G. MINDIL & SON,

Watches and Jewelry,

726 CHESTNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1874.

Gen. O.O. Howard

My dear General,

I have not whether we have read the Spott The Histor's Narrative recently published.

At any rate, it is full of errors and misstatements, and for the truth of history I shall answer him on several points. On Oct. 31st last, I replied to his criticism on "Fort Meade" through the Army & Navy Journal and have since published the article in question from a copy of which I mail to you today. Will you do me the honor to read it, and give me your candid opinion concerning the argument used.

The Confederate historians all
came to the 25th day's fight at...
Fair trials, and I regret to say, also many on the Northern side, notably Burnet and Lawson.

You certainly know how hot was the second day's engagement on Sunday, June 1st, when my garrison Brigade sustained the chemist little if gallant Richardson's command and I was not badly wounded. If the future historian is to write a truthful history of our late civil war we the survivors of the great conflict must do our duty before it is too late.

I hope you are well, and would be very happy to close your hand once more—

Will be glad to hear from you—

Yours,

[Signature]

Dec. 2nd, 1874
Nov. 19, 1874

Gent. O. B. Howard,

Dear Sir,

The E. L. Association desire to know whether you would be willing to add your name to our list of lecturers for the ensuing winter. We have secured the services of Rev. Dr. Lindley and other gentle men of Portland. Prof. Condon of Pacific University delivers the next lecture about Dec. 1st.

If you could favor us, please reply at your earliest convenience, and obliges.

Yours Truly,

E. L. Gough
Cor. Lecty.
Harlem, Thursday morning
November 19th, 1874.

Rev. Samuel N. Virgin
My dear Pastor,

My dear wife departed this life at twenty minutes past one o'clock this morning. From one o'clock yesterday she did not seem cognizant of things around her. For more than thirty-six years she has been a rich blessing from God to me, and to our children she has been one of the sweetest, wisest, and most beneficent of mothers. Her father, the Rev. Alexander Phoenix, who was a Congregational Minister at Chicopee, Massachusetts, was a devoted servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and his children early in life became Christian disciples. His eldest daughter Elizabeth, much resembled her father in countenance and character. From her youth she loved the Savior, and her whole life was beautiful for gentleness, benevolence, self-denial and the love of God. Nothing made her happier in those she loved than to see them follow the Savior. No act of hers that she could perform in his service was deliberately withhold. There was no work that her husband or her children could do for the Lord, however much it might take from time or other things which she would have valued, that she did not rejoice to have them do, cheering them on with look and voice and every aid that could strengthen the purpose or the action. It was as her meat and drink to do her Master's will.

She was a pupil in the Misses Beecher's School at Hartford, and by Harriet (especially now Mrs. Stone) her talents were very highly esteemed, as appears from long and interesting letters written to her pupil through some years after the latter had graduated.

The late Dr. Harvey P. Petit, long President of our N.Y. Institution
for the deaf and dumb, then Principal of the Institution at Hartford, whose scholarship and taste are well-known, often spoke to me of the composition produced by Elizabeth Phoenix on Graduation Day at the Misses Beecher's School. It was upon Milton's great poem, and Dr. Beecher used to declare it was one of the finest he heard there. Dr. Beecher was my dear friend for many years, and I am sure that his warm regard for me was from the beginning increased from the fact of my relationship to Elizabeth Phoenix. And Elizabeth was tenderly loved by some of the noblest women educated in that school who were her companions there.

Soon after her studies were completed, her health was so delicate that a somewhat milder climate seemed necessary for her, and she was taken to Philadelphia, and placed in the family of her father's friend Frederick A. Packard Esq., long Secretary of the Am. S. School Union (father of Professor Packard of Yale College), a ripe scholar and able writer.

Mr. Packard discovered her young friend's ability and her peculiarly beautiful character, and persuaded her fruitful and retiring as she was, to write a little book for Sunday Schools, and it was published by the Union with the title of "Christian Solitudes." It showed the sagacity of this excellent man that he set his young friend upon such a work. Her mind, her heart, her life, showed forth the sweet spirit inculcated in the gospel, and the Christian School girl exhibited the rules of conduct in social life for promoting comfort and happiness that could bring the polish of manners sought by Chesterfield, while filling the heart with a heavenly love the unhappy British nobleman never knew.

