San Francisco, Dec 29th.

My Dear Brother,

Received your letter of Nov 14th. and though it was short, I am not sorry I was glad to hear from you. When it is raining quite hard, and has been since the 28th of November. How this is Christmas and I have been thinking of three years ago to day, do you remember it? many are the changes that have taken place since that day. little did I think we would be living in San Francisco now, and still less did think you would be in Berkeley. but I only hope next Christmas you will be here with us. I suppose you would like to know what we got for presents. I got a beautiful cloak and hat, Jim gave mother a nice dress. I gave Jim a splendid mahogany ring.
and he gave Charlie out, and O how I wish I could send something nice to you, but I can not send much in a letter, and I am afraid the letter might not reach you, but however, I will try it.

There was quite an excitement here last evening. There were boys carrying papers about, crying Richmond & Savannah will be taken by Sherman and Grant. They sold hundreds of them, at two bits a piece, and every person was glad to grab them at that price, come to find out the truth. Some of the workmen of the printing offices had started it, in order to make a raise for Christmas, several of the carriers were arrested, and so it ended.

Yesterday when I was out, who should I meet but Eva Fin & Tippie Hornsy. I did not have my notes about me, or I would have asked her if she was married, but if she is, she did not dress much like a bride, but I have no doubt she is. Mrs. H. James Madison Bridge have been buying Christmas presents. Mrs. H. was looking perhaps like Mrs. Ferguson, going to have a baby, by and by, they are living with the old folks. I think I did see you in my last letter that I had received a letter from Mrs. H. When I was quite surprised to hear that you had no young correspondence except myself and Charlie. Old friend boy, he thought he had received a letter from you just before he died, and asked Wheaton several times to read it to him. Howard has not heard a letter from you and says that is the reason he has not
widower). Will I say I believe there is nothing more of importance this time. I have not seen Horace Wheaton for some weeks but I inquire when the house will be done, quite often. I guess he feels pretty good lately. His land father died a short time since leaving him quite a number of acres of land in Pennsylvania, on which there are two or three well wells and it makes him feel pretty good.

Sister says she gives you her love, and tells you not to forget her. She would write oftener, but she must work every other day, and when I stop you will write oftener to her than you have done lately. Do send their love. Have you received Amanda's letter yet? Write soon, soonest, and give my regards to John and Dick.

Yours loving sister, Annie Brown.

San Francisco, 8th.

My dear Brother,

We have just received the news of the fall of Richmond and Petersburg. Don't it glorious! Hope you will have no reason now to join the army again, every person here thinks the war to almost ended. What do you think? We have one more only three strong cities left. Poor mothers. I think it is most time for them to be discouraged. But what have you been doing all this time? It has been over a month since last we heard from you. I have written twice, six or seven. I hope I suppose you will have seen Miss Ellet before this reaches you. She sailed on the twenty-third of March. I went to see her a week or so before she went, and promised to go again before she got back, but circumstances prevented. ssP
did not see her again, when next you write, please give me Mrs. Edits address, as you will probably see her soon after her arrival in New York. she promised to send me a large picture of John. like yours, I saw a picture of John that was taken in St. Louis, and setContentView true it was him, he looked so freshy, and larger that it did not look natural to me. now do you know whether Dick got that letter I wrote him, or not?

I keep Friday, we have an entertainment at our school, expect to have some grand speeches, and compositions as I have to read. (much to my horror) the Rosebud School. Think you have seen it, in Peterson's magazine of May 1863, I have not, invested it and yet so of my letter is shorter than usual you may guess the reason why. I don't much like the reading of compositions, select prices, and the like, though Paris


invariably on the reading list, but I guess I won't get through, after a passion.

Keep month we expect to move into our new house, it is all finished except the last coat of plastering. which I am glad to have a house here of our own. I have just received two letters from Santa Clara. Lottie Hall says times are quite busy. There now, there has been quite an excitement here lately. getting money for the Christian commission. so far it has succeeded quite well.

Just Thursday evening Pa and I went to a grand mass meeting in Platts Hall. The speakers were Master and Franklin Bicksley, Barnes. Barnsford, & her Mrs. Briggs. It was very interesting as you may guess. I suppose you have heard of the death of my dear friend Mrs. Smith, she had been married about six weeks. Heard this evening that Mrs. Arnold (Waltie Buddington) was dead. poor Arnold, so soon left a
My dear, dear Brother,

This is one of the most beautiful Sunday mornings I ever saw. The streets are full of people going to church. But I have stayed at home to write to you. Since the snow storm has ceased, we have had the most beautiful weather. I wonder if it is where you are. Ted has two of the girls from my school started for Baltimore. Oh! Charlie how I should have liked to have gone with them! It has been a dreadful long line since I saw you but I must not think of this. I am going to school as usual, but Charlie sometimes gets tired and would like to go away off somewhere. (to Mexico) and never come back. We are expecting Parshak from Mexico to-day. I hope he will come; he has been gone so much that is a long time for him.

Our school commenced last Monday with 500 pupils, is that not a good beginning. I have not heard from Montana since their school commenced, but I heard from all accounts it is rather small.
Miss Eaton was down not long since. She was at the house four or five hours, and while she was here, she told me not less than a dozen times, that he was a reason their good people say they are going to let him graduate, to get rid of him. But to my surprise, I have just heard that he has gone to Washmo to make his fortune (perhaps). Since Mather would have been a graduate this session, and she was stopped schools. Mary Shearer was stopped; Mattie Deal, Lizzie Bailey, and several others had stopped schools. I think she left you in his letter. Shee been married to Seavurce 5 and a short time. Letter by Rev. E. G. Bannister DD.

I am sure what do you suppose her possessed the Santa Clara people? Sometimes I think it a pity that she has. She says to tell you to be a good boy; she says that I write so often that she has. When it for an excuse for her not writing, she says she wil write soon. I am very dull here now, and as much as we all would like to see you. Should not advise you to come back to make it your home, your reminiscences show it was where you left it is the times worse now. There is twenty applicants for every vacancy. But she come home to see us. The Chief I was down to Mrs. Pierce's. She moved across the bay; Mrs. P. has furnished beautifully, and in style. New Years day she tooed to sell a great deal. and told me over $10,000. promising on his goods has just come out from New York. Mother she is quiet and un flirtatious not as good looking as Mrs. R. she is in mourning. I think she is going to sew for three months. As Johnson was in a letter to you. but I am not going sent it; if she did, you will see ridiculous, even for a letter ever saw in your life. Mother I cannot write any more, to day, must write often and I will do it in their name. I have not seen Wheaton boys or girls since last I wrote. Ever your b
for every vacancy. But Cheng of you could come home to see us. This year and last, Saturday I was down to Miss Pierce. Sarah and Deeza have moved across the bay. Mrs. P. has her house furnished beautifully, and lives in splendid style. New Years day she had 60 callers. Pearl sells a great deal, and told Dr. she had made over $20,000, precious on his gold. Mrs. Brewer has just come out from New York. (Josephine Mother) she is quite an intelligent lady. is not as good looking as Mrs. P, but much more refined, she is in mourning for her husband. Think she is going to sell for Mrs. A store.

When Amanda Johnson was here she wrote a letter to you, but I am not quite sure she sent it. If she did, you will see the most ridiculous excuse for a letter, that you ever saw in your life. (Mother is reading, and I cannot write any more, today. Cheng and I must write often, and I will do the same. I have not seen Wheaton, or any of the boys or girls since last I wrote.

Ever your loving sister.

Good buy any dear dear boy.

Annie Boand
These letters were written some time ago, but I thought there might be some thing in them that would interest you.

Dear Jim,

Say dear, dear Brother.

This is such a beautiful Sunday morning. The students are full of people going to church. I have stayed at home to write to you. The storm has ceased, and the most beautiful weather. Wonderly are the Sunday services. We have two of the girls from Mexico, for, Baltimore, Or. How fun it would be to have gone with them! It has been a

three times since last year. But, not in. going to school as usual, but in, going to school as usual, but. Not tired, and would like to go to church and not come back.

Dear John, from Mexico, tell. The wonderful, he has been gone many miles of distance for him. Ever shall comfort and last names is that not a good beginning. Tell Santa Clara since their school now. I have a letter from my sister, she
In the midst of his useful career,
The head of a Nation, our Government's pride,
If our blood only adds to the baptismal hill
Which has flowed in the cause we hold dear.

I am glad to hear you are enjoying yourself so much, but in the midst of your pleasure, remember the coming ones at home.

Miss this, all miss thee at home.

Julie Lynch wants one of your picture, can you get a small one for her? Write soon, and don’t write such short letters, especially to me. She feels that you are neglecting her, as not writing often. Tell her she would write oftener to you if I didn’t write every week. George has written twice.

Tell you without receiving an answer.

Now the writing of this as my hand trembles very much, good bye to Dick, and Jean especially. In your next, tell me more.

