I have invited Dr. Lyman
Rans. Dr. Lyman
Cheshire & Jel. to meet you
especially.

N. E. 9

Counting upon your coming with me.

Honorad I invited several friends to
meet you. Your note is disappoint
note and I was to ask you
to reconsider it.
I greet you. Above all, I wish you love and health.

M. Memish
Sunday 27th
1881

Be with us from 3 to 5 o'clock if you can.

I appreciate the social strain that is upon both you dear wife and yourself. But hope that you will feel that you can reconsider your decision and meet...
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Received at:
West Kansas City"

Dated:
Major "Send O'Howard"

To: Major "Send O'Howard"

"Comdy Sir. Atlantic, Sid Bragel get ticket did he answer.""
Mrs. Jonson and Miss Jones are kindly permitted to refer to
Rev. Rowell D. Hitchcock, D.D., Pres. of Union Theological Seminary, N.
Rev. C. De W. Bridgman, D.D., Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York.
Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, D.D., Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Henry Eglington Montgomery.
Mrs. Gustave T. Beauregard.
Mrs. John Fisher Sheaps.
Mrs. James Lenox Banks.
Hon. and Mrs. Frederick Billings.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Meigs.
Parke Godwin, Esq.
Hon. Jackson S. Schultz.
William H. Ely.
Hon. Smith Ely.
Hon. Paul Bremond.
Hon. Franklin Chase, Ex-U. S. Consul General at Tampico, Mexico.
Hon. Charles Anderson.
Col. S. Jennings Murphy.
Alexander M. Ross, Esq.
William Palen, Esq.
David H. Sherman, Esq.
Thompson Dean, Esq.
Mrs. Jacob Hays.
Hon. Edward H. East.
Hon. Horace H. Harrison.

Nearly all of the above have had daughters in the school.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON
AND
MISS AGNES L. JONES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 13-EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET,
Between FIFTH-AND-MADISON AVENUES,
NEW YORK.

This School will commence its fourteenth year on the 1st of October, 1886, with increased facilities in every department. It was originally founded in 1876, and is conducted by the same ladies who organized it at that time, one of whom is the widow of the late Frederick Jonson, British Consul, of London. In the early days of this School, among its patrons were the names of Parke Godwin, Morris Ketchum, Alexander M. Ross, William Palen, William Watson, &c., and in every case they patronized the new enterprise when it again reopened in 1876, with the additional names of many of the leading families of our own and other cities. It is therefore to the early home training of their pupils, who have been gathered from the most cultured and intellectual homes of social refinement, that Mrs. Jonson and Miss Jones attribute the great success of their School, and they sincerely thank their many patrons, who by their generous support in the past, and kind and hearty assurances for the future, enable them to select the best of instructors in every department, and ranks their school with the highest either in Europe or America.

This institution takes its graduates through as full and extended a course of study as any College or University claims to give. A special course, occupying four years, which is very thorough and comprehensive, has been arranged as being especially adapted to woman's sphere in life, either in the home circle, or to meet the demands of society.
Members of the senior class and post-graduates may make a choice of elective studies to be pursued, but having done so, they will not be permitted to discontinue them and join other classes unless by permission of the principals. Young Ladies who are not candidates for graduation, but desire a partial course in any language are received, and the terms are regulated accordingly.

French, German, Spanish, and Italian are carefully and practically taught by native Professors, and unsurpassed facilities are afforded for instruction in drawing, painting, Latin and vocal and instrumental music.

Particular attention is paid to the Primary and Preparatory departments, as these are considered as the foundation of the school, and the true basis of what a thorough education should be. It is therefore requested that parents who decide to place their daughters here to graduate will allow them to enter at as early an age as possible.

The school year consists of one continuous session, from the first of October to the middle of June, with the usual holidays at Christmas and Easter. New pupils entering after the first of November will be charged only from the time of entrance; they will, however, be expected to remain until the end of the year, as no reduction will be made if withdrawn earlier, unless a special agreement to the contrary is made. No deduction made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness, when the loss is divided between the parents and the school.