But she was too silent and retiring to be a public teacher, and her home was to be her field of wise and holy influence. Her husband was blessed with the light of her countenance and example, and she sought to bring her children to the feet of Jesus, and her
Savior made her happy by calling them all into His service in their very early years. She lived to see them actively engaged in Christian work and as they became in turn heads of families her love went out to the dear little ones, each of whom came to know as soon as it could know anything, how dear and good was "Grandma." And some grew old enough to receive impressions of her worth and goodness they can never lose.

Nor were her own children her only care, but other dear children, Early Orphans, of her husband's near kin for whom, were providentially brought to her home and they shared her affectionate regard, and like her own, were brought early into the fold of Christ, and will not cease while they live to call her "Blessed."

Her Christian character was marked by intelligence, devotion, love of prayer and the word of God, and by a conscientious regard for every duty. The great first Commandment and the other like unto it seemed rooted and grounded in her renewed nature, and well did they grow upon the stock of the sweet natural temper God had given her. And although through years her infirmity and self distrust often brought expressions to those most near to her of doubt of her own acceptance with God, yet in the latter years of her life all those doubts passed away and she was evidently looking with serene and loving trust toward her home in the heavens through the mediation of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. She had felt for several years, during which infirmity had overtaken her, distressing her heart with voices and listening her hearing, that her strength was failing and that her summons might come at any time; and with a thoughtful care for those she loved she was in wise, providing in various ways for the event. But in all this time her mind was at rest in the gospel of Christ; and her love of the truth, and of the ordinances, and of the Christian
life, was ripe and full.

And how sweet and gentle were her ministrations to such as were in want, they knew who received her counsel, and her aid.

When the fever came that in a very few days overpowered her weakness, she seemed to recognize it as the messenger to call her away, though she then said little of her thought, but as soon as its strength was manifest to all, she showed that she had not been surprised.

She spoke sweetly while power remained to speak, generously and lovingly, and she cast herself wholly on the mercy of God in Jesus Christ calling upon all around Come with me! Come with me! and like a little child bidding good bye.

She departed peacefully breathing out her life apparently without pain.

She has left her children and her children's children to rise up and call her blessed.

And what shall her husband say of her worth to him and of the beauty of her example and the sweetness of her memory?

I beg you dear sir to conduct the services at the funeral which is to take place from my house Saturday at 1 O'Clock P.M.

Yours dear sir,

Affectionately,

Your friend and brother,

Edgar Ketchum
the Christian life, was right and full.
And how sweet and gentle were her ministrations to such as were in want, they knew she received her Counseling, and her aid.

When the fear came that in a very few days overpowered her weakness, she ceased to recognize it as the messenger to call her away, though she then said little of her thought; but as soon as her strength was manifest to all, she showed that she had not been surprised.

She spoke sweetly while power remained to speak, generously and lovingly; and the end itself entirely on the mercy of God in Jesus Christ, calling upon all around. Come with me! Come with me! and like a little child bidding good-bye.

She departed painlessly, trusting out her life apparently without fear. She has left the children and her children's children to see life and call her blessed.

And what shall her husband say of her worth to him and of the beauty of her example and the sweetness of her memory? I beg you dear to conduct the services at the funeral — which is to take place from my house Saturday at 10 o'clock, F.M.

I am yours

Affectionately

Your friend and Brother

Eliza Kitchen

November 19th, 1874.

Harlem, Thursday morning.

Rev. Samuel H. Waring

My dear Pastor:

My dear wife departed this life at twenty minutes past one o'clock this morning. From one o'clock yesterday she did say some pensive things about being, and for more than thirty-six years she has been a dear blessing from God to me, and to our children. She has been one of the sweetest, wisest, and most beneficent of mothers. Her father, the late Alexander Thompson, was a devoted servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and her children early in life became Christian disciples. Her eldest daughter Elizabeth, much resembled her father in piety and character. From her youth she loved the Savior, and her whole life was beautiful for gentleness, benevolence, self-denial and the love of God. Nothing made her happier in those who loved her than to see them follow the Savior: Oh, ask her that she could perform in his service was deliberately withheld. There was no work that her hands or her children could do for the Lord, however much it might take from time or other things which she would have valued, that she did not rejoice to have them do, cheering them on with look and voice and every aid that could strengthen the purpose of the action. It was as her meat and drink to do the Master's will.

She was a pupil in the Ladies' Institute at Hartford, and by study especially (now Col. Store) her talents were very highly esteemed, as appear from long and interesting letters written to her pupils through some years after the letter had graduated.

