James C. Christie and Family Papers

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
3212	Mr. Gause	For the relief of William S. Turner and Annie Turner, of Philips county, Arkansas.	
3205	Mr. Crittenden	For the relief of certain soldiers of the Eighth Cavalry, State of Missouri.	
3207	Mr. Buckner	Granting a pension to Joseph A. Young	
3254	Mr. Henkle	To restore Horace E. Mullen to his original position on the active list, United States Navy.	
686	Mr. Throckmorton	For the relief of Joseph Clymer, of Texas	$18,325
3.70	Mr. Stephens	To provide for the improvement of Augusta River above Augusta, Georgia.	
3083	Mr. Metcalfe	For the relief of John Henry Marquard, St. Louis, Missouri.	
1423	Mr. Rea	For the relief of Andrew M. Jorden, of Benton township, Atchison county, Missouri.	
1426	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of the minors of John W. Jones, pensions, &c.	
1387	Mr. Young	For the relief of Peter Targarona	103,749
1375	Mr. Blackburn	For the relief of Oliver H. Perry, administrator of Mary Scott, of Jessamine county, Kentucky.	
1415	Mr. Hatcher	For the relief of Robert L. Lindsay, of Missouri	
1425	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of John Jackson, of Kansas City, Missouri.	11,390
1503	Mr. Schleicher	For the relief of Thomas Kearney, collector of customs for the district of Corpus Christi.	12,470
1354	Mr. Money	For the relief of John D. Lefiore and James C. Harris, of Mississippi.	
1386	Mr. Atkins	For the relief of the minor heirs of John H. Evans, of Tennessee, bounty, &c.	
1422	Mr. Rea	Granting a pension to James L. Hammack, of Saint Louis, Missouri.	
1420	Mr. Rea	Granting a pension to William Lett, of Tennessee	
1477	Mr. A. H. Stephens	For the relief of Edward Gallaher	
1413	Mr. Hatcher	Granting a pension to Blasius Reidinger, of Madison county, Missouri.	
1384	Mr. Carlisle	Granting a pension to Anna Wehe, of Newport, Kentucky.	
1382	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Lewis C. Dills, of Kentucky	
1388	Mr. Young	For the relief of Reuben S. Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee.	18,492
1611	Mr. Vance	To pay Robert C. W. Hughey, of North Carolina, arrears of pension.	
1592	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of R. D. Salmons and others	27,977
1607	Mr. Vance	Placing the name of T. B. Carland on the pension-roll.	
1617	Mr. Cabell	Granting a pension to Philip Howerton, of Halifax county, Virginia.	
1606	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to John D. Street, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry.	
1618	Mr. Cabell	Restoring to the pension-rolls the name of Edward Booker, of the county of Henry, State of Virginia, a soldier of the war of 1812.	
1620	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of certain citizens of Lynchburgh, Virginia.	26,193
1531	Mr. Ryan	For the relief of S. Lanford, of Texas	16,718
1540	Mr. Robbins	For the relief of John F. Ford, of North Carolina	100,000
1539	Mr. Robbins	To pay arrears of pension to Rebecca Sanders, of North Carolina.	
3150	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Joseph Ward	
3158	Mr. A. H. Stephens	For the relief of the heir of General Count Pulaski	100,000
186	Mr. Goode	For the relief of the sureties of the late Jesse J. Simkins, of Norfolk, Virginia.	
194	Mr. Hunter	For the relief of Louisa Summers, of Virginia	10,588
169	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of Richard T. West, of Montgomery county, Maryland.	10,815
159	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of Michael Culler, of Frederick county, Maryland.	12,650
178	Mr. Henkle	For the relief of Joseph Forrest, of Saint Mary's county, Maryland.	21,574
153	Mr. Walsh	Granting pension to Charles Hewitt	
267	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of Ezra M. Thomas, of Frederick county, Maryland.	25,824

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18,'78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
160	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of George Thomas, of H., of Frederick county, Maryland.	$21,270
157	Mr. Walsh	Granting a pension to Robert C. Bramford, of Maryland.	
851	Mr. Forney	For the relief of the Mobile Dock Company	
963	Mr. Bell	To grant a pension to Wesley Jones, of Pickens county, Georgia.	
970	Mr. J. M. Williams	For the relief of Fleming Jordan, of Alabama	
1507	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Daniel Lester, pension	
1508	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of James B. Russell, pension	
1591	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Wm. J. Allcock, bounty, &c	
1590	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.	
1583	Mr. Mills	To authorize and provide for the payment of all debts contracted by the Government in certain Southern States, &c.	
1575	Mr. Roberts	Granting a pension to Margaret Kenah	
1584	Mr. Mills	Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners the value of all cotton seized by officers of the Treasury since May 30, 1865.	
1610	Mr. Vance	Placing the name of Joseph Ward, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, on the pension-rolls.	
1616	Mr. Cabell	Granting a pension to William Blancett, of Va.	
1611	Mr. Vance	To pay Robert C. W. Hughey, of North Carolina, arrears of pension.	
2225	Mr. Henkle	For the relief of the corporation of Roman Catholic clergymen of Maryland.	29,363
2245	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of Mary B. Kirby, pension	
2266	Mr. Blount	To appropriate money for the improvement of the Ocmulgee River, Georgia.	50,000
2316	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of Perez Dickinson, of Knoxville, East Tennessee.	64,128
2232	Mr. Swann	For the relief of James E. Montell, of Baltimore	12,000
2234	Mr. Cabell	Granting a pension to John Guthrie, of Virginia	
2224	Mr. Henkle	For the relief of Sarah E. Mayo, pension	
2256	Mr. Robbins	For the relief of Lucinda Trimble	20,221
3335	Mr. Blackburn	For the relief of the Eminence Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Kentucky.	
3336	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Mrs. Susan Hall, of Knox county, Kentucky, pension.	
3323	Mr. Vance	To restore the name of John A. Palmer to the muster-rolls of the Third North Carolina Regiment.	
3322	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Daniel A. Sibbey, a soldier of the war of 1812.	
2264	Mr. Rice	Granting a pension to Margaret R. Colony	
3114	Mr. Joyce	To increase the pension to Charles H. Day	
3111	Mr. Walsh	Granting a pension to Julia Watkins, of Maryland.	
3338	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Anderson B. Goss, of Morgan county, Kentucky.	
702	Mr. Wilson	Granting a pension to John S. Hall, of Virginia	
906	Mr. Townshend	Granting a pension to John B. Tucker, of Kentucky	
3094	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to John P. Platt, of Missouri	
3095	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension Edward D. Johnson	
2971	Mr. Young	For the relief of T. C. Finnie, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.	13,486
2984	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Andrew Johnson, of Missouri	
2969	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of D. P. Rowe, and Brown and Crowell, of Morristown, Tennessee.	
2986	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to John C. Hargrave	
3039	Mr. Vance	For the relief of James V. Tweed, of Tennessee	
3040	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Nancy E. Ammons	
3034	Mr. House	For an appropriation for work on the custom-house at Nashville, Tennessee.	40,000
3062	Mr. Kimmel	To grant a pension to Jane Moore	
3038	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Eli H. Jarret	
2810	Mr. House	For the relief of William A. and Adelicia Cheatham, for money illegally assessed.	32,074
2835	Mr. Metcalfe	Granting a pension to A. J. Vanarsdale	
2838	Mr. Metcalfe	Granting a pension to James I. Pisdale, of Missouri	

This fact is clearly understood by gentlemen from the South in this House, and it is because they understand it so clearly, that they are so earnest and persistent in their efforts to secure the payment of these claims. In pushing these claims these gentlemen hope to have taken a position that "can and will be maintained and cannot be successfully controverted in or out of Congress." He apologizes for the strong language used by saying that "it arises simply from a deep sense of wrong and injustice done to injured parties." He advocates the idea that the Government is in duty bound to pay these claims and that it has greatly wronged these claimants in not paying them long ago. And, sir, this same idea is advocated by thousands of Southern men to-day. Only a few days ago I received a pamphlet written by Dr. J. P. Board, of North Carolina, in which the writer discusses this subject at some length, declaring that the Government should pay these claims as a matter of justice and right. After devoting several pages to setting forth the losses sustained by the Southern people, he uses these words: "The easiest and best way to heal them"—the wounds made by the war—"is to commence the payment of these claims." And in the conclusion of

In a subsequent chapter he says:

Let us at this work promptly, earnestly, and honestly, that it may be as a monument of truth and justice, erected in the hearts of our children to remind them of the importance of national honor, peace, and good-will.

The last page to which I will refer in this connection, and the one which contains the following, which will be read with great interest, especially by the Union men of the North:

Form of a memorial to Congress.

STATE OF _____, County of _____, ss.

To the honorable Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the citizens of the United States, most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to enact a law by which all citizens of every section of the United States may be paid for all their property destroyed or taken by the government and armies or bands of the late war between the States, in bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest per annum, maturing within the next hundred years.

This honorable body can not do justice to the whole people at once, but it can do justice to a part, and that part the most needy. In fact, the claims they now present take precedence of the bonded debt itself. In point of justice, they are just as much a debt of honor, and those bonds are just as valid a lien upon the Treasury as the bonded debt of equity, because that debt draws interest, while the claims do not. The Judge presents his case in the strongest light possible, and closes his pamphlet of twenty pages with the following significant paragraph:

The foregoing views are expressed on mature consideration from a sense of duty to several hundred citizens of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, represented by the undersigned and his colleagues, and many thousand citizens" of the South who are in a position to successfully controvert or put out of Congress. If the plain language used is expressive of some feeling, it arises simply from a deep sense of the wrong and injustice done to injured parties, and is not intended to be disconsolous, but in all due deference and respectful regard for the public authorities.

Now, sir, it would be well to note this language carefully. Judge Bartley says he is working "from a sense of duty to several thousand citizens" of the South who are injured by the non-payment of these claims. In pushing these claims these gentlemen are not only asking that "it arises simply from a deep sense of wrong and injustice done to injured parties," but they are asking that "can and will be maintained and cannot be successfully controverted in or out of Congress." Is this plain language used to expressive of some feeling, it arises simply from a deep sense of the wrong and injustice done to injured parties, and is not intended to be disconsolous, but in all due deference and respectful regard for the public authorities.

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
407	Mr. Dibrell	Granting a pension to James P. Thompson, of Tennessee	
242	Mr. Durham	For the relief of John Witherspoon and James Sadrid	$23,000
3231	Mr. Durham	For the benefit of the Christian church in Danville, Kentucky.	
413	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of J. M. Hagg and others, of Tennessee	
408	Mr. Dibrell	Granting a pension to Moses Cunningham, of Tennessee	
2301	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of Luther M. Blackman	
2325	Mr. Bright	For the relief of Ann P. James, of Tennessee	
374	Mr. Bright	For the relief of Lewis and others, of Tennessee	
371	Mr. Bright	For the relief of J. W. Burbridge & Co., and M. R. Montgomery	21,061
2302	Mr. Whittorne	For the relief of Henry S. French, of Tennessee	
2304	Mr. Whittorne	Granting a pension to Moses A. Chambers	
409	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of James Gill, late captain Fifth Tennessee cavalry.	
2305	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of William A. Mosier, of North Carolina.	
2306	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of Mary D. Williams	
671	Mr. Muldrow	For the relief of the estate of George H. Lee, Lowndes county, Mississippi.	24,000
772	Mr. Martin	For the relief of the surviving children of Benjamin Moore, of Harper's ferry, Virginia	30,000
457	Mr. Young	For the relief of Mrs. Julia Elliott, of Memphis, Tennessee.	41,116
423	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of William Bullard, of the Kab county,	
2305	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of George W. Dice	
2308	Mr. Whittorne	For the relief of the State of Tennessee	
464	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Mary J. Ladow	
628	Mr. Chittenden	For the relief of Mary A. Silvey	
666	Mr. Siemons	For the relief of C. W. Freddy, of Arkansas	
665	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Joseph Chamberlain, of Missouri	
611	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of Cane Hill College, Arkansas	15,000
665	Mr. Joyce	For the relief of Wilbor F. Chamberlain, of Missouri	
691	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of James Smith, of Missouri	
666	Mr. Glover	For the relief of James A. Hill, of Lewis county, Missouri	29,000
664	Mr. Cole	For the relief of the estate of Barlow J. Preble, of Missouri	
661	Mr. Franklin	Granting a pension to Minor Y. Smith, of Jackson county, Missouri	
666	Mr. Darrall	Granting a pension to Felix Dameron, of Louisiana	
669	Mr. Clark	For reimbursing the University of Missouri for damages and injury sustained during the late war, &c.	17,475
813	Mr. Hoge	For the relief of James Scott and others, of Tennessee.	
827	Mr. Tolland	Increasing the pension of Silas Bartee	
975	Mr. G. W. Hewitt	For the relief of settlers on lands claimed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company.	
961	Mr. Aiken	For the relief of R. S. James	
943	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary and High School in Virginia	30,000
1057	Mr. Hoge	For the relief of Andrew J. Duncan	89,226
1043	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of Jonathan Jones, of Tennessee	
1597	Mr. Martin	For the relief of James R. Merrifield, of West Virginia	
1596	Mr. Gibson	For the relief of the Young Catholics of Nashville, Tennessee.	84,400
1026	Mr. Hoge	For the relief of the Sisters' Academy, of Nashville	30,614
1811	Mr. Yaple	To place the name of John Brown on the pension-rolls.	

RECAPITULATION.

Sum of House bills asking for $10,000 or more	$4,926,703
Sum of Senate bills asking for $10,000 or more	821,000
Total	5,747,703
Sum of amounts less than $10,000	1,010,000
Total of amounts carried out	6,757,703
Least sum to be added for blanks	3,500,000
Least sum called for by private bills	10,257,703
Total amount of public claims	192,000,000
Grand total of southern claims	202,000,000
Approximate grand total on the basis of Judge Bartley's estimates of private claims	300,000,000

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is the feast to which we are invited. Here are demands made upon us for over $300,000,000. Doubtless many of these claims are just and should be allowed, but the great majority of them are not entitled to even a hearing. We cannot afford to waste time with them, unless it be simply to declare that we will never pay them.

But, sir, having shown the magnitude of these claims, I wish to say that the general sentiment throughout the South is that these claims ought to be paid. Indeed, sir, the Southern people seem determined that they shall be paid. I am aware that there are gentlemen on this floor who will deny this, but, sir, if what I say is not true, what means this vast number of claims coming from every nook and corner of the South which have been thrust into this Congrse? If gentlemen are not anxious and determined that these claims shall be paid, why are they presented here, and why are we urged to pay them?

It is doubtless true that as a matter of policy the leaders in the South will tell you that they do not expect payment, but when they talk as they feel you will find that nine out of every ten of them hold to the idea that the Government, if it had any respect for justice would have paid these claims long ago. Why, sir, the idea that the Government owes and ought to pay all damages occasioned by the war throughout the South is so firmly imbedded in the Southern mind that it will take several generations to root it out. No man, I care not how great his ability, can be a leader among the Southern people unless he openly indorses this idea. There is not a Southern gentleman on this floor who would not be overwhelmingly defeated at the coming election if he should dare to stand up here and declare that these claims ought not to be paid. Why, sir, we all know that a great sin was committed in the eyes of the Southern people by Mr. Tilden, late democratic candidate for President, when he wrote that letter in opposition to paying these claims. This one act awakened a most bitter sentiment all through the South against him, and to-day wherever Tilden's name is mentioned in that section it is greeted either with a sneer or a curse.

The most unfortunate incident in the late Presidential election—

Says the Mobile, (Alabama,) *Register*—

Was the letter written by Mr. Tilden a short time before the election, saying he would veto any bill proposed to pay southern war claims.

The writing of this letter was Mr. Tilden's great crime, for which the Southern people will never forgive him. His sad fate will doubtless be a warning to all future aspirants for the Presidency, who expect to be elected to that office by the aid of Southern Democratic votes. The fact is, no Democrat can be elected President without the votes of the "solid South," and while the "solid South" may not ask a pledge in favor of paying Southern claims, it will hereafter support no one who is pledged against such payment. And, Mr. Speaker, what I have said in regard to aspirants for the Presidency, can be said with equal truth in regard to the aspirant for any office at the South. No man can be elected to any office in that section who dares to proclaim himself opposed to paying these Southern claims. Men who expect to succeed politically must be in harmony with their people in this respect.

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
1100	Mr. Cravens	For the relief of Harmon Mickles	$14,385
1235	Mr. Blackburn	For the relief of Rosa Vertner Teffrey, of Kentucky	15,000
1344	Mr. Williams	Granting a pension to Bright Byrd, of North Carolina, war of 1812.	
1338	Mr. Cook	Granting a pension to the soldiers of the Seminole and Florida wars, one to two millions a year.	
1348	Mr. Herbert	To restore the name of Jesse Stalings, of Butler County Alabama, to the pension-list.	
1334	Mr. Blount	For the relief of Anthony L. Maxwell, of Macon, Georgia.	270,000
1359	Mr. Elam	For the relief of Edward C. Davidson, of Louisiana	10,000
1346	Mr. Jones	For the relief of William C. Edmonston	
1341	Mr. Forney	For the relief of Samuel Noble	
1334	Mr. Chalmers	For the relief of John D. Lefiore and James C. Harris, of Mississippi.	
1340	Mr. W. E. Smith	Restoring to the pension-rolls the name of James Buchanan, of Georgia.	
1431	Mr. A. H. Stephens	For the relief of Stafford, Seymour & Co	
1320	Mr. Douglas	For the relief William Tabb, of Fredericksburgh, Virginia.	
1323	Mr. Walker	To remove the political disabilities of Charles B. Oliver, of Virginia.	
1313	Mr. Henkle	Granting a pension to Julia Watkins	
1666	Mr. Cain	For the relief of St. Michael's church, of Charleston, South Carolina.	
1680	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of John M. Elder, of Kentucky	14,862
1669	Mr. Chalmers	For the relief of Alice B. Anderson, of Mississippi	
1654	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of Folkes & Winston, and others, of Lynchburgh, Virginia.	18,223
1657	Mr. Vance	To restore Harvey P. Buckner to the pension-rolls	
1685	Mr. Riddle	For the relief of John Looper, of Tennessee	
1710	Mr. Cravens	For the relief Sarah J. Rainey	
1702	Mr. Hatcher	For the relief of Ralph F. Ford, of Missouri	
1708	Mr. Gause	For the relief of certain citizens of Helena, Arkansas.	
1690	Mr. Young	For the relief of Mrs. Anna M. Coggswell, Memphis, Tennessee.	15,303
1722	Mr. Giddings	For the relief of certain citizens of Brenham, Texas	133,920
1721	Mr. Giddings	For the relief of Alexander C. Crawford	10,933
1693	Mr. Young	For the relief of William B. Hamlin, of Memphis	36,200
1711	Mr. Cravens	For the relief of Mark Davis	
1706	Mr. Gause	For the relief of William Byers, of Batesville, Arkansas.	
1664	Mr. Pelton	For the relief of James H. Rogers, of Georgia	
1776	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of James M. Douglass, of Benton County, Arkansas.	
1787	Mr. Pridemore	To place the name of Andrew Huffman on the pension-rolls.	
1782	Mr. Buckner	Granting a pension to Harriet Nahm, of Saint Charles County, Missouri.	
1819	Mr. Harris	For the relief of Hugh L. Gallaher, of Virginia	35,587
1903	Mr. Stephens	For the relief of Joseph J. Brown, a British subject and a resident of Augusta, Georgia.	16,837
1856	Mr. Siemons	Making an appropriation to pay William Moss, of Arkansas, for extra mail service.	18,000
1832	Mr. Riddle	For the relief of Pleasant H. Leppen, of Tennessee	
1831	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Eveline Hunt	
1855	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Joseph W. Murphy	
1880	Mr. Young	For the relief of the estate of John F. McKinney, of Memphis, Tennessee.	
1836	Mr. Cobb	Granting a pension to James Calaway	
201	Mr. Morgan	For the relief James Smith, of Missouri	
1849	Mr. Rea	Granting a pension to William Lett, of Tennessee	
190	Mr. Goode	To reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia.	63,000
1881	Mr. Young	For the relief of Messrs. Masby and Hunt, of Tennessee.	23,000
1825	Mr. Chalmers	For the relief of Mrs. Hester F. Neeley, of Warren County, Mississippi.	24,494
1891	Mr. Hartridge	For the relief of the Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Georgia.	

SPEECH

OF

HON. PHILIP C. HAYES,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 1, 1878.

The House being as in Committee of the Whole, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 189) to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the late war—

MR. HAYES said:

* * * * * * * * *

I am persuaded, sir, that the gentlemen upon the floor fully understand the magnitude of the claims which have been presented to this Congress by the people of the South. I have here an article taken from the New York Tribune of April 13, 1878, which gives a full list of these claims, and which I ask to have printed in connection with my remarks.

The Tribune has already published a complete list of all bills introduced in Congress from the beginning of the session down to March 15 for the purpose of securing public improvements in the South. These public claims reach the enormous aggregate of $12,000,000. The Tribune has since caused to be prepared a complete list of all bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives from the beginning of the session down to March 25, present. Of private bills there have been introduced and twenty-seven for sums less than $10,000. These four hundred and seventy-seven bills aggregate $1,010,000. Of the remaining four hundred and fifty-one private bills, three hundred and twenty—more than one-third of the whole number introduced—are altogether vague, either stating nor binding at the amount to which claim is made. This very vagueness is suspicious, and suggests the magnitude of the sum expected. It is certainly fair, however, to suppose that the average amount of these unstated claims is at least as large as those asking for a definite sum. Upon this basis the aggregate of these three hundred and twenty blind-asking claims is $48,000,000. There are one hundred and eleven bills asking for $10,000 or more each, making an aggregate of $8,782,782. The last amount, therefore, asked for by private solicitors introduced in Congress from the beginning of the session to March 25 is $56,837,782. This bills introduced down to March 15, for public improvements in the South call for $102,000,000. The South, therefore, thus far in a single session, has made demands upon the National Treasury for at least

$22,000,000.

That this estimate is far below the actual amount for which the South has asked, the following facts published in a Washington paper a long time in repeal to three large classes of its proposed claims will prove. Judge T. W. Bartley, counsel before Congress. He divides these claims into three principal classes, and makes the following estimates:

Amount of cotton tax	$88,000,000
Value of captured and abandoned property	14,000,000
Army-supply claims	30,000,000
Grand total	17,000,000

If Judge Bartley's figures are taken in the place of the quiet and modest estimates which the Tribune has made, the aggregate (1) of the claims for railroads and other public improvements, and (2) of private claims for cotton, war materials, captured and abandoned property, &c., will be more than $300,000,000, instead of $202,000,000, specified in the list of private claims presented to the House, exclusive of those to which the sum

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Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
407	Mr. Dibrell	Granting a pension to James P. Thompson, of Tennessee.	
342	Mr. Durham	For the relief of John Witherspoon and James Suffield, of Kentucky.	$23,000
335	Mr. Durham	For the benefit of the Christian church in Danville, Kentucky.	
415	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of J. M. Bragg and others, of Tennessee.	
408	Mr. Dibrell	Granting a pension to Moses Cunningham, of Tennessee.	
331	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of Luther M. Blackman	
374	Mr. Bright	For the relief of A. Faulkner and others, of Tennessee.	
373	Mr. Bright	For the relief of Ann P. James, of Tennessee	
371	Mr. Bright	For the relief of J. W. Burbridge & Co., and R. H. Montgomery.	37,951
363	Mr. Whitthorne	For the relief of Henry S. French, of Tennessee	
334	Mr. Thornburgh	Granting a pension to Horace A. Chambers	
409	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of James Clift, late captain Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.	
362	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of Mary D. Williams	
335	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of William A. Hacker, of North Carolina.	
871	Mr. Muldrow	For the relief of the estate of George H. Lee, Lowndes county, Mississippi.	24,000
772	Mr. Martin	For the relief of the surviving children of Benjamin Moore, of Harper's Ferry, Virginia.	20,000
427	Mr. Young	For the relief of Mrs. Julia Elliott, of Memphis, Tennessee.	41,116
423	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of William Bullard, of De Kalb county, Tennessee.	
366	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of George W. Dice	
368	Mr. Whitthorne	For the relief of the State of Tennessee	
608	Mr Gunter	For the relief of Marion Millsaps	
584	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Mary J. Lobow	
578	Mr. Crittenden	For the relief of Mary A. Silvey	
586	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Josiah Cunningham, of Missouri	
605	Mr. Sherman	For the relief of C. W. Preddy, of Arkansas	
611	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of Cane Hill College, Arkansas	15,000
589	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Dinis Ruark	
555	Mr. Glover	For the relief of Wilber F. Chamberlain, of Missouri.	
591	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of James Smith, of Missouri	
556	Mr. Glover	For the relief of James A. Hill, of Lewis county, Missouri.	
604	Mr. Cole	For the relief of the estate of Harlow J. Phelps, of Missouri.	29,000
561	Mr. Franklin	Granting a pension to Minor T. Smith, of Jackson county, Missouri.	
988	Mr. Darrall	Granting a pension to Felix Danjean, of Louisiana	
569	Mr. Clark	To reimburse the University of Missouri for damages and injury sustained during the late war, &c.	17,475
878	Mr. House	For the relief of James Scott and others, of Tennessee.	
947	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of the heirs of William A. Graham	
857	Mr. Pollard	Increasing the pension of Miles Barber	
972	Mr. G. W. Hewitt	For the relief of settlers on lands claimed by the South and North Alabama Railroad Company.	
961	Mr. Aiken	For the relief of R. S. James	
943	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary and High School in Virginia.	20,000
1037	Mr. House	For the relief of Andrew J. Duncan	39,225
1048	Mr. Thornburgh	To place George W. Browning on the pension-roll	
1597	Mr. Martin	For the relief of James E. Merrifield, of West Virginia.	
1206	Mr. Gibson	For the relief of the Touro Almshouse in New Orleans.	$4,400
1036	Mr. House	For the relief of Shelby Medical College, of Nashville, Tennessee.	20,614
1211	Mr. Vance	To place the name of John Brown on the pensionrolls.	

