a little so that the Cashpot of our great Nation may have the blessing of the poor to rest upon it. Please mention this subject to such as you know are philanthropic and to me as Cospar Institute. There are now in this city such urgent demands that good people are cramped otherwise I should have plenty.

Yours Truly,

John Beeson
Representatives of the Pulpit and the Press, please give Notice:

That the True Indian, when uncontaminated by contact with the white race, is characterized by a profound reverence of the Great Spirit, and implicit obedience to what he understands to be his laws, which require hospitality to strangers, fidelity to friends, and justice to enemies, and honorable dealing in all the relations of life.

The proof of their capacity for self government, and for the attainments of the arts and science of civilized life, exists in the fact, that many of them are experts in every department of civilized vocation, and several entire tribes are, in point of sobriety, good order and dignified deportment, equal to the best cultivated communities in the civilized world. The Indian Territory has a population of 60,000, composed of over twenty different tribes; they are well supplied with schools and literature, but for forty years they have had no distilleries or prison houses among them. If one, through passion slays another, he does not run away, but submits to the judgment of the council, and if condemned to death, he is informed of the time and place, with liberty to go unmurdered to his family and friends to settle his affairs and bid them adieu. He returns punctually at the time and place appointed for his execution. The Cherokees and Cherokees have each a weekly newspaper edited and printed by themselves, and in all respects they evince as much taste and talent as any newspapers in any country. They have sixty schools and an orphan asylum. The Cherokees cultivate 39,250 acres of land, and occupy 3,955 houses, and own 16,000 horses, 75,000 sheep, 160,000 swine, and an immense number of cattle. They have individual wealth amounting to $4,000,000, and the tribe owns in United States bonds, $1,750,072, drawing annual interest to the amount of $160,000. There are other tribes similarly situated, and yet they are frequently cheated out of their dues, and all the time in fear of being robbed of their land.

There are 34,000 other Indians who are in part fed by the Government, depending upon what they can catch or steal to complete their supply. There are 31,000 who live wholly upon Government rations, and 5,000 who receive nothing, and have no reserves, while white men kill their buffalo at the rate of 100,000 annually, merely for their hides, and at the same time are rapidly taking possession of all their fertile valleys, leaving the Indians nothing in prospect but starvation and death.

Thus there are 170,000 human beings unjustly placed in circumstances to be either fed, or fought, at an annual cost of $50,000,000; and all this enormous expense, besides the needless waste of human life, is practically, to fill the pockets of unprincipled swindlers. It is affirmed that the 1,900 treaties with the Indians have been first broken by the people or the Government of the United States; and in consequence of this uniform failure, the Indians have ceased to have confidence in the officials of Government; hence, to assure them that the American people at large mean to do right, it is proposed to make a spontaneous effort to raise a fund sufficient to send a delegation, composed of Women as well as Men, to the council of the Tribes now assembled in the Indian Territory, to present an address expressive of sympathy and regret for what they have suffered, and to offer co-operation with them in the best measures for an equitable adjustment of all existing difficulties, and to establish a "Peace Policy" based upon justice that can abide unbroken for ever. Also, to select suitable locations, both east and west of the Rocky Mountains, upon which all the Indians and mixed breeds not otherwise provided for shall have a secure home with means for the attainment of all the arts, and science, and commerce, and refinements of the best civilized community; and in order that every man, and woman and child throughout our entire country may share in this work of National Justice, it is proposed that contributions of one cent and upwards, be taken in every church and school-house, and that the money so raised, be sent by the pastors and teachers, in Postal orders, to the address of John Beison, care of Peter Cooper, Cooper Institute, New York, an acknowledgment of which to be published during the month of January, 1876.

Peter Cooper, Mrs. Dr. Leetze, Mrs. A. A. Newton, and Dr. S. B. Britton, are appointed as Committee of arrangements, with authority to supply substitutes in the place of any of their number, who through sickness or otherwise, are unable to discharge the duties of their office.

RESULTS.

It is morally certain that if all the Pastors, both Catholic and Protestant, will earnestly preach the Gospel of "Peace on Earth—Good will to Men," it will be accepted by the Indians as "Glad tidings of Great Joy," and by the coming Christmas there would not be a starving Indian but what could say the Saviour is born, and "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and by the fourth of July, 1876, not one of any kindred or color, but could sing the glad song of thanks for this Our Land of the free and home of the brave.

