Dear General,

I enclose the necessary Mr. Word return with me & may be delayed. Mr. Blacklow lied to me. He shined and caved all anything you got. The senate to put in, on the contrary, he would insist but that it was not expedient that he should himself initiate the measure of a bill that had passed through his hands and his doing so would only destroy the effect of his advocacy.

In haste,

Yours ever,
Sir:

I gave Lieut. Farrar's book to Shippe. Capt. Slade's orderly, with directions to hand it to Mallet. I will personally do so to-morrow unless he has received it.

Very Respectfully,

[Signature]

February 9, 1862,

Capt. 1st Cavaliery
Gillmore, Q.M. 1st Lieut.

West Point, N.Y.
Feb 1st 1882

Said
APPEAL IN BEHALF
OF THE
Union Ex-Prisoners of War,
Written By Geo. H. Lawrence.

Headquarters: New York State Association of Union Prisoners of War.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, 32 SEVENTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 1st, 1882.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to forward for your consideration the enclosed bill marked A, introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. A. M. Bliss, in behalf of the Survivors of Southern Military Prisons.

In asking you to support this just measure, it is gratifying to the officers and members of this association, and other State Unions, to inform you that all parties and citizens throughout the Union, unit with us in asking your immediate and special attention of some such measure of at least partial justice in behalf of the Survivors of Libby, Belle Island, Salisbury, Andersonville, Florence, Macon, Charleston, Camp Tyler, and other Southern Military Prisons.

During the past few years a National Union has been formed, State, County, and Town Association in the following States: Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New York, Iowa, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Tennessee, and others, for the purpose of bringing their just claims before the present Congress. Praying that justice be done. During the last few years we have received many thousand letters from loyal and prominent citizens of both parties encouraging us in our efforts to secure a pension for our comrades.

The petition which was signed by 54,556 Ex-Union Soldiers, and presented to the 46th Congress, in support of the Keller Bill, contained several leaves which had been circulated in Texas, Georgia, and other Southern States, and thereon appeared some fifty signatures of Ex-Confederate Soldiers and Officers, some of whom had done guard duty at Andersonville, Libby, and other Southern Military Prisons. During the past year many thousand signatures have been received by the different State Unions which will be presented to the 47th Congress, in support of the enclosed bill No. 2,389.

The record at Washington, D. C., shows that during the war of the rebellion, 180,000 Union Soldiers were captured by the enemy of which 23,000 or 30,000, are believed to be living who remained true to their flag amid the darkness and gloom of many Southern Military Prisons, in the years 1864 and winter of 1865.

The rate of mortality among these men since the close of the war has been over 17 per cent, and we make the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that of those yet living there is not one among them physically who can do a good day's work, and at the present rate of mortality few will be living 15 years hence.

In asking you to consider the claims of the Survivors, it is but necessary to refer you to the records of the United States Government, as set forth in the report to the second session of the 46th Congress, 1867, and 1868 trial of Henry Wirz, the evidence therein consists of many kinds from many directions from officers, soldiers, and citizens, speaking in the interest and for the good of the Rebel government, from persons under a strong sense of the wrongs done the Union Prisoners from disinterested observers, neither in the one or the other array, and from the imprisoned themselves history has never presented a scene of such gigantic human sufferings, we ask you to consider the testimony drawn from many sources. First, the opinions of Medical Officers in the service of the Rebel government, on duty at Andersonville, Libby, Belle Island, Macon, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Camp Tyler, and others, at the time of those sufferings. Second, the opinions of Rebel officers assigned to the special duty of investigating the condition of affairs at the different military prisons, together with the records of each prison. Third, the opinions of Officers and Soldiers of the Rebel Army on duty at Andersonville and elsewhere. Fourth, the observation of persons residing in the vicinity during this period and who paid frequent visits to Andersonville, and other Southern Military Prisons. Fifth, the testimony of prisoners themselves, Soldiers of the Union who were themselves sufferers, see pages 781 to 881 inclusive.

The number of patients treated in the hospital at Andersonville, is shown by the register to have been something less than 18,000, and the deaths a little short of 13,000, and to this number must be added over 2,000 more who died before reaching their homes, making in all 15,000, and this falls far short of the maximum number, giving the frightful rates of mortality of over 84 per cent.