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
1100	Mr. Crevens	For the relief of Harmon Meekins	$14,383
1256	Mr. Blackburn	For the relief of Lloyd, Vetters Tadroy, of Kentucky	18,000
1344	Mr. Williams	Claim, war of 1812	
1238	Mr. Cook	Granting a pension to the soldiers in the Seminole and Florida wars, one to two millions a year.	
1248	Mr. Herbert	To restore the name of Jesse Stallings, of Butler County, Alabama, to the pension-list.	
1234	Mr. Blount	For the relief of Anthony L. Maxwell, of Macon, Georgia.	270,000
1239	Mr. Blount	For the relief of Edward C. Dankland, of Louisiana	10,000
1240	Mr. W. R. Smith	Restoring to the pension-rolls the name of James Mullen, of Mississippi.	
1241	Mr. A. H. Stephens	For the relief of the personal disabilities of Charles M. Olmstead, Seymour & Co., of Georgia.	
1230	Mr. Douglas	For the relief of William Bath, of Fredericksburgh, Virginia.	
1325	Mr. Walker	To remove the political disabilities of Charles M. Blair, of Culpeper county, Virginia.	
1600	Mr. Hewitt	Granting a pension to Julia Watkins	
1318	Mr. Hewitt	For the relief of Samuel Noble	
1660	Mr. Clark	For the relief of St. Michael's church, of Charleston, South Carolina.	
1680	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of John M. Tidet, of Kentucky	
1669	Mr. Chalmers	For the relief of Allen Anderson, of Mississippi.	
1624	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of Fulkes & Whitson, and others, of Tennessee	18,223
1687	Mr. Vance	To restore Harvey T. Rodgers to the pension-rolls	
1686	Mr. Hyde	For the relief of John Logger, of Tennessee	
1710	Mr. Crevens	For the relief of Sarah L. Lindsey	
1708	Mr. Cause	For the relief of Ralph F. Ford, of Missouri	
1712	Mr. Hatcher	For the relief of C. Cogswell, of Kentucky	
1690	Mr. Young	For the relief of Mrs. Anna L. Cogswell, Memphis, Tennessee	16,903
1722	Mr. Chalmers	For the relief of certain citizens of Pittsburg, Texas	132,930
1731	Mr. Giddings	For the relief of Alexander C. Cresswell	26,423
1703	Mr. Young	For the relief of William H. Hamlin, of Memphis, Tennessee	26,200
1706	Mr. Cause	For the relief of Mary Davis	
1664	Mr. Dolson	For the relief of James R. Rogers, of Georgia	
1776	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of James C. Douglass, of Benton County, Arkansas	
1782	Mr. Pridemore	Granting a pension to Harriet Kahn, of Saint Charles county, Missouri	
1819	Mr. Harris	For the relief of Hugh A. Gallaher, of Virginia	33,957
1903	Mr. Stephens	For the relief of Joseph J. Jones, a British subject, and a resident of Augusta, Georgia.	18,837
1886	Mr. Slemons	Making an appropriation to pay William Jones, of Arkansas, for extra mail service	18,000
1852	Mr. Middle	For the relief of Pleasant L. Leppen, of Tennessee	
1856	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Joseph W. Murphy	
1851	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Nevins Jones	
1880	Mr. Young	For the relief of the estate of John F. McKinney, of Memphis, Tennessee	
1580	Mr. Cobb	Granting a pension to James Calaway	
1849	Mr. Rea	Granting a pension to William Lolt, of Tennessee	
691	Mr. Young	For the relief of James Smith and Mary Ann Mitchell	
190	Mr. Goode	To reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia	64,000
1881	Mr. Young	For the relief of Messrs. Mabry and Hunt, of Tennessee.	24,000
1820	Mr. Cate	For the relief of Mrs. Hester F. Neely, of Warren county, Mississippi.	
1894	Mr. Hartridge	For the relief of the heirs and Patrick Langdon, of Columbus, Georgia.	

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
2215	Mr. Gause	For the relief of William S. Turner and Annie Turner, of Hyde county, North Carolina.	
2206	Mr. Crittenden	For the relief of certain soldiers of the Eighth Cavalry	
2207	Mr. Hatcher	Granting a pension to John A. Young	
2204	Mr. Henkle	To restore Horace K. Milton to his original position	
680	Mr. Throckmorton	For the relief of Joseph Clymer, of Texas	$18,823
2,70	Mr. Stephens	To provide for the improvement of Augusta River above Augusta, Georgia.	
2203	Mr. Metcalfe	For the relief of John Henry Shepherd, St. Louis, Missouri	
1625	Mr. Rea	For the relief of Andrew M. Jordon, of Benton town-ship, Loudon county, Tennessee.	
1629	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of the minors of John M. Jones, deceased.	
1587	Mr. Young	For the relief of Peter Hampton	103,740
1577	Mr. Blackburn	For the relief of Mary Scott, of Kentucky	
1618	Mr. Hatcher	For the relief of Mowry Lindsey, of Missouri	
1619	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of John Jackson, of Kansas City, Missouri	11,890
1609	Mr. Scheliefer	For the relief of Thomas Gregory, collector of customs for the district of Corpus Christi.	12,470
1624	Mr. Money	For the relief of Joseph B. Lefore and James Mc Harris, of Mississippi.	
1588	Mr. Atkins	For the relief of the minor heirs of John H. Evans, of Tennessee.	
1622	Mr. Rea	Granting a pension to James L. Hammock, of Saint Clair county, Missouri	
1611	Mr. Rea	Granting a pension to William Lett, of Tennessee	
1617	Mr. A. H. Stephens	For the relief of Edward Gallaher	
1618	Mr. Hatcher	Granting a pension to Alpheus Hollingsworth, of Scotland county, Missouri	
1584	Mr. Carlisle	Granting a pension to Anna Wene, of Newport, Kentucky	
1583	Mr. Turner	Granting a pension to Lewis C. Dills, of Kentucky	
1588	Mr. Young	For the relief of Nicholas S. Jones, of Memphis, Tennessee	18,492
1611	Mr. Vance	For the relief of C. W. Hughey, of North Carolina	
1592	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of R. B. Salmons and others	27,977
1607	Mr. Vance	For the relief of R. B. Crabtree and the heirs of Jesse Crabtree, deceased	
1618	Mr. Cabell	Granting a pension to Philip Overton, of Halifax county, Virginia	
1617	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to John D. Street, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry	
1618	Mr. Cabell	Granting a pension to the widow of Edward Beckwith, Company A, Fifth Virginia Infantry	
1620	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of certain citizens of Lynchburgh, Virginia	24,193
1631	Mr. Kenna	For the relief of S. Lunsford, of Texas	16,718
1640	Mr. Hopkins	For the relief of John F. Ford, of North Carolina	
1639	Mr. Hopkins	To pay heirs of Reuben Reynolds, of Kentucky	100,000
2150	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Joseph Hurd	
2158	Mr. A. H. Stephens	For the relief of the heirs of General Count Pulaski	100,000
194	Mr. Hunter	For the relief of Thomas Sweatnam, of Virginia	10,588
199	Mr. Goode	Silkmen, of Norfolk, Virginia	
2183	Mr. Metcalfe	For the relief of Richard W. West, of Montgomery county, Maryland	16,816
199	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of Michael Cutler, of Frederick county, Maryland	12,060
178	Mr. Henkle	For the relief of Joseph Bottorf, of Saint Mary's county, Maryland	21,071
183	Mr. Walsh	Granting a pension to Charles Hewitt	
207	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of Joseph Ezra M. Thomas, of Frederick county, Maryland	26,824

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
160	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of George Thomas, of Frederick county, Maryland	$21,270
167	Mr. Walsh	Granting a pension to Hobert C. Bramhall, of Baltimore	
963	Mr. Bell	For the relief of the Mobile Dock Company, county, Georgia	
970	Mr. J. M. Williams	For the relief of Fleming Jordan, of Tennessee	
1567	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Thomas J. Amonett	
1610	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of James M. Russell, pension	
1567	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Daniel Lester, pension	
1610	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of W. H. Adcock, pension, &c	
1590	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Daniel Sullivan and Sixteenth Michigan Infantry	
1686	Mr. Hubbell	For the relief of Mary Ann Hall, widow of Samuel Hall, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry	
1575	Mr. Roberts	Granting a pension to Margaret Kennah	
1584	Mr. Mills	Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Phœnix and Mutual Insurance companies, of Hartford, Connecticut, for moneys paid by them for duties on goods destroyed by the burning of the warehouses of the Treasury since July 30, 1865	
1616	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Augustus Ward, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry, or his widow	
1616	Mr. Cabell	Granting a pension to William Bancroft, of Patrick county, Virginia	
1611	Mr. Vance	To pay Robert C. W. Hughey, of North Carolina, arrears of pension	
2225	Mr. Hamblen	For the relief of the corporation of Nonum Cathedral	23,325
1625	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of Mary E. Tucker	
2246	Mr. Bell	For the relief of R. Kirby, junior	
2246	Mr. Throckmorton	For the relief of Worcester Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Massachusetts	
2246	Mr. Blount	Appropriating money for the improvement of the Ocmulgee River, Georgia	50,000
2246	Mr. Throckmorton	For the relief of Sarah A. Kirby, junior	
2246	Mr. Cabell	For the relief of Mary Ann Hall, widow of Samuel Hall, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry	
2246	Mr. Hopkins	For the relief of Lucinda Tremble	
2246	Mr. Blackburn	For the relief of the Jamaica Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Kentucky	20,921
2222	Mr. Vance	For the relief of James M. Mondell, of Baltimore, Maryland	12,000
2222	Mr. Swann	For the relief of James M. Mondell, of Baltimore, Maryland	
2246	Mr. Cabell	For the relief of Lucinda Tremble	
2246	Mr. Hopkins	For the relief of Lucinda Tremble	
2246	Mr. Blackburn	For the relief of the Jamaica Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Kentucky	
2236	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Mrs. Susan Hall, of Knox county, Tennessee	
2232	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Mrs. Susan Hall, of Knox county, Tennessee	
2232	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Mrs. Susan Hall, of Knox county, Tennessee	
2232	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Daniel A. Sibbys, a soldier of the war of 1812	
2246	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Mary Ann Hall, widow of Samuel Hall, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry	
762	Mr. Wilson	Granting a pension to John S. Hall, of Virginia	
2246	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to John A. Pruett, of Missouri	
606	Mr. Townshend	Granting a pension to John R. Proctor, of Kentucky	
2246	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Edward P. Johnson, of Missouri	
2246	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to John C. Litzinger	
2246	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Nancy A. Simmons	
2246	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Thomas Wood, of Tennessee	
2246	Mr. Pollard	For the relief of Jeanes Lee, of Virginia	
2246	Mr. Vance	For an appropriation for work on the custom-house at Nashville, Tennessee	
2246	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Eli H. Jarrett	
2246	Mr. House	For the relief of William A. and Adaline Cheatham, heirs of Nancy Cheatham	
2246	Mr. Metcalfe	For money illegally assessed	
2246	Mr. Metcalfe	Granting a pension to A. J. Vanarsdale	
2246	Mr. Metcalfe	Granting a pension to James T. Tisdale, of Missouri	

RECAPITULATION.

Sum of House bills asking for $10,000 or more		$4,956,705
Sum of Senate bills asking for $10,000 or more		821,000
Total		5,777,705
Sum of amounts less than $10,000		1,010,000
Total of amounts carried out		6,787,705
Least sum to be added for blanks		3,000,000
Least sum called for by private bills		10,207,705
Total amount of public claims		192,000,000
Grand total of southern claims		202,000,000
Approximate grand total on the basis of Judge Bartley's estimates of private claims		300,000,000

This fact is clearly understood by gentlemen from the South in this House, and it is because they understand it so clearly, that they are so earnest and persistent in their efforts to secure the payment of these claims. In pushing these claims these gentlemen are only carrying out the wishes, I may say the demands, of their constituents, who are not only determined that these claims shall be paid, but who urge their payment on the ground of justice to themselves. They hold to the idea that the Government is under obligation to pay them. They go so far as to declare that the claims for captured and abandoned property and for private property taken by the Union Army in the way of supplies, constitute a part of the war debt of the nation. Indeed, Judge Bartley, whose little pamphlet was distributed so freely among members of this body a few days ago, argues that the property taken for the subsistence of the Union Army saved the Government from raising money on the sale of its bonds in the sums represented by the value of the property seized and used, and that the claims for the payment for this property are as just and as valid a lien upon the Treasury as the bonded debt itself. In fact, he thinks they should take precedence of the bonded debt in equity, because that debt draws interest, while the claims do not. The Judge presents his case in the strongest light possible, and closes his pamphlet of twenty pages with the following significant paragraph:

> The foregoing views are expressed on mature consideration from a sense of duty to several hundred citizens of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, represented by the undersigned as their counsel. The positions assumed can and will be maintained, and cannot be successfully controverted in or out of Congress. If the plain language used is expressive of some feeling, it arises simply from a deep sense of the wrong and injustice done to injured parties, and is not intended to be discourteous, but in all due deference and respectful regard for the public authorities.

Now, sir, it would be well to note this language carefully. Judge Bartley says he is working "from a sense of duty to several hundred citizens" of the South who are pushing their claims with all the vigor and determination possible. He and his clients have taken a position that "can and will be maintained and cannot be successfully controverted in or out of Congress." He apologizes for the strong language used by saying that "it arises simply from a deep sense of wrong and injustice done to injured parties." He advocates the idea that the Government is in duty bound to pay these claims and that it has greatly wronged these claimants in not paying them long ago. And, sir, this same idea is advocated by thousands of Southern men to-day. Only a few days ago I received a pamphlet written by Dr. J. F. Feard, of North Carolina, in which the writer discusses this subject at some length, declaring that the Government should pay these claims as a matter of justice and right. After devoting several pages to setting forth the losses sustained by the Southern people, he uses these words: "The easiest and best way to heal them"—the wounds made by the war—"is to compensate those who lost so much in the conflict."

In a subsequent chapter he says:

> Let us go at this work promptly, earnestly, and honestly, that it may be as a monument of truth and justice, erected in the hearts of our children to remind them of the importance of national honor, peace, and good-will.

The last page of this book contains the following, which will be read with great interest, especially by the Union men of the North:

> That co-operative action be had in this matter, a form of a memorial to Congress is appended to these pages. Let every one who feels an interest in the great work copy and obtain the signatures of his neighbors to it, and inclose it to one of our Senators or Representatives in Congress as early as practicable, and urge its adoption.
>
> *Form of a memorial to Congress.*
>
> STATE OF ——— ———,
> *County of* ———, ——, *187* .
> *To the honorable Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*
>
> We, the citizens of the United States, most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to enact a law by which all citizens of every section of the United States may be paid for all their property destroyed for them by the governments and armies of *both sides* during the late war between the States, in bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest per annum, maturing within the next hundred years.

Type most unfortunate incident in the late Presidential election—

Says the Mobile, (Alabama,) *Register*—

> Was the letter written by Mr. Tilden a short time before the election, saying he would veto any bill proposed to pay southern war claims.

The writing of this letter was Mr. Tilden's great crime, for which the Southern people will never forgive him. His sad fate will doubtless be a warning to all future aspirants for the Presidency, who expect to be elected to take office by the aid of southern democratic votes. The fact is Democrat can be elected President without a large majority in favor of paying Southern claims, it will therefore support of no man who is pledged against such payment. And, Mr. Speaker, what I have said in regard to aspirants for the Presidency, can be said with equal truth in regard to the aspirant for any office at the South. No man can be elected to any office in that section who dares to proclaim himself opposed to paying these Southern claims. Men who expect to succeed politically must be in harmony with their people in this respect.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is the least to which we are invited. Here we demands. But, having shown the magnitude of these claims, I wish to say that the general sentiment throughout the South is that these claims ought to be paid. Indeed, sir, the Southern people seem determined that they shall be paid. I am aware that there are gentlemen on this floor who will deny that, but, sir, it what I say is not true, what means this vast number of claims coming from every nook and corner of the South which have been thrust into this Congress? If gentlemen are not anxious and determined that these claims shall be paid, why are they presented here, and why are we urged to pay them?

It is doubtless true that as a matter of policy the leaders in the South will tell you that they do not expect payment, but when they talk as they say will tell you the truth. Governments owe and ought to pay all damages occasioned by the war throughout the South is so thinly imbedded in the Southern mind that it will take several generations to eradicate it. Mr. Speaker, I care not how great that ability, can be a leader among people but a fool to act. No man, I care not how great his ability, can be a statesman in the South who would not be overwhelmingly defeated at the coming election by the Southern people if he should declare that these claims ought to be paid. Why, sir, all know that a great wrong was committed in the eyes of the South-paid. Why, sir, we all know that a great wrong was committed in the eyes of the Southern people by Mr. Tilden, late democratic candidate for President, when he wrote that letter in opposition to paying these claims. This one act weakened a most brilliant statement all through the South against him, and to-day wherever Tilden's name is mentioned in that section it is greeted either with a sneer or a curse.

SHALL WE PAY SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS?

SPEECH

OF

HON. PHILIP C. HAYES,

OF ILLINOIS,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 1, 1878.

The House being as in Committee of the Whole, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 159) to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the late war—

MR. HAYES said: * * * * * * * * * *

I am persuaded, sir, that few gentlemen upon this floor fully understand the magnitude of the claims which have been presented to this Congress by the people of the South. I have here an article taken from the New York Tribune of April 13, 1878, which gives a full list of these claims, and which I ask to have printed in connection with my remarks.

The Tribune has already published a complete list of all bills introduced in Congress from the beginning of the session down to March 18 for the purpose of securing public improvements in the South. These public claims reach the enormous aggregate of $192,000,000. The Tribune has since caused to be prepared a complete list of all bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives from the beginning of the session down to March 25, presenting private claims. Of these there are nine hundred and eight, of which four hundred and seventy-seven ask for sums less than $10,000. These four hundred and seventy-seven bills there is not space to print in full, but their total is $1,010,000. Of the remaining four hundred and thirty-one private bills, three hundred and twenty—more than one-third of the whole number introduced—are altogether vague, neither stating nor hinting at the amount to which claim is made. This very vagueness is suspicious, and suggests the magnitude of the sum expected. It is certainly fair, however, to suppose that the average amount of these indefinite claims is at least as large as those asking for a definite sum. Upon this basis the aggregate of these three hundred and twenty blind-asking claims is $3,500,000. There are one hundred and eleven bills asking for $10,000 or more each, making an aggregate of $5,747,793. The least amount, therefore, asked for by private southern claims introduced in Congress from the beginning of the session to March 25, is $10,247,793. The bills introduced down to March 18, for public improvements in the South call for $192,000,000. The South, therefore, thus far in a single session, has made demands upon the National Treasury for at least $202,000,000.

That this estimate is far below the actual amount for which the South has asked, the counsel for a large number of claimants has already taken pains to prove. Judge T. W. Bartley has published in a Washington paper a long letter in regard to three large classes of claims now before Congress. He divides these claims into three principal classes, and makes the following estimates:

Amount of cotton tax	$33,000,000
Balance of captured and abandoned property	14,000,000
Army-supply claims	20,000,000
Grand total	17,000,000

If Judge Bartley's figures are taken in the place of the quiet and modest estimates which the Tribune has made, the aggregate (1) of the claims for railroads and other public improvements, and (2) of private claims for cotton, war material, captured and abandoned property, &c., will be more than $300,000,000, instead of $202,000,000.

The list of private claims presented in each House, exclusive of those to which the sum specified is less than $10,000, is presented herewith:

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
1913	Mr. Vance	To amend an act granting a pension to Ann Hensley.	
1914	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Stephen M. Honeycut	
1915	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Hiram R. Rhea	
1939	Mr. Tucker	For the relief of Thomas P. Mitchell	
1956	Mr. Glover	For the relief of Thomas Murphy, of Knox county, Missouri.	
1385	Mr. Atkins	For the relief of the minor heirs of John H. Evans, deceased.	
409	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of James Cantrell, late captain Fifth Tennessee Cavalry.	
3736	Mr. Carlisle	For the relief of Woden O'Neal	
3939	Mr. Hanton	Granting a pension to George Smith	
3622	Mr. Smith	For the relief of Henry Gee	
3942	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Nimrod McIntosh, of Kentucky	
3937	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Thomas W. Hart, of Whitley county, Kentucky.	
3624	Mr. Ligon	For the relief of Columbus F. Perry and Elizabeth H. Gilmer, of Chambers county, Alabama.	
2639	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Christopher C. Harbin, of Kentucky.	
3641	Mr. Turner	For the relief of the heirs of John Whalen, of Rockcastle county, Kentucky.	
3680	Mr. Clark	For the relief of H. V. Montague, of Missouri	
3695	Mr. Swann	Restoring the name of Marcellus Wilson, of the regiment of mounted riflemen in the Mexican war, to the pension-roll.	
3752	Mr. Durham	Granting a pension to Joshua S. Dye, of Kentucky	
3680	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Josiah W. Luyster	
3693	Mr. Bland	For the relief of Durfee & Peck	20,684
1127	Mr. Giddings	For the relief of legal representatives of the late Captain John G. Todd, of Texas	12,500
3481	Mr. Bland	For the relief of Virginia Arthur	
3448	Mr. Caldwell	To place on the pension-rolls the names of Sarah Landers and Annie Polester, of Kentucky.	
3480	Mr. Buckner	For the relief of George A. Moore	12,446
3528	Mr. Bright	For the relief of William T. Logue, of Tennessee.	
3488	Mr. Willis	For the relief of Joseph A. Moore and Joseph Serb, of Kentucky.	
941	Mr. Hunton	Granting a pension to George Grove	
3581	Mr. Donnell	For the relief of Thomas G. Mackie, of New Orleans	11,256
3556	Mr. Henkle	For the relief of the legal representatives of Rinaldo Johnson and Ann E. Johnson.	
3449	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of James Boren, of Kentucky	
3450	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of W. B. Camp, of Edmonson county, Kentucky.	
3453	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Wilburn Long, of Kentucky	
3465	Mr. Atkins	For the relief of the heirs of William G. Landreth.	
3469	Mr. Browne	Restoring the name of John W. Stevers, a soldier of the Mexican war, to the pension-rolls.	
3467	Mr. Young	For the relief of James L. Armonnett, executor, &c.	
3484	Mr. Hatcher	For the relief of Frederick P. Sherry, of Wayne county, Missouri.	
3560	Mr. Lynde	Granting a pension to Helena Reichtels	
3580	Mr. Scales	For the relief of the Choctaw Indians	
3467	Mr. Cox	For the relief of Elizabeth Pierce	
3626	Mr. Steele	For the relief of Willis Jarman, of North Carolina	
3549	Mr. Martin	For the relief of J. W. Burbridge & Co	
3380	Mr. Boone	For the relief of Reuben Cook, of Crittenden county, Kentucky.	
3433	Mr. Herbert	To place on the pension-rolls the name of A. M. Cook, of Alabama.	
3432	Mr. Williams	Granting pension to Bryant Dickson, of Geneva county, Alabama.	
3264	Mr. Gause	For the relief of the heirs of Augustine d'Iturbide	
3261	Mr. Buckner	Granting a pension to Nicholas Krekel	
3232	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Nathaniel A. Winters	
3315	Mr. Henkle	To grant a pension to Eliza Meeking	
3347	Mr. Atkins	For the relief of Fielding Hurst	

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
2321	Mr. Riddle	Granting a pension to Andrew A. Gooding, of Tennessee.	
2334	Mr. Schleicher	For the relief of the heirs of Jefferson West	
2335	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of Lucinda Trimble, administratrix of William Trimble, deceased.	$23,855
2301	Mr. Clark	Granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis	
2352	Mr. Metcalf	Granting a pension to Catherine L. Chaney	
2397	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of G. R. Wilfred Marshall, of Maryland	31,150
1958	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to John A., James S., and Mary D. Foster.	
1955	Mr. Hatcher	Granting a pension to Mrs. A. C. Ligon	
1959	Mr. Money	For the relief of Ann H. Webster of Mississippi	27,687
2146	Mr. Bright	Making an appropriation for the benefit of the Presbyterian church, Murfreesborough, Tennessee.	10,000
2015	Mr. Hewitt	For the relief of Mrs. Martha J. Eddins, of Alabama	
2020	Mr. Chalmers	For the relief of George W. Kountz and others	
2010	Mr. Bell	To grant a pension to Newton Coker, of Georgia	
2000	Mr. Chandler	For the relief of John A. Richardson, of Georgia	10,000
2035	Mr. Turner	Granting a pension to Susan Adams	
2260	Mr. Bland	For the relief of Charles L. Allen, pension	
2053	Mr. Gause	To indemnify Prairie county, Arkansas, for the destruction of public buildings during the war by the Federal Army.	30,000
2206	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Wesley Hensley, back pay, &c	
2003	Mr. Vance	For the relief of the heirs of Ephraim J. Ammons, of North Carolina.	
2111	Mr. Thornburgh	For the relief of the legal representatives of H. R. Murrell, deceased, pay and allowances.	
2062	Mr. Throckmorton	For the relief of Charles Blaskerville, for cotton	625,000
2016	Mr. Hewitt	For the relief of John W. Black, of Jefferson county, Alabama.	
148	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of the Administrators of Samuel T. Anderson, of Baltimore.	
218	Mr. Scales	Granting a pension to Edwin J. Nutall, of North Carolina.	
1690	Mr. Young	For the relief of Richard L. Andrews, of Tennessee	
1704	Mr. Glover	For the relief of Daniel M. Frost and the heirs and executors of William M. McPherson, of the State of Missouri.	
2129	Mr. Yeates	For the relief of M. M. Wise, of North Carolina	11,000
2247	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of Mary L. Nution, of Virginia, for supplies furnished.	
2273	Mr. Jones	For the relief of Henry C. Baldwin, of Mobile, Alabama.	
2273	Mr. Hewitt	Granting a pension to John Johnston, war of 1812	
2277	Mr. Muldrow	Granting a pension to Sophia Turner, of Mississippi.	
2269	Mr. Felton	Granting a pension to Francis Trammel, war of 1812	
231	Mr. Hartridge	For the relief of James J. Warring, of Georgia	800,00
4022	Mr. Henkle	For the relief of the legal representatives of David O. Laws, deceased late of Maryland.	
4037	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of James M. Thomas, of Tennessee	
4046	Mr. Townsend	Granting a pension to George W. Long, of Kentucky	
4095	Mr. Yeates	For the relief of Quinton Mitchell, of North Carolina, pension.	