The late Dr. Harvey J. Pel, long President of our E.I. Institution, for the
dear and dainty, the Principal of the Institution at Hartford, whose scholarship and taste are well known, often spoke to me of the Company produced by Elizabeth Phineas on graduation day at the Alonzo Barker School. It was upon Elizabeth’s great poem, and Doctor used to declare it was one of the finest he heard there. That was my dear friend for many years, and I am sure that his warm regard for me was from the beginning increased from the fact of my relations with Elizabeth Phineas. And Elizabeth was kindly loved by some of the noblest women educated in that school who were her companions there.

Soon after her studies were completed, her health was so delicate that a somewhat milder climate seemed necessary for her, and she was taken to Philadelphia, and placed in the family of her father’s friend Frederick C. Alcott, by long stay in the Unitarian Seminary of Yale College (father of Professor Ichabod of Yale College) a ripe scholar and able writer.

All through displayed his young friend ability, and her peculiarly beautiful character, and pleased me for faithful and ardent as the cause, to write a little book for Sunday School, and it was published by the Union with the Title of “Christian Characters.” The beauty of this excellent man so set this young friend upon such a work. For mind, for heart, for life, showed forth the sweet spirit incalculable in the gospel, and the Christian school girl exhibited the rules of conduct in social life for promoting comfort and happiness that could bring the polish of manners sought by the teacher, while filling the heart with a heavenly love the unhappy British workmen never knew.

But she was too silent and retiring to be a public teacher and her home was to be her field of wise and holy influence. Her husband was blessed with the light of her countenance and example and she sought to bring her children to the feet of Jesus, and her learning made her happy by calling them all into his service in their early years. They lived to see them actively engaged in Christian work and as they became in turn heads of families they love went out to the world Bible, each of whom came to know as soon as it could show anything, how dear and good was “Jonathan,” and some grew old enough to receive impressions of her work and goodness they can never lose.

For were her own children her only care, but other dear Christian lady orphans, of the husband’s near-kindred, were providentially brought to her home and they shared her affectionate regard, and like her own, were brought early into the fold of Christ and will not cease while they live to call her “Mother.”

The Christian character was marked by intelligence, devoutness, love of prayer and of the word of God, and by a conscientious regard for duty. The great first Commandment and the other like unto it seemed rooted and grounded in her renewed nature, and will it did they grow upon the spirit of the true natural temper God had given her. And though through years the humility and self-sufficiency often brought Repressions to those most near to her of doubt of her own acceptance with God, yet in the latter year of life all these doubts passed away and she was evidently looking with serenity and loving trust toward the throne in the treasures through the mediation of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The had felt for several years during which inquisitiveness and overtook her, distressing her heart with worries and lowering her hearing, that the strength was failing and that her summons might come at any time, and with a thoughtful care for those she loved, she was in silence providing in various ways for the soul. But in all this time her mind was at rest in the gospel of Christ, and her love of the Faith, and of the ordinances, and of
Near Bay Indian Reservation
November 20, 1874

Gentleman:

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 11th instant is before me. The information it contains pains me exceedingly. I have a long and laborious interview with him in reference to the prisoners for which he is charged. He denies that he was intoxicated at Fort leouton, but confesses that he had paid with Indian, who had cotcher, and that he took a little. I think I made him feel that the least quantity was a violation of his pledge as truly as enough to make him outright drunk. I told him that he had lost the confidence of the soldier chief who loved him and had trusted him as a good man, that he had failed, and that there was that one way to rehabilitate himself in favor with you Howard, that was to win and repentance before God against whom he had sinned. Only a week ago I had from the first approval of Peter appointment as Chief of Police condition
upon his good behavior but to be forfeited by any
departure from the rules of the army and of
common decency. I have now distinctly set
condition on which he holds his commission, and
I think that will be a double restraint upon him
in future. He is almost indispensable to me as
a police officer, being brave efficient & influential
among the other Indians. His conduct since he
returned with the prisoners has been unrep-
tirable. And Khan is now the most friendly of
any of the Chiefs. He and his acting as my staff
have brought to justice several offenders since his
return, and brought out proof upon which we
shall be able to convict certain white men who
are at the bottom of the evil. Khan's arrest was
timely. Your visit and investigation of the case
was more timely. And his release by an act of
munificence of the Resident Representative by acting
through you was just the thing to give it the moral
force most to be desired. Thank you most heartily
for acting out of the responsibility, and adding di-
grace and circumstance to the affair as you did.
Thus worked out the best of results.
Your words are full of love and kindness, which
exhorts me to "help those to the Lord." These poor
creatures and my children. I'm about to take
them out of their darkness. Our School the
small beginning of which you saw is increasing.
The number of boys and girls, all of which
are with us all the time, and absent from our
table, our altar of worship, our daily duties are
daily, our daily duties, in which they all are required
to be a part. The girls assisting one time in
household work in towns. Our daughter has returned from
Olympia. The Organ sent to Victoria for repair is
also here and music is a specialty in which all
are progressing. I am more and more hopeful of
good results, but need the prayers of all the faithful
that my faith fail not.