We find that the average mortality of the London Hospitals is 9 per cent. In the French Hospitals, in the Crimea, for a period of 32 months the mortality was 14 per cent, the city of Milan received during the campaign in Italy 24,900 sick and wounded, of whom 14,900, or 4 per cent died. The city Nashville, Tenn., received during the year 1861, 63,157 sick and wounded, of whom 2,635, or 4 per cent died. During the year 1863, Washington D. C., received 86,884, and of these 3,971, or less than 4 per cent died, and in 1864, her hospitals received 85,705 sick and wounded, 49,455 sick, 47,259 wounded of whom 5,283, or 6 and 1,091 died.
Senate No. 3386.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 23, 1881, Hon. A. M. Bliss of New York, Introduced the following Bill.

A BILL

Grating pensions to certain Union Soldiers and Sailors of the late war of the rebellion who were confined in so-called Confederate prisons.

Whereas, During the late rebellion, many Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the Federal Army and Navy, through the fortunes of war, became prisoners, and were confined in so-called Confederate prisons. Therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to place upon the pension rolls of the United States, upon application and proof being made to the satisfaction of the Department, all honorably discharged Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of the United States Army and Navy, who during the late war, were captured and confined in any of the prisons or places commonly used for the confinement of prisoners, by the so-called Confederate authorities during the late rebellion.

That such pension shall in each case begin from the date of the passage of this act, and shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, and two dollars a day for each and every day's confinement in said Confederate Military Prison.

And provided further that this said Pension shall be in addition to any pension that the Survivors of said Confederate Military Prisons may be now drawing or may hereafter draw for wounds received in the line of duty, to be paid at the same time, and in the same manner as other pensions are now paid.

An amendment to this Bill will be offered by adding the following:

That the widows of all such Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines as were prisoners of war, and who have died, shall be placed on the pension roll, and the widows of such as shall hereafter die, shall also be placed on the pension roll from and after the date of the death of the person on whose account the pension has been or may hereafter be granted.
The mortality of the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, for 11 months was 2 per cent., at Johnson's Island during 21 months, 334 deaths out of 5,000 prisoners.

This is the record of history against the charnel house of Andersonville, and let this be known it was but one of the prison pens of the South, let the record of those who would defend these atrocities by recriminations charging the United States Government with like cruelties forever hereafter be closed. Fort Delaware, and Johnson's Island with 3 per cent., Andersonville with 88 per cent. Let no mind be ever so biased by treasonable sympathies doubt this record for if lost to all sentiment he believed. Let the facts be known that over seventy thousand Union prisoners died in the different prison pens of the South during the war.

You are aware that in the early part of the war up to July 1863, exchanges of prisoners were made regularly, but about the commencement of 1864, when the confederacy began to show signs of weakness they were stopped, at this time the United States Government held a large excess of prisoners, and the rebels were anxious to exchange men for men, rank for rank, but our authorities acted upon the theory of Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, that we could not afford to give well fed well clothed men for the invalids and skeletons, that resided prisoners were infinitely more valuable to the rebels than to us, while the larger body of Confederates held at the North were in good health, and would be ready for battle the moment they were exchanged; to exchange, therefore, would be bad policy, so the order went forth that those men who were in the rebel prison pens, must be sacrificed for the good of the cause, thus compelling the Union prisoners to double duty, in addition to the terrible sufferings endured therein, see "Conduct of War—Supplement, Part 2" Report of Major General G. H. Hitchcock, U.S.A. Commissioner of Exchange, on the subject of exchange wherein he states it was most deplorable and shocking upon individuals for the time being, but no one whose eyes are open can fail to see that it became in many ways a signal step under the guidance of providence for bringing the rebel cause to destruction.

Again, Gen. Grant in a letter to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, said, it is hard on our men in Southern prison not to exchange them, but if we now commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated, if we hold those captured they count for more than dead men.

Much more evidence could be brought before you to prove the great and terrible decision of the officers of our Government who left us to suffer and die, this after rendering faithful service to the cause of liberty and union, the officer or private soldier who neglects his duty in the presence of the enemy is taken out and shot, our officials seemed to forget that the soldiers of obedience devolved upon the government, the obligation of protection, it was clearly the duty of our authorities to exchange our soldiers, or to protect them by well considered systematic retaliation in kind, until the rebel authorities should treat prisoners of war with ordinary humanity, according to the usage of honorable warfare.

Again, the official report of Lieut. Gen. J. B. Hood, C. S. A., see advance and retreat by Gen. J. B. Hood, page 324, we find the following: the 20,000 prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., in my care compelled me to place the army between them and the enemy, thus preventing me at that time from moving on his "Gen. Sherman's" communications, and destroying his depots of supplies at Marietta.