San Francisco, Feb.

My Dear Dear Brother,

We have just received your letters with the pictures, how different you look, from what you did when you went away. I really think a soldier's life must agree with you. I don’t say anymore, for fear it makes you proud.

But O. Chiny! while we were yet rejoicing over the fall of the rebel capital and the success of our glorious Sherman, and Sheridan, what an awful calamity has befallen us. Irving would have thought that just in the hour of our triumph, the President, our glorious leader, would be killed by the beastly hand of an accursed traitor. There is the torture that is bad enough for him, and his sympathizers.

Our
their doom; be the blackness and darkness of hell, there to be tortured forever and forever. Then, you will think this awful tale (for a girl, but I can't help it).

When the people heard it here, they were struck dumb with horror; men and women were crying in the streets like children, and all the streets were crying like a child. The stores were closed, and the city drooped in mourning from one end to the other. The bells were tolled all day yesterday. The people are almost crazy with excitement; you remember those steam papers I sent you? Last night, the union men formed a mob, and went around to the offices (of all the rebel papers in town), and threw their presses out into the street, destroying them, they intended to hang old... Bereale Brown, if they could get him, but he is not in town just at present. The Matitia were ordered out to help down the mob. Genl. McDowell, ordered the Police to arrest any person who expressed the least signs of pleasure at the death of the President. There was a man taken up this morning by the name of John Donivan. He thinks it is good old school priest. The city is in a great state of excitement this evening, but not so much as yesterday.

Heard of the Nation, to calmly in the grief? Burst not, with the weight of thy soul!

I brought the red hand of murder; the blood of their chief! And the shining swords a malice to ragged belief.

Our Cause goes not down with the low.

Mourn for the honor of men, who has...
San Francisco April 7th.
My dear Brother.

It is again Saturday evening, and I am seated as generally am Saturday evening, to write to you.

Since Norwood is here, and we have been talking about you, most all day. Norwood has telling me some great stories about you. One is about the way you and he thrust poor Sam's hand in his eye. He was telling another that Mrs. Norwood had cut her set of false teeth, and when she was eating breakfast one morning, she gave a great sneeze, and her teeth flew out and across the table into Father's applesauce. He put his hand into his mouth to see if his were safe, & she is the same silly fellow he use to be, wild as ever,
I received a letter from Henry Haden... yesterday, she says everything is very dull in Santa Clara. The Sunday school is going out to Burnett's ranch today, I wish I was going too. This will be the first time in three years that I have missed going to a picnic, and the first time spent away from Santa Clara.

Suppose you are in Balesburg, having a nice time. Well I hope you are. Enjoy yourself while you can, that is my motto. Please give our love to Mrs. Richards and family.

Do you know whether John Elliot was in New York or not, when the old folks arrived there? Mrs. Elliot said they expected he would be there to meet them. You spoke of his going to Vic's in July, and I thought perhaps he did not see his father. Have you received my picture yet from Mrs. Elliot? If so, I guess you will think it

have changed some since last you saw me. But that picture is perfect in life.

Tom Linnan is in town. I had to give her some of your pictures, but I did not do it willingly. I am dreadful stingy of them. I wish you had not left your cap on when they were taking 'George Bower's' says it don't rest on more than three hairs.

Since last I wrote, I have heard very little news of any kind, so as a matter of fact, it will not be very long. Henry says, till Henry says.

him to come home and we all join him in the wish Henry to come home and see us if it is only for a little while. Come, we are all well, except George, who has had quite a severe illness attack, but is getting better.

Be sure and write soon. You do not write nearly so often as you
San Francisco
May 25th 1860

Dear Dear Brother,

We have just finished reading your letter of April 3rd, which gave us great pleasure. We are very glad to hear you have settled down, for a while at least, so we will know where to direct your letters, and be sure you get them. Last week I received four of my letters, which I had been to New York, to Washington then home. I suppose this will account for your not receiving any letters from home since December. You may be sure I was not very well pleased after writing to you so very often as I have been doing, then after all to have them sent back. It is real provoking. But Ching you have
not told us what kind of business you are in. I explain what the contract did
lead to. I am glad you and John keep together. Where is Dick? You never mention
his name, any more. You often speak of Colonel Elliot; what has become of
John? give him my kind regards, when you see him.

Then next Wednesday our school
closes all this week, we have been having
written examinations, Wednesday we
have a public exhibition, after which
we have five weeks vacanct. Thursday
George and Dave going out to Lone Mountain
to plant flowers on Charlie Elliot's grave.
They cleaned one of Deavol's, take care
of it, and Dedel her I would. Have
you sent the picture I sent you yet?
If he is one of farm, it is very poor
but the best I have.
I have not heard from Santa Clara
for some time, but expect Amanda
down in vacation. Mr. Johnson is in
very poor health, the doctor says
he will not live more than six
months, he has settled up his business
and expects to go home this spring.
Mr. Fotherope is in town without a cent,
his been here a month, without finding
anything to do. Sarah has given him
the mittens, I suppose her mother came
to the conclusion that he gave her
to much trouble, and he had
to much lassine for her.
Amanda has written to me!
but I suppose you will not get it, as it
was written about Christmas.
What is the reason you write such
short letters, Cel? I always write
long ones, and I don't like short letters.
I should think, you think, Cel.
Doe farm ought to be able to
write a short full to your sister, and
whether, we will write soon. Sue has
answered your letter. Write soon and
remember me your loving sister
Annie.
San Francisco July 17th 1860

Dear Brother

I have written to you twice but have received no answer as yet neither yet a letter yesterday which was dated May 20th. I suppose you are in business in Yazer. I hope business is better there than it is here. This is the dullest time San Francisco ever saw everything is ever-done and the people are leaving by hundreds to go east. I was talks some of going himself he had an idea that he could buy land for what the improvements are worth I wish you would please let us know how it is Billie Muligan of vigilance memory went down to the police office a few weeks ago. He said the vigilance committee were after him the next morning he appeared to be all right so they let him out he went to his room (which was in the St. Francis hotel) and a priest went to see him he told him to leave the room or he would shoot him and so he went out then one of his friends went to see him
he shot him as soon as he entered then he shot another man out of the window, he was standing on the opposite corner, the police were then stationed around the building, he shot twice at them but missed then one of the police shot him from a window opposite and that was the end of Billy Mulligan. James is up on the Dixon place with Metcalf, he spent his forth with us, he had an awful boil on his hand, he only stayed one day as Metcalf wanted to oversee the place he likes the farm better than the city, after all he was very unwell while he stayed in the store, and so we took it and sold it for $300 and he has done nothing and I have been going to school. This is all I have to say at present write soon and write a good long letter and don't write it in Latin or anything else that I can't read. If yes I have a little more to say I have been offered $125 per month to go to work but I think there is something that I need more than money don't you? From your loving brother George E. Peave
I was surprised to learn that you were once again a civilian. I was
more astonished that you had enlisted upon a moment's
impulse. Do you
intend to locate at Berkeley? I thought
you would surely be willing to live
anywhere but California. What will
your mother and Annie say to that?
Are you so much pleased with Berkeley?
Is there some more potent-
attraction in the shape of a lovely
damned, a Southern belle? Whatever
may be the attraction, at least, you
have my best wishes for your future
happiness. I shall hope that you
will not wholly drop my correspondence,
for tho' you know may be more
passionately needed, I shall always
be interested to hear from you.
I will promise not to delay writing to you as long again. Write me of yourself, your feelings, your pleasures, of whatever the many interests you. I have an acquaintance who resides in Pittsburg before the war, she speaks of the many beautiful young ladies there, I hope your city was, but I presume it is all changed now. At home, we are as usual. There has no business yet, we are all at home now. Unless this long delay doth me thence that it was unavoidable, I do not blame me by allowing as long a time to pass as you will me, or believe me always your friend.

Mrs. D. Howell third.

Dorchester, Mass.
July 18, 1865
My dear son, I hope you will have your health and succeed in business, how much we all want to see you, the time appears so long. Sometimes almost wish I had wings that I might see you again, write of time and tell me what you think we could do in the states. Say Van or Tennessee, write to James if you have any encouragement for him. I must close it is late at night this is a poor second written in haste. My eyesight is bad at night so you must excuse it— all join me in love to our mother. Farewell my dearest son. May the Lord bless you is the earnest prayer of your ever loving mother.