Bills for board and tuition to be paid in advance, one-half of the session, at the opening of the school in October, and the second half on the 25th of January.

A deposit is required to meet music-bills and incidental expenses which are sanctioned by parents for which full account will be rendered. Boarding scholars will furnish their own bed linen, towels, table-napkins, and silver, which must be distinctly marked; or the above items will be provided at $10 per annum.

Mrs. Jonson and Miss Jones, while not dictating to parents, who are the best judges of what their daughters shall wear, prefer, and would suggest the most simple and inexpensive dress.

It is earnestly requested that parents will co-operate with the principals as hitherto, and avoid making engagements for their daughters which will occasion tardiness, absence, and early dismissals from school. When, however, an urgent necessity occurs, a statement of the fact in writing, signed by the parents, is required by the principals, to whom all excuses, notes, etc., must be addressed.

**TERMS FOR BOARDING SCHOLARS.**

Board, including tuition in English, French, Latin, and Drawing, also fuel, stationery, gas, and general supervision at all times, $400 to $800 for the school year.

Terms for small children according to age, etc.

Seat in church, and laundry at cost. Use of piano $25 per annum.

The thorough ventilation and drainage of the house, with the regular and constant exercise taken by the pupils, and a plain, but very substantial and generous table, have thus far insured perfect health in both family and day school.

Boarding pupils from a distance who desire to remain during the Summer holidays can do so, and will be charged $150 and traveling expenses if any are incurred. They will be received at any time during the Summer, and can accompany one of the principals to the seaside or mountains. Pupils in the family are always accompanied by a responsible person when walking, shopping, etc.

**TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.**

Senior Department, including fuel, $250 for the school year.

- Second Class, 225
- Third Class, 200

Junior Department,

- Second Class, 175
- Third Class, 175

Primary Department,

- 100

Kindergarten, for both boys and girls, 90

Hot Luncheon, 100

Use of Piano, 25

Carriages sent for pupils when desired.

A private class for dancing is connected with the school.

**CLASS FOR BOYS.**

This department will be separate and under the care of a superior teacher. Terms, including English, French, Latin, etc., as in the other classes.
Jours Agreés,

Feb

and Feb 8th, 1889.

Am 7/18/89

131 West 78th Street
Feb 5th 1889

Gen. J. P. Scrofield, U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

Somet ime since,
you kindly wrote me that
I might visit Governor's
Island with some young
ladies, members of our
school. If tomorrow mon-

y
is pleasant - we propose accepting your kind offer.

Very Truly Yours

Agnes Z. Jones.
Feb. 5th 1889

Major Gen. C. C. Howard
Governor, N. Y.

Dear Genl. Howard,

Your favor of 12 Jan., with enclosed "recommendation," for which I thank you most heartily, came in due time.

Messrs. Goodall & Perkins, Capt. Oliver Eldridge & A. B. Forbes, are trying to secure the position of U. S. Shipping Commissioner for me. They advise me to ask you for a letter addressed to Senator Sten- ford, to forward with their own, asking him to use his influence to secure the ap-
I have no thought for me. If he can be induced to suggest my name I presume it will decide the question.

I am sorry to trouble you so often, but I believe you are glad to assist in every right movement. I suppose it would be perfectly useless for me to write directly to the President elect?

Sincerely yours,

Isaiah Bray

O.T. He may not be with us,
no the city is mightily moved.
He remains very stable.

J.B.
Bray Isaiah

File

an Feb 13th. 1889.
B. Berkley, California, Oct 7th 1881.


Dear General:

Last night I received your favor of Jan'y 25th including a letter to yourself from Colonel H.P. Curtis giving his opinion of my proposed memorial to the incoming President, and the memorial itself.

I write to thank you very sincerely for the kind and friendly dispositions which you have evinced towards me in this matter, and to relieve you from embarrassment in consequence of your promise to intervene in my behalf with the new President. I shall never cease to feel both gratitude and admiration for the generous and handsome manner in which you undertook to use your powerful influence in my favor.