List of bills introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress up to March 14, 1878, for payment of southern claims.

Number of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
2842	Mr. Siemons	To remove the political disabilities of John F. McCrown, of Arkansas.	
3824	Mr. Metcalfe	Granting a pension to Elizabeth I. Powell	
3725	Mr. Cook	For the relief of the tobacco trade	
2752	Mr. Aiken	For the relief of M. R. Clark, adjutant of the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican war, pension	
2968	Mr. McKenzie	For the relief of D. L. Adair, of Hancock county, Kentucky.	
2960	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, of Kentucky, pension.	
2957	Mr. Riddle	Granting a pension to James Moreland, a soldier of the Mexican war.	
2970	Mr. Dibrell	Granting a pension to James Woolsey, of Tennessee	
2961	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Jarvis Jackson, of Laurel county, Kentucky, pension.	
2800	Mr. Young	For the relief of Alston M. Boyd and Rufus Wait, of Tennessee.	$28,858
2802	Mr. Young	For the relief of Julia Ann Carter, of Memphis, Tennessee, pension.	
2782	Mr. Darrall	For the relief of S. G. Cable, of Florida	
2761	Mr. Ellis	For the relief of Edward H. Wilson, of New Orleans, Louisiana.	34,790
2753	Mr. Aiken	For the relief of the heirs of James B. Glass, a wounded soldier of the Palmetto Regiment in the Mexican war, pension.	
2744	Mr. Henkle	Granting a pension to Ann Maria Briscoe, widow of General George W. Briscoe, late major of the Nineteenth Regiment of Maryland Volunteers in the war of 1812.	
2701	Mr. Muldrow	In aid of the Presbyterian male high school at Iuka, Mississippi.	
2614	Mr. Buckner	For the relief of G. W. Varnum, of Montgomery county, Missouri.	
2366	Mr. Candler	For the relief of Thomas G. Rawlins, of Georgia	17,705
2968	Mr. Potter	For the relief of Esau Pickrell, of Virginia	
2362	Mr. Stephens	For the relief of Samuel I. Gustin	69,846
2735	Mr. Williams	For the relief of Henry E. Siter, of Mississippi	60,101
2616	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Mahala Day, widow of Jackson T. Day, of Missouri.	
2803	Mr. Yeates	To erect a light-house at Laurel Point, North Carolina	20,000
2310	Mr. Crittenden	Granting a pension to William S. Gibbs, of Missouri	
2720	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of Thomas Neale, of Arkansas, pension	
2927	Mr. Schleicher	For the relief of Adolph Van Haacke	
2674	Mr. Singleton	For the relief of Elizabeth Withers, executrix of the estate of John Kyle.	26,325
2567	Mr. Hartridge	To authorize a survey of a steamboat and barge canal from Saint Mary's River to the Gulf of Mexico.	34,000
2960	Mr. Goode	Granting a pension to the heirs of Captain John Julius Guthrie, late superintendent life-saving station, and others.	
2556	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of the Accotink Home Guards, of Fairfax county, Virginia.	
2568	Mr. Williams	For the relief of certain owners of the steamer Jackson	12,919
2611	Mr. Crittenden	To grant a pension to John F. Feldman, of Morgan county, Missouri.	
2558	Mr. Hunton	Granting a pension to Mary Meigham, widow of Peter Meigham.	
2506	Mr. Atkins	For the relief of the sureties of Franklin Travis	
2420	Mr. Martin	For the relief of the county of Randolph, State of West Virginia.	10,000
2418	Mr. McKenzie	Granting a pension to William C. Downs, of Kentucky	
2408	Mr. Ritner	Granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Heinrich	
2405	Mr. Pollard	For the benefit of James M. Smiley, of Missouri	
2406	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Daniel Ashby, of Missouri	
2395	Mr. Turner	For the relief of certain soldiers of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Infantry.	
2307	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Moses Lord, late a private of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Infantry.	
2306	Mr. Turner	Granting a pension to Miley Anderson	
2309	Mr. Turner	For the relief of William K. Goodman, of Kentucky	

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

Number of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
3314	Mr. Roberts	To remove the political disabilities of John T. Mason, of Maryland	
3354	Mr. Aldrich	For the relief of Alden M. Woodruff, of Little Rock, Arkansas.	$235,000
3320	Mr. Vance	To restore John Davis to the muster-rolls of Company B, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry.	
3211	Mr. Gause	For the relief of William Porter, of Arkansas	
3293	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of Mrs. Eliza E. Herbert, of Louisiana.	23,150
3291	Mr. Caldwell	To refund to Hiram Johnson and certain other citizens of Tennessee taxes illegally collected, &c.	24,257
3284	Mr. Hartridge	For the relief of James Johnson, late collector of the port of Savannah.	
3295	Mr. Thompson	For the relief of Sewell B. Corbett	
639	Mr. Throckmorton	For the relief of Henry Warren of Texas	14,734
3289	Mr. Schleicher	For the relief of E. N. Wenckebach	
3783	Mr. Pollard	Granting a pension to Alexander W. Walker	
3771	Mr. Bright	To pay Margaret A. Webb, widow of John W. Webb	
3156	Mr. Stephens	For the relief of the heirs of John Wynn	
3143	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of Matthew Somers	
4152	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to John D. Street	
3140	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Nancy Franklin	
3138	Mr. Vance	For the relief of J. H. Greene, of North Carolina	
3147	Mr. Scales	For the relief of Sewell Forlow, of High Point, North Carolina.	
1088	Mr. Thornburgh	To restore the name of Hamilton Ryne to the pension-rolls.	
3731	Mr. Walsh	Granting a pension to Rebecca T. Scott	
3735	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Sammons, of Laurel county, Kentucky, pension, &c.	
3764	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Isham Gambel, of Bell county, Kentucky, arrears, &c.	
3755	Mr. Elam	For the relief of Thomas Jefferson Wells, curator of Martha L. Wells, of Rapids Parish, Louisiana.	18,799
3761	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Jephtha Boone, of Powell county, Kentucky.	
3770	Mr. Bright	To place the name of Margaret A Webb, widow of John Webb, on the pension-roll, pension to commence August 1, 1864.	
3618	Mr. Candler	Authorizing the southern claims commission to grant a rehearing in the case of Benjamin P. Rogers, of Fulton county, Georgia.	
3901	Mr. Robertson	For the relief of George W. Mundy, administrator of major-general Eleazer W. Ripley.	13,246
3870	Mr. Robinson	For the relief of Mary S. Porter, widow and sole heir at law of Samuel Stafford, deceased, late of New Orleans.	45,000
3900	Mr. Manning	For the relief of the estate of J. R. Bowles, dec'd	42,900
3919	Mr. Atkins	Granting arrears of pension to Fanny A. Gilbert, of Henderson county, Tennessee.	
3918	Mr. Willis	For the relief of David Meriwether, of Jefferson county, Kentucky.	
3638	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Nicholas Ball, of Laurel county, Kentucky, to place on the pension-rolls, &c.	
3931	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of John H. Peck, for supplies furnished United States troops in 1814.	
3915	Mr. A. S. Willis	Granting a pension to John B. Martin, of Louisville, Kentucky.	
3852	Mr. Goode	For the relief of the legal representatives of the late James Monroe, lieutenant-colonel, Virginia State Line Infantry.	
3867	Mr. Ellsworth	For the relief of James Roberts, of North Carolina, and of Noah Roberts, of Mississippi, arrearages, &c.	
3902	Mr. Robertson	For relief of the Baton Rouge Gas-Light Company, of Louisiana.	13,000
3170	Mr. Robertson	For the relief of Louis Allen, of Louisiana	
3213	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of George Flournoy, of Jasper county, Missouri.	

List of bills introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress up to March 18, 1878, for payment of southern claims.

SENATE.

Number of Bills.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
1871	Mr. McDonald	Granting a pension to Sela B. Hector, of Kentucky	
72	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of William Y. Pate and Silas Q. Howe	
75	Mr. Johnston	For the relief of the heirs of William A. Graham, of Virginia.	
89	Mr. Garland	For the relief of the officers and privates of the Fourth Arkansas Volunteers.	
90	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of Naomi Hall	
122	Mr. Ingalls	Granting a pension to Joseph Gerdes, of Tennessee	
266	Mr. Hamlin	For the relief of William Morrison, of Missouri	911,130
265	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of William Martin	2?0,000
616	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of Mrs. Laura S. Cowles, of Alabama	90,888
323	Mr. Whyte	Granting a pension to Mrs. James Scott, of Louisiana.	10,000
216	Mr. Gordon	For the relief of James A. Heard, of Tennessee	13,000
66	Mr. Hamlin	For the relief of John Thorn, of Kentucky	62,000
68	Mr. Jones	For the relief of William T. Turner, of Phillips County, Arkansas.	
49	Mr. Jones	For the relief of William Porter, of Phillips County, Arkansas.	
42	Mr. Merrimon	Granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico.	
44	Mr. Jones	For the relief of Henry Ware	80,000
252	Mr. Hamlin	For the relief of Silas F. Field, of Arkansas	
39	Mr. Garland	For the relief of certain private claimants, Company F, Third Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers	
8	Mr. Hamlin	For the relief of Vercz Holcomb, of Knoxville, Tennessee.	64,128
67	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of John Taylor	10,000
283	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of the widow and heirs of Nodecker Snook.	
464	Mr. Spencer	To pension soldiers of the Creek and Indian war of 1836–'37.	
454	Mr. Cockrell	Granting a pension to Stephen C. Bertrom, of Missouri	
264	Mr. Jones	For the relief of William Bowlin, of Arkansas	
260	Mr. Whyte	For the relief of Benjamin H. Jenkins, of Virginia	82,050
265	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of William C. Dimmitt, of Alabama	
278	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of William T. Hickam, of Missouri	
288	Mr. Voorhees	Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico.	
849	Mr. Davis	Granting a pension to James C. Downer, of Louisiana	
972	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of certain soldiers of the Black Hawk war.	
813	Mr. Jones (Florida)	For the relief of the administratrix of Joseph Whetton, deceased.	
882	Mr. Harris	To pay the claim of the State of Tennessee for keeping United States Military Prisoners	
855	Mr. Harris	Granting a pension to Louis Scott, of Missouri	125,602
707	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of Warren Mitchell, of Swanun, Escambia county, Florida	
700	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of Henry K. Sizer, of Mississippi	60,101
703	Mr. Matthews	For the relief of Henry C. Baldwin, of Noble, Alabama	
700	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of Warren Mitchell, of Swanun, Escambia county, Florida	
629	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of Sidney S. Jolsaun, of North Carolina	
630	Mr. Jones	For the relief of certain postmasters of Arkansas	
630	Mr. Jones (Florida)	For the relief of William Mervin	
622	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of John B. Bartell, of North Carolina	
630	Mr. Jones	For the relief of certain postmasters of Arkansas	
3?3	Mr. Dorsey	For the relief of Lorcy D. Slaton	
330	Mr. Hoone	For the relief of Alsey Vance	
323	Mr. Hartridge	For the relief of H. F. Williams, of Savannah, Georgia	
324	Mr. Chamberlain	For the relief of Julia A. Neal, of Natchez, Mississippi	
324	Mr. Durham	For the relief of Henry C. Baldwin, of Noble, Alabama	
324	Mr. Durham	For the relief of George Turnbull, of Kentucky	
330	Mr. Hoone	For the relief of A. Gates Ice, of Jefferson county, Kentucky	
319	Mr. Hoone	For the relief of A. Gates Ice, of Jefferson county, Kentucky	
322	Mr. Hoone	For the relief of Alsey Vance	
323	Mr. Durham	For the relief of H. F. Williams, of Savannah, Georgia	
320	Mr. Durham	For the relief of Henry C. Baldwin, of Noble, Alabama	
320	Mr. Durham	For the relief of Henry K. Sizer, of Mississippi	
324	Mr. Durham	Granting a pension to Louisville and Jefferson County Asylum for the Blind	
324	Mr. McCreery	For the relief of Henry K. Sizer, of Mississippi	
630	Mr. Hoone	For the relief of certain postmasters of Arkansas	
631	Mr. Durham	For the benefit of the Medical Association of Kentucky	
631	Mr. Durham	For the relief of W. R. Joyce, of Danville, Kentucky	
631	Mr. Morrill	For the relief of the heirs of Solomon Gilman	
361	Mr. Whyte	To pay certain persons therein specified	
323	Mr. Durham	For the relief of Archibald R. Hite	
323	Mr. Boone	Granting a pension to Charles Tridgen, of Kentucky	
329	Mr. Turner	Granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.	
473	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of disabilities of small capacity	
267	Mr. Whitthorne	For the relief of John R. Tallose, of Tennessee	12,082
347	Mr. Durham	Granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.	

Bills introduced in 45th Congress up to March 18, '78, for payment of southern claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
164	Mr. Coke	Making appropriation to pay over to the State of Texas the funds received for sales of the public lands in that State.	$110,000
209	Mr. Whiters	For the relief of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School in Virginia.	20,000
229	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of the Depoist Savings Association of Mobile, Alabama.	
261	Mr. Harris	To provide for the building of a marine hospital at Memphis, Tennessee.	30,000
990	Mr. Bailey	For the relief of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased, late of Memphis, Tennessee.	18,007
		Sum of Senate bills asking for $10,000 or more	831,000
1035	Mr. Turner	For the relief of those suffering from the destruction of saltworks near Manchester, Kentucky.	
1032	Mr. House	For the relief of William Phillips, of Nashville, Tennessee	
1020	Mr. Cartlisle	For the relief of certain citizens of Cynthiana, Kentucky	$32,309
1057	Mr. Rice	Granting a pension to James Saunders, a soldier of the war of 1812.	
1108	Mr. White	For the relief of John H. Russell	
1044	Mr. Riddle	Granting a pension to A. M. Tinsley, of Tuscaloosa county, Tennessee.	62,480
1035	Mr. House	For the relief of the estate of Thomas Ford, deceased.	68,903
1057	Mr. Tibbott	For the relief of mail agents during the war	
1079	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of Elizabeth Painter, widow of John Painter.	
1063	Mr. Buckner	For the relief of Eugene Leitzendorfer	100,000
165	Mr. Walsh	For relief of certain citizens of Montgomery county, Maryland.	
146	Mr. Walsh	Granting a pension to Eliza Oeville	
149	Mr. Walsh	Granting a pension to Ambrose Walton	
160	Mr. Walsh	For the relief of Jesse F. Reese, of Montgomery county, Maryland.	12,042
242	Mr. William E. Smith	To compensate James Sutton, of Clay county, Georgia	10,000
397	Mr. G. W. Hewitt	Granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars.	
291	Mr. Darrall	For the relief of the sureties on the official bond of P. T. Barnard.	
273	Mr. Ellis	For the relief of the State National Bank of Louisiana.	
322	Mr. Hoone	For the relief of Alsey Vance	
324	Mr. Hartridge	For the relief of H. F. Williams, of Savannah, Georgia	
324	Mr. Chamberlain	For the relief of Julia A. Neal, of Natchez, Mississippi	
324	Mr. Durham	For the relief of Henry C. Baldwin, of Noble, Alabama	
324	Mr. Durham	For the relief of George Turnbull, of Kentucky	
330	Mr. Hoone	For the relief of Lorcy D. Slaton	
631	Mr. Durham	For the benefit of W. R. Joyce, of Danville, Kentucky	
631	Mr. Morrill	For the relief of the heirs of Solomon Gilman	
361	Mr. Whitthorne	To pay certain persons therein specified	
323	Mr. Durham	For the relief of Archibald R. Hite	
323	Mr. Boone	Granting a pension to Charles Tridgen, of Kentucky	
329	Mr. Turner	Granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.	
473	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of disabilities of small capacity	
267	Mr. Whitthorne	For the relief of John R. Tallose, of Tennessee	12,082
347	Mr. Durham	Granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.	

And we also petition that all soldiers, or their legal representatives, of *both* armies and every section, be paid in bonds or *petite bonds* for their lost time, limbs, and lives, while engaged in the late unfortunate civil conflict. And we will ever pray, &c.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the ideas advocated in this little pamphlet of forty pages have a wonderful significance. That these ideas are popular throughout the South is proven by the fact that the last edition of the pamphlet was soon taken by the people and that a second edition has been printed. This one fact speaks volumes. It shows what the real sentiment at the South is, and what sort of reading pleases them. Why, sir, in view of what I have said, who can doubt for a moment that there is a settled determination among the people of the South to secure payment of these claims? I know that it is easy to deny this, to say that such talk is all bosh and nonsense; but, sir, the facts are before us, are known to every gentleman upon this floor, and to them I appeal, knowing that they are stronger and more potent than any denial that can be made.

List of bills introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress up to March 18, 1878, for payment of southern claims.

SENATE.

Number of bills.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
127	Mr. McDonald	Granting a pension to Sela B. Decker of Kentucky	
92	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of William T. Pate and Silas Q. How	
72	Mr. Johnston	For the relief of the heirs of William A. Graham, of Virginia	
89	Mr. Garland	For the relief of the officers and privates of the Fourth Arkansas Volunteers	
90	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of Namal Hall	
102	Mr. Bailey	Granting a pension to Joseph Grigsby, of Tennessee	
266	Mr. Beck	For the relief of Mrs Mary T. Duncan, of Kentucky	$11,13[illegible]
226	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief William Morrison, of Missouri	37,000
235	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of Joseph Kinney, of Missouri	10,000
223	Mr. Withers	Granting a pension to Mrs. Janet Scott West, of Louisiana	
216	Mr. Gordon	For the relief of James A. Heard, of Tennessee	15,000
206	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of James Birney, of Alabama	
102	Mr. Harris	For the relief of James Clift, of Tennessee	
66	Mr. Beck	For the relief of John Thorns, of Kentucky	
48	Mr. Dorsey	For the relief of William T. Turner, of Phillips County, Arkansas	62,[illegible]5
49	Mr. Dorsey	For the relief of William Porter, of Phillips County, Arkansas	
42	Mr. Merrimon	Granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico	
44	Mr. Dorsey	For the relief of Henry Ware	80,000
39	Mr. Garland	For the relief of Silas F. Field, of Arkansas	
303	Mr. Bailey	Granting a pension to James Newcomb	
309	Mr. Beck	For the relief of estate of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky	25,000
333	Mr. Dorsey	For the relief of certain privates in Company F, Third Regiment of Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers	
8	Mr. Bailey	For the relief of Perez Dickinson, of Knoxville, Tennessee	64,128
67	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of John Taylor	10,000
393	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of the widow and heirs of Roderick Shelton and others	
464	Mr. Spencer	To pension soldiers of the Creek and Indian war of 1836-'37	
454	Mr. Cockrell	Granting a pension to Stephen C. Hernoon, of Missouri	
334	Mr. Dorsey	For the relief of William Bowlin, of Arkansas	
393	Mr. Withers	For the relief of Benjamin H. Jenkins, of Virginia	32,020
295	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of William C. Edmonston, of Alabama	
378	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of William L. Hickam, of Missouri	
268	Mr. Voorhees	Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico	
849	Mr. Eustis	Granting a pension to James C. Downer, of Louisiana	
972	Mr. Cockrell	For the relief of certain soldiers of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry	
813	Mr. Jones, (Florida)	For the relief of the administratrix of Joseph Wheaton, deceased	
882	Mr. Harris	To pay the claim of the State of Tennessee for keeping United States Military prisoners	
907	Mr. Kirkwood	Granting a pension to Louis Koerth, of Missouri	
855	Mr. Harris	For the relief of Warren Mitchell, of Savannah, Georgia	128,602
736	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of Henry C. Baldwin, of Mobile, Alabama	
728	Mr. Matthews	For the relief of Henry E. Sizer, of Mississippi	60,101
700	Mr. McCreery	For the relief of Louisville and Jefferson County Agricultural and Medical Associations of Kentucky	
650	Mr. Dorsey	For the relief of certain postmasters of Arkansas	
629	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of Sidney S. McLaine, of North Carolina	
630	Mr. Merrimon	For the relief of John E. Barrett, of North Carolina	
562	Mr. Jones, (Florida)	For the relief of William Marvin	
515	Mr. Spencer	For the relief of Mrs. Laura S. Cowles, of Alabama	
457	Mr. Ransom	To provide for settlement of accounts with certain railway companies	99,885
471	Mr. Bailey	For the relief of M. S. Draughn, of Tennessee	
60	Mr. Withers	For the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States	