L & J Doane

San Francisco Sep 1st, 1865

My dear son,

I sat down to write you a few lines, I have but little time as the steam war you tomorrow. Anna received yours of June 14th and I am anxiously waiting for an answer to mine of July 5th. I have but little to say about family affairs. Father has not had anything to do since he got rid of that miserable oil well. Until now he has got a job for about a month, he got $4.75 and generics $3.95. Poor Jim works with him, he can get nothing else to do. He has the blues so that he is not like the same boy. He is anxious to go east if he had the means to go, he says if he has to hire out he wants to go where he is not known. Father is trying to sell out our property here at a low figure, but no bid as yet hundreds are trying to sell out to go east, the steamers go out weekly.
and being in very few fixed  
this kind  
out, is since you left in every way  
every thing in the city is overdone, and  
the place is crowded with with workmen  
of every description —

The sister of the deceased  
(you remember the other brother) has been on  
est and has just returned, he tells father  
the chance for making money is much  
better now in the states than he says  
$2,500 would buy a better place in  
Than the Will's place he intends going  
back in a few weeks. I can't tell yet what  
we will do — George Pinnow was down  
this week he says things are going on  
about as usual up in Santa Clara the  
crops are abundant, wheat is $1.50 now  
in the country. He told us that Pat Phelan  
got into a quarrel with one of his best  
hands, and the fellow threw a stone and  
struck Pat on the head and broke his  
skull so that he died the next morn-

ing. Another thing he told us Charley  
Center is married to Sarah Partridge, what  
do you think of that. The sorne boys  
are both married. The Jones' title is con-  
firmed to 7700 acres — Mr. Barrister  
has built a large house on his lot by  
the college, it is about such a house as  
above on the abode. I have not heard  
anything about the school in St. Louis  
this session — Mr. Suck has an addition  
to his hotel on the lot back of the first  
one and almost as large, and there  
has been a number of fine buildings  
put up this summer —

A sad accident  
happened a week or two since the  
Tennessee shipped a boat on her trip  
to Oregon struck on a rock and sunk  
in a short time out of two hundred  
persons but one boat containing 13  
persons was saved among the lost  
was Gene Wright and wife  
Alice and the boys are still at school
My dear, don't forget to tell
Dick to write. I am as ever your
loving sister
Annie.

My dear, though we are far
from each other, my thoughts
are often with you.
Darling brother
Good night.

in Frankfort.
Sept 14th 1863.

My dear Brother.

I have been very
busy lately, and this foe have
not been as punctual in writing
as I should be if I did not have
to study quite so hard,
it might I have a criticism to
write, and ten compositions, so if
my letter is not long you will
know the reason why. It has
been some time since we received
a letter from you, and I cannot
think why you do not write to
me oftener. I was quite surprised
to hear Dick had not received my
letter, as I wrote long ago, and I
think it is his fault to write
to me, when he knows I have written
to him, and I wish you would tell
him so.

George Norwood was down last week and stayed several days. He is getting quite attentive, but has no show. (to Nel Nightly) oh there is a gentleman next door who has stepped in before him. Oh this I wish I was where you are then I would not be in some kind of a press all the time, for I and here, there is no company for me he never takes me out anywhere, and if any person comes to the house to take me out or if I speak to any person standing in front of rooming I am & Pa, think I am in love, sure, please do not tell me what I say to you, for if you do she will scold me.

Last Monday evening I went to the light house, in a carriage, and had a glorious time, but I suppose I cannot go again. George Norwood asked me five or six times to go to the fair but I would not, he is so green, and acts so stupid, that I do not like to go out with him.

I was looking over the paper last evening and saw the marriage of both the Corned boys, then I am not in despair yet, for I think if they can marry there is surely a chance for me.

Every thing here is very dull, and nothing glorious has except the schools next week we have vacation and I am going across the bay to see Rose Felix and Helie Lynch. Helie sent her love to you, and Dick.

There goes the bell, it is my next door neighbor, Mrs. Noller, I must go and see what he has to say. (she is to write soon) and give me some good news. I will write again very soon, all send their love to you and please give mine to Dick.
San Francisco Oct 2nd 1861

My dear son,

I write to you by tomorrow steamer, it has been some five or six weeks since we have received any letter from you, and I begin to feel very anxious about you. As it is just past the sickly season I fear you may have had an attack of some kind of sickness and not been able to write, though I hope if such were the case the Post would inform me of it as soon as possible. 

Amuse dart I have been writing regularly every two weeks, do you get one letter? it seems so strange that they should necessarily when the mails route are all established again

I told you in my last that father had to sell out, here and go back to the states, but property does not sell so readily as it did some time ago, and we can not dispose of it only at a very low rate we will keep it awhile longer. As to going back East I do not approve of it much myself. This cool climate agree with me and when a spell of warm weather with the children and makes them so uncomfortable what would they do through those long hot seasons. Father has no regular employment as yet, he and James have been working on a coal oil distillery among others discoveries they have found petroleum in several places in Los Angeles county they have a spring that costs fifteen hundred gallon per day, in Fum Salt Co. Acetates are being for it and also you Lexington. It here so with prospect of success so you see we have almost everything there you could want for — We are all well as usual and the children are at school doing their best at trying to improve. Anna will tell you about the young folks and home
but little about them. Wheaton is working for his stepfather, though the week he resides at the slaughter house and on saturday night he goes on his whites up and attends the meat works; he don't pretend to do any business for himself. Every thing seems dull in B'k, compared with what it used to be. Vessel coming here being from three to four hundred, and leave here with four twelve to septime hundred, just the reverse of what it used to be three years ago.

It is late and I must close, thinking dear, I wish you would give me more particulars what you are doing and if you have a prospect of success in any thing. I wish it was in my power to assist you if necessary, but I am unable to do it. I want you to write to Annie and advise her about her reading. She seems to have little belief in solid reading, mostly tales and novels; caution her too about her company; you know she is of an age now where she begins to think herself a young lady, and I fear will not be so apt to take advice as she might be disposed to be a little headstrong but do not intimate that I said any thing to you — I hope my dearest son that you will not yield to temptation to the forbidden. Do not neglect reading the scriptures and if there is preaching attend when you can and may God bless and prosper you. I have a longing desire to see you but do not expect to for a long time, nor hope none in this world if you meet with discouragement don't be overcome, but brave it out. I trust you will succeed at last.
write frequently so that to get a letter every two weeks at least. We are all so glad to hear from you, all join me in love to our dear brother from your ever affectionate mother.

G. E. Doane
San Francisco,

Jan. 3rd 1856

Dear Eliza:

Thank you for your letter about

the weather here. It has been very cold and dry, but

I enjoy the winter weather. The snow is beautiful.

I have been working on my book, and it is taking

a lot of time. I hope to finish it soon.

I miss you and wish you were here.

Love,

[Signature]
and know not where our lessons are. I was thinking of you this afternoon when I read "The Song of the Little Bird," and I thought to myself, "Why did I not write to you about the summer?"

"The world is a book," the saying goes, "and in this book we are all writing our stories of life, and we must try to make them true and good."
San Francisco, Feb 17th 1866

My beloved Son,

I received your letter of Feb 3rd in but still kept delaying the time, and I have been anxious to write you of having something more agreeable to relate.

You seem to be entirely ignorant of our affairs from the way in which you speak of the Woodsplace. I have tried to make you understand that we had to sell that place in order to get a home in the city by selling all our stock and putting only things we need into the Woodsplace. We could not keep it and would have done it but that I had no claim on the place, and there is bound to be a preclusion against it—after disposing of every thing and paying all debts we had 7000 dollars left to the point that is not worth talking, more even we spent before getting into business, then paid 3250 for a little house filled with old fashioned lamps and other old rubbish not worth five hundred dollars, and with the remainder we bought meat and with a very comfortable house.
Merrill G Burlingame Special Collections Montana State-Bozeman Do Not Duplicate Without Permission

In the past year I have been very busy, having to work very hard by the day. I had hoped we could stay here until the children could get through the grammar school.

One thousand dollars has covered our family expenses for the past year that is economising—pretty close for a family of seven persons having very little money to buy meat to our wants. I am accustomed to having a much to do with in the country I can scarcely realise the situation in which we are now placed. Annie is out of health and is another cause of trouble to me at times she has a rash of blood to her head attended with dizziness and a feeling of dizziness and constant headache and she is unable to attend school this session; the doctor does not seem to know what is the cause of her complaint, I am afraid it is heart disease, she is large and looks like the picture of health no one would suppose she was troubled with anything like disease.

In town is his greatest comfort she practices a great deal and has improved some in her music. George and Charley have improved their time well. I do not think that George will ever have done work he says he is going to be a lawyer and swindle has been doing out of it. Now he tells me not to fear I shall have an easy time yet if there is any in the family it is in him, Charley is almost two inches taller than he is John can learn when he is compelled to he is James once again good to work but unwilling to learn. I always felt ambitious to have my children educated and have done what I could to accomplish it but the prospect looks the doubt ful at present.

Bill, 10 Father and James have gone out into the country to look for a farm that is the place for our father is not calculated for doing business in a city, so Bill could have given him a good situation but he don't seem inclined to employ him in any way. I expect Mr. P. failed it and that is enough to be rich and they are very much changed in their style of living. How things docs I have told you just how we were situated if we can get on to a farm again I think we can make a comfortable living the boys are all able to make farm hands and it is little thing and feeling of men that we would do that is what ruined us before.
When I say you must not think that we forget you, Anna, and I often talk over old times in the farm, and particularly of your trials and byhooks troubles. She reminds me all she can’t speak of it without bursting into tears, it was hard discipline but it may be turned to some good account in your future life. It is all past now and I don’t wish to stir up hard feelings. My son, I hope you will try to excuse all and forgive all as you hope to be forgiven.