Thanking you again for all your
kind attentions. I am

Most truly and respectfully,
The Obedient Servant
C.R. Huntington
Wm. Slid Ayunt
Vancouver Arsenal,
Vancouver, W. T.,

November 21st 1894

General Howard

Dear Sir:

I enclose a little sketch of the prominent points of the first day at Gettysburg, hoping you may find it interesting. I thought I would go over Monday and converse with you about it, but I shall have to get ready for the Board of Supply on horse show and will then join you on Tuesday. Monday and Tuesday.

Very respectfully yours,

John R. [signature]

[Signature]

[Address]
He is one of those men who believe that the "work was thrown a living.” When the balance is on this side, you are all—C. has an idea of an Irish geyser, as his Eldorado, perhaps, from a "Brumby"'s Peak near with all the old names at home. I have tried to show him that the view of the supposed ridge of 49 in this opinion will be only in the eye of the beholder. But he insists on his view as the supreme one in the distance. But I think that he has a great power over men to confound them altogether! He will be stronger in this world than ever after his first Council. But then, he is not Indian in himself, but Indians (at this distance) too requisitions in the first agent; so he will try the spirits of all the old advice I can give him—

Washing. Nov. 23. 74

My dear Son,

I have got a letter of the 19th and one night past to give it. I have not had a day’s rest since you left me, that I have not been either by some one to dine by dinner of the 1st or by some one to dinner. I am going to dinner and I cannot give a letter. Mind of that. Do you call it in? When I was away to Ang. only there to be + do—

I have not seen Cook yet but will do so to consider this the prospect. Sincerely,

I don’t find the Indian with any more confidence. I don’t find the Indian with any more confidence. I don’t find the Indian with any more confidence.
The Democratic nominee had been treated as a "good citizen" and "worthy publicist." On the wisdom, but when the good people and prin system editors find the Center of the Night, Acting as Democratic President, my impression is that we begin to see that the problem of the "good citizen" was worse than the thing for the reform. Washington Life and Politics has changed fronts. Every day is uncertain—Real State fails it—perhaps only Temporary will people for the hearings again. One thing is certain. The reports must be examined, and along with it the natures, temperaments, and lives of the leaders. It is impossible to keep the necessary help to vote against the will of their constituents with strong white leaders away there and their leaders become central with their help.

Poor Corbin is in his China State trouble.
Mrs. Wilkes is very much better, but the doctors have not been able to give her anything. She is very weak and cannot walk. Mrs. Wilkes is getting very thin and poor. Mrs. Wilkes is very much better, but the doctors have not been able to give her anything. She is very weak and cannot walk. Mrs. Wilkes is getting very thin and poor.

The Coupland is getting better and the two meals are almost ready to be eaten. Everything is almost ready to be eaten. Everything is almost ready to be eaten.

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Your minute is still pending and I feel sure that it can be accepted if you wish. It is not desirable for me to renew it, but I don't feel I am in a position to make a full statement, because many of the details are not within my sphere. I do not know how long it can be done.

I have not had time to hear from Mr. Smith and to talk with him about his wife's health and family. I hope you can exercise your influence and help. The time has come to deal with this matter. I hope to see you soon. The matter concerns the sale of the old farm to another individual, with whom I hope to make an agreement. The farm is now up for sale and there is a possibility of finding a buyer. I think it would be best to make a decision soon.

I have been busy for some time in settling my Annual Report, and I need to have it ready for the time. I am only a few days behind schedule, but I am very busy. I hope to have it ready in time. I have been working on the report for the past few weeks and I am almost ready. I think it will be ready in time for the meeting.

I believe that Mr. Harris is the one to whom you have entrusted the care of his estate. He is a very competent and capable person. He is familiar with the farm and the farm is in good hands. He is working hard to ensure the prosperity of the farm. He is a very capable and experienced person and I believe he can do a good job.