Number of bill.	By whom introduced.	Title.	Amount asked for.
314	Mr. Roberts	To remove the political disabilities of John T. Mc-Kinnon, of Maryland	
3334	Mr. Aldrich	For the relief of Alden M. Woodruff, of Little Rock	$235,000
3330	Mr. Vance	To restore John Davis to the muster-rolls of Company A, Thomas's Battalion, Thomas Legion, North Carolina troops	
3321	Mr. Gause	For the relief of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, of Kentucky	
3326	Mr. Caldwell	For the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, deceased, late of Thomas Murphy, of Knox county, Missouri	
3291	Mr. Caldwell	To refund to Miram Johnson and certain other citizens of Tennessee taxes illegally collected	34,367
3284	Mr. Hartridge	For the relief of the heirs of Capt. Thomas Hamilton, late collector of the port of Savannah	
3326	Mr. Thompson	For the relief of Joseph R. Crockett	650
3289	Mr. Thompson	For the relief of Samuel R. Crockett	650
3285	Mr. Whitthorne	For the relief of Thomas W. Walker	1,734
3283	Mr. Voorhees	For the relief of the heirs of Thomas Hamilton, of Walterboro, South Carolina	
3277	Mr. Bright	For the relief of Gen. Gideon C. Moody, of Tipton county, Tennessee	
3276	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Mary Gudger, widow of John Webb	
3275	Mr. Saulsbury	For the relief of Mrs. Sarah Fowler, of Milford, Delaware	
3147	Mr. Sharon	For the relief of Sewell Fowler, of High Point, North Carolina	
3167	Mr. Vance	For the relief of C. L. Greene, of North Carolina	
3165	Mr. Vance	For the relief of Mrs. Mary Hamlin	
3166	Mr. Vance	For the relief of the heirs of John Wynn	
3145	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Mary Stuart, widow of John Webb	
3147	Mr. Sharon	Granting a pension to John D. Street	
3165	Mr. Wallace	For the relief of Matthew Somers	
3156	Mr. Stockton	Granting a pension to Nancy Franklin	
3154	Mr. Vance	Granting a pension to Nancy Franklin	
3153	Mr. Wallace	For the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Sanborn, of Laurel county, Kentucky	
3124	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Isham Gambrell, of Boyd county, Kentucky	
3146	Mr. Ekin	For the relief of Thomas Jefferson Wells, curator for the heirs of Martha L. Wells, of Rapids Parish, Louisiana	18,790
3141	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Pelphia Boone, of Powell county, Kentucky	
3370	Mr. Wright	To pay the claim of Benjamin A. Weeks, widow of Benno August L'Isle	
3118	Mr. Chandler	For the relief of Benjamin Butler, late commissioner to Louisiana, and Brigadier-General U. S. Army	
3301	Mr. Robinson	For the relief of George W. Bundy, administrator of Major-General Lazear W. Wilcox	13,246
3270	Mr. Robinson	For the relief of Mary S. Potter, widow and sole heir at law of Samuel Stafford, deceased, late of New Castle	45,000
3260	Mr. Manning	For the relief of the estate of T. P. Bowles, deceased	42,900
3219	Mr. Adams	Granting arrears of pension to Fanny A. Gilbert, of Jefferson county, Tennessee	
3216	Mr. Wallace	For the relief of David Markwalter, of Jefferson county, Kentucky	
3238	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Nicholas Ball, of Daniel county, Kentucky	
3261	Mr. Morgan	For the relief of John M. Peck, for supplies furnished United States troops in 1814	
3215	Mr. A. S. Wallis	Granting a pension to John M. Martin, of Louisville, Kentucky	
3262	Mr. Goode	For the relief of the legal representatives of the late James Monroe, lieutenant-colonel, Virginia State line infantry	
3267	Mr. Kellogg	For the relief of James Roberts, of North Carolina, and of Noah Roberts, of Mississippi, surgeons, &c	
3262	Mr. Wadleigh	For the relief of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, of Kentucky	
3260	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, of Kentucky	
3267	Mr. Riddle	Granting a pension to James Stoveland, a soldier of the Mexican war	
3270	Mr. Dibrell	Granting a pension to William C. Lyon	
3261	Mr. Turner	For the relief of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, of Kentucky	
3268	Mr. Metcalfe	For the relief of Jason Thompson, of Tennessee	
3265	Mr. Young	For the relief of Alison Hoyd and Maria Watt	
3262	Mr. Young	For the relief of Alison Hoyd and Maria Watt, et al	925,852
3262	Mr. Young	For the relief of Julia Ann Carter, of Memphis, Tennessee	
3260	Mr. Dibrell	For the relief of S. G. Cobb, of Florida	
3261	Mr. Ellis	For the relief of Edward M. Wilson, of New Orleans, Louisiana	31,790
3262	Mr. Aiken	For the relief of the heirs of James B. Glass, a wounded soldier of the Thirtieth Mississippi, Volunteers	
3246	Mr. Henkle	Granting a pension to John Marsh Briscoe, widow of Lieutenant Briscoe, of Maryland	
3247	Mr. Muldrow	For the relief of the Presbyterian male high school at Natchez, Mississippi	
3014	Mr. Buckner	For the relief of Q. W. Yarnum, of Monroe county, Missouri	
3266	Mr. Chandler	For the relief of Thomas G. Hawkins, of Georgia	17,705
3262	Mr. Stephens	For the relief of Samuel Upshaw	69,545
3263	Mr. Potter	For the relief of Samuel Powell, of Virginia	
3018	Mr. Williams	For the relief of Henry K. Sizer, of Mississippi	60,101
3263	Mr. Toland	Granting a pension to Malinda Day, widow of Jackson Day, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers	
3210	Mr. Chittenden	Granting a pension to William C. Allcott	
3262	Mr. Williams	To restore a Huguenot to Lamrel Point, North Carolina	30,000
3263	Mr. Gunter	For the relief of Mrs. Mary Ann Hunter	
3262	Mr. Hunter	For the relief of the heirs of Joseph Crockett, deceased	
3261	Mr. Hunter	For the relief of certain owners of the steamer Jackson	
3262	Mr. Hunter	For the relief of certain soldiers of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Infantry	
3262	Mr. Toland	Granting a pension to Daniel Ashby, of Missouri	
3262	Mr. Toland	For the benefit of James S. Shirley, of Missouri	
3262	Mr. Hunter	Granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Hamilton	
2418	Mr. McKenzie	Granting a pension to Nancy Jones, widow of Peter Jones, of Virginia	
3263	Mr. Hunter	For the relief of the sureties of Franklin Tyree	10,000
3260	Mr. Aiken	For the relief of the heirs of Randolph, State of West Virginia	
3268	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of Mrs. Mary Mclellan, widow of Peter Mclellan	
3268	Mr. Williams	Granting a pension to Mary Mclellan, widow of Peter Mclellan	
3011	Mr. Chittenden	To grant a pension to Jos. E. Feldman, of Morgan county, Missouri	
3262	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of the Asculbin Home Guards, of Fairfax county, Virginia	12,910
3260	Mr. Goode	For the relief of the heirs of Captain John Ellis, late of Chesterfield county, Virginia, late superintendent life-saving station, and others	
3266	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of the Ascolbin Home Guards, of Fairfax county, Virginia	
3263	Mr. Hartridge	To refund a tax of 3 cents per pound on 1,000,000 pounds of rice exported from Saint Mary's River to the Gulf of Mexico	34,000
3267	Mr. Goode	Granting a pension to Elizabeth Chapman, widow of James Chapman, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteers	
3266	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of certain officers and soldiers of the Thirty-eighth Battalion Virginia Infantry	
3265	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of the Asculbin Home Guards, of Fairfax county, Virginia	
3263	Mr. Hunton	For the relief of the Asculbin Home Guards, of Fairfax county, Virginia	
3262

[illegible] Schuler & Chandler Academy
Akron, Ill. alc - grade
Hill Prin. Home Department
Clay - Pres. Johnson Schuyler
Miller Mrs. Ohm Mrs. Shurtleff Miss Mahan
Mrs. Rockwell Miss Whitlock -
Miss Christie as follows:
Grace Primary Room
Emma Pupils Intermediate
Room; Grade Pupils
Anna Ella Primary Room
Lucy & Carrie Latin
Euphrosyne,
Have a reception
for all Grade Pupils
Lucy & Anna -
Handed in Tillmore
Sister Charlotte Class
Lucy & Anna Pupils
Reception Room
Reception Room
Reception Room

of two or three conditions - One of the Profs is coming down to Spring Valley to hold examinations for the University this latter part of June and I will take my examinations then -

My health has been quite good lately - have a bad cold in my head now - guess it won't stay long - am almost afraid I am going to have the Catarrh - Mother used to have it - I dread it above all things - it's such an utterly disgusting disease - most everybody seems to have a little of it in this country -

I did not stop at Northfield when I came down - didn't have time - sent word to Parker that I was going through - didn't know that I would ever see him again if I did not - he must down to Dundas with Inez - he looks & acts about as usual - guess he didn't think I did though - I fancy he was disappointed - I was all tired out and didn't spend myself as much as I might have done perhaps - I don't know what friends are good for if they can't overlook people's weaknesses sometimes - I suppose you know that he is thought to be engaged to Flora Stewart - a capital match, I think - I always admired her - she was so bright and independent -

I want to go out to Commencement, but guess I can't - would like to see Thomas & Parker - delight so much about the others - Thomas is to wear black & maroon I hear - it will be very becoming - the Pres. of the University expressed much dissatisfaction last year because the young ladies who graduated were all dressed in white - he thought that colored dresses more plainly made would be in better keeping with the character of the institution - I believe they can all to wear colored silk this summer - I think it is much more sensible &

becoming - no one but a beauty ever looks well in a white dress - and beauties are exceedingly scarce at the State University of Minn -

I left Rockwood well and apparently happy - he and I took a ghost stroll among the mills about an hour before the explosion - Too bad we hadn't stayed a little longer - then would have been an end of sorrows and an opening up of mysteries for two anxious souls, I imagine -

I have just come from Church - Congregational - they have a pleasant scholarly minister - preaches better sermons than I often hear at our Church in Minneapolis - (I attend the Central Presbyterian there and they have a young preacher who is not particularly brilliant) - The topic to-day was "God's plans - not our plans" - he contrasted God's greatness with man's insignificance in a way that was not at all pleasing to one's vanity - As a friend of mine in Minneapolis says about Watts Hymns: "I do strongly object to being called a poor miserable worm."

I am rather lonesome here just now - the two friends who made last Summer so pleasant for me, have gone away - don't remember whether I wrote you about them or not - One is a young Presbyterian preacher - graduated from Union Seminary two years ago - ruined his health and came to his brother's home in Hamilton to recruit - he gradually failed and just before I came down, started for California to see what that can do for him - disease is consumption -

I never knew or studied a being - he lives & breathes for this cause - is naturally very energetic and ambitious has talent - and everything to make a successful preacher - He labored very earnestly with me last Summer and made me see some things clearer at the time

than I ever did before - he has a clear logical way of putting things - what such a great - big loving heart - that you can't help having confidence in him.

The other friend is a young lady - a Boston girl - guess I have told you about her before - never knew her very well until last summer - we are fast friends now - she is at Rochester with her brother who is being doctored for a cancer - she will be home in three or four weeks, but - meanwhile there's no one to love in this wicked world of sorrow" O yes, I forgot Will - he is a cripple (guess you will think I'm in a hospital) he's had a fever sore for three years so he can hardly get around - was in bed when it began - has'nt been able to study any since - is wonderfully bright and lively - I like him better than any boy I ever knew - he is such a perfect gentleman & a regular thoroughbred.

Well I suppose you are tired hearing about all these folks but you will understand this situation better now -

You asked me in your letter if I had any idea of studying Medicine. A few years ago - I & I were a man and felt as I do now, I should be a Doctor - but if I were a man I don't suppose I should feel as I do now - I should probably be a lawyer and a Roundsman -

In closing I put a woman - guess I'll accept woman's station and get married, provided there's a satisfactory Mr. Sar half shall be forthcoming - The trouble is I never yet thoroughly respected a man whom it was possible for me to fall in love with, while the people whom I could fall in love with if I wanted to, usually have the mental and moral capacity of a third class monkey

Northfield.
March 11—1878.

Miss S. J. Christie. [Dora Thurber Munn]

Dear Friend

I am sorry that you will not come down to commencement. for I believe that you would have a pleasant visit with the old friends, but you know what is best of course.

Yes, Emerson graduates, with Chaney, Hunt, Thing. Misses Hunt & Jones, & Miss Linney from the English course.

I have made no beginning on my oration yet. further than to select a subject. The fact is that I can give but little time to it. for my hands are full of other work. more

important as it seems to me.
I have six recitations this term, & some of them particularly interesting, such as Political Economy, and I want to give at the time possible to them. I will not be able therefore to make very elaborate preparation for the commencement show.
I saw Miss Knox for a few moments last week as she passed through town on her way to her summer school. She was little changed outwardly at least, and yet — well, she was a perfect stranger to me. I was almost sorry that I saw her at all.
I received the book, Harvard Surroundings the day after I wrote. I was very much interested in it. It ought to have been returned before, but will send it in the same mail with this, with thanks.
Excuse hasty writing.
Sincerely yours
E. W. Parker.

Rapidan, May 12th 1878

My Dear Alexander—

Your two

of the 28th and 30th Ult. Respectively, received.

The Memorabilia are Excellent, and

good. Poetically Original as they are.

I believe You have the Art of

drawing out the Sage into Communications

This augurs well for You, Such men

do not usually pour their Thoughts

into pitchers which they think are too

small to hold them. and I like Your

part also of the Colloquy. You Answered

Well.

Daniel is now planting

Corn. Wheat looks well yet the season

is now very Cold for the time. Thermometer

this Morning at 30°. "Smyth" Astronomer

Royal in Scotland said last fall that

he expected a Cold Wave to succeed a

Warm one just now. as from his

Observations. such Alternate Waves

come once in about 10 years. and this was to be the period of the Alternation.

Little Donald is not very well with a bad cold. Sandy is quite well and out in the field with his father. and our team almost every day. Emma and Jane are very well. Sarah has begun her two months School. and is very well. Mother is as usual. and Jane not quite as usual. great trouble in getting herself enough sleep. with much soreness and considerable pain in both Ankles and Legs. the Retelity seems to be retreating upwards.

Yet I take it all as inevitable and do not fret at it.

Had a letter from Tom Yesterday. He is now father to a Boy "Emerson Brewer Christie" by name and oh he feels Happy. and Big. and says so. I trust he always will have reason for Joy in this addition to their Family.

Cormie doing well. and they have both Nice and Hearty Cold. they think they are quite recovered. But this trouble allways leaves Dregs. I have never been well one day since I had it.

Have had a letter from Uncle William from "Wiota, Cass Co., Iowa. his address. It is fertile prairie land, rolling into Hill and Dale all over. No Timber in sight, plenty of Coal at 4$ per ton.

likes the looks of the Country and believe he will improve in his Health. the Corn is on there this year and Willie trades a little in Buying Corns in the Village. Williams going to put up a House with the help of a Carpenter.

If you should see Conrad soon speak to him of my Objections to him for the Winter Adventure. I do not know how

remember this but by a letter
and will write to him soon.

Jim writes to me that sometimes when you have the means to open you will send me a copy of "Sweet potato" this would be a very much desired gift. Get take care and not exceed yourself in getting it.

But send on Bolney. My outward life is now very little and I live mainly in thought. Although I have been doing quite a little digging in garden and sowing both and port vegetables, making nests for bees also. I have raised quite a lot of nice Cabbage plants. and feel proud of my Garden - the "Littell" a regular visitor has occasionally an article I am interested in. But there are too many of there absence and Kerby shovels in it. But all need the loving Age eyes mother and Daniel. they like the novels. Excuse my brevity. With hope you will attain all proper purposes

Yours truly. Ed.

[To S.D. Christie, Good Thunder, Minn.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12th, 1878.

Dear Miss Christie,

I enjoyed your last letter as much as any that I have ever received from you. I am not sure but it was a selfish enjoyment; that is, I think it was caused partly by what you said about my studying law. You say you do not understand what I mean when I say I am mentally unfit for the ministry. A minister's work, you know, is largely pastoral. His personal influence with men is almost everything. Without such an influence, sermons are of little use.- I do not mean simply that he must have character- this is essential, but is not sufficient. He must have a talent, or perhaps the tact, for influencing men when he meets them on the street, or at their stores or homes. Now this ability I lack wholly, and

this would be quite enough to settle the question in my case, even if there were not high rational and spiritual considerations to decide it against me. — I shall probably never refer to this question again, unless you wish to mention it.

I have always maintained that Parker had a better heart than he was credited with, and have thought that even you, who were more inclined to judge him harshly. I hope you will attend the commencement at Carleton. You have warm friends there who would be glad to see you again. - But if you and Ray I shall be glad to throw a boquet to Parker for you, or to join with you in getting the boquet, so that we may both have an interest in it. — I am somewhat surprised to hear you speak as you do of Miss S. To be sure I am but very slightly acquainted with her, but she has always impressed me

MINNEAPOLIS, 1878.

very favorably. She is [illegible] an intelligent, bright girl, with fine tastes. She does not equal my ideal woman, and I suppose no one ever will - except my wife. Miss Christie, how many women and there out of a thousand who are really fit for the companionship of an able man in his professional work? Very few, I think. It may not be strange when we consider what training girls generally have from their twelfth to their twenty-second or twenty-fourth year, but it is still a fact that wives are in the great majority of instances merely the overseers in the kitchen, the mothers of the children, and the playmates of the husband in his vacant hours. Especially is this true in the city. Real companions are rare, indeed. Women are not trained to understand the subjects that men have to deal with, and

cannot appreciate the troubles that grow out of them. - And yet I cannot believe that the husbands duty is generally better done than the wifes.

I saw Mr. & Mrs. Bunter a moment yesterday. They were looking about the University. Mrs. B. has ~~no~~ or ~~two~~ three cousins here, and I am not sure but one brother. — Miss Knox left to teach a week ago. She is near her old home in Fillmore county, I think. - Julia and Hattie are both teaching this summer. They expect to be back in the Fall.

Will Sawyer is practicing law in Mitchell. Joe is in Missouri; he wanted to matriculate for a while, and he drove some cattle down the last fall. I think he must have had good success in disposing of them, for he has been feeding them through the winter, and says nothing yet about coming back. at least not to me. - Velma is married & is teaching in a Norwegian school in Iowa, I believe. — Pierce's Life & I. I have not seen; but I have seen it spoken of both favorably & unfavorably. Yours as ever C. L.

Amherst Jan 29, June 6 - Cook Co. Ill. June 19
Quincy Ill. June 6 - Cook Co. Ill. June 19

Maresh, May 13. 1878.

My Dear Father;

I preached my first Turkish Sermon yesterday from Ps. 119:9, the service having been put off from Thursday evening to yesterday noon because of the number of other exercises that came in on the former occasion. I ought not in honesty to claim it as my first sermon in the language, because really only the thought was mine, the Turkish being provided by my teacher Hohannes; however, the delivery of it required much practice on my part beforehand, and I was pleased to hear the people say afterward that they found little or no difficulty in understanding me.

I should think there were nearly a thousand people in attendance to hear me: I was myself greatly moved at the thought that I was really beginning to preach the Gospel to them in their own language. The Lord gave me a warm heart, great love for my hearers, (so that I had difficulty at times to restrain the tears), and an exceeding joy in the service. I had not looked for the feeling that swept over me as soon as I entered the pulpit. O how sweet seemed to me then the work of a Missionary! If I had a thousand lives, I felt as if I could give them all to this work of pointing men to Christ, here among this people. Did I tell you before, that I have had since coming here some very rich spiritual experiences? The study of Galatians the past winter, and more recently the study of Romans, has opened

up to me many a wonderful view of the way of salvation. Often have I heard it said that the Bible is perennially new, that the more we study it the more we find in it, — but the fact has never before been demonstrated in my own experience so fully as during these past few months. I should mention, too, that C. and I have been reading at family prayers of late the Book of Leviticus, with Bonar's Commentary on it, — and have been much interested and instructed by the study of those wonderful types of Christ. Truly, as Augustine says: "Novum Testamentum in Vetere latet; Vetus Testamentum in Novo patet", the New Test. lies concealed in the Old; the Old is opened up (= spread out to view) in the New. It really seems as if I were only just beginning to find out what is in the Scriptures. Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable Gift! You have no doubt rec'd. the first installment of Notes on Galatians I sent some time ago; another will follow soon, and when we have finished that Epistle I hope, if we are both spared, to take up Romans with you.

We are probably going not to Kessab, but to Kerhan for the summer, and shall possibly get away from here next week. You are right in what you say of the desirableness of our occupying the most healthful spots to be found here. The city is terribly unhealthy: when I ride out of a morning up the mountain it is perfectly delightful to drink in the pure air of the region where our house is being built for next year's residence. I often look down from there toward the city, and am not able to see a single house through the dun cloud of poisonous exhalations rising from the unnameable filth of the streets and yards. People who only read about the East have no notion at all of this disgusting uncleanliness; eyes and nostrils suffer offence at every step. It is no wonder that fevers abound as they do; the only reason for surprise is that we are not all swept off by some horrible pestilence at one stroke. The Gospel makes a wonderful difference in this very thing. You can tell a Protestant man, or woman, or child, or house, or yard, the moment you set eyes on them. At the public Meeting of the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday evening, one of our young Theologues read a paper on "The old customs and the new." I must have some of it translated for you. He set forth in a vivid light the necessity for change in the very particulars I have named above, and his description of a house he visited last year in some village near us, reminded me wonderfully of Mrs S. C. Hall's (?) account of the residence of a certain Mrs McClarty — You remember the piece. His audience were evidently with him, and responded heartily to his telling points. These things, and others I could tell you if there were time, are signs that a great reformation, within and without, is already begun, and well advanced, among the Armenians. As for the Turks, their day seems yet a long way off. (For some things concerning them write Father Brewer to send you his long letter of (about) this date.)

In our home life the center of attraction is still That Boy. I stopped shaving the week after he came — felt that the Event ought to be commemorated in some way. It is wonderful how he

grows! Is perfectly healthy, bright, intelligent, and his broad, red back, well packed with musscles, his sturdy legs, and fine large head, make a delightful study to his admiring parents when he is in his daily bath. His eyes are a perfect blue, not grey like mine, nor dark like his mother's, and are placed in a fine large cavity under the brows. He is evidently cut out for a student. If he is spared, and I, he shall get his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin from me, and get the Element of Theem Early. How my thought revolve around the young gentleman as I give him his morning's airing on our high piazza! Our other joy and treasure is growing rapidly. She will soon (June 2nd) be three years old, and her face and head grow more and more like her mother's. She looked in at my study window the other day, with her stiff white sunbonnet on her head, — and the resemblance to a picture I have seen of her mother at four years of age, fairly startled me. She is mixing Turkish & English impartially in the words she uses, — "chichek" is "flower", and "gel" is "come". She says in answer to questions that "Anna" is Papa's pet, that "Baby" is Mamma's, and that "Doddy" (dolly) is Anna's, and she has a thousand sweet and pretty ways with which to enchant us daily. The dear Bessie was just about Anna's age now, when she died, and A. makes us often think of her never-to-be-forgotten sister. Mrs Bickford has taken with her to America some curiosities for you &

Paulos apostolos, ouk ap' anthrōpōn oude di' anthrōpou, alla dia Iēsou
Paul an apostle, not from men neither through (by) man, but through (by) Jesus

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apostolos, from verb "apostello" = "to send from", (apo = from, stello = to send), is translated "he that is sent" in John XIII. 16, "Messenger" in 2 Cor. VIII. 23, Phil. II. 25, and "apostle" in the remaining 76 places when it occurs in the N.T. If you examine these passages you will see that the word is used in three senses, all easily derived from its Etymology. 1. simply a messenger, as in the first three passages above; 2. Missionary, (mitto = to send) that is, a man sent out by the Churches to preach the Gospel; for this use see Acts XIV. 4, 14, and (probably) Rom. XVI. 7. (the Greek shows that J. and A. were "apostles.") Add Luke XI. 49, Eph. III. 5, Rev. II. 2, XVIII. 20, and Heb. III. 1, — when the term signifies "sent from" God. 3. A plenipotentiary of Christ. In this sense an Apostle was ① a witness to the great facts of Christ's life, death, and resurrection, (Jn XV. 26, Acts I. 22, II. 32, III. 15, ~~&~~ XIII. 31 &c), ② a man authorized by Christ, and qualified by inspiration, to teach, organize, and govern the churches. "Their authority rested first on their Commission, and secondly on their inspiration." (Hodge.) It is in this 3rd sense that Paul uses the word here.

Not from men, neither through man = "not from men as an ultimate, nor through man as a mediate, authority." The first preposition denotes the source, the second the channel. Notice the change of number, "men", "man"; the ultimate source of office or authority is generally a senate or council, the medium of investiture is ordinarily one man, the King, the President, the general. Paul denies any connection of human agency with his ap-

Christon kai Theou Patros tou egeirantos auton ek nekron,
Christ and God the Father who raised Him from the dead,

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pointment or induction to office. "But" is emphatic; the Greek has other words denoting an adversative sense; this "alla" ("alter", "alternative" "alius" &c) is the strongest and = per contra, far otherwise.

Why does Paul say "through J. C. and God the Father"? We should naturally expect two prepositions again, "through" Christ, and "from" the Father, not only because he has used two in the antithetical clause, but also because the thought of God the Father as source and the Son as medium is so often expressed in the N.T. (Heb. I. 2.) Most commentators see in this close coupling of our Lord's name and that of His Father, under the regimen of the one preposition, — and in the sharp antithesis of both to "man" and "men", — no small proof of our Lord's divinity. Paul joins them here as if they lay very close together in his thought. "To urge this as a direct evidence for the homoöusia of the Father and the Son, as do Chrysostom and Theodoret, may perhaps be rightly deemed precarious; yet still there is something very noticeable in this use of a common preposition with the two names, by a writer so cumulative, and yet for the most part so exact, in his use of prepositions as St. Paul" (Ellicott.)

"Who raised Him f. the dead," (nekron you recognize in necromancy, necropolis, &c) Various reasons have been given for the insertion of this clause. Alford's idea is that the Resurrection, including and implying the Ascension, was the Father's bestowal on Christ of gifts for men, by virtue of which ("He gave some Apostles," Eph. IV. 11.) Paul's Apostleship had been received. Compare Rom. I. 4, 5. But I like better the explanation of Augustine, expanded by Lightfoot thus; "I was commissioned by the risen and glorified Lord; I am in all respects an apostle, a qualified witness of His resurrection, and a signal instance of His power."