Feb 19. Father and James have returned from their trip but did not succeed in finding a place so we have about concluded to go Visalia if we can’t do better it is quite settle about them now, but when we have determined I will let you know all about it.

Foster Prince has been out here for two or three months he and, so have dissolved partnership. He got 25 percent for buying the goods, Foster received a letter from home and read to father in part that was copied from your letter.
James wants you to write to him.

I have written to his wife, as usual, and to inform you of your mother. I thought you might wish to know that I have received a letter from Mr. Hamilton, who says that the little girl is sick. I am very sorry to hear this, but I hope that she will recover soon.

I hope that you will take care of yourself and of your family. I am doing my best to see that you have everything you need.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
My dear, more than a country, grandchild. I am not sure. There will be no thing that can and will, and we shall not. The

I am sure, judging from the long and the more, the more unusual, and the manner of things, that it is not only necessary, but to be done.

I am sure, judging from the long and the more, the more unusual, and the manner of things, that it is not only necessary, but to be done.

I am sure, judging from the long and the more, the more unusual, and the manner of things, that it is not only necessary, but to be done.

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I am sure, judging from the long and the more, the more unusual, and the manner of things, that it is not only necessary, but to be done.

I am sure, judging from the long and the more, the more unusual, and the manner of things, that it is not only necessary, but to be done.
and all nature seems alive with rest and quiet. She has just waked up from her dreams.

Never be anyone proud etc etc.

and seldom have found that. God do not know.

how much we miss James. If you do not come to our house as much. Why does Dick not write to me to know I have visited several times. tell him I wish him to write and answer, in to be at this Saturday night. Very much to see in before the day, but now we

Do not tell as else has talked I

it is getting late and must go asleep as must bed

good night. When I get through our next house I

and think of hearing it now it just as we have of asked, and have to mankind it makes me feel

I do in the match of we are going to Santa Clara or

Brainard. If any there near the city, I should not care so much. Aug 9 & 9th, while it takes a half to

good and a half to go to Santa Clara and will not

write more. do not neglect me longer, unless we go to

Nebraska. the only pleasure I shall have will be in receiving your letter. (give my regards to Dick and John)

and remember all love.

Leaving that disappointed and discouraged heart,

Bronce,

Good night darling dear sweetest,

Merrill G Burlingame Special Collections Montana State-Bozeman Do Not Duplicate Without Permission
Dear Doctor James,

Enclosed is a note from my mother. She is very upset and wants you to come down and see her. She needs your advice and kindness.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

PS. I will be here tomorrow.
In the same location, I have heard, it can also be a response to the complex and interconnected nature of life events. In this mode, the moment is not perceived as a fragmented experience, but as a whole, allowing for personal growth and understanding. In his way of viewing the world, he sees it as a series of interconnected events, each of which contributes to the whole. He believes that it is crucial to be able to see each event as part of a larger, more profound narrative. In this way, he finds meaning in his experiences and is able to connect them into a cohesive story. He believes that by understanding the interconnectedness of life, one can gain a deeper insight into the world around them.
Some years ago, the father of one of my school friends, Mr. Johnson, a well-known lawyer in this city, was married to a very rich woman. He was not at all happy in his new situation, and soon after their wedding, he wrote a letter to his old friend and confidant, Mr. Smith, expressing his dissatisfaction.

"Dear Mr. Smith,

I find myself in a very difficult position. My new wife is a most extravagant woman, and I am constantly faced with the problem of how to pay for her expensive tastes. I am in debt and my financial situation is deteriorating. I am now forced to work long hours to support my family, which is causing me a great deal of stress.

I am not sure how much longer I can continue in this way, and I am considering whether to leave her. However, I feel guilty about the idea of deserting her and the children. What should I do?"

Mr. Smith replied:

"My dear friend,

I understand your predicament. It is not easy to make decisions like these. However, you must consider the well-being of your family. It may be necessary to make a difficult decision.

You might want to consider seeking legal advice to explore your options. It is important to note that seeking help does not mean you are weak. It is a sign of strength to recognize when you need assistance.

Take care and make the best decision for your family."
I ask that you keep this a secret until, 

The weather is very warm and dry, this does not encourage active methods, nor does it. But the time is near, and we must be ready. The village is growing, and to achieve this year's plan, we need your assistance. Let's send supplies:

- Rice
- Wheat
- Corn
- Seeds
- Tools

These are crucial for the farming season. Please, take them to the town and distribute them. It's a small village, but let's do our part. We can do this together. Let's make this happen.

Thank you for your support. We appreciate your help.
Boston Apr 10, 1847
My Dear Friend

Your letter of the 20th reached Boston during my absence for a few weeks and I have some day after my return before I got hold of it —

I am glad to see you and if you come to Boston I hope I shall have that pleasure. My family join me in best wishes to you.

Ever your

[Signature]
... mighty and good of all and our country like the people, the might, the thought, and the God on earth.

You are the one where I have solicited California since I got to you — I was in your father's family several times which

rare. They were all very happy there, and your father liked the best one of the last I did good stay
	of me happy and

day in perfect health but I had hardly reached home when

I heard of his death. This one of his old

friends tell me. 

...
I write immediately and direct to Mr. 

Shelby, Store, Store, you will get your letters. 

I am in San Francisco, and have not seen Mr. Phillips, from you. This is rather hard, but he has to work at his shop and do the best he can, I am considerably in debt and we are trying to estivate ourselves. Oh, if I could talk with you what a comfort it would be to me. - Why don't you write to Emma she thinks it changes the wrong letter. 

You will see when she finds you so much.

Imagine the changes and improvements made since you left. I was in San Francisco last week and was surprised to see the improvements made in one year. Such numbers of elegant buildings going up in every part of the city. 

I have been out these three months and have not seen him. You would find him much improved and San Francisco quite a city. The railroad has greatly advanced the price of land.
Republican Speech.

To

The Working-men of the South.

By

F. C. Doug.

[Signature]

[Date]
Fellow Citizens.

We meet together on this ground today, to discuss questions of most vital interest. In the Cause of Principles, having more universal application. Not alone does the political existence of the sovereign State depend upon the casting of your suffrages, but alone is the practical enjoyment of your millions of citizens involved in the issue of this hour. The civilized world looks to us for an example, to guide the nations in this great day of resolutions, trusting to the judgements of our progressive government; for authority, and willing to follow in the footsteps marked out for us, by the Geniuses of Science in the Western Continent.

In the words of Napoleon at the battle of the Pyramids "From these heights we are contemplate by four centuries; The arms of the unbroken future. Coming like the meteors of falling stars, alchemists of other centuries, yet to come, which will all be influenced, to a great extent, as we may do, or fail to do, our manifest duties in this hour of public trial. Let us then open our minds to a comprehension of our im-
As it shall live blest till through every storm and from every conflict come forth a victory. Thank you for a kind letter. I leave this subject with you.

S. J. O'Connor
Sep 24 1867
more obligation, and give the energies of our whole souls to the accomplishment of the great work in hand.

The reorganization of a national form based on stability, derived from law, and exposed to the terrors of natural elements.

The regeneration of a people, stricken by diseases, exhausted by conflicts, and weighed down by the terrible incalculable of a dead barbarism, whose concepts has not yet been removed from the face of the land. These are the labors before us. In the largest measure of their great facts, how insignificant appear all personal differences, how trivial all sectional feelings, how palpably all considerations of race, color, or condition. In disregarding the questions before us today, I address myself not to the objects of former slaveholders, who, having lost their cherished ideals, now seek to drag all others down in common ruin. I appeal to the working-men of the South. The farmer, the tradesman, the artisan, the laborer, white or colored. The self-sustaining element. The bone and sinew of the people. I appeal to the descendants immortal for generations past, or
Deeks. The impotence of the working man. The shattering locomotive, and the steel-shod Clippers of the seas. The Castellan Monitor, and the two-inch Rodman, are all dead. 

And for Chinese Life, or Black Jersey Reign, or el abandono, the front rank of civilization, or the banner of barbarism. Will you be Athena, or Plato, Heliodorus, or Solomon? 

There are questions involved in the idea of the greatest Common. The man is with those who will bear the consequences of their own actions. To dissolve a government, to act with sound judgement, can only result upon yourselves. The government is also nothing. If one whole population, by some wild system of fate, should be swept from the earth, the blessing would continue by the piety of a single man. Billions of homes might be defaced in the winds of mourning, and a day of anguish pass from the almost parts of the land. But the behind State is a government, a will move on, in the sanctuary, the abode of Eternal Justice, and guided by its course by a Power which sees for you and the eternal purposes of Man. Founded on the rock of everlasting peace.
the allure of the Glorious Revolution: That it breathed out all enterprise, all energy, all enlightenment. I appeal to the millions who followed in the wake of thatInge-mar. One, fraught with domestic dissensions, under the ponderous wheel of which were cast, also too tellingly, their Grant, their Peace, and their civil liberties.