If these acts were carried out, and these words were true, and it is certain that this policy was adopted and carried out.

Did not those men in Southern prisons in addition to the many battles, they passed through in the months and years of service previous to capture, play an important part in the suppression of the rebellion.

While the exposures incidental to army life were severe, and cost the health and life of many it was not to be compared to what one suffered in the prison pens of the South.

It was impossible for one to spend any length of time there without injury to both physical and mental faculties. Thousands suffered with wounds received from battle, thousands died after liberation, and those who live today are total wrecks, many both in body and mind, thousands of them are suffering from such exposure and starvation, and will continue to do so uncomplainingly until a great republic they helped to save, shall do them justice.

They remained there by the sanction of their own government, doing a double duty as an extreme war measure untold in all history, an inexcusable cruelty to thousands of starving hearts, and the story of their tortures and sufferings is a part of the history of this country and the blackest page in the book.

Yet the tamps of their loyalty burned with brightness, they never denounced the government which neglected them, they never despaired through the gloomiest days when differences in the cabinet and defects in the field, threatened to ruin the Union cause, they seldom yielded an iota of principle to their cruel keepers, hungry, cold, and naked, waiting, waiting through slow months and years, thousands sick, thousands dying, they continued true as steel, history has few such records of steadfast devotion.

Charity is not asked only for what they earned and justly their due, let it be remembered that if any of the soldiers in the war for the Union earned what the United States Government paid, or will ever pay them, the men who fought in many battles and endured the terrible sufferings in Southern Military Prisons are first among that number.

They appeal to you for your support in behalf of justice, and trust you will see justice done though the heaven's fall.

Very respectfully, Your Obedient servants.

A. T. DECKER, President, No. 32, 7th Avenue, New York City.
JAMES M. LEARY, Vice-President.
JOHN L. RAMSOM, Judge Advocate.
G. H. LAWRENCE, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, East New York, N. Y.
G. W. FARR, Recording Secretary, 235 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
REV. D. HANABURGH, Chaplin, Sangerites, N. Y.
EDWARD O'SHEA, Marshall, New York City.
RICHARD LAWRENCE, S. S. Bearer, Red Bank, N. J.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman Executive Committee, 3084, 3d Avenue, New York City.
Howard, P. G.

Fort Monroe
2nd May 1881

Answered by the mail
Feb 3, 1882.

Port Monroe, Va.

1st July 1881

Dear Father,

As you will get this tomorrow anyway, I will answer your telegram by mail, at the same time your last note. I have no objection to publishing the article in newspaper's Magazine, and I think you would willingly sell it to them. But as the Magazine is of no particular standing and my little name, if you send it to them, I want you to charge all it is worth. They do business on rather too close principles. I don't want to play the part of a novice, trying to rush into print. There is a good deal of research shown in the article.
if it is not in good form
I had better lay it aside & in the
future rewrite it. If you
know the price such an article
would bring if sold to one of the
best magazines, like the Atlantic
or Harper's, I want you to charge
proportionately as I am决心 of
publishing with him merely for
the money not for the reputation of
being a writer for his magazine.
If my reputation as a writer was
established I would change an
additional piece in writing for a
publication with much limited circulation
for trying to help bring it up. But as it
is not, I merely want to guard against
becoming a second class writer for a
second class publication merely because
I am cheap.

Approximately yours in
Tony
Mr. C. Gilmore

Glencoe Feb 2nd 1882

My dear Son Oto's

Yours of 29th was duly received

Before I got any way along with

My worry and sympathy in

Thinking of all the suffering

In your family, the painful

Tidings came from W.H. Gilmore,

That Ralph his only boy was gone

With only two days sickness, the

Letter was almost agonising to me

Knowing My boy as I do and

Reading his feelings in the midst of

His affliction, to all human view

This is a blow to be felt in the most

Eating, manner, he may have

Written you one thing and you

Will see a Notice of it in the Adven

This reaches you too, etc, etc

will not write without saying about it.