When I consider your relations to Gen. Harrison, to myself, to the subject-minded
ter of my memorial and petition in your own part in connection with our unhappy civil war. I feel assured that no man in the Union could have done me so much good had you been able to feel that you could undertake the task with consistency. But when you volunteered your good offices in San Francisco it was with the implied—nay, implicit—understanding that you should believe the claim to be sound in law.

I assured you in a very positive manner that it was so. I have sent you a copy of the proposed document, and after careful (and I hope friendly) consideration, it does not strike you as sound. You have noted

[three points which, with deliberation, you gently speak of as weak, but which I fear you deem to be fatal. I do not, and could not, ask you to continue.

You could not recommend to the President a claim founded exclusively on princi

ple of law when you did not believe the law to be sound; and I could not consent to your doing so. But my dear General, be assured that there is not, and there never will be, any diminution of my grateful appreciation and admiration of your friendly bearing in this matter.

I do not know whether I shall pursue my claim for relief from disgrace unjustly and undeservedly inflicted, and for restoration to the enjoyment of legal rights any further; probably not. I shall not be called on to endure wrong so many years as I have already borne it.

At this moment I feel as if it would be better that any future move should be to bring suit in the Court of Claims.

I have no hope of ever being able to make an appeal to the Executive under such favorable auspices as those which I have just lost. The outlook in the direction of the Courts is not...
law, that pertains to the State only.
I discussed that letter because it is the
only thing which I ever heard suggested as
a probable cause of the attempt to deceive
me. But even this was not charged against
me; nothing was charged! This letter,
had it had legal proof that it was the
author, might have been distasteful to the
Secretary; might even have excited his
anger as a partisan, but it was not an
affair at law nor punishable.

Let us glance next at the third point; that
Having joined the Rutheins." This incident
was an offence, and luckily for my claim,
was not taken advantage of by the War Dept.
It was the only offence which I committed
against the law. To this I plead the Presi
dent's pardon. This is a complete
answer, and one which cannot be given
said. You think my answer is that what
I know the facts I would not have joined
the rebellion; I did not succeed at this
point in conveying to you my exact meaning.

in the same, without careful examina-
tion and deep study. Then let us
examine as briefly as may be, the three points
to which you advert. In the first
place, as I told you in San Francisco, my
claim would present nothing but cold, re-
ced legal principles and points. In case
of success I expected that success would
come from conscience and obedience to the law
by the President and Senate of the they
should have become convinced that the law
was on my side. I expect to move of
the warmth of favorable consideration.

Since you have not been a profes-
sion of law, I did not expect the judge-
ment of an expert, but rather that of a
man of ability, conscience, generosity,
with experience and broad culture. Then
had you been able from such a
standpoint to regard my claims as
sound, you would have submitted them
to the President who is a lawyer, and
One who, I am told, has ability, knowledge of the law and great practice.

Your intervention would have served to me the inestimable benefit of the President giving a half hour to the examination of my memorial in his own person and in the first instance.

Thus his first impressions would have been his own, and would not come as secondhand through the report of subordinates.

Then the President would call on the War Department for the record and the facts, and he would submit these with the memorial to the Attorney General for report.

Should the case go to the Supreme Court, however, in the course of routine, he would probably be too busy to give his personal attention to a matter of so little public and general importance;

he would turn it over to his staff, and it would probably proceed in the regular course of business, and it would probably descend still further, and each superior would be charmed with the increase of

superiority and of superciliousness.