The Republican Party, which is strong-armed with the United States Government, at the present day, proposes to re-enact the state lately in rebellion, under the provisions of the Military Bill. I shall attempt to justify this cause of that party, from first to last, both relative to their states, since its surrender of the Confederate armies.

The right of Congress, universally admitted, and without which, in the form of a right of revolution, the death would have been confessedly looked on as a single ground for its previous action, will be granted without argument. It has been acknowledged by all, under the full endorsement of international law. Our appeal of Confederates is therefore limited to that period from the date of the surrender forward.
43. Elements of prosperity. When one of the least
considered of the States, and the smallest
the flourishing of this land. It comes to
you hope fully, with promises of encouragemen,
and promises of better things.

Commerce flourishes with its inward movements.
Competition follows in its track. Wealth
is in the bowels of its land. Its very name
is a synonym of progress. Since the close
of the war, it has given to ten thousand
hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants.
Adapted, over two hundred thousand. It
has built of Western Virginia, Kansas, and
Nevada. The columns of its States are
fast spanning the Continent with a cloth
of iron. It reaches south and west to
play with the valleys of the Pacific Ocean,
while the other is land by the left hand
public opinion, crosses away the Pyrenees
of other lands. The early days of Russian,
Young Italy, United Canada, Australia. The
new Constitution of Hungary, are all indica
ments of its enlightened purpose. Its tongue
is the language of triumph. Its arts are
the means by which the world is moved.
The making of its present may be seen
in all places. The prince is the bands
of an infant.
to the present time.

The Conservative Party, in opposition to
reconstruction, endeavors to fix the infam-
ity of treason, and the stigma of bad
faith, upon the author of the Military
Bill, seeking by this means to induce
you to reject the action of Congress, and
continue to live under Military rule.

Their arguments are grounded upon
the following assumptions, which
I will take up for consideration in the
order named above.

1st. That the right of Congress to coerce a
rebellious State, lies with the
surrender of its armies.

2nd. That an act of allegiance, a positive
pardon, restores all forfeited privileges.

3rd. That the Governor has exercised unper-
trollable harshness, in dealing with
individuals, late in rebellion.

4th. That the action of Congress in granting
suffrage to the freedmen, is without
constitutional authority.

5th. That the slaves in the Southern
States were emancipated by action
of the Legislature of 1865.

6th. Unequal Taxation.

7th. A War of Race.

42. Objective of making all things to a given chance. They call upon us to regret liberty, and follow the shadow of a former power. They desire you to grovel in the dunghill of helplessness, like kings and princes, with a�

Proceed to the next page...
6. Political, in another relation to the welfare
of the Southern people.

These rights, propositions are universally
assumed by the Conservatives, as self-
" doubled facts, not subject to require
proof in substantiation of their facts.

And as such, they are constantly based
in the breasts of their adheres, and at
the fore mention of their writers during
the present campaign.

The assumption of contentious ground in
a discussion of this character, can only
be accounted for in a proposition that
those who employ fallacious premises,
either feel, themselves, but weaknesses
of their cause, and seek a way of twist,
or by a long continued opposition to
the manifest principles of Constitu-
tional law, have so blinded their
firm sensibilities, as to be unable
to discriminate between just and unjust,
of right, and the dictates of a groveling
selfishness.

In Political, as in religious controversies,
any belief may be intimated, any belief
justified, if the premises on which that
belief, or belief is based, may be allowed to
prevail without confusion. The wilder-
dogmas, become realities, as tinus as
Have they given you intelligence? How many
Miles apart are your County School-Houses?
Have they given you intellectual improvements?
How far do some of your laws extend out to
their borders? Have they given you Justice? Look to
the exterior reaches away. The streams overflow
the boundaries of lands. The bounds of money; the
groves, towns, and villages, have all grown for
your advantage. Have they given you Peace?
Observe the crowd ofees, carried by speculat
Citizens while attending to their daily occupa
tions of life. And if this does not satisfy
you, read the James Jackson of long ago, when
in answer to inquiry “of a Southern man
Can a Man live through the Land with safety.”
The editor returns an affirmative, and refu
him in proof of the fact—“At Judge Kelly’s
Speech in Philadelphia, where he says
an attempt was made to assassinate
him “but one!”

Haring deposed, and accomplished the political
and financial ruin of the South. Haring,
thought you to the greatest ambition by his
overruling ambitions. What admired their
Constitution give you with reference to
your seat in the future. Do they
offer you a single prospect of advantage?
Mr. Hay promises to bring a Bill to give your
Wages and a Bill to give you the
life, as long as we pursue their advocates. To direct our constant attention to the
structures, and refrain from examining the foundations of those theoretical
temples. Not only in this the case in assumptions of things essentially false,
but also in the consideration of things essentially true. From disquieting
sentences of the Bible, arranged to
suit the requirements of theologians,
have arisen a thousand facts of
most various and opposite tendencies,
and often ending as sacrilegious customs.
The practice of moral turpitude. Yet
the whole code is simply designed
by its divine author in the few sim-
ple words, "love thy God with all thy
heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."
The divine right of kings, feudal instit-
tions, and barbarous practices, in all
days, have rested on foundations which
were only strong, in being shielded from
the light of advancing civilization, by
clouds of darkness beneath which it was
forbidden to penetrate.
If we allow the opposite party to present
a code of natural laws, to suit their
own conscience, and transfer the field
of argument to their premises, then
Commercial insolvency, yet some insolvency, and
proposes to organize the country on a conserva-
tional basis intended, as much as possible, to
leave the Conservative element out in the
field. If such a scheme give existence of
the legislative oligarchy that calculated to
control the destinies of a free population,
then indeed our forefathers have lived in vain.
And henceforth, in seeking authority for the
justification of any political course, we may
reason the Encyclopaedia Americana and the
method of the Catalogue of Blunders, as time
worn and wise, in the great test of the Conser-
vative party, to be used as arguments for
the cause against the Multitudes.

In conclusion, having shown you the
utter shallowfied and shallow of the high
brow abstractions of our opponents in this
matter, having convinced them of the
bar of history, the bar of precedent, and
of law, often from their own mouths also,
having shown you that their record is but a
repeal of failure, their policy one of self
interest alone, and in the face of the decisio-
ns in which their treasures have bought this
fair land, let me ask you in the spirit of
kindled solicitude. What, in the name of all
you hold dear, do you expect
to gain by following their footsteps still?
Case may be made to appear quite favorable. But unfortunately for the Conservative that
rest, both theory and practice in the body at-large, are against this position.
Being also in a small minority, and
arguing in the face of a sagittal failure
in the attempt to carry out all previous
measures. The burden of proof rests here
with him. The burden on which the deflection
first is based, are endorsed by the en-
lightened. The latter, the form of all
modern civilizations. The Conservative
stands upon a platform of his own con-
struction, of fragments gathered from
the residue of direction, only held to
gether by a loose grasp of that old
rotten democracy, which Adams once
had early support, with the despatch
of a drowning man casting at a stone.
Driven from the marble halls of the
national Capitol, but regaining still
in the humble precincts of a whiskey
barrel, it is yet ready to explain in
accents of undiminished clamor, "I
stand on the platform of my faith."
As baited in the brisht form is baited.
Stil this, to the Conservative regime.
Though advocated by the Communists
few, and lying under the ban of proper
for grants to the communities at large.

If it is perhaps as well for their cause, and for
this old principle well argued to share
their proposition for or some subjects, the
least that is said, the better. The following I
will add, as a few of the legislative achie-
mants which Command them to join as the
modem representatives of John and George.

1st. The Kansas dispute, which broke the War
in Consequence, and enabled the immigration
from the free states to crowd swelling out
of all the Territories...

2d. The advancement of the King-Cotton idea, which
induced all Europe to embark in the Cotton
business, and in the end, effectively killed
the Cotton Monopoly of the slave States.

3d. The Rebellion, which devastated your Corn-
more. Cost both parties half a million of
lives, eight millions of dollars in cash, pay-
and taxes; ruined your Country, and left
you the bills to pay.

4th. In the legislation of '65. Refusing time
away in repelling, and in rebuilding, the
defence of the government - with a view to
reconstruction. While thousands of your people
were starving for want of food, and your lands
lay idle for want of capital to work them.

And generally, owing to the "differ and be done"
under a military government, which renders
are as permissive, as when planted in the face of liberty, in the legislative state of Washington.