Ella Gilmore

[Signature]
I was very glad to get James’s letter, his sufferings have been dreadful and we have great reason to rejoice at his recovery. I trust he is destined for a useful man, and James & Harry & Berrie we have much reason for thankfulness that they have recovered from that dread disease. & Chancy will escape it I owe Chancy a letter and thought he would take a good call on time but shall not wait much longer. We have had very encouraging letters from Charles so far but last one was written at Dan. In Feb we are all quite well except John who is very busy especial nights but plays about days. He’s work this morning has been sweeping my room, he swept along while and then took the broom and dust pan and brushed into that, has now gone down to his mother last Saturday. Kate had our female missionary meeting here and took much interest in it, she kept preaching her sermons, Mr. Foster came on to assist Charles about the Glencoe mortgages and went from here to Washington & Co. a few days after Charles left I hear often from F. B. Howard & think he must be in good health this Winter. Small box still lies in Chicago we have one case here in Glencoe perhaps a half mile from us, a severe case the young man is now in the very midst of his vaccination & going on daily mine did not take & often think just how it looks in the house and around you & suppose Harry and Bessie will soon grow out of my Knowledge.
Mahany City, Pa.,
Feb. 24th, 1883

Dear Sir:

I am collecting the autographs of the great and distinguished men of our country. I would be much obliged if you would send me yours on the enclosed card in enclosed envelope.

Respectfully,

James B. Woods.
Woods, J. D.

Mahoneys City, Va.
Feb 2, 1882.

Answered by the Earl
Feb 3, 1882.
To J. Briggs

Watertown, Me.
Feb 2, 1882.

Fils

Watertown, Feb 2, 1882

My dear son - My son George returned home last night bringing with him the book you kindly sent me, for which I am very thankful. We have enjoyed your son's visit to us very much indeed and hope he may come often, and we should be most pleased to see you.
or any of your family
at any time. I think
you would find much
to interest you in
our factories here,
and it would be some
change from the
round of military life.
Please remember all kindly to your
son and I

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten signature]
Geneva, 7th Feb, 4 1845

Dear Governor — Yours of the 3rd received with thanks.

Have sent you, proposals of a leading proposition by ten paper and asked them to write and as M. L. is in London you are at liberty to publish my letter referring to your views. Notably yours, H. H. Pierson.
THE CHRISTIAN UNION,
N. Y. & BROOKLYN PUB. CO., LIMITED.

22 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

FEB. 4, 1882.

MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD

WEST POINT

N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR:

IN MR. ABBOTT'S ABSENCE IN ENGLAND,
YOUR LETTER OF JAN. 21ST WAS OVERLOOKED. WE SHALL
CERTAINLY HAVE NO OBJECTION TO ANY SUBSEQUENT USE
OF THE ARTICLES FURNISHED THE CHRISTIAN UNION WHICH
YOU MAY DESIRE TO MAKE.

YOURS TRULY,

Hamilton W. Mabie
Mack, E. W.

Christian Mission

FEB. 6, 1882

My Dear Sir:

NY, April 11, 1881

We are glad to hear from you and will do our best to answer your letter in full. We believe that your letter is in reference to our Mission in the Christian Union.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

New York
Feb. 4, 1882

Answered by the
Real Feb. 11, 1882

[Signature]
1320 3rd Street
Washington, D.C.
4th February 1862

Dear [Name],

The report published in the A.M. Journal that I am an applicant for the appointment of A. Z. [Name] is of course totally false. Please have it denied and expunged from the papers. I shall write the Journal. I have taken the Bright to a President's Reception - that the only time I have spoken to him about anything & declined to go with him to call upon him in the morning as he then asked me, for fear it would give the impression...
that I wanted something to
outsiders. I wrote
captain Blaken in reply to
his letter of the 29th, and
had written you on the 29th
a letter which I hope you
have received. I took
supper last night with
Mrs. Blaken and Mrs.
Ichord. The general arrives this
evening. With much
love to all
Affectionately your son
Eug.

Eugene W. H. Howard
Oriole

Nebraska
[Scribbled text]

[Handwritten text]

[Signatures]

[Address]

[Date]
ch shot which made it difficult to judge.

I send the paper to you, the chile purchased two of the books, yet I would like you to judge him one
with your autograph in it, also one to my friend
Sarah Ann S. Crer, one to the Union League and
one to the Young Men's City Institute, and I will
accomplish them, I send you my check for $20 in pay
Notes and whatever balance there may be, distribute
it among your children or otherwise as you may see
proper, I apprehend there has not been much profit in
getting up the book, but there has been a sensation
much to your credit for the ability and unselfishness you
have displayed in this interesting work.

Edwin is John and Clara are in Washington, enjoying
themselves, being invited to the principal reception. 
Belle
and society of Washington and ladies. Clara is staying
at Col. Remington's and took dinner of the U.S. Ct.