We, also, as a Nation who have possessed ourselves of the Indian's land without giving them one cent, would be trying to obey the Golden rule, by doing to our Indian neighbor "even as we would that he should do unto us."

And the blessing of God and "of them that are ready to perish, would come upon us."

November 15th, 1874.
General Howard
Post Office
Portland, Oreg.

Sir:

After your departure from the Semi-Reservation the Indians asked me what the other Commissioners had to say to them. I did so and they seemed quite satisfied with what was said, particularly with the Saltair family wrote on your. On my arrival I was detained near two days among the Salish and several Indians who heard that the whites were about to force them towards no other lands, they were not very hostile and anxious about it. I made use of all my influence to pacify them. The good Indians generally disposed on my departure from among them. On my arrival at Saltair's quite a large number of Indians who were about leaving for the River came to see me, many of them very much excited and apprehended the idea of being removed to another Reserve. Some saying the world fight and die before they consented to leave their Reservation. I had much to do to quiet them but ultimately succeeded. I found the good Indians would make but little resistance to leave if I left with them. I understand that the change would prove very benificent to the Indians and whites and am disposed
to do all in my power to benefit the Indians and whites of Washing the Territory.

All I would ask from the Government would be a sufficient number of funds for transportation, fireproof, and erecting comfortable houses on suitable land, if necessary. I would respectfully suggest that no removal of the Indians to the west should be made unless the work be done orderly, without using too much force at the beginning. At first I take only those who are willing and leave the others free to stay where they please. They know they will feel inclined to join their friends when they see them happy there themselves being aided by the Government. In order to accommodate all the Indians belonging to the Creek, it would be satisfying to have at least three townships made, two at the west along the Gulf of Georgia and one east on the coast so near the river that would give them a fair field for success with pork and tobacco, with plenty of game and berries in fact all that Indians or whites may require.

The Creek Indians have requested me to present to you their idea and desire with the above addition. I think it would be more distinct from white settlements and more free from oral communication. If it be not possible to give them three townships, two at least would be required one at the west along the Gulf and the other on the bank of the river. Meeting by them with the Creek Three Townships for Brunswick (1820). These three now they of course all come, but all will know that there is a place for them. In case that the removal may take place. I hope

You will use your influence in having our Church returned at Tsalapi and by doing so you will confer a lasting act of justice.

Your Very Obl. Servant,

E. E. Chirnside.

I. D. Deaf.
Dear [Name]:

Washington, D.C. October 14th, 1874

The next day after finishing my last letter to you, on account of over exertion in walking I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which kept me in bed until two days before yesterday. I am out of danger now I hope. This is, of course, new and unwelcome experience to me.

In my last to you, I omitted to say that Mr. McPherson had given up the house. He found it impossible to secure boards. I have been urging Mrs. Schollomft to take it off my hands at $125 a month, and she is anxious to do so if she can effect a sale. She has had the house thoroughly cleaned from top to bottom. Messrs. Prebrey and Green are trying to make a sale for her.

No sale as yet for the M Street house. The depression in real estate here, together with the cheapness of the property on each side of your house, makes it impossible to obtain anything like the sum you ask. The large house west of yours is for sale at $7,000, and the
house east of yours is offered at $2000. I offered you, as a minimum (subject to the mortgage) at $600 and on very short time, where the parties left me saying that the prices of the two adjacent pieces were much below mine, all things considered.

The note to T.G. Smith, Esq., was paid at maturity. It had passed out of his hands. Though short of money to meet it, I managed by terms and shifts to pay it.

Finally I have been able to effect a sale of the Presbrey note (at $1324½). Just now I get money enough on it to take up my note given for the amount due and sent to Mr. Buck, and also to pay interest to Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Simms on P.E. house. The balance is to be paid on the 5th of December.

The note to the Second National, also, has been arranged. The interest for 3 months was demanded in advance (and $263½). The note is given for $1880, dated October 6, 1844, payable 90 days after date.