To allow them pretensions to pay for guilt, is to render men of arrogance an effort to hoodwink the eyes of honest and well-meaning, but illiterate men, by the use of unscrupulous and illegal means, in a vote, would be recklessly

We will consider that the assumption for that the right of Congress to exercise a rebellious State. Peace, with the surrender of its Arms.

This proposition is manifestly based on the following: That a cessation of resistance to that law, is a fulfillment of its requirements. Or in other words, To cease committing crime, is equivalent to having never committed crime. The obligation of which is evident.

Both theory and practice in the whole is against this position.

I quote you from the greatest authority on international law. Cattell says, in 3rd chpt. 18, "The whole right of the conqueror is derived from justifiable self-defense. He may, in the first place, do himself
that Capital was not prescient, that it be in the future. Treason will often be suggested or founded on the conservative elements. The current of our population flows in the same channel, and the broad river rolls on in one channel alone until lost from view, in the deep sleep of slumber.

The last proposition I shall notice is stated as "The abandonment of Federal Relief in matters relating to the welfare of the Southern people."

The characteristic course of this issue, advanced as it is, on the face of things, where legislative power has been marked by ten years of construction and ten years of failure, in a legislative capacity, reminds one of the remark made by the President of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, to George Washington, when that young Hero spoke in attempting to reply to the premium of a young man on behalf of the House. The Speaker, observing the embarrassment, said to him: "Sir, Mr. Madison, alone is equal to your theme." So would I say to the President of Senators, with a staid charge of the want of "your Madison alone, is equal to your theme." And that high ground they assume without the support of many alleged proofs whatever: be a facts, facts: let them
Justice respecting the object which had given rise to the war, and indemnity himself, for all expenses and damages he has sustained by it. How long, according to the exigencies of the case, subjects the nation to punishment?

By way of example, he says, even if justice require, render him incapable of being again chief with the same ease in future.

4. Congress is allowed to judge respecting the object of the war, and indemnity for all expenses and damages.
5. In infliction of punishment by way of example, to render incapable of being chief in the future.

And in the language accepted by the Powers of Europe, as the interpretation of Domestic Law. This security, evidently for expenses in thiswise, any action of Congress in the premises. No indemnity has been specified. No punishment of states inflicted. On the contrary, they were invited to recognize at once, and under legal forms of governments; and to admit that full freedom of the union.

They failed to do so. Here the Military duties, and the Military government. Again, the Constitution was set up.

The United States shall guarantee to each State, a republican form of government.

And by law, the right of judging as a form of State government, is vested in Congress.
27

At the Richmond Enquirer before the war, in which these words occur, "The principle of slavery is, in itself, right, and does not depend on difference of opinion."

George Rutledge of Virginia in his "Society and Slavery," says "Slavery, black or white, is right, and necessary. Nature has made the black in body or mind for slavery." From a South Carolina journal of that period it is quoted "Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, black or white." It was revised in 1860. Contained similar admissions. Showing how the current drifted at the time.

Now the whole idea is to sell a slave-crown set up by conservative politicians to influence the votes of those whom they have been accustomed to control. If they believe in it themselves, why are they ambitious to augment the numbers of their fanatical antipathies, by importing Coolies? Is not that measure, aimed at such a falsely destructive? Why do they not encourage immigration from the North to strengthen the numbers of the white race? Such would be the defensive policy! But no! This is not the programme! As in December 1865, an insurrection of the blacks against the political capital for them to work upon.
alone. It may be true object that the state governments were considered republican in form before this time, and should be so considered now. But we live in a georgous age, and the state law which enables the Mayor, as three fifths of a man at the ballot box, and a beast under all other circum-
stances, is not regarded by our government as republican, either in form or in fact, and its judgment is sustained by this doctrine. But the law is a law in the treasury of the State. Self-preservation is the first law of nature. The history of the world affords the example of any con-
quered territory ever having been admitted as an integral part of government on
fruition, without guarantees of safety as well as present loyalty, and support.
These guarantees were in the case given
by our State. On the contrary, the very
first act of the Convention and Legislature
of 1865, showed beyond cavil, a desire
of resistance to the will of the Nation.
By adopting this Constitutional amendment
with provisions, and by placing under the
san of special legislation a large ma-
osity of the loyal people of the State,
they indicated but too distinctly a course
the wealthy Shareholder, and the poor Man?" Three Paragraphs contain the gist of this whole matter. With equal political privileges, even as distinct races, there can be but one common interest: Both look to the same fountain of Authority for support. Both worship one God. All hold the same books, and be taught the same rules of life. Much less can there be division, under present circumstances when every color colored man whom you meet, in the language of Longfellow:

"Not for faith one hand to a white man's father, another to a black woman, his mother." There can be no war of race among his race. The backbone of the main tie was broken, when the Civil War from the First Slaves. The interests of all races of our people are against it. The great sheets of the Country barbers no such things. The immense powers of the Federal government would fall here its first outlaws, as a Mountain Giants' fall upon a peasant's cottage, and its fates would be known no more.

To show you more fully, the fact that the former Conflict was between the Shareholder, and the Working-man of the Nation, I might refer you to an Article published
affirmed to the slave, and his master, for its
Colonial era and the master's bond, keeping
him in slavery, by depriving him of a fair
participation in the labor and productivity
of the rich land of the country.

Such are the statements of a former slave
holder, whom you will certainly credit in
his details. I read you from the answer
of Fred Douglass and others, Colored men-
ly you how in their opinion the race
stands now when all are free. They
say "we admit the existence of this hos-
tility," and hold that it is entirely injust.
The hostility between the white and black
of the nation is easily explained. It has
its root, and basis in the relation of slavery,
and was instilled on both sides by the owner
of the slave-master. Those masters avoid
their ancestry over both the free white,
and the Negro, by planting animosity between
them. They divided both to conquer each.

Now do you consent, but you can't, that the
cause of this hatred remained, the effect
must be removed also. x x x Let the
minds once understand that he has an op-
portunities to vote, and he will raise his voice
in the Northern states among the free whites
who will rally with him. x x x There is
the conflict of which you speak, between
of Congress, was to promote for all emergency. Again, in the act of the Confederate Congress, in 1863, in relation to the State of South Carolina, we find the right of secession openly advocated. And that has in government, strongly founded in the States right theory, in its fullest development. What was the plan then based on its advocates?

National Self-Preservation. The necessity of the case. And if this Self-Preservation be allowed as valid, in a mushroom organization, of a few months growth, with every foot blocked, and without acknowledged National existence, how much more shocking it will be when applied from the fountain of authority, in one of the leading powers of the earth.

Having thus shown you the gallery of the assembly, that the right of Congress to coerce a rebellious state, ceases with the surrender of its armies,

1st From the authorities of international law,

2d From the declared statute of Congress as expounded in the Constitution,

3d From the recognized doctrine of the case in hand, as shown by the spirit of the State Constitutions, and given
The fair Castilians and the fiercely Moors
in theaniane terms. In South
America, the rebellions which led to the
independence of the Spanish provinces,
had their origin in wars of races. Now,
the Spaniards and the Indian stand in equal
 footing. They have many revolutions, but no
more wars of races.

This was the form of a conflict of
this nation in the North, no more than our
Southern War was war between the
white man and the Colored, but between
a slave - owner, and the slaves of the planters.

The case is thus described by President
Johnson in an address to a Colored delegation
at Washington Feb 7th 1866. He says:

I beg of you to consider the affection of the white person, colored
with the whole number of such, owned
by the colored people of the South. I might
name the state of Tennessee in illustration.

There were twenty-seven slaveholders at
one slaveholder, and yet the slave power
controlled the state. Although the Colored
man was in slavery there, and owned no
property, yet in comparing his condition with
that of the poor white man, he really contrib-
tuted to the number of slaves he directly owned.
The poor white man, on the other hand, was
a precedent in Confederate action with relation to the State of North Carolina, I proceed to the second proposition.

2d. That an oath of allegiance, or executive pardon, restores all forfeited privileges.

In opposition to this indefensible thing, I shall oppose,

1st. The intrinsic powers of the Government, as the protectors of justice and law.
2d. An oath of allegiance, or executive pardon, does not restore the forfeited privileges, and
3d. The paramount law is the thing created, or the authority delegated. Hence the authority, which administers an oath, or grants a pardon, can define the privileges, and limit the immunities, conferred by each oath or pardon.

Such is the Constitution given by himself, the sovereign authority, in the shape of a material, and vested recipe.