Your first objection is to my collecting an account of the letter, in which is a statement that should be written, that he would resign, along with of the statement that I did tender my resignation at a later date. I answer that I have nothing to conceal; and if the War Department indeed has such a letter, I prefer to discuss it at once, and to show that the writing of such a letter was not an offense at law. The writing of such a letter is not against the Constitution, nor is it made or recognized as an offense by Federal law or treaty. Thus, says the U.S. Supreme Court, are the only source of "crimes against against the U.S.," as known to the law. And likewise in regard to the powers of the Federal government: it has none except such as are derived from the Constitution either by direct grant or necessary implication; it is altogether an artificial creature; it has no source...
an officer could be crowded out of a position which had been conferred by a President and the Senate: a President and Senate are not stronger than a President and Senate. Then work formerly done is to be undone; the procedure must be according to the Constitution. If so extraordinary a meaning could be given to the decisions above in point, it would steadily bring our confusions and ruin and the ultimate destruction of the government and of our liberties. All the first place the feeling of insecurity would speedily demoralize the officers of the army. It would cause those who constitute its glory and strength to leave; it would rob us of worthy successors. A President being well supported by a large majority of the Senate, could select any officer however incompetent and valuable who was distasteful to any cause whatever—say, fraternally, he might be innocent of all offenses against the laws, it might be impossible to lay hold of him legally, "by due process." But by this device he could be sacrificed and his place given to another. If it could be done in one instance, it could be done in any number. This one party could fill the army and navy with its own creatures. Thus, when the other party came into power—a thing sure to happen—upon reviewing the passage of power that is obscure, I meant, and mean now that had I known that legally I belonged to the U.S. Army I could not have joined the army until my status had been settled or as soon as some honor as a man and as a soldier from the stain of duplicity. I would have memorialized the Government at Washington ascertaining that I was a Captain of ordinance and asking that the War Department reverse the order of dismissal and acknowledge my rank. In case they would not acknowledge my rank, I would have asked that the order of dismissal be abolished and the resignation accepted. I do not mean to say that had I been acknowledged as Captain I would have not gone into the Confederate service at this great distance of time, and when I remember how quiedy a number of men acted, I cannot be quite sure what I should have done, but my impression is that I would again have resigned, and after my connection with the U.S. should have been legally and honorably discharged, been permitted to go. But I could not have gone there knowing that...
in the eye of the law I belonged to the Re. A. and now for the second point. This truly looks weak and is the difficult for me. It is not that it is really weak; it is perfectly strong, but far more difficult to explain. To begin with: Points of law do not generalize, nor do they necessarily. They make from case of general principles will settle and of general acceptance, but are extremely shy of laying down general principles de nova. They confine themselves to the case in hand; it is a matter of daily experience for courts to decline and certain points because those points are not now before the court. They habitually refuse to entertain for a moment—by political cases. Even in “agreed cases” which are rare, and are entered on solely to subservi e some great and general interest, the facts are agreed on are usually real facts, and the parties real parties. Thus to bring any case under a decision, the facts must be shown to be substantially the same as those of the cited cases. In them the Senate advised and consented to the filling of void, actual vacancies which so far as the Senate could see were legal and regular in all origin. The President thought so too at the time. In my case there was no vacancy, and the fact could not escape even ordinary diligence on the part of the Senate Committee. It was stated that I had been dismissed, and yet there was no offer such no accusations. This patent fact was fatal to any pretense of legality: it proclaimed it self absurd; it was on its surface and gone noticed that the so-called vacancy did not exist; that the attempt to make one was illegal and void. This would have been true had the order been affirmatively that it was that of the President himself. But the same glance would have shown that it was the Secretary of War, and the President who undertook to dismiss me. The attempt was thus doubly illegal and void, and there was no vacancy into which a successor could be placed.

The courts never held that by this device, the Senatorial confirmation of a successor...
new general standards. I mean that notwithstanding the
consequence of the decision might seem to take
in every case in which the Senate had confirmed a
decision, it is still that they could not necessarily so hold.
The fact is these decisions are solely and narrowly technical:
they speak the national sense of justice in every human
cause. The President had nothing to do, incorrect to
individuals. As an upright man he could look to end it
as soon as the Court to honor the three facts. Then
came forward the Courts with three Strongs, there was not
only Confederation making and perpetuating wrong, but
preventing an upright man to vote first, doing his own
mistakes and doing justice. Courts are human as well as the
rest of us: they fall, stumble into decisions, against they
repeat after words, part of which they sometimes do
But "clean decisions"! And they keep the very their own
hands by an inextricable intermixture of the three things.
In a healthy and temperate construction of it there is wisdom
and good policy. But when a case goes from one to come old,
and like an old man poorly equipped in the old stained
rags, has been "demolished" in some old rag of Latin, we are
able to pay to it a superficial regard...