This is the proper place for an Excursus on the circumstances which called forth the Epistle, and Paul's object in writing it. We get plain intimations of both in this first verse. (Of the Galatian country and people I hope to give some account further on.)

Paul visited Galatia twice, (Acts XVI. 6, and XVIII. 23.), and, acc. to the best authorities, this Epistle was probably written from Ephesus, near the beginning of his long stay there (Acts XIX. 10.) and thus shortly after his last visit to Galatia. ——— So I had written when I decided to review this point more thoroughly, and this study has about convinced me that the place was Corinth, and the time the winter of 57–8 A.D. To show you how carefully these things are studied, let me expand a little here.

There is no date in the Epistle itself by which we may determine when it was written; and so commentators have differed greatly, — some putting it first among the Epistles (in point of time) and others last. But the main body of comm. assign one or the other of the above dates (Ephesus or Corinth) The chief reliance for the first view is upon Gal. I. 6. "so quickly" or "so soon" (implying that the letter was written not long after his last visit to them.) But it is well answered that the reference is not to his last visit, but to the time of their conversion. "I marvel that ye are so soon changing from Him that called you". i.e. the interval implied in "so soon" must be reckoned from the year 51, the date of his first visit.

But we know from IV. 13–16 that the letter was written after the second visit (shall try to show this in notes on that passage) — so that the "so soon" must refer to more than a few months' time. Now to

quote Lightfoot – Chief advocate for the later date; "Quickness and slowness are relative terms. A period of five or ten years would be a brief term of existence for a constitution or dynasty. The apostle is speaking of truths destined to outlast the life of kingdoms and of nations, and it is not strange that he should complain of the fickleness of converts who had deserted these truths, even though six or seven years should have elapsed since their conversion."

On the other hand, the argument from the style & character of the Epistle are of great weight, & this favors the later date. I will condense Lightfoot's argnit. Paul's Epistles fall into 4 groups, separated from each other by about 5 years, & differing greatly in character. Group 1. The two Epp. to the Thessalonians. Gr. 2. 1st & 2nd Cor., (Gal.) & Rom.; Gr. 3. Eph. Phil. Col. Philem.; Gr. 4. The Pastoral Epp. How do we know Galatians belongs to the 2nd Group? By its internal character. It closely resembles Cor. & Rom. & does not resemble ~~either~~ any of the others. The close of the 3rd Missionary Journey was a season of severe conflict to Paul, both mental and bodily, & we see the traces of it in these 4 Epp.

Tension of feeling, fiery energy of Expression, a vast profusion of quotations from the O.T., frequent use of interrogatives, great variety and abruptness of Expression, &c &c. They have their own doctrinal features also, due to the peculiar antagonisms the Gospel had to meet at that time, Justification by faith, the contrast of Law & Grace, the relation of Jew and Gentile, the liberty of the Gospel. Now these characteristics abound in our Epistle, as well as in Rom. & Cor. The Apostle evidently had the same range of thought in his mind when he wrote these 4, & that makes it exceedingly probable that they belong to the same period of his life. The next question is,

in what order shall we place the four? Galatians should come between 2. Cor. & Rom. How do we know? Because it most closely resembles these two. Concerning 2. Cor. & Gal. Prof. Jowett says; "in both then is the same sensitiveness in the apostle to the behaviour of his converts toward himself, the same earnestness about the points of difference, the same remembrance of his "infirmity" while he was yet with them, the same consciousness of the precarious basis on which his own authority rested in the existing state of the two churches. In both there is a greater display of his own feelings than in any other portion of his writings, a deeper contrast of inward exaltation and outward suffering, more of personal entreaty, a greater readiness to impart himself." Then are other points, but these will suffice. The resemblance of Gal. to Rom. is very marked. Just look up these passages in the two, & see how they correspond. I put the related texts opposite each other.

GALATIANS.	ROMANS.	
III. 6	IV. 3.	It is only between Col. and Phil. that we find any such close resemblance in the case of any two of Paul's Epp. — and these were written at the same time and sent by the same messenger. It looks very much as if the same were true here.
III. 7.	IV. 10, 11.	
III. 8.	IV. 17. 18.	
III. 9,	IV. 23.	
III. 10.	IV, 15.	
III. 11.	III. 21, I. 17.	
III. 12.	X. 5.	
III. 13, 14.	IV. 23, 24, same thought in dif. lang.	
III. 15 – 18,	IV. 13. 14. 16.	
III. 22,	XI. 32. III. 9. 10.	

I cannot give all, but there are twenty more parallels as close as these. Perhaps you will be interested in looking them up.

But again; Galatians is evidently the

first draught of argument afterward expanded in Rom.

"To the Galatians the apostle flashes out in indignant remonstrance the first rapid thoughts kindled by his zeal for the Gospel striking suddenly against a stubborn form of Judaism. To the Romans he writes at leisure, under no pressure of circumstances, in the face of no direct antagonism, explaining, completing, extending the teaching of the earlier letter, by giving it a double edge directed against Jew and Gentile alike." He makes a treatise out of a letter.

Thus very ingeniously does Lightfoot carry forward his argt. to prove that 1 Cor. 2 Cor. Gal. Rom., is the right order) that they all belong to one year. He takes up many other points, but I have no room for them. I must say that on studying them again today they seem quite convincing.

But to come to the occasion and object of our Epistle. Read Acts XV, and you will understand the occasion; for the same sort of men as troubled the church at Antioch were now among the Galatian Christians. We shall find abundant reference to them as we go on with the Epistle. Ritualists, Judaizers, Reactionists, — we find them full-blown in the next century as Ebionites &c.

They insisted on the necessity of Circumcision (V. 2. 11. & VI. 12, 13); great stress was laid on the observance of "days & months &c (IV, 10.); in short they would restore the whole ceremonial law, & thus practically turn every Gentile Christian into a mere proselyte of the Gate. (Proselyte of the Covenant, rather, for the proselyte of the Gate was not required to be circumcised.) Paul was their great Enemy, & they knew it. Against him therefore they directed many an argument to the Galatians; he had no authority as an Apostle; he had not been one of the Lord's personal followers, he had got his knowledge of the Gospel at second hand. They disparaged him & exalted James, Peter & John. Now we find Paul keeping these insinuations against his Apostolic authority in view all through the Epistle, (See I. 1, 11, 12; I. 15 to II. 21. VI 17)

But they did not stop here; they charged him with inconsistency in his own conduct. They represented that he had been known to preach circumcision (V. 11.). It was convenient for him now to do otherwise, in order to ingratiate himself with the Galatians, (I. 10, II. 3, V. 2. 11.) We shall see how he meets this charge, when we consider these passages.

Such being the occasion, we find naturally that Paul's object all through the letter is two-fold, — to establish his own authority as an Apostle of Jesus Christ, and to uphold the liberty of the Gospel.

In doing this, the Apostle adopts a severe tone, as compared with his other Epistles. There is not a word of praise or congratulation, but much of indignant remonstrance. He evidently thinks that the Galatians have erred like children, and must be chastised like children.

You will see that the Epistle falls naturally into three parts, of two chapters each. Chapters 1. and 2. (I shall abandon the uncouth Roman numerals) give the argument in the form of a personal narrative; 3. and 4. are directly argumentative; 5. and 6. are practical & hortatory. (I wish I had Luther's famous Com.; he says of it, — "it is my Epistle; I have betrothed myself to it; it is my wife.")

(2) kai hoi sun emoí pántes adelphói, tais ekklesiais
and the with me all brethren, to the churches
tēs Galatías.
of the Galatia.

"And all the brethren with me", the "all" is Emphatic from its position, its regular place would be after "adelphoí". "This short verse adds to this Epistle the form of a creed" (Bengel) Paul shows the Galatians that others join with him in condemning their recent apostasy. These "brethren" were no doubt his travelling companions, Timothy, Sosthenes, Silvanus &c, and not the people of the church from wh. he wrote, — for in that case he would have said "with whom I am."
"To the churches of Galatia." (the Etymologies are so obvious to you that I need not call your attention to them.) He says "churches" to make this an encyclical letter. It is probable that these were in the Galatian towns Ancyra, Pessinus, Tavium &c — where Ecc. History shows us churches in the next century. Compare this bare address with the Expressions of praise &c opening his other Epistles. Chrysostom dwells on this characteristic as showing Paul's severity. ("Why," says Theodoret, "does he say "Churches"? Because the disease had crept (erpo = serpo, like a serpent —) through all, and the antidote must go Everywhere also.")

"of Galatia", — Now we must dwell a little upon Galatia and the Galatians. If I should climb this range of Taurus just back of us, and push on to the N. W. about 200 miles, I should find myself at Angora, famous now

and in ancient times for its fine-haired goats and the cloth made from them. This Angora, the Ancyra of Paul's day, is in the center of ancient Galatia. It is a rough, mountainous country, but finely watered by the tributaries of the Sakaria (Sangarius) and the Kizil Irmak (Halys) and having many beautiful, fertile vallies, and extensive downs suitable for pasturage. Our American Missionaries know the country well, and they describe it with enthusiasm. So much for the Land; and now let us see who the people were.

You must have recognized them by their name. Galatians, Galli, Kelti, Celts — our own kinsmen, so far as you and I are Gaelic. And so indeed they were. We know all about them from secular historians, (Polybius, Livy, Strabo, Arrian, Pausanius &c) Sightpot calls them a boulder torn from the parent rock & left in the heart of Asia Minor, its passage across Europe from the West being marked by many a scar. In 390 B.C. these Celts (Gauls) attacked Rome; a hundred years later they poured down into the Greek peninsula, & were driven back from Delphi, as the Greeks said, by supernatural terrors, (rocks hurled down them &c) When they went south this time they left a large body of their people in Thrace, and these moved East. On coming to the Bosphorus they were invited into Bithynia (as the Saxons were into England) to assist in a contest respecting the Kingdom. Like the Saxons, they seized the country for themselves. Their leaders were Leonorius and Lutarius (Luther) and owing to the German look of the latter name, and to some other considerations, German authors claim that they were Teutons. They love to dwell on the coincidence of

names between the old Galatian chieftains and the great Commentator on the Epistle. But it is proved beyond doubt that these writers are wrong. Jerome, who had been in both the Western and this Eastern Gaul, says the Galatians spoke in his day the same language as he used to hear in the region of Treves, (which then was Celtic); and the names of many of their chieftains and towns show plainly that they were Celts. For ex. names of places terminating in -briga (a hill), & of persons in -gnatus, -marus (great) -orius, -rix (righs) -tarus, -tonus &c &c. Jerome says these Asiatic Gauls were very white & fair even in his time; & he thinks the name Galatai comes from "gala" = milk, because of their fairness of skin. (You see, father, you have good company in drawing arguments from Etymology; the old Fathers were great at it.) Recent French writers (Travellers) describe with great enthusiasm the blonde hair & blue eyes which they have seen in the neighborhood of Angora; and affirm that many of the people now to be found there would be taken at once for Bretons. The Celtic race is a very tough one, as we know from its persistence in Wales and in the Islands & mountains of Scotland.

From Bithynia these Gauls spread rapidly Southward, & at one time were masters of nearly all of Asia Minor; but finally they were driven into the mountains of Galatia, where the Romans found and conquered them. (Bib. 89.) Unmistakable Celtic traits of character will be developed as we study the Epistle; I will not take time to point them out now.

Cháris humin kai eirénē apó Theoú Patrós kai Ku-
Grace to you and peace from God the Father and
ríou hēmōn Iēsoú Christoú,
the Lord of us Jesus Christ,

Paul never uses the ordinary Greek form of greeting ("Chairein", you will see it in James), but always a prayer for a blessing upon those he addresses. Cháris, the Divine love displayed to man; eirénē, the peace that results from a reception of it. This "eirénē" has a wider meaning than our word peace; it stands for the Hebrew "shalom", which includes the idea of all the blessings that come from the goodness of God to man.

"From God the Father and our Lord Jesus Christ." The first is the giver of grace and peace, the second is the imparter of it.

"Kurios" is from "karē" the head, and there are many words derived from it in the Greek, all having the idea of Headship, rightful authority. The other terms, "despótes", although not having in Greek so sinister a meaning as with us, is still easily distinguished from "kurios". It is rather Master, - his authority may be legitimate or not. A man was despótes as respects his slaves; kurios in respect of his wife & children. See 1. Peter 3:6. The free Greeks refused the title of despótes to any but the gods. Still, as Trench says; it can only be a blessedness for a man to think of God as the absolute Ruler of his life; since with Him power is always in the hands of Love and Wisdom; so we find despotes used of Him in many places in the Bible (Luke 2:29; Acts 4:24, etc) But in only two places of Christ (2 Peter 2:1, and Jude 5) In the last, both words are used, & both apply to Christ, for "God" is not in the Greek.

tou dóntos heautón perí tōn hamartiōn hēmōn, hópōs exélētai
the one who gave himself for the sins of us in order that {he might deliver
hēmás ek tou enestótos aiōnos ponērou katá to thélēma
us from the present (2) world (1) Evil according to the will

"Who gave himself", that is, to death. See 1 Tim. 2:6, and Tit. 2:14. Gal. 3:13 is the more full & exact statement of this. Christ gave His life; all was free and unconstrained, (John 10:11, 15, 17, 18.) But this was "acc. to the will of God", The Father gave Christ (John 3:16), Christ gave Himself. May I not add, that now it becomes us to give ourselves to Him who first loved us & gave Himself for us! (2 Cor. 5:14, 15.) See also 1 John, 3:16. —

"for our sins", that is, to atone for them; see Rom. 3:25. (You see how he is already attacking the legal notions that had crept into their minds. Salvation is by free gift (Rom. 5:15, 16, 17, 18, — 6:23 — 2 Cor. 9:15 — Eph. 2:8 —) & justification must be by faith, and circumcision has nothing to do with it.)

hamartiōn, sins, the most common word for sin in the N. T. There are several others, and all have really different shades of meaning: but this word is used oftenest. It may be of interest to you to see a discussion of these terms. I take it mainly from "Trench's N. T. Synonyms."

The verb "hamartánein" means when we meet it first, to miss a mark; thus often in Homer, the warrior throws his spear and "hamártei" misses his adversary. The next advance in the use of the word is to things intellectual. The poet "hamartánei" ("misses it") who selects a subject which he cannot handle. The "hamartia" is nothing more as yet than a "mistake"; it may be a very bad one, but still nothing more. Thus it at last grew to have an Ethical meaning {as Prof. Thayer used to say at Andover, "Every language gets a new birth when Christianity comes into it."} but not fully at any time in the Classical Greek

Under this view, therefore, sin is regarded as a missing the true aim and scope of our Existence, that is — God. Westminster Catechism: "What is the chief End of man"? "To glorify God and Enjoy Him forever". It is this that the sinner (hamartolos) misses wholly.

Other words for "sin". Parabasis, just Equal to the Latin transgression, that is, the "passing over" a line, (Rom. 4:15, 5:14, Gal. 3:19, 1 Tim. 2:14, Heb. 2:2, 9:15. In Rom. 2:23 it is translated "breaking." But it is really a "breaking over", just as one of our oxen used to break down & over a fence. It is interesting to notice in this connection that the word for Law fully carries out the same figure; "Nómos", in Earlier Greek simply a pasture for cattle, (we have it in "Nomads"); so when an ox left his own pasture-ground, his nomos, and went to another, he was a parabátes, a transgressor. You see Easily how these terms were lifted afterward into the Ethical sphere.

Another word is "parakoē" (Rom. 5:19, 2 Cor. 10:6, Heb. 2:2, "disobedience") ~~Akoē~~ akoúō = Lat. obaudio, to hear; obaudire, obey — you see the connection.

Again, we have "paráptoma" = a fall (fault.) ("fall" Rom. 11:11,12, "fault" Gal. 6:1, James 5:16, "offence" Rom. 4:25, 5:15,16,17,18,20, "trespass" Mat. 6:14,15, — 18:35, Mark 11:25,26, 2 Cor. 5:19, Eph. 2:1, Col. 2:13, "sins" Eph. 1:7, — 2:5, Col. 2:13,) "Pipto" means "to fall", and "parapipto" (from which "paráptoma" comes,) signifies "to fall away from" Heb. 6:6 = to apostatize.

Only one more, out of several, (sin has many aspects, & can therefore be described by various words) "plemmeléia", not in the N.T. but frequent in Septuagint, as at Lev. 5:15, ~~Num.~~ Num. 18:9. Its literal meaning is "singing out of tune", discord.

Touch quotes Milton:

"Disproportioned sin
Jarred against nature's chime, and with harsh din
Broke the fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord."

To resume the Commentary:
"in order that He might deliver us". The word "exeletai" is a very strong one, as you may see from these passages in which it is used Mat. 5:29 — 18:9, ("pluck out,") Acts 23:27 ("rescue") and Acts 7:10, 34 — 12:11, —26:17, ("deliver.") There is the thought of great and pressing danger, from which we are snatched, as it were, like brands from the burning (Jude 23. Amos 4:11.) "This word strikes the keynote of the Epistle; the Gospel is a rescue, an emancipation from a state of bondage." (Lightfoot.) see Gal. 4:9, 31, and 5:1, 13 —

"from the present evil world", (This introduces so large a discussion that it must be left for the next letter.)

How wonderfully does this word of God commend itself to us as the truth! It is so closely in harmony with all that we know of ourselves and of the world. It is indeed the utterances of One who knew what was in man. I see this harmony more and more, the longer I study, — and particularly as I get at the real words of Inspiration. How can I be thankful enough for that education which enables me to read these glorious Originals! If my Boy is spared to me, and I spare to teach him, he shall read through the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures before he is twenty. Be thankful, too, with me, for this fine Library with which Christian friends presented me before I left Andover. I wisely laid out the money mainly upon books that unlock the meanings of the Old and New Testaments, — and now the use of them, in all the time I can spare from the Turkish, is to me "a perpetual feast of nectared sweets, where no crude surfeit reigns." I want to be to this people preëminently a Biblical preacher; and that I cannot be unless I am a Biblical student.

The next year promises to be a busy one. Brother M. & I had a conference yesterday (April 15), and concluded that in view of the woeful state of our out stations, he must spend next year "in the field", while I manage the Seminary. We shall have but few students, as we are raising the requirements for admission, and sending the young men to the College at Aintab for the lower ranges of study; and the men who will be here are pretty well acquainted with English; so that I can use that language mainly in instruction. I shall probably have Hebrew and Moral Philosophy through most of the year.

ek tou enestōtos aiōnos ponērou kata to thelēma tou Theou
from the Existing age Evil acc. to the will of God
kai patros hēmōn, / The purpose of Christ's voluntary death
and Father our, / was to rescue us (through that satisfaction to
Eternal Justice which made forgiveness possible) from the pow-
er of the present "aeon", which is wholly Evil: and this not
acc. to His own will only, nor acc. to our will, but acc. to the
will (the thing willed, the purpose) of our God and Father. (Father
is added to show the motive behind the purpose, i.e. love; see
John 3:16.) Now pardon me for dwelling at some length
on "aiōn." _____ The root of the word we find in the old
Greek verb āō = to flow: i.e., the aeon is time regarded as a
stream: we speak of the course of time in the same w
Its primary meaning, then, is duration: our words "aye
and "ever" are from the same root, also the Latin "aevum". It may
interest you to look at all the passages in which this important
word occurs in the N.T. It is translated "age" in Eph. 2:7,
Col. 1:26. "Course," Eph. 2:2., "World" Mat. 12:32, 13:
22, 39, 40, 49, 24:3, 28:20, Mark 4:19, 10:30, Luke
16:8, 18:30, 20:34, 35, Rom. 12:2, 1 Cor. 1:20, 2:6, 7, 8,
(The other "world"s here are "Kosmos.")
3:18, 10:11, 2 Cor. 4:4, Gal. 1:4, Eph. 1:21, 6:12, 1 Tim. 6:17,
2 Tim. 4:10, Tit. 2:12, Heb. 1:2, 6:5, 9:26, 11:3,
"Eternal," (literally, "of the ages."), Eph. 3:11, 1 Tim. 1:17.
with "apo" = from, "since the world began" Luke 1:70, Acts 3:21,
"from the beginning of the world" Acts 15:18, Eph. 3:9. with "ek

from, "since the world began" John 9:32.
With "eis" = unto, "forever," Mat. 6:13, 21:19, Mark 11:14. Luke 1:33, 55, John 6:51, 58, 8:35, 12:34, 14:16, Rom. 1:25, 9:5, 11:36, 16:27, 2 Cor. 9:9, Heb. 5:6, 6:20, 7:17, 21, 13:8, 1 Pet. 1:23, 25, 2 Pet. 2:17, 1 John 2:17, 2 John 2, Jude 13, "forevermore," 2 Cor. 11:31, Heb. 7:28, "Ever" Heb. 7:24, "While the world standeth" 1 Cor. 8:13. "unto the aeon or aeons of the aeons" trans. "forever & ever" Heb. 1:8, Rev. 14:11, Gal. 1:5, Phil. 4:20, 1 Tim. 1:17, 2 Tim. 4:18, Heb. 13:21, 1 Pet. 4:11, 5:11, Rev. 1:6, 4:9, 10, 5:13, 14, 7:12, 10:6, 11:15, 15:7, 19:3, 20:10, 22:5, "forevermore" Rev. 1:18, "World without end," Eph. 3:21, "to all the aeons or ages", trans. "Ever" Jude 25. "unto the day of the aeon", trans. "forever" 2 Pet. 3:18. "not unto the aeon" trans. "never" Mark 3:29, John 4:14, 8:51, 52, 10:28, 11:26, 13:8.

The adjective "aionios" = aeonian, is derived from this, and is translated rightly "Eternal" or "Everlasting" in the N.T. "aion", then, differs from "kosmos" in this: that the latter contemplates the world under the relations of space, the former under those of time. "aion" should be translated "age" in many places besides the two I have indicated: E.g. in all those passages, such as Mat. 13:39, 1 Cor. 10:11 &c, which speak of the end or consummation of the "aion" (there are none that speak of the end of the "kosmos"), so in such as 1 Cor. 2:6, 4:4, and Luke 16:8. In these last you see plainly the secondary, the Ethical, sense of aion: the primary is that of time, duration; and naturally from that comes the signification by the same word of all that exists in the world under conditions of time, — the course and current of this world's affairs. This course and current being full of sin, it is not wonderful that "the present aion" (like "kosmos" in John's Epistles, elsewhere; see particularly the 17th of John's Gospel), has an evil significance. Look through the passages I have given, and see abundant illustration of this. It is often set opposite to the "coming aion", "the world to come", that millennial age wherein shall dwell righteousness. Christians are to regard themselves as citizens of that better realm, and altogether free from the dominion of the present aion. Satan is the "God of this aion" (2 Cor. 4:4); it has "rulers" (1 Cor. 2:6): these are opposed to the Eternal God, "the King of the aions or ages" (1 Tim. 1:17). A most interesting passage in this connection is Eph. 2:2-7. Sinners are there said to walk "acc. to the aion of this kosmos" — too weakly trans. in our Version, "the course of this world." Let me translate from Bengel's Latin his excellent remarks on this passage. — "aion and kosmos differ in this: that the former rules over and, as it were, is the life of the latter. kosmos is the something more external; aion the som

(Bengel cont.) "aiōn is used not only in a physical sense, but also in a moral, connoting the quality (character) of the men living in the aiōn: and thus "aiōn" is used of a long series of times where one bad age (generation) succeeds another." thing more subtle within." So we speak of the times," attaching an ethical signification: "the age", "the spirit or genius of the age", "der Zeitgeist", as the Germans call it. As Trench says, "All that floating mass of thoughts, opinions, maxims, speculations, hopes, impulses, aims, at any time current in the world, which it is impossible to seize and accurately define, but which constitute a most real and effective power, being the moral, or immoral, atmosphere which at every moment of our lives we inhale, again inevitably to exhale, — all this is included in the "aiōn", the subtle, informing spirit of the "Kosmos"; or world of men who are living alienated and apart from God." (If we look to Etymologies only, "world" is a very good rendering for "aiōn": since "world" is "weralt", from "wer" man, and "alti" age or generation. The ground-meaning, then, of "weralt" is "generation of men", — not Earth.) Lightfoot: "the apostles speak of themselves and their generation as living on the frontier of two aeons, the Gospel transporting them, as it were, across the border. The distinction of time between the two, which is the primary distinction, becomes lost in the moral and spiritual conception." How glorious the thought: Father, that through the death of the Son of God, we who believe in Him are transferred forever into another realm: being in the world, we are yet not of the world. Its objects are not ours, its spirit is not ours, and its "politeuma" = commonwealth, is not ours. See John 14, John 18: 36, 37. Phil. 3: 20 ("Conversation" here is

v.s. the New Jerusalem. See also Heb. 11: 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, + many other passages. (I have dai 3rd of this end of the "Kosmos".)
that there are no passages wh. speak of this end of the "aiōn" as the end. I refer to the "aiōn", and in 2 Pet. this end is "ge"; the earth.
Our Lord's words in speaking of the

v.5, hō hē dóxa eis tous aiōnas tōn aiōnōn, amēn.
to whom the glory unto the ages of the ages, Amen.