I also want to mention that Mr. Smith was very kind to me and welcomed me to his home. He is a very kind and hospitable person and I am very grateful to him. I am looking forward to seeing him again soon.
Mauch Chunk, Pa. Nov 23d 1874

My dear Col.

I trust you find the atmosphere of Portland more congenial than you did Washington. I often think of you and your
rather interesting past.

My object in writing to you is to introduce you to

[Signature]

Yours very truly,

Chas. Albright
Department of Justice.
Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C., November 25, 1877.

Mr. C.

Certain papers pertaining to your disbursements as Commissioner of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, together with an opinion of the Attorney General in reference to your liabilities as such Commissioner have been received at this office with instructions to investigate the matter without unnecessary delay such proceedings against the officers in question as the nature of the case may demand.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following from the opinion of the Attorney General:

"They [you and subordinates] still remain civilly liable forever for so much of the public money received by them as has not been lawfully accounted for, whether it consists of funds drawn on the aforesaid..."
"Checks and certificates of interest and premiums derived from the investment of
of those funds, and suits may now be comm-
enced against them to recover the same."

As soon as the precise amount of
liability, if any, can be determined you will
be further advised and opportunity given you
to settle or explain, before legal proceedings
are instituted.

In the meantime any communication
you may have to make in relation to the
subject will receive most considerate attention.

Very respectfully,

B. F. Niles

 Solicitor of the Treasury.

Gen. O. O. Howard

U.S. Army


Portland

Oregon.
Saturday, November 21, 1874.

not I am utterly careless whether it means Newcomb or means Nettleship; it was a series of correspondence which was going on in relation to that matter. On the same day, April 19, to have sure information, Shailer telegraphs Albert Cunz. Albert Cunz was a clerk in the office in New York; Whitley had not replied to the letter of Banfield, and Shailer makes a double telegram. He telegraphs on the same day, April 19, to Whitley, and he telegraphs the same day, April 19, to Cunz. If Whitley was away Cunz would be at the office to get it. Now Shailer to Albert Cunz:

"Will 'W.' or Nettleship be in New York tomorrow morning? Answer before 8 o'clock morning. Shailer."

Now, let us read the two telegrams together:

"April 19.

"'H.' directs me to telegraph you as follows: Be in your office in New York tomor- row morning at 9; if that is impossible have 'N.' there. Please answer. Thomas Shailer."

It may refer, in the light of the succeeding telegram, to Nettleship. Have 'N.' there. At the same time he telegraphs to Cunz: "Will 'W.' or Nettleship be in New York to-morrow morning. Answer before 8 o'clock morn- ing. Shailer."

And now, why before 8 o'clock morning? Because that was the time at which the mail left here, and he wanted an answer immediately—before 8 in the morning—in order that there might be an opportunity to write by that mail. Then we have the telegram immediately succeeding that:

Promptly, Cunz the next morning replies:

"Yes, both.

The preceding telegram of the preceding day from Shailer to Cunz was:

"Will 'W.' or Nettleship be in New York to-morrow morning? Answer before 8 o'clock morning. Shailer."

On the morning of the 29th, ascertaining that they would, Cunz sits down and telegraphs back to New York, "Yes, both." Yes, both what? What does that mean? It means something. Why, manifestly, it is a reply to the telegram which had immediately preceded. "Yes, both Nettleship and Whitley will be there." Well, receiving this reply, Banfield on the same day writes to Whitley a letter containing this clause: "April 29th, 1874. Now, you will remember, in the preceding telegram, Shailer had said to Cunz, 'Be sure and telegraph by 8 in the morning.' Cunz immediately on the 29th telegraphed back here before 8 o'clock in the morning of the 29th, and that same day at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, Banfield writes a letter to Whitley, in which is this statement:
cumventing the will of the people as expressed in their constitution, requiring time and careful deliberation in the change of the fundamental law, the said Baxter Legislature adopted a mode different from that provided for in that instrument.