22. By the principles of law, in all ages and

Denominations, oaths of allegiance have necessarily confided in the citizenship,

in hostages. Under the old Roman

Code, Conscript people were required to take oaths of faith, and Reel hostages, as guarantees for the fulfillment of their obligations. This gave them protection by the Roman people, but no
to frighten everybody into relying to their standard. Let us abide this monster of his borrowed elements, and in the light of open investigation, see him disintegrate to the fleeting shapes of a transient dream. My hitherto recollections fail to hear me out in finding the author of this much absurd dogma, "A War of Races." As this I do any am prepared to prove, that in order to bring on, and maintain a war of races, one race, first in every race be subject to the other at the outset, and soon, the former shall have equal political privilages, the contest will cease. The ancient Romans had a war of races, the plebeians and patricians fought each other for four hundred years. Finally Caesars, a distinguished plebeius was elected to a consulship, and gave his order equal privilages. There were two more wars of races at Rome. The Scots and Britons are said for centuries over their royal despotisms, until James of Scotland became king of England, and gave the English and Scotch princes the same privilages. Their loyalty was settled at once, and they have continued united to this day.

Spain was converted for centuries into the Manners, but equal rights, allow
Civil rights, both civil and of appeal, to Roman courts. The erection of a citizen required a special legislative act, and for a man to be made a citizen was regarded as a signal mark of favor. “To be a Roman was greater than being a king.”

Under the German •reign of art- Limited Conqueror, not only was the right of citizenship as then understood, dependent upon official ceremony, but also the rights of persons.

At the close of the French revolution, the special tribunals were only restricted to their temporal jurisdictions, and civil rights by special edict of Napoleon. The taking of a true oath of allegiance, not being held sufficient—activity.

The same rule holds good in the administration of British law to-day. Citizenship is held as a privilege, not dependent upon certain acts of loyalty, or acts of allegiance.

By our own laws, aliens in the united states, in general service of the United States, under oath of allegiance, are not citizens thereby. An oath of allegiance, as an executive pardon, therefore, while it gives protection by the government, in no way confers citizenship, nor any of the privileges
from Federal or Confederate, in the North, as in the South. For special legislation into the revenue Code. The losses of the whole people are equally affected, and distributed.

We will now consider what terrible phantom which is made "To shake his angry looks "At us afar off, and calld by the allusive name, "A blaze of heat." That same eye, stalked out in the Inquisitions of Africa, the barbarities of Jamaica, and the degradation of Haiti. All foreign goods; none of home manufacture. In his hands are brands of fire from the burning. From his mouth issue a forked tongue which licks up whole families of helpless women and children at a single gulf! He rides on the stream black rolling up from the gulf, and his arms from the heavens from the rising to the setting sun. He shakes the earth at the face of man, and the face into his hand, a huge Corvus Corax. The other birds are the Whippoorwill which sings Whiskey for the shocking of his times. The stricken heart of his families is crushed beneath a Columbia. Such is the figure once cast about so unwise at stated intervals, which singularly come, about election time,
especially appertaining thence.

2d. That the Government has operated un-
justifiable searches, in dealing with
individuals, late in rebellion.

As this Order is broad-gauged and
not from its justice, but from its effect
to the interests and safety of them,
it demands careful consideration and
a full investigation. With declaration
and bombast, on the part of the opposite
Court for nothing. Our Province is to
consider our territories, precedents, and facts.

As reading to COMM. Brown the ex-
ception its previous Communication, by
disclaiming further active hostile,
and rebel acts, to obtain immunity for the
past. I quote again from Belle. Act 179
18th May 1817. Secrecy of Government.
people. Of the inhabitants have been
personally guilty of any crime against
the Congress, the King, by long of punish-
ment, deprive them of their rights and
privileges. This be may also do, if the
inhabitants have been against against
him, and thus become his enemies.
In that case, he owes them no more
than what is due from a friend and
equitable Government, to the numerous...
The section, which is not the case. To call
Tobacco unequal; or, tobacco appropriate
in the same article, in different places,
or on the same article of different similar
is enveloped. For instance, Whiskey
manufactured in Maine, or Texas, pays
five dollars per gallon. Revenue Law
is or her time, in either place, pays nothing.
This is equal taxation, for the same article,
pays the same, in both localities.
No tobacco, raised in Connecticut, or in
Louisiana, of like quality, pays like duties.
And Cotton, raised in Southern
Illinois, California, Texas, or in
Whether at all alike, pays its half and
an equal. Where is the unequal taxation?
Some one may object that the illustration
are not fair ones, as most of the Cotton is
raised in the South. The objection is
not competent. On the same ground I
might object that most of the Whiskey
which pays a tenfold higher tax, is made
in the North! Unequal taxation is a fraud
intended to work upon the reasoning
powers of man, through the medium of
their pockets. An assumption, whose no
foundation may be traced to a few
words. The receipts of the government
are collected with perfect uniformity.
Duly from the fountain of ample authority, Congress may at least derive the right to declare who shall be treated with the government of the rebellious State. And surely, the framers of our Constitution, being men of experience in government, and wise, would have legislated a form of punishment as may be found in any age to have been inflicted on those who had committed the overt act of treason.

The Constitution, by limitation, contains the essential parts of punishment. Read sec. 3 of art. 3d. "The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason. No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

In the words "attainder of treason" reference is made to the authorities of English and Continental laws. Which, in other words, comprehend as punishments, the taking of estates to the Crown. Attaining not only of privileges in the part of the traitor, but also in the part of his descendants, and forfeiture of national protection by the same. Congress is that allowed full authority to punish the traitor, in all ways, and by all means, being only limited to punishment of their lives.
Time are a stumbling block in the way of our conservative friends. I have ever believed that the merit of freeing freedom to a race in bondage, belongs to themselves, and not to the Government. These inconsistencies! To declare that while who were once free, were now made in advocating the freeing of all children. Now so eager to appear in their rage, that of the newly created beail. The Chameleon may change his spots, on the bird. forcing his former rage. Far with the Conservators. As the popular green cases high or low, he changes his skin. It said the Chameleon, like the Coffinhead Maker of the Earth.

The Constitution Amendment was submitted to them, not for the emancipation of the Negro, that had been already accomplished, but for the ratification of the Amendment, which required a three-fourths vote of states, before becoming a law. Let us from the Union lead, acting by each State, and using as the one great-refusal.

American Republic, is the great fact of the Opposition. This law and by is based upon the law. But it is claimed as an expatriate—King on the subject of a foreigner.
commit the excess, and prohibited from visiting the sins of fathers upon their children.

Now, the Government has exceeded the bounds of their authority; no one can view these acts, and anything like the full extent of a law, is tolerable.

At instance of precedents affixed in the punishment inflicted on the Patriots, especially in this, and other Cases, I refer you to the Punishment of the Tories in the American Revolution, that of Kasarab, by the Poles, the French Royalists by the Directory, the Irish Patriots by the British Government, the English Rebels, by the same. The Edicts of Silesia. The banishments under the French Empire, and the late act of Mexico. Compare with the catalogue of desecrations, the sufferings of the one, and friend of punishment; at the hands of the other; in the customization of whose acts, millions of poor people are forgotten, and who at the time of his greatest delight, of Condition is this described by one who would certainly not jubilates any evils under which he labored, as being able to relish nothing in the way of punishment, except a little.
29

The statute of 1867, within the limits of this state, prohibiting the state and its officers to
prevent the sale of slaves, was declared to be unconstitutional. Observe, the declaration of
the act of the state, an act of annual and constitutional, to
an act already accomplished.
Again, and still more explicitly,

in the Georgia Convention, Dec. 8, 1861, declared
slavery abolished. "The United States Govern-
ment, having as a basis of government,
all classes, black or white, in this state eman-
cipating from slavery, and having carried
that emancipation into full practical effect:
Provided, that because in
the action of the United States, is not in-
cluded to operate as a relinquishing of
each claim for compensation or life, the
same language could not be more to the juris-
diction than that the emancipation has
completed and by proclamation, as a
true measure, carried out, the slaves
were already free.

North Carolina, 1863, abolished slavery,
"The slaves of North Carolina having been
emancipated by the United States author-
ity," Alabama, 1867, "as the insti-
tution of slavery has been destroyed in the
state." The Florida Emancipation is simi-
lar to that of Texas.

Verily, the Records of these State Conven-
of the best French brandy, and the finest Havana cigars."

Afterward, admitted to bed, and on
feet by the description of hundreds
of thousands of dollars, in the North.
The action of National prosecution
was promptly at Falmouth, in a time
of his own, and the recipients of the
thousands of favors vanished as fast as
by both friends and foes.

The detailed thousands who looked
all in the support of his cause, and were
reduced to beggary, receive only sym-
pathy in abundance, from the Conse-
crative adherents, but shame returns from
the government, to keep them from starva-
tion. A singular fact, and yet another
of known to be gaudious.

In will search the history of Nations
in vain; to find a parallel, in extent of
national Alchemy.

I refer to precedent afforded by action
of Confederate authorities. I refer to the
punishment of Union men during the
rebellion, in the South. Yet for the Con-
firmation of our acts, let history give
thanks. Witness the suppression, confisc-
ations, and expulsions in North Carolina,
and Tennessee. The driving off of all in
28

It is only to be understood from this government, as long as it shall.

Let us now consider for a moment -

the 2d article, section 5, it.

That the slaves, in the different States, were emancipated by action of the

Legislative of - 03.