The mention of God's mercy as shown in the redemption of man through the death of Christ, calls out a burst of praise from Paul's heart. These doxologies are frequent in Paul, in like connections with this: see Rom. 4:25, 9:5, 11:36, 2 Cor. 9:15, Eph. 3:20. Old Luther says, "in the state, when we mention the names of kings or princes, we are accustomed to do this with some gesture of reverence. Much more, then, when we speak of God ought we to bend the knee of our heart."

Note that it is "the" glory, viz. that which is His peculiarly. Compare John 17:5.

"unto the ages of the ages", in saecula saeculorum. A Hebraistic expression for time infinitely long. It is the superlative term for infinite duration. See the places where it occurs, in the list of uses of aion which I have given you.

Kerhan June 2. 1898.

My Dear Father: Being now finally settled for the summer I resume the notes on Galatians, proposing to make them my Sabbath study of the Scripture. I shall be glad if you get half the good in reading them that I get in writing them. This delightful study I must reserve strictly for this one day of the week, as my Turkish is to be pushed this sum-

in most deadly earnest. I have played long enough with this difficult language, and shall now test the power of a supreme effort to master it. On Tuesdays I shall ride down to Marash to give lessons in English all day to our Theo. Students, but five days of the week shall be wholly dedicated to Turkish.

(June 3.) Since I last wrote you many things have occurred. Two weeks ago today I was in Fundajak, a village in a lovely valley of the Taurus, six hours from Marash. Was there four days, preaching, and visiting the people, in company with Mrs Coffing & Miss Spencer. Returning thence I spent only a day at home, and set out for Aintab on business connected with the College there. As the road is not safe, I had applied to Post (Letter-post) authorities for permission to ride down with the Tartar who carries the mail, proposing to pay a small bakshish for the privilege. But they sent me word that my horse could not keep up, as the Tartar would go through in 9 hours, and offered to let me have a horse (one way) for six mejidies (dollars). Thus the trip would cost twelve dollars. I sent a friend to hire a mounted Zabtieh, which he did for four dollars, to go & come with me, he to take care of my horse in Aintab during the week of our stay. The Tartar started at 6 P.M. of Tuesday: I and my man took the road at 3.30 Wednesday morning. My gallant little grey kept up a swinging trot, varied by an occasional hand-gallop, (except up the hills, which are considerable), all the way to the Bekjelik, thirty miles, reaching there at 9.30 A.M. Here the horses & we turned to our lunch, & while eating it, up comes the Tartar

and his Escort: they had stopped for some hours at a village on the road. He wanted me to mount & come on, & when I politely refused, he made his farewell salaam to me & I duly responded "Peace be with you": he went off with a rush, & I thought I had seen the last of him. We staid an hour after that, and had not ridden ten miles before we caught him just stopping to bait his horses at a spring. We dismounted and waited for him, and when he started we accompanied. But at the top of the heights where Aintab came in view, we left him, & rode up to the College a quarter of an hour ahead of him and his noisy escort. We had done the 54 miles in just eight and a half hours of the saddle, — the shortest time the Missionaries ever heard of the distance being made. The best of it was that the horses were not the least distressed at the time, nor have they shown any signs since of injury from the effort. We feel them well, & stopped two hours and a half in all for rest, so that starting at 3.30, we got into Aintab at 2.30 — 11 hours in all. We came home more leisurely, riding a good part of the way in the night, as the days are now quite hot.

It is quite likely now that I will spend most of the coming year at Aintab, teaching in the College: as we propose now to have the young men take two years there, whom we were to have had in the Seminary here next year. So the Theo. Sem. will be closed for two years, while we fit-it students at the College. Mr. Montgomery will tour, I will teach, & Mr. Marden, whom we expect from America, (an old Missionary) will reside in Marash. Particulars by another letter. In great haste. Yours affly.

J. D. E.

Galatians 1:6.

v. 6. Thaumázō hoti houtōs tacheōs metatíthesthe apó
I marvel that so quickly ye are turning renegades from
tou kalésantos en cháriti Christoú eis héteron eu-
him who called you by the grace of Christ, to another sort of gospel
angélion,

Notice how abruptly and severely the Apostle begins here. In all his other Epistles there is some word of praise before the censure, but here he plunges in mediam rem at once. Lightfoot, "the sustained severity of the Epistle is one of its characteristic features. The Galatians are not addressed as "the saints in Christ," "the faithful brethren." The Apostle has no congratulations, no word of praise for this apostate church. Even on the Corinthians, in spite of all their shortcomings he could lavish expressions of commendation and love. But the case is different here. The charity-wh. 'hopeth against hope' seems to be strained to the utmost. For this once only the pervading type of his Epistles is abandoned in the omission of the opening thanksgiving. The argument is uninterrupted every now and then by an outburst of indignant remonstrance. He is dealing with a thoughtless, half-barbarous people. They have erred like children, and must be chastised like children. Rebuke may prevail where reason will be powerless."

Meyer, "He probably wrote without delay, immediately on receiving the account wh. arrived as to the falling away of his readers, while his mind was still in that state of agitated feeling wh. prevented him from using his customary preface of thanksgiving and conciliation — a painful irritation (2. Cor. 11: 29, "Who stumbles, and I burn

...ch. was the more just, that in the case of the Galatians, the very foundation and substance of his gospel threatened to fall to pieces."

"Thaumázo", "I marvel, I am greatly astonished," The idea of wondering at something blameworthy is often implied in this word. see Mark 6:6, John 7:21, 1 John 3:13. As Jerome says, he has just been speaking of the benefits (blessings) conferred by God in the Gospel, and now must express his wonder at their turning away from God.

"houtos tacheos", "so (very) quickly". After what? Three answers have been given. (a) "so soon after your conversion": (b) "so quickly — after so little persuasion; when the false teachers once came among you, — (c) "so soon after my recent visit among you". "(a)" appears preferable (though not excluding the others), because he says "ye are so quickly turned away from Him who called you", where the thought of their conversion is evidently in his mind. See Mat. 13:20, 21. You see What a distinguishing trait of Celtic character is here indicated, "unstable as water". Caesar says of the Gauls, (in the work I used to read with my Latin classes), that in beginning wars they are "alacer et promptus", but that their spirit is easily subdued by reverses. And again he speaks of the "unsteadiness" of the Gauls, because they are "mobiles in consiliis capiendis" quick to take up plans, and are "always engaged in revolutions." French, Irish, and Highland history tells of many a marvellous "houtos tacheos metatithesthe" since Paul's day.

"Metatithesthe". The word is used in classic and sacred writings (1) of desertion or revolt, i.e., of military or political defection, and (2) very frequently of a change in religion, philosophy or morals. See 1 Kings 21:25, Where the Septuagint uses this word. ("stirred up" and "perverted") Dionysius of Heraclea, who from being a Stoic became an Epicurean, was called "metatithemenos" "a turncoat." The passive "are removed" of our Version is wrong: the act was their own. The tense is present, to show that the apostasy was still going on when Paul wrote. Jerome, with his fondness for Etymologies, in commenting on this "metatithesthe" says Paul intended a play on words here, as the name "Galatians" is derived from the Hebrew גָּלָה "gālāh" = "to carry away" !!

"from the one who called you", i.e. not Paul, but God the Father. see verse 15, Rom. 8:30, 9:24, 25, 1 Cor. 1:9, 7:15, 17, 1 Thess. 2:12, 2 Thess. 2:14, 2 Tim. 1:9, 1 Pet. 5:10.

"in" or "by" "the grace of Christ". The grace of Christ is instrumental. See Acts 15:11, Rom. 5:15, 2 Cor. 8:9, Tit. 3:6, By this grace we mean "the favor of Christ unmerited by sinful men, acc. to wh. He gave up His life to atone for them" Compare verse 4. Lightfoot, "Paul here states the distinctive features of the true gospel wh. the Galatians had set aside, first as regards its source, that conversion comes of God ("Him that called you"), and not of themselves; and secondly, as regards the instrument, that it is a covenant of grace, not of works."

"eis heteron euangelion" "into a different sort of gospel". Simply "another" in Greek is "allos", but "heteros" has the

...ning q. I have given; see Mark 16:12, Rom. 4:23, James 2:25. Look at 2 Cor. 11:4, where both words occur, though both rendered by "another" in the Eng. Ver. "another Jesus" is "allon Iesoun"; but in the other two cases the word is "heteros," and you see how appropriate, is the change of word. In such fine discriminations of meaning as this, the Greek has greatly the advantage of the English: and our version does not discriminate by the use of different words as often as it might. I came across a striking Example of this the other day. John 16:23, "In that day ye shall ask me nothing", the verb here is "Erotaō"; "Verily vc, Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name", here the verb is "aiteō". Now, the first verb means "to ask a question", and the second, "to ask a favor, to pray for". In the first clause, then, our Lord is referring back to the "Ethelon auton erotan" "they were desirous to ask him" (a question) of v. 19 — to the questions they would fain have asked him, but did not venture: "In that day," He would say, "the day of my seeing you again, I will by the Spirit so teach you all things, that ye shall be no longer perplexed, no longer wishing to ask me questions, which yet you dare not put." There is not in the verse a contrast drawn between asking the Son, wh. shall cease, and asking the Father, wh. shall begin; but the first half of the verse closes the declaration of one blessing, and the second half begins the declaration of altogether a new one, that whatever they ask from the Father in the Son's name, He will give it them. Yet no one would get this from the English.

I owe my enlightenment here to French.

Galatians 1:7.

v.7. ho ouk éstin állo, ei mē tinés eisin hoi tarássontes
which 2. not 1. is another, save that, certain 2. persons who are troubling
humás kai thelontes metastrépsai to euangelion tou
you and desiring to pervert the gospel of Christ.

Meyer, "the preceding 'heteron euangelion' was a paradoxical Expression, there being in reality but one gospel'.. Paul appeard by it to admit the existence of many gospels, and he therfore now explains himself more accurately, how he wishes to be understood. 'Which different gospel' he says, 'wherein you are falling away, is not another (note the use of "allos" instead of "heteros"), not a second gospel beside the first- for there is none such, — but it is another gospel only in this sense, that there are some who troubls you &c." By the position of the words there is a strong Emphasis on "ouk" = not, and a slighter one on "allo" = "another". The nature of this "different gospel", as we gather from the Epistle was, (1) though recognizing Jesus as the Messiah, it insisted on circumcision and the observance of the Mosaic ordinances as to times &c; and (2) it professed to rest on the authority of some of the other apostles. (Alford.)

"tarassontes", the same word is used of the Efforts of the Judaists in Acts 15:24: Paul uses it again in this Epistle at 5:10. The radical idea is that of stirring up anything, as water — thus at John 5:4, 7. The Vulgate has here "qui vos conturbant."

"desiring to pervert &c.": not, "perverting" (as "troubling"), but only trying to pervert, — they had the will, but not the power: "volunt

ded non valent" says Jerome, "they will but avail not."

"The gospel of Christ," that is, the gospel which proclaims Christ, Rom. 1:1-3. Ver. 6, "En Chariti Christou" indicates the Contents of the gospel. "Metastrepsai" you may see at James 4:9 "be turned into," Acts 2:20. Its first meaning is "to change into something else," and then it is often used (as here I think) "to totally reverse the character of". What this "Reversal" of the gospel was essentially may be seen from Ch. 3:3.

(See next page) The Gospel is not from man in the least degree: it is wholly from without him, from God, — therefore not even Paul ("we" Paul & his helpers who preached to the Galatians), not even an angel from heaven — the highest of all created beings — can change the Gospel in the least without incurring the most terrible punishment.

Quite a controversy raged in Luther's time between Protestants & Catholics as to the meaning of "par' ho", the former maintaining that it means "besides that", the latter "Contrary to that." If the first rendering is right the passage wholly does away with that authority which Romanists claim for Tradition as supplementing the gospel. The fact is, that there is truth on both sides, if we look only at actual uses of "para" with the Accusative (as here): for the preposition is often used in the sense of "Contrary to" (Acts 18:13, Rom. 1:26, 4:18), and often in the other sense (Heb. 11:11 "past age", Luke 13:2, Rom. 1:25 "more than") The original meaning is "beside", "alongside of."
But when we look at the Context here, & get the Apostle's course of thought, I incline to the Protestant view. For this "different

Gal. 1:8

v.8. allá kai eán hēmeís ē ángelos ex ouranoú
But even if we or an angel out of heaven
euangelízētai humín par' ho euengelisametha humín
preach a gospel to you beyond that Contrary to that which we preached to you
anáthema estō.
anathema let him be.

gospel" of the Judaizers was made up of Paul's Gospel plus circumcision &c. They added to the pure gospel, rather than directly opposed it, as it seems to me. Paul condemns these additions, just as they are condemned by John (Rev. 22:18).

"anathema". There are two words, originally one, used in Scripture with very different meanings, "anáthema" (with long "ē"), = "a consecrated gift to God"; and "anáthema" ("ē" short), = accursed of God. I will give you the substance of Trench's account of them.

The words were originally one, different pronunciations resulting at last in different spelling. But it is certain that nothing is more common than for slightly different orthographies of the same word finally to settle and resolve themselves into different words, with different provinces of meaning wh. they have severally appropriated to themselves: & wh. thence forth they maintain in perfect independence, one of the other. Ex. "allay" and "alloy". "Cant," "Chant," "humane," "humane". So was it with these. In classic Greek "anathema" is the predominant form. It is the technical word by wh. all such costly offerings as were presented to the gods, and then suspended in the temples ("ana" = "up", "thema" = "put", "placed", "hung"), — all by the Romans termed "donaria", as tripods, crowns, silver & golden vases, &

like, were called: Which were in this way separated forever from all common and profane uses, and openly dedicated to the honor of that deity to whom they were presented at the first.

But with the translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, a new thought demanded to find utterance. Those Scriptures spoke of <u>two</u> ways in wh. things or persons might be holy, set apart for God, devoted to Him. The children of Israel were devoted to Him; God was glorified <u>in</u> them; the wicked Canaanites were devoted to Him; God was glorified <u>on</u> them. This awful fact, that things and persons might be devoted to Him for good, & for evil; that there was such a thing as being "accursed <u>to the Lord</u>" (Josh. 6:17, Deut. 13:16, Numb. 21:1-3); that of a spoil of the same city, a part might be consecrated to the Lord in His treasury, and a part utterly destroyed, and yet this part & that be alike dedicated to Him (Josh 6:19, 21); that in more ways than one a thing might be holy to Him (Lev. 27:28), — claimed its expression & utterance now, & found it in the two uses of the one word; which, while it remained the same, just-differenced itself enough to indicate in wh. of the two senses it was employed. In the N.T. we have "anathema" at Luke 21:5, and "anathema" six times Acts 23:14, Rom. 9:3, 1 Cor. 12:3, 16:22, Gal. 1:8, 9.

In Luke, as above, the word is used to express that wh. is dedicated to God for its own honour as well as for His glory; in these other passages it indicates that wh. is devoted to God, but devoted, as were the Canaanites of old, to His honour indeed, but its own utter loss; even as in the end every intelligent being, capable of knowing & loving God, must be either "anathema" or "anathema" to Him. ——— In our passage the meaning indicated is that, which is suited to "anathema", — not "Excommunicated" in the ecclesiastical age — for an angel could not be excommunicated. Bengel, "Controversies not only cannot, could not be, without feeling; only that feeling should be holy."

Gal. 1:9+

v. 9. hōs proeirēkamen, kai árti pálin légō, ei tis humas
As we have said before so now again I say, if anyone to you
euangelizētai par' ho parelábete, anáthēma ésto.
preaches anything beyond what ye received, anathema let him be.

The "before" refers to his second visit to the Galatians, (Acts 18:23) and shows that even then he had noticed some tendencies among them toward a perversion of the Gospel, & seeing these had solemnly warned them.

árti gar anthrópous peitho ē ton Theón? ē zēto
now for mein (am I making friends of) or of God? or am I seeking
anthrópois areskein? Ei éti anthrópois ēreskon
mein to please? If still mein I were pleasing
Christou doulos ouk an ēmēn.
of Christ a slave not would I be.

Lightfoot paraphrases: "Let him be accursed, I say. What, does my boldness startle you? Is this, I ask, the language of a time-server? Will any one say now that, careless of winning the favor of God, I seek to conciliate men, to ingratiate myself with men? If I had been content thus to compromise, I should have been spared all the sufferings, as I should have been denied all the privileges, of a servant of Christ.

That is, Paul feels that the curse twice repeated by him might seem harsh and repulsive; and so he now gives an explanatory justification of the stern language.

would not have uttered that "anathema estō" if he had been concerned at present to influence men in his favor, and not God.

"arti gar." Lightfoot, "What is the opposition implied in this "now"? It can scarcely be referred to the time before his conversion." (as much as to say — "there was a time when I sought to please men, not God, but that was before I became a servant of Christ.") "The explanation is doubtless to be found in the charges of inconsistency brought against him by the Judaizers. They had misrepresented certain acts of his past life, and branded him as a temporizer." (For example, his circumcision of Timothy.) "There shall be no doubt about his language now. He had formerly, they said, preached the Mosaic law, because, forsooth, he had become a Jew to the Jews. Let them judge now whether he would make concessions to conciliate those who had a leaning toward Judaism. This suppressed allusion to the Judaizers also explains the particle "gar": 'I speak thus strongly, for my language shall not be misconstrued, shall wear no semblance of compromise.'"

"anthropous peitho, ē ton Theon?" "You charge me with a policy of conciliation. Yes, I conciliate God."

For a good example of this use of "peitho" (whose regular meaning is to persuade) see Acts 12:20 "having made Blastus their friend," "Peisantes Blaston". Mat. 28:14, 2 Cor. 5:11 (here "persuade".)

"ē zētō anthrōpois areskein?" "Or am I seeking to become an object of human goodwill?" You find the same sentiment at 1 Thess. 2:4, where this same verb is used. 1st Cor. 9:19 & following is apparently against it; but only apparently; for Paul, even when winning & conciliating men, was always doing it in the spirit of friendship to God. 1 Cor. 10:32 & 33 (same verb) & again in Rom. 15:2. Compare Eph. 6:6, Col. 3:22.

The answer "No" to these questions is implied in the following sentence — "If I were still pleasing men, the slave servant of Christ I should would not be." Paul delights to call himself "doulos Christou". See Rom 1:1, Phil. 1:1, Tit 1:1, ("servant of God") The truth of this proposition — "If I were still &c" — rests on the principle that no man can serve two masters. Mat. 6:24, see Luke 6:26, Meyer, "How decidedly, even at that period of the development of his apostolic consciousness, Paul had the full and clear conviction that he was an object, not of human good will, but of human hatred and calumny, is specially evident from the Epistles to the Corinthians, written soon afterward." See the passages beginning at 2 Cor. 6:4, 11:23, 1 Cor. 4:9. In this very fact Paul recognized a mark of the servant of God and Christ. Lightfoot, "I should not have been a servant of Christ", perhaps with an indirect reference to the marks of persecution wh. he bore on his body (the "stigmata" of Jesus, 6:17) — 'I should not have been branded as his slave: I should not have suffered for Him'. Comp. 5:11 'If I yet preach circumcision, why am I yet persecuted?'"

Paul begins now the historical proof that his teaching was direct from the Lord, not even influenced by the chief Apostles, but of independent autho

v. 11. "Gnorizo de humin, adelphoi, to euangelion to
I declare Now to you, brethren, (concerning) the gospel that
euangelisthen hup' emou, hoti ouk estin kata anthropon.
~~which~~ was preached by me, that not it is acc. to man."

This "I declare to you", "I certify you", always introduces some statement on wh. Paul lays special emphasis, 1 Cor. 12:3, 15:1, 2 Cor. 8:1. (Compare the similar phrase, "I would not have you ignorant.") "Brethren," although he blames them, he still calls them "brethren". This marks, as it were, the opening of his real argument. The historical part of it extends to ch. 2:10. — that is, the part which traces historically his immediate relation to God through Christ. "Kata' anthropon" refers not to the origin of the gospel, but to its quality, its character. "It is not of such a quality as it would be if it were the work of men: is not of the nature of human wisdom, efficiency, and the like. Ellicott, "is of no human strain."

v. 12. (see next page) You recognize "didactic" in "edidachthen" (ch. like κ), and "apocalypse" in a following word: this from "kalupto" = to cover, and "apo" = from, "to take the cover from" what was hidden.

The aim of the Judaizers seems to have been, to discredit Paul's apostolic authority by asserting that he was a mere pupil of the Twelve, — he had never seen Jesus Christ —, his teaching had no more authority than that of any private Christian.

Therfore Paul strongly asserts here that no man was his teacher, that he did not learn his Gospel as a boy gets a lesson by heart, ("edidachthen"). But by direct revelation Jesus

Gal. 1:12.

v.12. oudé gar ĕgō parà anthrópou parélabon autó oúte
neither for[2] did[1] I from a man receive it neither
edidachthēn, allà diá apokalúpseōs Iesoû Christoû.
was I taught it, but through a revelation from Jesus Christ.

Christ Himself flashed in upon his inner spirit the central truths which he was afterward to proclaim. No doubt for the more externals of the Gospel, the facts of Christ's life, death, & resurrection, — he was indebted to other Christians — such as Ananias, maybe, or the Twelve. (and still, see 1 Cor. 11:23, where he says he "received from the Lord" the historical account of the institution of the Supper.) But the meaning of these facts, the great spiritual truths they embodied, "the Gospel" in the profoundest sense, — this came from no man to Paul. Christ Himself "revealed" it to him. (compare Mat. 11:25 & following.) When? Commentators differ on this point. Some think it was at the moment of his conversion on the Damascus road: others put it in the "three days," (Acts 9:9.); others, in the three years spent in Arabia; others again think it was while Paul was in the "ecstasy" spoken of in 2. Cor. 12. It seems to me most natural to suppose that Paul may have received his doctrine by progressive developements of the "revelation" unfolded to him at all these times. At the moment of his conversion the germ of all, was planted in his conviction that Jesus was the Son of God: the "three days" of outward blindness must have been days when the light-, as Milton

has it, "those inward": the three years in Arabia were Paul's theological course, answering to the period of the other Apostles' personal intercourse with Jesus: there in that "vision" he heard words which it was not lawful for man to utter, "the secret things which belong to the Lord our God" — these revelations constituted the unspeakable crown of that "glorious Gospel of the Son of God" which Paul so often calls "my Gospel". But he could not have got all his Gospel at that time, — for he had been preaching several years before that. See Rom. 16: 25, 1 Cor. 2. 2 Cor. 12:1, 7, Gal. 2:2, Eph. 3: 3, 5.

With reference to this contrast between learning through human instruction and learning through revelation, Lightfoot quotes a curiously parallel passage from Cicero — "Est Enim haec, Judices, non scripta sed nata lex: quam non didicimus accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, Expressions. For this, O Judges, was not written, but born, a law; we did not learn it, we did not get it from any one, we did not read it, but we seized it from Nature herself, we drank it, and there we uttered it." vs 13 & 14.

(Next page) Lightfoot paraphrases: "My early education is a proof that I did not receive the Gospel from man. I was brought up in a rigid school of ritualism, directly opposed to the liberty of the Gospel. I was from age and temper a staunch adherent of the principles of that school. Acting upon them, I relentlessly persecuted the Christian brotherhood. No human agency, therefore, could have brought about the change. It required a direct intervention from God."

v. 13. Ēkousate gar tēn emēn anastrophēn pote en to
Ye heard of For that of mine manner of life formerly in (the)
Ioudaismō, hoti kata' huperbolēn ediōkon tēn ek-
Judaism, how that Exceedingly I was persecuting the
klesian tou Theou kai eporthoun autēn.
Church of God and was destroying it.

The "gar" introduces the proof of what he has just said. "Ye heard", (emphatic position), — "I told you when I was with you." The history of his past career as a persecutor formed part of his preaching. See Acts 22: 2-21, 26: 4-23, 1 Cor. 15: 8-10, Comp. Phil. 3:6, 1 Tim. 1: 13. The Eng. Version "ye have heard," gives a wrong meaning.

"anastrophēn" is often used in the N. T. to denote "conduct", "manner of life". Etymologically it corresponds to the old Eng. "conversation", i.e. "trepho" = "verto" = "to turn", (we speak of a man's "turn") — but "conversation" in the modern sense is an inadequate translation. You will find the word, or its kindred verb, at 2 Cor. 1: 12, Eph. 2: 3, 4: 22, 1 Tim. 3: 15 ("behave thyself") 4: 12, Heb. 13: 7, James 3: 13, 1 Pet. 1: 15, — & many others.