Whence did it derive the authority to adopt another and totally different mode of procedure on this subject? Certainly not from the Constitution itself, and as certainly not from the people through any other instrumentality known to the public. And all American writers on constitutional law maintain that Legislatures in this country do not, like the Parliament of Great Britain, possess inherent, original, and unlimited power to legislate. But that all rightful legislative power is derived from the people, and is limited by the instrument bestowing it; that no part of their legislative authority originates with the members of such bodies; that they possess just so much authority as is clearly conferred, and nothing more. It is also conceded that, under our forms of government all the legislative power conferred by the people on legislative assemblies must be looked for in the provisions of the fundamental law itself, as there is no other known method of making such grants. Hence whenever power is framed by representatives of the people called, when assembled, a constitutional convention. Both assemblages depend primarily on the will of the people for their authority. And the statutes enacted by the one or the constitutional provisions framed by the other may be enforced without a submission to the people. Such submission of a statute has, as we have seen, uniformly been held to be void in all cases where the people have not reserved the right to approve or reject it by a vote. And the submission of a constitution for popular approval has uniformly been held to be nugatory when the authority convening the convention has not required it. More State constitutions have been framed and enforced without such submission than with it. The submission of proposed State constitutions, as well as a certain class of statutes, for popular approval is of very recent origin. The people may confer on a constitutional convention the sole discretion of framing and adopting a State constitution; and when so made and adopted, without a submission for popular approval, as has been until recently the uniform practice, no respectable statesman or jurist could be found to question its binding force. The legal necessity for such submission depend on the fact of the people having reserved the right to approve or disapprove a constitution, precisely as in the case of statute. The capacity of the people to part with the whole discretion of making and adopting it cannot, therefore, be questioned in relation to a constitutio
The reply of Nathaniel to Mr. Quincy:

"It was a pleasure to me to receive your letter of the 9th instant, in which you intimated your intention of visiting this place, and also your desire to see me. I was much gratified by the intelligence of your having arrived here, and could not but hope that you would find me in a healthy state of mind and body. I have been engaged in the business of my profession, and have taken advantage of the time to write to you. I shall be happy to see you, and shall be pleased to have the opportunity of conversing with you."

Thomas Quincy

The letter from Mr. Nathaniel to Mr. Quincy:

"I am to inform you that I am in a healthy state of mind and body, and shall be happy to see you. I have been engaged in the business of my profession, and have taken advantage of the time to write to you. I shall be pleased to have the opportunity of conversing with you.

Thomas Nathaniel"
Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of enclosing you this clipping from the argument of Mr. Smithers in defense of Harrington, Whitty et al. indicted for conspiracy in connection with the robbery of Harrington's safe in this city last April.

Your attention is called to the several telegrams mentioned in the argument of Mr. Smithers, and especially those dated April 19th and May 1st and 2nd.

You will oblige me very much by stating your recollection on the following points:

1st. Did you direct Thomas Shailer to telegraph Whitty to be in his office, 56 Bleeker St., New York, at 9 o'clock on the
Morning of the 20th of April last, or if that was impossible, to have Nettleship or Newcomb there?

2nd. Do you have any recollection of visiting New York on the 20th of April last, or sending any one for you, to see Whitley, Nettleship or Newcomb?

3rd. Did you have any communication directly or indirectly by letter or telegraph with Whitley, Nettleship or Newcomb about the 16th of April to May 2nd last?

4th. Is it not a fact that all your dealings about the stolen $18,000 were with either Baufield and Shailer? Please state briefly the nature of the services rendered you by Shailer, and the extent of your intercourse with him or Nettleship.

5th. Do you remember the circumstances referred to in the telegram of May 1, 74?
6th Were you unwell on the 2nd May 74 and did you ask Shaler to telegraph \nthe ship that you wished to see him as soon as convenient?

The theory of the prosecution is that the "No" on the telegrams meant Harrington. You see what the other theory is. You will probably remember whether it was yourself or not.

An early answer will very greatly oblige.

Yours with great respect

Solicitor of the Treasury.

Rufus Wilson

General O.O. Howard

Portland

Oregon.

Clipping in Scrap Book
Oct 13 86
JOHN H. COOK.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No. 1511½ Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington, D C Nov. 24th 1874

Dear Cellular:

Enclosed please find statement for the month of October. Weather from
the hurricane has prevented me from moving faster than a snail's pace,
during the past twenty days. - The statement on items of expense is made
up of taxes (general and special) on Effingham, interest on 2nd National note,
and some $45 repairs on the D. Jt. house. These repairs were caused in part
by action of the Board of Health in the matter of sinks, etc., yesterday Mr
Truck's cause, saying that a rain storm on the previous day had flooded
every building from the roofs. I at once sent several parties who put on felt roofs
and others who work in tin to make estimates as to cost of putting the roofs
in good order. I am forced to the conclusion that it is best and cheapest,
all things considered, to put on tin roofs and have so ordered at a
cost of $390. In making effort to sell the houses I found that the
roof incurred the sale, and so conclude to tie them that I may be
able to raise them in that particular.