The ratification of the Constitutional Amend-

ment, not abolishing, but prohibiting slavery

in the United States, is the ground on which

this assumption is based. In order to show

for the absolute validity of any such

proposition, permit me to read the

Amendment, referred to. Constit.

Concl.

section 1st. "No State shall make or enforce any

law which shall abridge the privileges or

immunities of citizens of the United States.

section 2d. Congress shall have power to enforce

this article by appropriate legislation.

Thus the spirit of this law assumes the

fact of slavery having previously been abolished

by the operation of President Lincoln's former

proclamation, and that it was so inter-

preted by the late Convention, is clearly

shown by the following.

Sec. 3d. By 20th. 1865: The late Convention fixed an

Ordinance containing these words: "The insti-

tution of slavery having been declared, in
In the State of South Carolina, and the State of Georgia, the punishments of whipping and branding were legal and established by law. In Florida, in 1860, in Mississippi, North Carolina, and Alabama, the punishments of whipping and branding were also established by law. In Texas, a colored man is sentenced to die by hanging, where the fact of his own race is a ground for the death sentence. These are examples of the flagrant ways to a legal and judicial code, which condoned such conduct, in counter to those who had fought under our flag to take measures which would be effective as a remedy for their arbitrary and unjust treatment. And in full view of these facts as they occurred, and of the abuses committed upon a defenseless people,
Of the two hundred and fifty thousand who perished from the sea coast, of the other thousands, whose bones bleach in the glens of the Mountains, where the weary winds bound them as long as the lands of thousands forced into their armies, to fight and fall, in opposition to principles, and at the point of the bayonet; and when their grim array of skeletons, with its long train of human misery, has melted before the moral vision, let them bear in mind the spectacle of a Power on high, which will judge between the merits of the last cause, and the gained one.

Command me, to the tyranny of our Congress, rather than the tender mercy of theirs.

The first proposition is, that the action of Congress in granting liberty to the Freedmen, is without constitutional authority.

This involves in the nature of the Case a denial of right to free the Slaves.

To refute this, I refer you to Constitution sec. 8, par. 10. "Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures in land and water. As you

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are well aware, the general rules governing
constitutions, given above.

The Congress having authorized the preamble
of the Constitution of the United
States as the Magna Charta, hence, in
keeping with the Constitution of the United
States, the freedom of the Negro became a legitimate
quest from the Captors. In evidence
I quote from the letter of Thomas Jefferson
to Gouverneur, written to Mr. Gouverneur, during
the Revolution. Speaking of his belief in
Corrollis, he says: "He destroyed all my
corn and tobacco, burned all my barns,
the land, as was to be expected, all my
stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs for the sus-
cenance of his army, and carried off also
all the horses, cattle, and sheep. He carried
off also about thirty slaves. Had this been
his plan, he would have done right.

Whom has he the great philanderer, The
selfish man, himself, a personal
destroyer, for aiming emphatically
not to carry off the slaves in time of war
and give them freedom, would be just
and right. Such is the humane author-
ity of our government in this branch
of the subject. But, again, during the
in certain of the colored slaves, the legislatures took no action in regard to the matter. 

Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, 

Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, and Texas, 

all have organized under similar provisions, 

and in Mr. Pink, was an offer made, un 

a suggestion offered, leading to a comprom 

ise with the assented desires of the people, 

by any of the State legislatures of 

these States.

In the face of such a wide accumulation of positive evidence of an unwillingness to comply with the requirements of the Constitution, in the face of the States, 

how was it possible for Congress to do any 

more than act on their responsibility of the Federal Government, and issue a proclamation of the population of the States, 

their natural and just rights in the civil 

politic? It was a forced measure, forced by the constitution of the State legislatures 

forced by a dire necessity, for action to 

protect legal men from degradation. 

What was the statute of the laws, enacted 

by the legislature of 1853? How did their 

majestic assembly of distinguished fathers 

proceed to reward men who had fought under 

the banners of their country, in many a 

score of hard won battles fields? I read.
last Florida war, numbers of runaway
Negroes were taken prisoners with the
soldiers whom they had joined. These
were claimed of Gen. Jackson, the Com-
manding officer of our forces. By their former
masters, as slaves. He refused to give
them up, declaring that as prisoners of war
alone were they to be dealt with, and that
matters of civilized warfare, forbade the
debting or rendering of captives into
slavery. His action was approved by the
government, and the Negroes were sent back
of the Mississippi with the ladies whom they
had joined. Of the treated further evidence
it would be furnished in the legislation
sent to the Confederate Congress, to
grant freedom to each Negro as would
exist in its armies, assuming their Constitu-
tional authority to grant such freedom.
Dow for the granting of Negroes.
In support of my position, I will again refer you
to art. 4 sect. 3 of the Constitution.

The United States shall guarantee to every
State a Republican form of Government.
In a Republican form of government
the population is composed of free Negroes,
aliens, and citizens. The Negroes are
not aliens, having been born in the country.
Therefore they are citizens. They were in
actual practice and enjoyment of the right of
cession, and enjoyment, of all civil and political
privileges, civil and political."

This passage, while denying citizenship
status to the slave, addressed argument to the
idea that as a citizen he must be entitled to
"equal suffrage," which is a contradiction of
civil and political

As a Citizen, the article of the Constitution
before quoted, requires that Congress shall
of necessity, guarantee to them suffrage.

To show the necessity, equality, for each
action as Congress has taken in this premises,
permit me to briefly review some of the
acts of the provisional state governments of the
South. For holder of North Carolina, this designates
the qualifications of states forlegates to the
Convention in that State. "If persons will be
allowed to vote, who are not a whole, qualified
as prescribed in the Constitution and laws of the State in force immediately before the
second day of May 1861," then referring to
the old slave code, in limitation of the right
of suffrage. The legislation of that State
subsequently confirmed, and nothing toward
changing the law. So, slavery after

shaky

Shaky

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First, though not by law, citizens before the war, for this great body vested in the basis of your representation. Now, as the war, they are entitled to full political privileges. Hamilton, in his edition of the Federalist, No. 54, says, "It is only under the pretexts that the laws have transformed the Negro into subjects of property, that a clause is inserted therein the constitution of Virginia. And it is admitted, that if the laws were to restore the rights which have been taken away, the Negroes could no longer be deemed an equal share of representation, with the other inhabitants." Each is the opposition of national laws, by Alexander Hamilton at a time when slavery was at its height of power. The explosiveness of which the speeches have come as from us. The laws have restored the rights of the Negro, which had been taken away. Therefore he is entitled to the right of suffrage.

Secondly, Judge Taney, in the opinion in the Dred Scott case, says this. "This is not, it is believed, to be found in the theories of writers on government, or in any actual experience, but before finds an opposition of the term citizen, which has not been considered as conferring the
My dear friend, I do not think you will be much astonished if I tell you that I was and am much annoyed at the conduct of your letter, though I am much pleased indeed to hear from you again. Indeed I am very glad that matters of business should prove of such importance as to induce you to spare a little of your time for my benefit. I am very sorry that it cannot be of benefit to you in the matter of entailment.

I have looked everywhere among the few papers that fell into my hands, but I did not find a single substantial will. I can find nothing that will throw any light whatever upon the matter. I am very sorry for I think you will be disappointed. It has never been clear, I am very sure, for I have not destroyed a single paper that was in any manner connected with my husband.
I have neither pay nor sufficient time, among my occupations, to write, because of which, I am sure I can not be. I do not think Capt. Reip kept them himself, but that they were with the other company, perhaps in the hands of the orderly sergeant. I have not heard a word from anything since he left, nor do I hear from a single member of the Co. at present. Why should you think any of the rest would correspond with me when you have been so remiss? I do not hear from a half of them at all, but I suppose they have gradually become behind in various other matters, that they do not find time to write. And I know it is not my fault, for I should be glad enough to see or hear from any of them. I have heard of the death of my uncle. Tommy Sullivan, though, for ages I know, they may have been dead. From this fact it may perhaps seem to you as if it does not mean simply impossible to gather any more a biography of the various members of the Co. thought that record would be exceedingly interesting to educate. It is not hard that such a thing has been attempted by any member of any company & if it were taken from it very slowly but be accomplished it with any degree of truth & due importance, leaving to little else as we do of the characteristics of any of them. I am very, very glad to know these are sent & can you tell me any thing of your mother & brothers & sisters. I wrote them last, but it was a long time ago, & I don't know when to add to any of them now. Can you tell me if you will you write me again & tell me a little more definitely about yourself. I would like to know if you are married or something of your manner of life. I suppose now you have joined the regular army, you are
Rescued at Razor City, Missouri, Nov. 20th, 1867, of H. C. Gane, three promissory notes of $967.50, due in one, two, and three years, and charging to and for each interest, which, when fully paid, will discharge all debts and liabilities, now due from him to us.

Olive Irving

G.