"Ioudaismo". I must give you here the substance of Trench's excellent discussion of the three words, "Hebrew", "Jew", or "Jewish", and "Israelite". "Hebrew" is the oldest: It comes from the Semitic word "abar" (over) = "to cross over", i.e. the river Euphrates, Gen. 14: 13, Abram "the man from over the river". Thus we always find, in the O.T., t

this is the name by wh. foreigners know the Chosen people, or by which they are distinguished from foreigners, either by themselves or by these foreigners, or the historian. See Gen. 39:14, 17, 41: 12, Exodus 1:16, 19, 1 Sam. 4:6, 13:19 — Gen. 40:15, Exod. 2:7, 3:18, Deut. 15:12, 1 Sam. 13:3 &c &c.

When the name "Jew" arose, "Hebrew" took a narrower range of meaning. In the N.T. the "Hebrew" is the Jew who speaks the national language, as distinguished from the "Hellenist" = the "Grecian", who spoke Gk & read the Septuagint. See Acts 6:1 2 Cor. 11:22, Phil. 3:5. The "Hebrew" and the "Grecian" (Acts 6.) are both Jews: but one spoke Hebrew, (or Aramaean), & the other Greek. Paul, born in Tarsus, still calls himself "a Hebrew", because he knew his mother tongue (See Acts 21:37-40). (So now, we speak of the Jewish nation, but of the Hebrew tongue.) The name "Jew", "Jewish", is of much later origin. It arose on the disruption of the nation. When the ten tribes assumed "Israel" as their designation, and the two were named from Judah the "Joudaioi". See 2 Kings 16:6, Jer. 32:12, 34:9, 38:19, & the Book of Esther throughout. When the ten tribes disappeared, the name was applied to the whole nation. Thus we have "Jew" as opposed to "Gentile". Thus "Hebrew" began as a name for the whole nation, & ended by designating a part: "Jew" began with part, & ended with the whole. See Rom. 2:9, 10, Mat. 2:2 (the Wise men by the very form of their question are seen to be foreigners: otherwise they would have asked for "the King of Israel". So the Roman soldiers

and the Roman governor give to Jesus the mocking title, "King of the Jews" (Mat. 27:29, 37.), but his own countrymen, the high priests. Challenge him to prove by coming down from the cross that He is "King of Israel" (Mat. 27:42.) The absolute name, that wh. expressed the whole dignity and glory of a member of the theocratic nation, of the people in peculiar covenant with God, was "Israelite." It was the Jews' badge & title of honor. To be descendants of Abraham, this honor they must share with Ishmaelite and Edomite: but they alone were the seed of Jacob, & of Jacob as he was "Prince of God" (Gen. 32:28.) Our Lord can find no nobler title with wh. to adorn Nathanael than that of "an Israelite indeed" (John 1:47) And when Peter or Paul would obtain a hearing from their countrymen, they address them with the name most welcome to their ears "Andres Israelitai" "Ye Israelite men". (Acts 2:22, 3:12, 13:16, Comp. Rom. 9:4, Phil. 3:5, 2 Cor. 11:22.) By "Hebrew" then, in the N.T., is predominantly noted the language, by "Jew" the nationality, and by "Israelite" the religious privileges and glorious vocation, of the descendant of Abraham. We see these distinctions in Josephus and Philo also.

Here "Ioudaismō" is the national religion and customs of the Jews. It forms the historical contrast to the present "Christianismos" of the Apostle.

"Kata huperbolēn", see Rom. 7:13, 1 Cor. 12:31, 2 Cor. 1:8, 4:17.

"huper" = over, "bolēn" from "ballō", to throw: a thing thrown

the proper mark or limit is a "hyperbole". "Kata" according to the whole expression meaning "beyond measure", or "Exceedingly".

"The Church of God", Meyer. "tou Theou" is added in the painful consciousness of the guilt of such doings." Comp. 1 Cor. 15:9, 1 Tim. 1:13. "Was destroying" Meyer says "Paul nicht bloss Verstörer, sondern Zerstorer," "P. was not only a disturber, he was a destroyer of the Church". (See Acts 22:4, 9:1, 9:21, (same verb), 26:10,11. 8:3. What a wonderful difference between the man Saul and the man Paul! No change of character is too great for the grace of God to effect.

(next page) "prokoptou" from "kopto", to beat, "pro", forward — "to beat forward", to urge on with blows, to make swift progress. (In English we say a ship "beats ahead", & we speak of "pushing forward.") The word is found at Luke 2:52 ("increased"), 2 Tim. 3:13 (literally, shall "beat forward to the worse")

"of my own age", Lightfoot, "who embraced the religion of their fathers with all the ardor of youthful patriotism."

"in my race", i.e. among the Jews; an incidental proof that Paul is addressing Gentile converts. In the same way, Rom. 16:7, 21, he mentions certain Jews as his "kinsmen" "sungeneis". See also Rom. 9:3. That the bulk of the Galatian Christians had been heathen, is seen also from 4:8, 3:29, 5:2, 6:12, For "zelotes" comp. Acts 21:20, where same word. "Paul seems to have belonged to the extreme party of the Pharisees (Acts 22:3, 23:7, 26:5, Phil. 3:5), whose pride it was to call themselves "zealots of

v.14. Kai prokoptōn en tō Ioudaismō hyper pollous synēlikiōtas en tō genei mou, perissoterōs zēlōtēs hyparchōn tōn patrikōn mou paradoseōn.
and advanced in Judaism beyond many of my race of one more exceedingly a zealot being for the fathers of my traditions.

the law", "zealots of God." Simon, one of the twelve belonged to this party. We learn from Josephus that a portion of these extreme partizans, forming into a separate sect under Judas of Galilee, took the name of "zealots" par excellence, and distinguished themselves by their furious opposition to the Romans."

"The traditions of my fathers." See Mat. 15:2, 3, 6, Mark 7:3, 5, 8, 9, 13. the Pharisaic interpretations, and additions to the Law, as distinguished from the Law itself. Comp. again Acts 23:6, and 22:3. It is very possible for a man to be very zealous for "the traditions of his fathers", and yet be wholly in the wrong, and hateful to God even while he thinks he is "zealous toward God." (Acts 22:3.) This country is full of just such "zeal" at the present day.

Rapidan Mills.

Wed. May 13. 1878.

My dear Boothe, [Alexander]

Your long letter of April 21st was rec'd some time ago - & fully intended to answer immediately but various things interfered. I got it while at Dr Brickell's for a few days - & it was hardly convenient for me to write there - I came home Sunday afternoon & commenced the Summer School next morning - Then Dennie was taken sick with his lungs again & that has taken all my spare time night & day, for a week - He is better now - The poor little fellow is very subject to lung disease - It is not Asthma - but mose like - in its symptoms to acute Bronchitis, or a mixture of Bronchitis & Pneumonia - called

Broncho-Pneumonia - It is exceedingly dangerous to little children especially during dentition - as is the case with him - & I am kept in a constant state of alarm & anxiety whenever he is taken in this way - He always has very high fever short-breath & more or less brain symptoms - This is his third attack since last fall - With sufficient & constant care to prevent his taking hard colds, these things might be avoided! — If he lives & think with care he will outgrow his lung troubles.

All the rest are as usual - The crops look splendidly - but several frosts have killed all prospects there might be of fruit it is thought - & there was great promise - every plum tree was loaded in bloom - My school is very small - average $ five scholars - Martin Stratton & family has moved south to the place of Myron & Frank - & John Stratton has moved to a new farm near Prairie Falls. William Ulrich lives in Martin's house. Thos Francis Stephens is going to Kansas & Eddie has to work at home, so that there are no children in the district to come except Eberhart & Schwalgin & I get $30. per month - I might have had $35. or $40. but - I thought it would not be right to take it - This is my second week of school - I am going to walk down to the Ford tonight for the mail so thought I would write you a few lines - to post - I am very sleepy & stupid - having lost sleep sitting up with Don. for several nights - so I am in no fit state to write - Now as to the

Boston Schools - I was sorely disappointed not to have prospect of going East - this coming School year - for, as you say it is a long time to wait, & although age. every year counts - I am glad you saw Dr Elliot & that you secured the papers for me - I could take a 4th Grade with but little preparation comparatively - but I would require a years preparation for a 3d - and I must be situated where I can receive help in some directions - I do not know what to do exactly - I have thought some of trying to secure a situation in the Public Schools of a College town if possible - And now I - thinks some two of trying to get a situation in a city hospital - where I might gain Experience in the direction of medicine &

prepare somewhat - for Boston schools
too - I am all afloat - again & do not - Know what - is best - for me to do during the coming year.
There is a slight - chance for me in a Chicago Hospital but - whether it - would pay or not - is another question - & I cannot - Know certainly until fall in regard to it -
I am going to write to the Medical Faculty of Boston University Home-opathic School - to secure place in their hospital if I can - My heart is not - in that - work & I will go into it - sometime. Even if I work first - in Boston schools & the sooner the start - is made the better -
I will make applications too - for school positions here & there. & then I will do whatever seems - to - promise best - when the time comes - I wonder if anyone has ever told you of the marriage

of Emmeline Smith? She was married last February to Lucas Crane - a match every way suitable I suppose - & hope Sandy that when you have any thoughts of marriage again that you will look for one who is your equal - or at least not so far your inferior - The Christies are especially weak in that direction They are so apt to cloke very common place, or very inferior people with qualities they do not possess the shadow of a rag of - I have wondered how it is with you & Helen -

You need not say anything about it unless you choose - but I would have warned you to be careful in that direction as long ago as when I first returned from Wheaton, & many times since, had it not been, I feared you would call me "unbearitable". I But between his poetry & visits to Cambridge & you to Boston - I thought there might be need of warning - And then Uncle William was so fond of talking of you & Helen in the same breath, & writes in the same way - Father said to me - he suspected him of trying to "play a card in that direction" So you see - although I had long ago determined to say nothing - "murder will out" -

Uncle William writes in a late letter that he has no hope of Helen's coming to live with them she is taking care of old Mr Green to pay his board he says. He speaks of being glad of having read King Lear - Willie is speculating in Corn & both boarding in the hotel at Viola, Carroll Co. Ia. It is the second tier of counties from the Western line of the state.

& about- the third time from the South-
boundary & think- on the railroad -
So they are in South-western Iowa.
I rec'd letter from Cousin Willie Reid
the other day- He is still in Rapid
Falls printing on the Journal- Says
the folks in Clyman all well- Grand-
mother included- Robert in Illinois
working for neighbor & Jim Brewer
& Simonie in Mississippi- working
for a planter- raising Cotton- He
send- to Texas first- with a party
of men from Illinois, to look up
land- & see the State.-

Write to me soon please-
Father is not- just as well as I
would like to see him- He reads
& writes too much- Good news
about- Tom's boy.- I was very glad
to hear of him- Dave is well
& is trying to do what can a man
harvest- Joe is hired to Mr Stephens for
seven months- Dave has bargained for
a self-binding harvester -$300. & he pays
$100. per year- First- $100. next- December - Has
engaged old Mr Hoover to shock up, & he will do sul-himself.
Sarah.

Rapidan. May 14. 1878.

Dear Love -

Yours of the 9th (With Enclosure) to hand last night. Expected something from you hearing Thursday before of the receipt from you of a Book. and leaving Post Office. called Back and Read also given me a Newspaper and a Birds Nest of the Most Beautiful finish. So neat. So Clean and so Symetrical. Could make no Guess of the Significance. Yet I looked for a Letter Certain: and it Came. I Have been of Late Some depressed in Reguard of Your financial State. for I Knew it Was bad and felt as if You felt it Also. Your Letter Left Some of it Away. Glad indeed am I that Cash begins again to Come in to You.

But What means this Continued Over Generosity? You really have Nothing to give away. The Picture of Generosity becomes a Nice if not receiving the Approbation of Conscientiousness

You must learn Reticence of purse
this giving away is a real Weakness.
When personal necessities require the
keeping of all your powers. Yet this is
a fault which comes of nobleness of Heart.
a Generous impulse overflowing drowns
the memory of your Debts. You must not
yield to it However for it will keep you
poor, and poverty means Dependance.
in this World. Nothing probably could
give me greater Comfort than to have
the fruits of your Abilities poured out
before myself. if I knew you were able
to do it freely with the Approbation of
all your faculties. and not for the
gift itself but for the Love it indicates.
do I prize your good will. and more
I beg of you to Quit this. or Shew me
you are able to meet all your Liabilities

I really feel as if I could not use
What you gave me with Liberty.

Commend me to "Conrad"
I feel as if that young fellow were a

Specimen of our race. and would
like much to have his picture
could you get one for me?

This morning setting up the "Cosmos"
to read for lack of something not Quite
so Heavy. I happened to fall upon a
passage in Column 3rd page 198 which
you might read. in Reference to the
Centre of Gravity of the Whole Stellar
Heavens. I Quote. "Mädler rejecting
the Hypotheses of a Central Body predominating
in mass. ~~Locate the Centre~~ as the existence of
Centre of Gravity. Locates the Centre of Gravity
in the Pleiades, in the very Center of this Group,
in or near to the bright star of Taurus (Alcyone"

Now you will remember of
a Letter of mine to you some year or two ago,
in which speaking of the Zodiacal Light
I alluded to the great knowledge the Ancients
must have had of Astronomy as indicated
By their placing their Symbol of God in
this place of the Heavens and the "pleiades"
also in the Neck of Taurus the Generating
Potter. the neck also the seat of the Generating power.

Have Now With Madden. They considered
this Spot as the Centre of the Universe
the Seat and Throne of God. from Which
Went forth Creation. & Light from the Loop
of "Algone" the Symbol also of the feminine
Creative Duality. How does it Strike
you that Here Sheldeen. Phene also Gives
us the Prototype of our Lady of Immaculateness?
"~~Labub~~" was a Sheldeen, ~~a Seat & Throne, Light from~~
~~on the Head of This Staff Here lies the foundation~~
~~for Arc with in Its Heart Blue to Base~~.

Received a p. C from Connie. the little Annie
has again had another turn of Ague. and again a
p. C from Tom. dated 9th May. in Which all are Sail
to be Well. Tom is scribbling out a Commentary on "Galatians"
in Letters. it Looks Quite Scholarly. and I send him my Note
on it. This Work I can participate in. But Yours not
Your Go Beyond me. Thus I regret. My imaginative
faculty might be of service soon to Give in Suggestions
How I suppose about the Mathematics may be helpful
in Suggestive Imaginetaics. it goes exploring
beyond the regions of the Known and tests the
Thoughts. in Short I think Man can be a great
Mathematician Without also being highly endowed
Imaginatively. am I right. Your Faculty in
that Way is Quite full. I hurry to get this
away or I would have Written another Sheet. and
Spoil this one. Excuse my Confusion of Thought.

All Well Here. God Bye With Thanks,

Your Father H.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

16 May 1878.

Dear Mr. Christie [Alexander]

The Bank will lend you $75. (not less) for 4 months (not more) on your note with my indorsement, which I will very willingly give you - I enclose a blank for me - I am away today. Call shall be glad to see you tomorrow at 9 A.M.

Yours truly,
J. M. Peirce.

Mankato, Minn., May 25 1878

$300.00

Four months (without grace) after date, for value received I

promise to Pay to the order of J K Rafferty

No 13002

Due Sept 25-78

Three hundred 100 DOLLARS,

at the Citizens' National Bank, Mankato, *with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, from date, until paid.* The interest on this note to maturity is paid

P. O. "L. D"

County

State 12.00

W. L. Stevens

CITIZENS NAT'L BANK PAID SEP 30 1878 MANKATO, MINN.

Missoula.
Mch. May 29. '98.

Sarah.

Affectionately.

Rapidan Ida. June 4 1898.

My dear Brother.

After much work & worry I have succeeded in getting your problems all worked out - and your manuscript - copied both in ink and pencil. I am sending them home this afternoon & hope they will arrive safely. Please acknowledge receipt of same & let me know how you get along with the Algebra. I am very busy now getting ready for school which begins next Monday. I have all the Examinations to do - beginning with Arithmetic & ending with Physiography. I have a large class in Algebra & Physiography & Latin & Rhetoric & Grammar. I am very busy now getting ready for school which begins next Monday. I have all the Examinations to do - beginning with Arithmetic & ending with Physiography. I have a large class in Algebra & Physiography & Latin & Rhetoric & Grammar.

My dear Brother - Are you coming home this summer? I hope so. I am so far from home - I do not get to see you often. I have a good deal of time to myself - I have many books to read - but I would like you to study with me - I have many books to read - but I would like you to study with me -

I would like you to solve & send me soon as possible.

The first one - in Multiplication of radicals is worked out - in the Book - Olney's Introduction - but I fail to understand the second partial product - how it is made. Please explain the product by the two of the multiplier - Show me how the $4\sqrt{5} - 30$ is made - I suppose it is quite simple - nevertheless it is quite blind to me -

P. 183 - Ex. 23. Multiply $2 - 3\sqrt{5}$ by $1 + 2\sqrt{5}$.

Process as given in book -

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 - 3\sqrt{5} \\ 1 + 2\sqrt{5} \\ \hline 2 - 3\sqrt{5} \\ 4\sqrt{5} - 30 \\ \hline 2 + \sqrt{5} - 30 \text{ or } \sqrt{5} - 28. \end{array}$$

P. 203 - Ex. 13. A man bought a number of sheep for $240. & sold them again for $6.75 apiece, gaining by the bargain as much as 5 sheep cost him. How many sheep did he buy? Ans. 40.

"Suggestion" (by Olney) Letting x = no. sheep, $\frac{24000}{x}$ cents = cost of one sheep, & $\frac{120000}{x}$ = amount gained by bargain.

P. 205. Ex. 20. A merchant bought a piece of cloth for $120. and, after selling off 4 yds, sold the remainder for what the whole cost him, by which he made $1.00 a yard on what he sold. How many yds. did the piece contain?

No answer given.

P. 209. Ex. 3. What number is that expressed by two digits which are in the ratio of 1 to 2 and the square root of whose sum is 1/12 of the number itself?

P. 209 - Ex. 4. What number is that from which if 1 be subtracted, the square root of the remainder is equal to 1/3 of the difference between the square root of the number and 1.

"Suggestion" Equation is $\sqrt{x-1} = \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{3}$ $\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{3}$

P. 209 Ex. 8. A Stranger asked the distance to a certain place & was told that twice the square root of the distance exceeded 5 miles by twice the reciprocal of the square root of the distance. The Stranger replied that this answer was ambiguous. Why was it so?

P. 213. Ex. 1. Simultaneous Quadratics.

$x^2 + xy = 60$ $xy + 2y^2 = 133$ Let y equal vx

— To know.

Page 214. Ex. 3. The fore wheels of a carriage make 2 revolutions more than the hind wheels in going 90 yards; but if the circumference of each wheel is increased 3 feet, the carriage must pass over 132 yards in order that the fore wheels may make 2 revolutions more than the hind wheels. What is the circumference of each wheel? Ans. fore wh. 13½ ft: Hd. wh. 15 ft.

Page 215. Ex. 4. A & B start at the same time from two different points & travel towards each other; when they met on the road it appears that A has traveled 30 miles more than B. It also appears that it will take A 4 days to travel the road that B has come, & B 9 days to travel the road that A has come. Find the distance of A from B. when they set out.

Ans. 150 miles.

P. 215. Ex. 5. Two persons, A & B, depart from the same place & travel in the same direction; A starts 2 hours before B. & after traveling 30 miles, B overtakes A; but had each of them traveled half a mile more per hour, B would have traveled 42 miles before overtaking A. At what rate did they travel?

Ans. A $2\frac{1}{2}$, & B 3 miles per hr.

This is all the work in Olney that I do not succeed with - I would like an immediate answer if possible for Frank Stephens & John Eberhart - are at school, finishing the books & working

Rapidan, June 1st 1878.

My Dear Son [illegible]

I been waiting for a Letter from you. Anxious to hear how you are to be occupied in the long Vacation The Annual Crisis in Money affairs also Coming on I fear you are not in good state to meet it. Your saying nothing about it makes me think you are not half well off. Your difficulties are never out of my mind.

David keeps in more than usual good Health. and Emma is also Quite Well. the Children especially Lovely Quite Well. Sarah in health Mother Sitter. Myself about the same old Complaining Way Having more added to all old Complaints a New one. a certain numbness in my feet and Ankles with a dull pain. sometimes running up as far as my Knees. The Vital powers seem to retreat from the outworks towards the Citadel the Head, to make the last stand against the Enemy.

Our Wheat Crop is Exceptionally good looking. Thick and Healthy, perhaps a little too much so.

Your Uncle William tells me they grow No Wheat where he lives, all Corn and Hogs. like the looks of the Country. a succession of Hills and Dales No stone no Lime. Wire fence being No Timber, and Burning Coal.

Have had several letters from Jane of late. in great heart and glee over the little Boy. Emerson Brewer Christie, May he prosper and his Shadow never grow but Bigger. Carrie tells me that the He that is Come is a Genuine Christie, Blue Eyed. like Jane. This little Piston now completes the family Circle and demonstrates the Family Capabilities and they are a little more than pleased, are Happy. I feel some of their Joy too for the Youngster is likely to be as fine a Specimen of the race as We will see soon.

although it must be confessed this is a very difficult subject to prognosticate upon for every Wind that Blows While the Grain is forming its influences. Will abide in the Tree, And these things, are difficult to note and to Estimate.

I would like he would grow strong in all good, as He could With anything else for Anyone. Of course Jane has Written to You of all this. and that He Will be Seminary Teacher the Coming Year. Montgomery taking in Charge the Institution. Well Down is all right now.

And I am much more occupied With thoughts of You. Do not be Cast Down With Your Difficulties. Acquire Faith from the fact That You Seek a proper Object in a Legitimate Manner. That You have Natural and Acquired Capacity for the Line You seek to Work in. That this is not Very Common that it is recognized You have such Quality that such are sought after, and having the good Will probably of your Instructors. it is Very likely You Will succeed in Attaining Your Object. I do not see Why else

You Should not blame so far the
Operation of the Unseen powers. Who
really in the End finally determine how
all things Shall be. You have not acted
selfishly. That is Having always considered
the rights of others, and beside have professed
sometimes your own Benefit for others good.
These things are pleasing to the good. and
They are the powerfull. Have Hope there
and faith, for there seems to be a Basis
for Both. Endurance and Courage are
also indispensible to enable you to go
through Much Tribulation. for this running
of the gauntlet is placed before all in some
Manner Who succeed. to try them and
Qualify them for a good use of their Success
May Wish. My prayer also is ever
With and for You, and however small it
may be towards prevailing. Still it is your
and every little Helps, May God Bless You
With Prudence and faith.
Write soon to me. give me my
good Mile to Counsel at Opportunity.
Yours. J. Christie

Cambridge. June 9st 1878.

My Dear Father: Yours of 18st inst. just recd. I am very busy, but shall have plenty of time after 19th. I earn 10# today (Sunday). It was necessary to do it. Genl. McDowell's son (Senior Class) had a condition in Physics, and was in imminent danger of having a Second Bull Run. A fine fellow and I couldn't refuse. Nor am I a corps of mercenaries; for aside from pay, for the sake of old memories I could not see him fail. I will write you about it. He tells me that Genl. McDowell had to raise money last year by

subscription to bribe the Indians
not to resort to arms!
Conrad is with me for a
day and sends his respects.
We are both well, and
I am making money so
fast that I can't count
it. But there's the bugle
and I must help Mac to
make good his retreat.

Yours in haste
Alex.

True

Genuine

Boabul Hall

Kerkau, June 10. 1898.

Dear Friends: We are just closing
what has been a terrible Experience.
Our little boy is very slowly recover-
ing. we hope, from Small pox.
While I was in Ogden two weeks
ago, a child died of the disease
in our servants' house in Marsh.
Mamma at once had little E. B.
vaccinated, and for several days
Everything seemed to be going well,
arm inflamed &c. On my return
we at once came up here, congrat-
ulating ourselves that the little
fellow was out of danger. But
after a day or two of consider-
able fever, the pustules began to

appear (a week ago Saturday - I write on Monday). and soon his whole body was covered with them since that time C + I have tend-
ed him night + day, scarcely taking time for eating or sleeping — My clothes have not been off for a week. Dare to change them-
He has been at times in very great danger, + is still a terrible sight to look at, — but the crisis is now passed, we believe, + the day has every prospect of setting well.
Praise the Lord for His goodness!

There are various con-
tingencies. we may lay this un-
expected attack. He may

POSTAL CARD.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

Shall enclose this
Mr. A. S. Christie in an envelope
4 D. H. because "non omnibus".
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Alex, Andover, Sunday.

I shall probably leave A. Wednesday night, 6/19; since I have 4 appointments with the oculist, 2 on Thursday and 2 on Friday. But do not expect me for certain, I may not get away on Wed. night. — I have been thinking much about how we can be together this summer and I have come to the conclusion that I shall stay here; I shall have some work to do, and I have no doubt you can arrange so as to be with me. If you had only come to the Centennial and seen how lordly I am situated here, you would not hesitate a moment; besides I have not the slightest doubt but that you can get something to do here also. Mrs. T. wishes Berry to take some matters with you; and if that were not so, you would fare cheaper here than there where you have moreover to pay $15.00 rent for the summer. We should leave here just "in dulci jubilo"; one glance at the situation, cast from a little different standpoint but the one you now occupy, could convince you of the truth of my statements,

GERMAN CLASSES.