Edwin is at the U.S. Barracks, he has charge of
a squad of men in the prison to protect the Birmingham
building. This duty he does not admire and am that I
attended at first, but since the conviction of the Briton
I feel easy, there had been a disagreement a how the
jury sought him in not guilty, in all probability
there would have been an outcry among the mob.
Most populous, and an attempt to pull the armory.
Edwin would have to defend the prisoners and lives
be lost in consequences.

I do not cease to regret that Edwin failed to graduate
among those appointed to the Engineer Corps. Washing
ton is not the place I would select for a young officer, full
of life and send of pleasure, of generous and courteous
manners. I must bow that the brave and noble
traits in his character and the sound moral training
with the experience of years, will carry him safely
through all the dangers of this City and be favorably
known for its Morality.

My dear Edwin, Mrs. Ross and her children are resi
ding at Boston, in the city, where the children are being
educated since leaving Paris. Florence the eldest of
the girls, about ten years of age, writes and speaks French.
She became a French child, the daughter of the head of the
class and received three of the highest prizes to a
Mural and Brough for her proficiency in French.
She is now teaching French as is also the younger
Vancouver, Feb 5th, 1882

Dear General,

Your very kind letter of Jan 17th received and contents noted. A letter from you always makes me feel better and more hopeful. Grace is still continuing to improve in an unusual degree: she sleeps all night and part of the day and so does the baby, only she reverses the order and sleeps all day and part of the night to Mrs. O'Driscoll's disgust. Rosie is a solid lump of sunshine in our house, she is getting to observe everything even to shadows and this afternoon when I carried her out for an airing she pointed at the clouds, sailing over in perfect delight and in baby's language wanted to know what they were, said
they are clouds, Bessie. Then she would try to repeat it. Horace Daniels ran the "Vancouver" into a bridge pier and knocked through holes we had just time to put the passengers ashore and row her across the river where she sank in shallow water we worked very hard three days raising her. I have not yet recovered from the men and fatigue. The "Washington" has been withdrawn but cannot tell whether she will be put on again.

I send a copy of my memorandum of payments made to the iron co and money received from thins and include our your note - I have kept the accounts separate and sent the receipts for assessment as they were paid. Love to all your son with great respect.

James T. Egan

Grace kept such poor personal house that it is almost imposssible to write clearly.
W. H. Ayres note to build Old Howard Hotel

Nov 7, 1880 Due end 1st place on note 200.00

Feb 7, 1881 " " Interest 6.00

" " Interest paid 6.00

Apr 7 " Due end at 1st. 4.00

" " Interest paid interest 4.00

" " on note 20.00

June 7 " " " " 20.00

Aug 7 " " " Int. 60.00

" " Due and at 1st. Int. 6.80

Oct 7 " " " " 4.00

" " Interest paid in note 20.00

Jan 7, 1882 " " " " 20.00

" " Due end at 1st. Int. 80

" " 4.80

" " " " due and in note 60.00

J. G.
I have sent all but the last two of these payments by P.O. Draw. The last two were in currency and folded in a letter and sent by mail.

J.T.S.

If any of these payments have not been received please inform me.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 13, 1880</td>
<td>By cash at 10% per annum</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>Interest to date</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash</td>
<td>8.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug 13</td>
<td>Interest to date</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To cash</td>
<td>8.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On principal</td>
<td>51.25</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Balance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>367.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 1, 1881</td>
<td>By new principal</td>
<td>298.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb 21</td>
<td>To cash (paid E. L. Lundy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assess. on P.S.D. co. stock</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar 19</td>
<td>To cash 10 acres. P.S.D.co.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>Piano rent - Bruce</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 8</td>
<td>Leash 12 acres. P.S. D.co.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 31</td>
<td>Piano rent - Bruce</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep 26</td>
<td>Leash 13 acres. P.S.D.co.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By Interest to date</td>
<td>18.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Balance</td>
<td>102.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>317.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 1, 1882</td>
<td>By new principal</td>
<td>1024.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total:** 1024.65
I did not charge you the usual rate until Grace told me that she had asked you to induce it on my note. I would have preferred her to keep it herself.

J. C.
Confidential
Camp Thomas, Arizona
Feb. 5 1882.

Dear Brother:

Finding Guy's Company here and hearing different persons speak of him and of his service in this part of the Territory, I have had you much in mind. I could not help thinking how I would feel in reference to these posts if our oldest Son had been what a want here - and Kitty would have been in them. If Mac had been stationed in this locality so long.