Mr. Green asks me to figure and say how much less than $16000 you will accept for the balance due you on their book of Post; also what you will accept in cash for the last note due in 1832. The note for $2469 30 was sold to Presbrey and Green, but only after Mr. Bigelow Barton had offered me
The sum above named ($327). Seeing that I was about to dispose of it to others, they offered to take it at the same sum and compelled themselves to raise me the amount of money then needed. You cannot hardly conceive the difficulties, overtaking me, in negotiating that note, at least these various discounts.

Did you see the opinion of Mr. Attorney General in regard to the civil liability of yourself and Mr. Hall for investment of Bureau funds in Government Bonds? If not, I will try to secure it and send it to you. The Secretary of War is not yet satisfied.

With best wishes for yourself and family.

Very Respectfully,

W. N. C. Cook

PS.

Please say to Capt. Wilkinson that he should forward to the order of J.B. Johnson for rent of quarters, was at the office of May Bell when I received your check. Mr. Johnson refused to endorse it (in order that the Mayor might send it on), until certain rent due the University was paid. I intended to communicate the information a month past. Presume he is fully posted by this time.

Respectfully,

J. B.

To Brig. C. D. Howard

Portland, Oregon
Richmond Ind. Nov 16th 1874

Dear General,

As we were all much disappointed in not seeing you all, as you went west, I now write to express my regrets. We have all anxiously waited for you, I believe here written your last letter, but it did not come. Your handwriting, I supposed from some words we received from you, that you would certainly call on us. We all wish you much to see you & your family. Hattie told it my mother, she received a letter from you mentioning sending us general news about you, I am glad you are out of the way of the people who tried to hound you down, it is the old spirit of slavery revived. From

S. H. Stockland
This address is quite near for her. 

Lannin's letter is not gone. Harry & oven
are worse. Him, some rain & sun
are necessary, imprimis. Til's letter is now
my prompt. I wish he could get a change
of climate. It is not any thing for him
in Oregon. He likes the staying house
better than any other. Have been it
main for him. He must go at any thing
above at first. As he succeeds, his
family would follow. So you like the
country? Are the people friendly & thriving?
Will you like to bring up your family there?
Please write me about it all. I am
very anxious indeed. Should you think
that there is a chance of his making a living,
as I think a change of climate almost
necessary for him. He is my only with
all kinds of machinery. It is really a
action more in the above respect
With me what you think about it, I must
to ask your mother to come home as
a long visit. This winter, I hasthe son
Gen. O. O. Howard

Honored Sir,

Will you please send me your autograph on this card. With many thanks.

I remain,

Yours Truly,

[Signature]

Wooster A. Ensign
Carriage Hardware & Iron Merchant
Agency for Earl, Smith & Co., celebrated

CAST STEELS

238 Chapel St.
New Haven, Conn.

Nov. 17, 1874
Ensign, H. P.

Cleaves autograph

[Illegible text]
to accept it, but he had positively declined and had fixed on a N Jersey man (briefly forgot his name). Have found so many things pressing & day that I hardly know whether my head wears a scalp or not. Shall report to hear from Col Green & Capt. Kirkman in two or three days. Repub have nominated W. D. to the vacancy on our Board. With our warm regards to Mrs Howard and the Children.

Washington, D.C.
Nov 17 1874

Dear Girl,

I left Lang and myself waded home this morning in good order after a nearly continuous journey since leaving you. . . . I called on E.P. Smith and talked over our plans with regard to Indian matters at length and found our conclusions met his approval as far as I could explain in the hour one were together. In respect to Colville, he did not see why the Spokans, who have no treaty with the U.S. should . . .
We required to go on to a reservation so long as they object and inter his with nobody, and involve the next in no expense. He and Dr. Currie and I were studying your Dr. Landis letter with you and your reader and wanted to know what agency the school was supposed to attach. He said the Rev. erects was the only agency in connection with which the school could receive support from the debt.

If we still Church and M. A. people thing very blue in their finance, every thing in the city is as dead as hard time can possibly make it. Sympathizing generally in.

The general condition everywhere East and particularly, feeling the dissatisfaction effect of the virtually appointment in respect to the district of last Winter Winter. I saw Presley a few moments this morning as he was starting out for a trip to Buffalo. He wanted me to write with him on his return to make another effort to place the Ch. lands.

He also said the Co. Com. of the University had agreed that a raid of the University must be started. They had urged Whipple.