The letter of Mr Mitchell with your endorsement is at hand.
Deferred (before he communicated with you) to discount his indebtedness.

But he appears from the letter to desire much more. I am not disposed to make a better offer just now, but will act in future as occasion may warrant.

With regard to that 2nd National Note, it is likely that the bank will press for the money where it matures on 6th of January. My prospects for securing it are not very encouraging just now, and I deemed it proper to speak of it now that you may be able to advise me in the matter or say something that will satisfy the Bank.

As yet real estate continues dull, and the papers are full of forced sales, that seldom realize more than 1/4 due on them.

The University pursues the even tenor of its way, not ever without some little friction. Solid sympathy and thorough understanding among all teachers and managers are wanting. The question of the presidency may not be an uninteresting one in December. I live in the hope that Providence will yet see fit to bless you back to this coast.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. B. C

P.S. Be kind enough to have the following things sent me: 3 yards of plaid, 2 yards of red, 1 yard of white.

Port Racial Oregon
Washington D.C.
Nov. 24th, 54

Dear General,

Lately, the Army has given me a new command. The command is the presidency of the United States. For this reason, I cannot be appointed to office, should I

The new command was that medical and military attendance were to be considered. The right of emancipation and the death of the President were swept away by the President's Bill. This I succeeded in having reconsidered, and officers, when in duty, considered entitled to both.
Should your kind and benevolent assistance supply necessaries to it, not bickering under the holding of the necessary departures the Treasury departures would not allow the accountant and the leg. would fall upon you, the whole matter being beyond the control of any legislative and based upon their interpretation of acts of Congress. The world was at all hands to open a discussion at $ and the reduction in number of established men on duty here will very soon justify me in dispensing with this very expensive convention here no opposition not being sufficient. The Dr. Stigler continues to convay to he gives very fully. We had about to make the first organized movement towards a building for the female insane in some other part of the grounds and are promised Mrs. Stirling's hearty co-operation.

Your successor in the Board is my esteemed friend the Rev. W. H. Latkin who already them much interest in his new position I shall be glad to convey your message to B. H. and the ladies. Each one all of whom will be glad to hear of your welfare very sincerely yours

[Signature]

W. C. farmer
The Dalles Ogo
Nov 25 1874

Dear Mr. O. C. Howard,

By request of some Ladies interested in providing entertainment for our winter evenings, I write to ask you if you could find it possible or pleasant to repeat your address on Gettysburg in our stupid little town? If you could arrange any time, we would gladly arrange to meet your convenience, and give proper notice.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. H. B. Wilson
Office of District Deputy Grand Master.

For District No.

UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF

E. W. GRAND LODGE OF OREGON,

Salem, Ore., Nov. 25, 1874.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

You are respectfully requested to deliver, at your earliest convenience, your lecture on the battle of Gettysburg, for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Library of Salem.

Our citizens would be glad to welcome you.

If you can accept, let me know when you will come and on what terms.

Looking to receive some a favorable answer, I am,

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Week Old Fellows' Library Association.
Willamette University Calendar.

From Sept. 1874, to June 1875, inclusive.

1874.

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WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

Founded in 1841.
Chartered in 1861.

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CIRCULAR
OF THE
Willamette University,
SALEM, OREGON.

1874--75.

Fall Term begins Sept. 7, 1874.
Winter Term begins Dec. 14, 1874.
Spring Term begins March 20, 1875.

FACULTY.

T. M. GATCH, President.
And Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

L. J. POWELL,
Professor of Mathematics.

T. H. CRAWFORD,
Professor of Natural Science.

Professor of Ancient Literature.

MARY M. ADAMS,
Professor of Greek and Latin Languages.

ELLEN J. CHAMBERLIN,
Teacher in Academic Department.

LIZZIE T. BOISE,
Teacher in Academic Department.

GERTRUDE M. MILLER,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

THOMAS CONDON,
State Geologist, Lecturer on Geology.