So Lizzie & Guy have been in my mind for several days and indeed you & Guy have frequently been in our thoughts.

Dickson
Night before last I went to Ennake Springs where Guy had sometimes spent the night. Mr. Seach, who keeps the ranch, an intelligent man from Ohio, said he had very frequently seen Guy when passing out here, that Guy was universally liked by those under him and as far as he had heard by his fellow officers. Moreover that in his habits and morals he was the best young officer he had seen - that he never drank and that he was the only officer he remembered to have seen that did not drink.

The telegraph operator here, Mr. Fitzgerald, knew him and said that he seemed always to be industrious - making good use of his time. It seems (if not the way to spell the names) mentioned the name, or to Guy's student habits, Lt. Kinsey who now commands the Co. had not really come with Guy but had only kind words to offer from what he had heard.

Coft. Madden of the 6th Cavalry is now in command of this post. I am only stopping here for the Sabbath going on to San Carlos. Sub-Asst. Hoag - located 15 cans, this side i.e. Obon San Carlos on the Gila had seen you. I found here and kept him to ride Hoag known Jefferson who now do business down with the Americans. Coft. Madden supplies him with an ambulance. I found all officers ready to assist me. I shall probably visit Camp Verde, off to the North East and go over to Globe City to the West of the Reservation. I would like how
it is too near the Mexican border.
It is to invite these Indians to do mischief to do it by the very
way by which they can escape
across the border—whether the
Indians would willingly change
to some other place in Arizona
or in the Indian Territory.
I have all sorts of reports
and statements regarding Gen.
Cory's conduct of the campaign
last fall. I come over the
ground where the Indians passed
Willcox and chaffed by Frank Goddard
and their killing of cattle
and got off without losing a
single Indian to Mexico. Certainly
Willcox did not fight them as you
would have done. He stayed quiet
at Eureka Springs with four Confound

suitable for them to get their
living from it, and they are
dverse to removal to the Indian
Territory (as I have many reasons
for believing they are) would it,
in your judgment, do any good
to remove them farther North
in this Territory?

If you think best and
that any would be interested to
read this letter, you may forward
it to him. I would like his view
also on these points. I shall not
make my fresh or hasty recommen-
dation—and get the Secretary expect me
to make recommendations—and is
not satisfied with a mere statement
of facts—leaving it for him to sus-
pect or disbelieve. You could address
me here for two weeks—then for a
visit at Fort Wash, Mescalero Reserve,
New Mexico—then at Patagonia, California.
I am to inspect the Mission Indians at
New York...
Of cavalry, while two companies were eighty three in right and after
Among them until 11 or night and
or to camp Grant - reach them
at 2 a.m. Not very right the
Indians that he was supposed to
be seeking crossed his trail and
took 150 horses from Hackett's
Stones, within plain sight of Camp
Grant, went on, undisturbed, to
within night of the R.R. Station and
town of Millers where they killed
a man and robbed a place. To

Do you believe that the forts of this Department should
be re-located - leaving one 242-
town with a view to prevent the
escape of the Indians to Mex-
ico if they should attempt it?

In case, the forts on located
better - settlers - real one being
been established for some specific
reason which was perhaps good
at the time, but never with any
Jutten reference to Grant's
ad and to reach each other. Do you
think so? - Second: If 150
is not for enough I can hardly
believe that any distance would
be enough. If they can get past
the forts properly located at 150
miles, could not they go 1000 or more
miles, as the N. Y. forces did?

In short, if I judge the Lord is
To: Gene Howard

Confidential. Had appointed interview with Blackburn on Friday found all new estimates cut out of bill of former ones reduced. Can promise that old estimates should stand & some of new ones be inserted. Sub-Chairman’s object is to bring as small a bill as possible. I shall get to see Butterworth & if possible, Ryan & Clark will take me to discock tomorrow night. I shall

Received at: [signature]

Dated: Washington, Feb 6, 1882

A. R. Brewer, Secy.
N. Green, President.
To,

Leave no stone unturned that can be of use. Was snow bound yesterday. Estimate for finishing new hospital not in book of estimates. Was it in your own list? If not telegraph me as early in the morning as possible when you send it to the Secretary. Send answer care Barbin War Dept. thinly sliced.
Hadden
Capt. J.A.

Washington
Feb 5, 1882

Received Feb 6, 1882