Congressman Sam and justice will humor accept themselves: The Courts will
immediately continue. Cases actually enforced as coming quickly and
decisions, and they gladly agree to any show of slight deference to keep their seat. In my opinion there is no necessity
for hour of time: the facts are actually and widely different.
There was no hurried up and this need is plainly to see.
In the way I do not know who the now successor who confirmed the statute
act. I say that all of拍拍 the way and put it out, promoted by the President
alone. There was a long series of the Court and then its own suit has returned to me
that in the long and termination of the common good. The President
and the Supreme Court, this Court may have to the President,
the Constitution, the administration, the former party
make the great with permanently or temporarily. I said this
prejudice by the President alone in the old D.C. Copy of the
1864. We date it 12, August 22. This was picked up by a signal
man, or a citizen, in the application of papers, and seeing my name only
get it to me. I use to what a stay! I can regard for facts
by the 2 Works, referring to the record
intended to. I tell you not to find out
advantages in not having, and whether it's better
noting the President. Congress and the Court to hear once
more as much as I might. There was no word of the Senate.
My hand to the" NewCopy. 1864 D.C. Copy is worth you always.

My hand to the" NewCopy. 1864 D.C. Copy. Not worth you always.
I have demonstrated that these points are not so great as they appear at first glance. My belief is that I have done nothing more than I trust that I have at least not undertaken so serious a matter without due study and examination. I very much regret that I should have stretched this letter so far, as I could not have done it with less, and yet make the three (3) points any clearer than in the previous one. This letter is intended for your eye alone. Meanwhile wishing your all happiness here and elsewhere, I remain Faithfully.

Your Friend

W.T. Welcher

P.S. I thought yesterday that I had exhausted your patience, and now at the sight of your script, you will be in despair! But as John Todd used to say to me when he wanted me to be patient, and when he felt ready "Courage!!!" I may have not been clear
N. Y. Feb 5 1882

Gen. Howard

Sir

I enclose your bill for President as requested.

I have made it out to May 1st so that you
would then come in our regular fiscal year to make

Yours truly,

J. L. Blyde.
Broadway Tabernacle Church

Boyd, F. S.

File

Major Em. O. Stewart,

Dear Sir,

I regret to find that you take the extreme view of Gen. W. Hull’s delinquency at Detroit. There certainly is another side to the case, as was shown by his grandson, the late Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in a book published some years ago. Still I do not feel at liberty to alter your statement nor is there time now to reconsider the matter properly. Gen. Hull was a victim of popular clamor.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
Hubbard Brothers
File
Ann Feb 6th 1889
New York, February 6, 1889

Major General O. O. Howard—

Dear Sir—

On behalf of the Y. P. Association, I desire to thank you for so kindly consenting to repeat before our society on Monday evening next.

Clinton B. First Esq., has consented to fill in the balance of the evening with a few remarks appropriate to the occasion.

As you outmatched Mr. First (when he was in the U.S.A.) and as you have acted first, I suppose it the proper thing that you should precede him on programme—This however will be arranged to
148 WEST 122d STREET.

Let you —

Enclosed you will please find some cards of invitation. I have asked Mr. Stanford Crawford to make any explanations that may be necessary.

Very Respectfully Yours

Edward Winslow

Chairman Ent. Com.
Winslow Edward.

File

No answer
Brooklyn July 6 1887

Gen. O. T. Stonewall
Dear Sir -

I was speedily sorry to learn this morning, that my carmen did not go over to the Island, and I specially instructed them to do so. I hope this did not occasion you any inconvenience and that you will the pears get up all right in your house.

Yours truly,

Frederick C. Smith
The text on the document is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a letter with a date and some handwritten text. The content is not clear enough to transcribe accurately.
February 6, 1889.

Dear General,

Some of the lines came duly to hand, and I was very glad to hear of your and your dear ones. Thomas Ingersoll has just left. It seems that after passing the Civic Service examination, his score was not high enough to command a position. The present state of things through your intervention...
I am so glad that you have been brought nearer to Washington, and have an address. Just a home.

It is one thing to say, really the first winter winds of the season.

Write soon to Mrs. Barmes.

Sincerely,

Mrs. J. G. Pitney.