P. S. KNIGHT,
Lecturer on Ornithology.

E. H. WAITE, PRINTER.
Board of Trustees.

J. L. Parrish, President.        J. H. Moore, Vice President.
P. L. Willis, Secretary.        J. H. Albert, Treasurer.

CLASS OF 1872.
A. F. Waller, Jr.
G. Hines, Jr.
Joseph Holman.
Edwin N. Cooke.
George H. Williams.
Chester N. Terry.
Butus Mallory.
Jesse Applegate.
Eliza Strong.
W. H. Watkins.
J. H. Albert.
Joseph K. Gill.
J. F. Devore.
L. T. Woodward.
O. Dickinson.
A. S. Ahearneth.
Nelson Rounds.

*Deceased.

Executive Committee.
J. H. Moore, T. M. Gatch, P. E. Willis, E. Strong.

Auditing Committee.
P. L. Willis, T. Cunningham, T. M. F. Patton.

Agent of University.
C. W. Shaw.

Alumni Association.

Officers.
T. H. Crawford, '63, President. C. B. Moore, '70, Secretary.
Maria E. Smith, '66, Treasurer.

Representative Trustees.

Miscellaneous.

Lectures.
Thomas Cottam, State Geologist, will deliver a course of twelve lectures beginning Nov. 16, 1874, and continuing thereafter on Monday and Wednesday evenings until the course in Geology is completed.

P. S. Knight will deliver a course of six lectures on the Ornithology of Oregon. Mr. Knight's lectures will be given Wednesday evenings, beginning Jan. 13, 1875.

Courses of Study.
The President or Agent will, on application, send Catalogues containing full information concerning the three Courses of Study,—Classical, Scientific, and Commercial.

Board.
Board in private families, including fuel and lights, has ranged during the past year from $35.00 to $40.00 per week. Many of our best students have rented rooms and boarded themselves at less than one-half these rates.

Rates of Tuition.
Division C.
General English, including Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, U. S. History, First Lessons in Composition, and First Lessons in the Sciences, per term ........................................... $4.00

Division L.
Higher Branch, including, besides the above, Preparatory Latin and Greek, Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Physiology, Elementary Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Composition, Ancient and Modern History .................................................. 12.00

Division A.
Collegiate, including, in addition to the above, the higher Latin and Greek, Advanced Mathematics, Moral and Mental Science and all studies not mentioned above, except the "extra." .................................................. 15.00

Extra Charges.
Instrumental Music .................................................. $5.00
Use of Piano or Organ .................................................. 3.00
Commercial, above .................................................. 12.00
... Students of other Departments .................................................. 3.00
Telegraphy .................................................. 20.00
German and French, each .................................................. 3.00

Tuition is required in advance. Students, whose tuition remains unpaid one week after date of entrance, will not be permitted to reside. All bills must be presented with the Term. In case of prolonged sickness, credit will be given on a following Term. Money will not be refunded in any case. Those who suspect they cannot finish a Term and pass the examinations, should not enter the school. The President is pledged to enforce these regulations.

Medical Department.
The ninth Regular Course of Lectures will begin Dec. 15, 1874. For a copy of Annual Announcement, address H. Carpenter, M. D., Dean of Faculty.
Portland, O.
Nov. 26, 1874.

Dear E.:—

I herewith return you the copy of your letter to Belden, Sheffield in regard to Major Word's case, & his reply, & the copy of your letter to Major Word & his reply. They have aided me in arriving at a closer appreciation of the facts bearing upon the matter referred to me for investigation.

In a kind of semi-official confidential note to Belden, Major I have made him acquainted with Sheffield's note or opinion advising non-action on your part on Eglington's charges against Word, until the result of his Eglington trial became known. This I have done out of deference to your suggestion of this
Morning, it not because I considered it in any wise essential for your vindication. Your action I believe to have been judicious to all that the interests of the service demanded, but as I was not called to express an opinion on this or any other point involved, I kept silent.

[Signature]

[Signature]

To:

[Signature]

Present.
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 28, 1874

Dear Girl,

I send by the next steamer a coat and jacket for the winter, as that detachment may be kept at Wrangell this winter, which I hope may be sufficient. I dislike very much to reestablish that post, permanently and hope it may

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not from necessity. Our troops are now too much scattered and I am trying to concentrate them as much as possible. Please recommend the Wrangle incident and let me know what you think must be done. If it proves necessary I can send a company of the 4th Artillery.

What is the specific danger apprehended there? What kind of trouble are these miners likely to present? It is our duty to prevent it, it is not generally our duty to preserve the peace of mining camps or towns.

From Bud

M. Schaffner

Capt. O.C. Howard

Portland, Oregon