JUNE 17th, 1878.

The undersigned begs to inform you, that in the beginning of September, 1878, he proposes to form two classes in German conversation according to the method introduced by Professor Heness; one class for children, and the other for adults, each to meet four hours a week near or in Phillips Academy. A number of ten pupils is required for each class in order to fix the tuition for either division as follows:

Fall Term, 16 weeks, 1 pupil, - - - - -	$12.00.
Winter Term, 11½ weeks, 1 pupil, - - - - -	9.00.
Spring Term, 11 weeks, 1 pupil, - - - - -	9.00.

Payable in advance.

These terms reduce the cost of a single recitation to less than twenty cents.

The rule of the teacher will be to use no other language than the German, and after the scholars become able, to teach them reading, grammar, arithmetic, geography, literature, or whatever may seem best adapted to their age and wants.

The sum total of recitations will amount to about 150; and to an earnest student of moderate ability the undersigned does

not hesitate to promise a fair facility in reading and conversing in German at the close of the third term.

The recitations for the younger pupils will probably be from five to six P.M., on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; those for adults on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, and Tuesday and Friday forenoons. In this respect, however, the choice and preference of the students will be given due consideration.

REFERENCES:

Mr. C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Academy.

Mr. E. G. Coy, Instructor in Greek, Phillips Academy.

Rev. H. R. Wilbur, High Street, Andover, Mass.

Parents wishing to have their children instructed, and persons desirous of learning German are hereby invited to give this plan their kind attention, and to await a call from the undersigned in the latter part of August.

Respectfully,

H. CONRAD BIERWIRTH.

P. O. Box 84, Andover, Mass.

Parents of less than half a dozen little ones need not apply.

Fortsetzung.

I shall have time to talk to you when I get there: yet I wish that you should know this so as not to conclude upon some other plan rashly.

We ought to be together, i.e. I ought to be with you; whether you ought to be with me, that is the question. Edw. Tilton intends to go to Camb. for the June examinations; will he be welcome to stay with you? I told his mother, on my own book, that there would be probably nothing in the way. You know I shall not be there at the time; for I intend to go back to Ind. Friday night, 21st.

Alex, I have looked over what work we shall have to do in the senior year; and I find that if I do not anticipate some of it during the vacation, there will be so show for me; and so I must work, and — thanks to Heaven! — I like it.

Till then, auf Wiedersehen, H. C. B.

[June 24, 1878]

Sept-25. 1872 Note given $285.00
Int. to Jan. 17. 1873 8.95
Amt " " " 293.95
Payment " " " 60.00
Balance unpaid Jan. 17. 1873 233.95
Int. to Feb. 15. 1873 1.90
Amt " " " 235.85
Payment " " " 30.00
Balance unpaid Feb. 15. 1873 205.85
Int to Feb. 23. 1874 21.09
Amt " " " 226.94
Payment " " " 14.00
Balance unpaid Feb. 23. 1874 212.94
Int to April 22. 1875 25.20
Amt. " " " 238.14
Payment " " " 21.57
Balance unpaid April 22. 1875, 216.57

or, Int. to Feb 23. 1875 21.29
Int on This to April 22. 3.55 24.84
Amt Feb. 23. 1875 237.78
Payment April 22. 1875 21.57
Balance unpaid Feb 23. 1875 216.21

Think I sent $25 at Close of winter term 1876, say April 23. This would reduce Principal due Feb 23. 1876 to 213.19
Letter of July 3. 1877 seems to indicate 212.77 — a trifling discrepancy.

Balance unpaid Feb. 23. 1876 $213.19
Int. to July 3. 1877 29.80
Amt " " " 242.99
Payment " " " 22.50
Balance unpaid July 3. 1877 220.49
Int to June 24. 1878 21.50
Amt. " " " 241.99
Payment " " " 25.00
Balance unpaid June 24. 1878, $216.99

Check on This result:

Int to Mch 23/79 16.28
Amt " " " $233.27

Uncle wrote under date Mch 23/79
From the Computation you made a couple of years ago
" Your note and interest amount
today to $239 and some cents."

I probably sent $20 s/spring of /76, instead of $25 — this would reduce discrepancy within reasonable limits. Near enough to write

Balance due June 24. 1878 $223.00

4 Divinity Hall, Cambridge, Mass.
Sunday P.M. June 23d 1878.

My Dear Father: I was glad to get
yours of 14th inst. but too busy
to answer. Today I feel free—
have had two days of rest, and
before beginning the summer's
work must try to get even
with my correspondents. I
will begin with what I know most
of — my own doings and pros-
pects. Yesterday we had the heavi-
est rain I ever saw — an East
wind brought over a great body
of air from the Gulf Stream laden
to saturation, and when it struck
the land the water came down in
sheets. I was on Tremont St in Boston,
and what scampering for places of
shelter! An umbrella was of little
use, for it came down in sheets and

spattered all over one. I was down there seeing about vaccine matter to send to Turkey. Sent a capillary tube and 6 ivory points securely done up in cotton and a wooden box, by mail, at a total cost of $3.00, the virus non-humanized and to be had for by a responsible firm with which the Gentlemen at the missionary rooms always deal, and who have it produced from the heifer in New York State under the supervision of a competent physician. If Dave and Emma's little boys have not yet been vaccinated, I propose that it be done with this non-humanized virus, which I can so easily obtain here. I must write to brother Willie about it also.

Mr Brewer, not knowing how I was off for money, sent me two dollars to pay for the virus, and with directions from a physician in regard to the virus obtainable at Paris and Vienna, but this is just as good.

I had quite a pleasant (not romantic) adventure the evening of Class Day. As I was coming out of the Yard at 10 P.M. to come home, I saw the Ex-Librarian - Mr Sibley - who is almost totally blind, slowly and uncertainly working his way through the throng. He is a most Estimable man, who has given his life's energies and all his accumulated means to schools and the cause of Education, and I have always regarded him with the veneration that is his due, though having no personal acquaintance with him. I watched him for some time and became convinced that there was no one with him, as is usual, and that he was trying to get home; so I at once offered my services. They were gladly accepted, and I could see that the good old man was pleased to think that even a student of the Scientific School thought and was interested in his goings and comings - that among the thousands of the young and gay, the blind old man was not forgotten. He had been over to Memorial Hall, and had

lost himself after getting out of the brilliantly lighted rooms. I took him about the Yard to see the illuminations, and then up Brattle St to Phillips Place and parted with him at his own door. He was full of reminiscence - came to Harvard in 1821 - was the first to occupy a Divinity after this Hall was built - and told how Harvard looked nearly 60 years ago. The changes have been almost incredible - they have been almost as radical as in the wilds of the West. An old-fashioned Stage-Coach ran daily between Boston and Cambridge, capable of carrying 9 passengers, and this was the only public conveyance. Now, the rattle of horse cars is incessant, and thousands come and go each day. Then, there were no sidewalks to Boston, and the road was always knee-deep with mud. Quincy St, so fashionable now, where are the residences of Agassiz, Washburn, Cooke, James, Dr Peabody, and President Eliot, was then actually nothing but a cow-path! He showed me the house where Judge Story died & took me to

the spot when stood the village smithy
under the Chestnut tree — he had known
them all and as a student had looked
in through the open door. I was glad
to thus have substantiated what I
was so willing to believe. Long-
fellow never saw the scene of his story.
of Evangeline, and it has been a
subject of wonder to tourists, how he
could be so faithful in his descrip-
tions. Mr. Sibley says that Longfellow
one day satisfied his curiosity. "I was
in the Library one day, and met a student
who hailed from that very region. I
asked him if he would oblige me by
facing north and imagining himself
at a certain place which I named,
and then describe what he saw. He
did so. His powers of description were
good, and we met through the
thirty two points of the compass. I
frequently consulted him afterwards,
and depended upon the accuracy of
his descriptions." Of course the
Librarian Emeritus is the authority in
Everything pertaining to the past of the

College and the students - and takes a world of interest in everything pertaining to them. He asked me to come over some evening - and I shall certainly avail myself of his invitation, for it is both pleasant and profit to know such a man.

The boys are mostly gone home for the summer - some to Boston, some to San Francisco. My friend Nash of Mt Pleasant, Iowa, has by this time crossed the Great River. Well, if everything goes right, I'll try that myself next year. This will be a profitable summer for me. I shall work up Peirce's Analytic Mechanics, and begin Laplace. I have not yet consulted Prof. Benj. Peirce about this matter, but think he will commend it. Of course it isn't expected of undergraduates - in fact there are few professors of mathematics who have done it, but I feel competent to try it, and doubt not that I can succeed, with Prof. Peirce within a stone's throw of me. But I must close. You give most encouraging accounts of the crops.

Yours ℔ℓ - Alex. S. Christie.

United States Internal Revenue,

Dep'y Collector's Office, 3 District, Wisconsin,

Manitowoc June 24, 1878.

My Dear Alex.

On my arrival here from Sheboygan on Saturday Eve I was right glad to find Your favor of the 19th. with Enclosure $25.00 as stated. I have Endorsed the same and find it overpays the interest due but we will make that all right on final Settlement Very glad was I on perusal of Yours to Know You were feeling so well and getting along so well with Your Pupils - I rather guess the Boys must be gin to think You are a power - I live in strong hopes to see You Yourself graduate with all the attending honors - and in possession of some remunerative place in some of the Many Institutions of learning in this Country. Do You intend to pull through next Year? I hope You will be in a Shape to Come west next Year as You intimate and that You will give us a Call

I may be here but of course cant tell- but you will be advised of my whereabouts- Business has been very dull with me the last two months- Nothing doing here- and very little in Shuboy you until within the last ten days- They will Commence here again July 1st so that I will be here and go up and down to Shuboy as usual- I have been staying there the past two months and only up here occasionally as Jenn Aunt went over to Hartford- about April 1st Rosine's health was not good- Caught a severe Cold during the winter- better now- but- probably something else in the wind that will take Jenn Aunt over there again in the fall- they are getting along finely- I was over and stayed awhile helped plant Corn one day- Weather here has been very Cold and wet- dont think there will be much Corn but indications of a heavy Crop of the small grains & Hay- Were much pleased to hear of Tom's welfare and hope he will bring up the Young Turk in a Christian Manner- Am pleased to know they are all well in Minnesota and that their prospects are good for Crops I guess the Hoppers will do them no injury this year about three months ago Jessie wrote me from Clymer- she told me of the marriage of Jennie- she said Grandfather was feeling bad a letter from Milton- and that he was going out to see Nile's place and help him build a house- thought he had made a mistake by buying so far west- but could tell better by seeing it- Accept Kind regards from your aunt and yourself and also remember us to the Jenks when you again write them- please let me hear from you often if you have time- Remaining Yours as Ever D. J. Baertie

Dep'y Collector of Internal Revenue, District, Wis.

No. 187

No. Enclosures

Officers of Internal Revenue must fill out the endorsement and brief of the back of each letter to the Department.

Newark, N. J., June 24. 1878.

Mr Alex. L. Christie

My Dear Sir.

I recd yours of May 23. & in accordance with your kind suggestion I now send "a preak list" of Exmples.

Hovison's Geom. p 258. Ex 15- p 429. Exs 4. 8. 13,- p 471. Ex 9. p 542. Ex 5. 7. 10- p 573. Ex 4.

Wilkinson's Dif. Cal. 3 Ed. p 182. Ex 35,- p 208. Ex 8. 12- p 232. Ex 1. p 236 Ex 12. 15. 16. 17. 19- p 252. Ex 18. 20- p 266. Ex 15- p 274. Ex 15. 19- p 280 Ex 11 p 281 Ex 17. 18- p 314. Ex 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 12.- p 328. Ex 12. 14. 20. - p 343 Ex 7. 10- p 352. Ex 3. 11.- p 358. Ex 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.- p 373. Ex 15- p 391 Ex 8- p 392 Ex 10.

I am sorry to send you so many, but I cannot solve them; & therefore am obliged send them. If you will be kind enough to solve these I shall be very glad indeed. As soon as I receive your solutions I will send you about 20 more of the Miscellaneous Exs that I cannot solve. I am beginning the Int Cal. 2d Ed. & hope you will favor me with your aid in it as soon as you solve the exs in the dif C. Of course if you come to any that are too difficult & cannot be worked without a great deal of time, please leave them — at least for the present. Very respectfully. A. V. Oulton. (Pleasant visit as usual)

Mesta Cass Co Iowa
June 28 / 18

Dear Brother [James Chester]

yours about 2 Weeks ago and Answers
about a Week ago I will try and Answer
your questions the Best I can in The first
Place there I have been for Most 3 Months
Hanging around on The Rags of Life
of Circumstances you are quite
right for it does give me a Deal
of trouble to Write But if it
Nice you Here would be so much
to See you I would not take
time to Split Hairs on Hair on Two
But Writing is a Poor way to Talk
yes I worded those lines in The
Interest I did not take any
Peace of it But Thought it was
a Strange Thing for The Corps - to But
There and you can Peace of it I Think
Makes it no Better it is nothing
But Mean Imagination all of it
you Know Manes & Alot Said

we had 2 Bodys ~~Souls~~ the upper half
made by God the under half made
by the Devil it amounts to Nothing.
and I think Paul says we have 2
Souls one Natural the other Spiritual, But just let me say we have
not either of them for some say
we cannot Prove we have even got
a Body what does it Matter the Past
is gone the Present is ours the
future can take care of itself
But these Chaps need not Shake
There Gory Look's that was not us.
that did it) May Make an Angell
Muddle of it. I am like yourself
I know what I know & that
is not Much (all Guess)
But if we have 2 Souls as Paul says
no Wonder we have so much
Trouble here below for as the
Dutch says no House is Big
enough for 2 Tenents - and Sure
as they are they ought to sue for a
Devorce —

Mr Cann is in the Grain Business
he Come in here against Thorny
Ods But Learning Something there
are 2 Men here that has run out
a good Many that has Tryed to Buy
here But man they have Caught
a Tartar the first Said he
gave a Bid on they Insulted him
said as much as he had no Business
To do it made him angry and he then
thought it was good for him to
be here - he told them he come
to Buy and he Meant to do it
The Farmers are now getting
all they Can get it Looks good
times - When Rouges disagree
The Honest Man May get his own
The Village all knows and talks
about it Farmers Comes in
Mr Cann gives them the Highest Bid
and if they go above him they
loss and if Mr Cann Cannot go above
them he Offers. The same they give
To him —

What it will turn to I know
not they are Logging about 150
a Month on Wages the Lumbers
gets it they Know it well round
the Country 2 or 3 Scotch
Lumbers have been Speaking
to me about Him they are Round
about Him because I am Scotch
This is a Complet Chevy Chase
and I the will Report this Story
before the Gives in These Men
have no Money they are Held
up By a Board in their
All the Holds nearly all the Land
round a very Good Sound he
will Squeel By & By. Let them
so it I Glen in it Because
the Mommy does Not Love it Long
I will Read you Rested on This
Thing and you will see how it
Comes out We Can Live as
Cheap as them and will
Endure as Long as they will
They have Thrown out a Lure
Offers to Run in a way But the
Reads them Not

we have been so Busy
Bearding The Lion in his
Den That we have been down
in the House & Main But the
Lumbers on the Platform &
will begin To Put up next
Week Consenting by Contra-
ct the reason of Men Gone &
But the rest will Put in To
Morrow Saturnio Champ here
at Present I will give you a
Plan of The Whole Thing Perhaps
Te Morrow or next week —
I do not Know if He Can will
Come up or not I do not wish
To advise Ben To Come & he
can Make no Dings of Them
Setting Married Mrs Battle
has got To be Forgot so he
has got no time to look for a
Wife at Present when The
House is up we will Call Home
I can Walk it in ½ an Hour
But I cannot say Much about it The
is a Man of Spare Moments —

But I Helen does not Come
I will stay and Batch it—
My dear I want U to Come
& Come at once only a short
Visit I dont want him to
Loose in This But I like Asht-
ing it out & it is a Living Future
and that is something to Look for
ward for ——

Glad to hear you are come all
in good Health when you Wrote
for it gives me Pleasure to know
it & so I hope David will Stand
out But it is very doubtful —
This would be a Bad Place for
him there are so many Heavy
Rains and Hot Weather, such
Creek & Straws I never saw
the Like & stand Still they
are afraid of no Wheat for
Rust, Corn is the same Crop
here — have not heard from Alex
for a long time I hope he is getting
along Well But I would like to
hear from himself it Makes
me is Before me Talking
to me, you know James
I do not like to write to
Learned Chaps for they
Laugh at us Old Codgers
them Ways are not our Ways
I like this Country well matter
fe Much a small no Ridges
but Hill and Valley any way
and every way I will write
about it some time and i
let you know what I think
about how it has been Corn
a great Depth of Soil on top
as well as Bottom But there
not Much Time we have
to send to Das Manners
for all we use a few years
lays it out for Wheat But
Hogs & Hominy no End to that
The Farmers are very Poor here
and they are robbed of every Cent &
surrounded by Parsel of D— d
Harpies

I am getting Tired & would
have to give it up & write
again Tomorrow —
always Tell me how you
are getting along & how you
Knowche is & Dan was Tom-
orrow and I am always Think-
ing about you all & I have
no Doubt but They are
Proud about The Little Boy
and wish not names I and
God Bless Also ——
I Rec'd a Letter from Hollon
last Week; all well in
Boston But no Word of
Coming out here it is not
time yet any how soon
enough to Bookeuken Bid
My Best Wishes To every
one & you on Dan Particular
So Bencia's the Main Thing
you & your Surroundings
So
Wm Chrisite

I am going
to a picnic
this afternoon.
It will about
four o'clock
when I am
coming home -
Dear Miss Christi:

Yours
received
this
morning?
I am hoping
to receive
a letter
from you
this
afternoon
but I
am afraid
I shall
not
receive
one
this
morning.

Carlton, June 28th. 1878.

[Sarah] I have just a few minutes - not time to fool with pen and ink, in which to answer your letter - this letter I had about given up all hopes of ever getting, and which you have doubtless given up all hopes of my ever answering - I did begin a letter to you a long time ago - but it was so silly and I burned it up - I am getting on finely with my school - have a large one and get tired, but a good nights rest generally smooths that - I have done little studying this summer I tried at first - but found it was too much for me with my hard work in the school-room - I have been preparing an herbarium - have enjoyed it very much - I believe I like Botany better than anything else - but most of it is so dusty and so uncertain, I can't help thinking that what we know about it to-day will be all overturned to-morrow — You say I utterly ignore your letters - I'm sorry - sometimes I don't have time with me when I write, and sometimes I get to writing about other things and forget them - There are two questions

in your last that I suppose I must answer pt, "How could I have the timidity to ~~seek~~ ask Parker to meet me?" I didn't think anything about it; only that I wanted to see him once more and didn't know when I should have another opportunity. I am only sorry that the meeting was not more satisfactory to both parties, and I am not a bit sorry that I did it. I haven't the slightest objection to his engagement - can sincerely wish him all the happiness he deserves, and that is considerable in my estimation - but I see no reason why he and I should not be good friends for all that, and I should like it very much if we could be.

Question No. 2 — "Am I engaged to Rockwood?" Bless you! no. We are the most matter-of-fact friends imaginable - don't often write to each other unless it's absolutely necessary. Good boy Rockwood is, and I like him and I suppose he likes me in a general sort of way, but I can't imagine the slightest good that would result from our telling each other of it.

Do you know what Thurina is going to do? I have heard nothing from Northfield for a long time - have neglected Belle and she is my only audience - I like J. better than I used to and I like Olive so much that I hope for his sake & her own she may succeed and get back his health again for I hear she is quite poorly. I should like to see Dawyer, shouldn't you? Blessed old saint! the world isn't half good enough for him - they say Rolfe is a wanderer from the Christian fold as well as from his mother's happy influence - sorry - a friend who sees him at Hibbard says he is studying law - but not thoroughly - is just going to slip through. Olive is going to turn out as well as any one in the famous class of '78 after all I'm thinking. Minnie Merrill alias Peterman is at Spring Valley - attracting a good deal of attention - pretty girl, to say the least - I have some doubts about going back to school in the Fall - am afraid my head will give out again - I feel quite well now as to my general health - but there are the time symptoms about my head which trouble me - a soreness and irritation about the back of it - and a nervousness when I get excited which seems to come directly from it. I have been thinking that it would be a wise thing to take a year's rest - I can't bear to think of it and don't only when it is forced upon me - I am going to look around and see if I can get some good position to teach where I shall not have to work too hard - If I find one that suits me I may take it - but shall wait until fall before deciding - my health may be all right by that time - health before only

thing else - but it would be a terrible disappointment if I don't get through with my class -
You want to know more of my friends here - well, Fran Bartlett has got home - have been over to see her and stayed two or three days - they have such a pleasant home - a farm three miles from town with her mother and a younger sister who by the way is older than I am to enjoy it with - We had a strawberry festival last week - waiters were dressed in costume - I wore the powdered hair and becoming cap of Martha Washington's mother for the country - Will said he wished I would powder my hair all the time - Will is getting much better, looks well around and has a girl - one of my old friends - is not half good enough for him - he isn't much, but good and very agreeable - "Davy" the rich one is in Cecil, thinks he is improving a little - I sincerely hope that may be - Of course there are lots of other friends - Hamilton is remarkable for its excellent society - I don't know what has got into the girls when I used to know them so friendly with - it don't be jealousy - for I'm sure I don't know what they have to be jealous of, but they seem so distant somehow - I try my best to be friendly with them but don't seem much encouragement - I have been reading "David Copperfield" - I never liked Dickens very much before but - I shall love him more now - I find that many things I used to consider stupid appear very different to me now

Newark, N.J. July , 1878.

Dear Mr. Christie

I recd your favors of July 15. & 24. with the two sets of solutions. I have been going over them, & am delighted with them- the most of them. I think perhaps you had better not spend any more time on Eq 8. & 208 M. at present, unless you wish to. but go on with the rest I sent you; & as soon as you solve them, or the most of them, please solve the following which finish the book.

M. Cal. p 393. Eq 3. 6; p 394. Eq 11. 14; p 395. Eq 19. 21. 24; p 396 Eq 28; p 397 Eq 36; p 398 Eq 37. 40; p 399. Eq 45; p 400 Eq 50; p 401 Eq 52. 57. 59; p 402. Eq 61. 64. 66; p 403. Eq 67. 68. 70. 71; p 404. Eq 75. 76. 77. 78. Any of these which you think are too difficult, perhaps you had better omit, till you get through the book. I have not looked at Quaternions; but to take it up some time. I have got in the 100 pages in 20 & Int. Cal. worked all so far but two. Send Postal order of $34 for 9 hrs + 8 hrs.

Very respectfully A. V. Oulton.

Brunswick, July 1, 1878.

My dear friend Christie: [Alexander]

I have thought of you a number of times since I returned to Brunswick; I have wished that you could be here for a few days if not longer.

After a somewhat tedious ride, I arrived at Berea on last Wednesday morning; there I stopped to see my sister, then finished my journey to Medina by six o'clock in the evening. Then I walked home, — a distance of six miles, — and I must say that, after all, Ohio is the place for beautiful scenery. Nowhere during my absence from home have I seen such beautiful hills, and woods, and fields as on my way home from Medina.

I found my people as well as usual; they seemed very glad to see me.

On Friday morning I tried my hand at mowing grass, and on Saturday I helped pitch a few loads of hay; I have not yet forgotten how, but I can't stand this hot weather. Saturday evening I — well I took a buggy ride; to-day I have not done much of anything.

As far as study is concerned I have not done much, but what little I have done has given me pleasure. I have broken the ground in Aristotle's Ethics; I like the treatise very well so far. To-day I looked through some of Xenophon's works. I read with interest a discussion (imaginary I suppose) between the poet Simonides and the tyrant Hiero. Simonides asks of Hiero whether he considers the life of a private man or that of a man in power more desirable. They then discuss the subject: Hiero proves that the lot of a ruler is in all respects a bad one.

I'll dwell just long enough on this subject, which must be much less interesting than your equations, to tell you that Xenophon wrote a work on the art of horsemanship. What do you suppose the Greeks called the "frog" in a horse's hoof? They called it the "swallow"! Such is the genius of a language.

I read several of Emerson's essays too. It seemed to me, while reading them, as it must seem to a horse when he has broken into a field of grain — he is hungry, and there is plenty of it.

On the whole, I am enjoying my vacation. It is such a relief to be out of the traces for once. As I stray through the fields and woods, I am beginning to get some of your enthusiasm and love for Nature.

I do not think that I ever before enjoyed the quiet and stillness of the woods as much as I do now; I feel as if — but why shall I say <u>as if</u> — I feel that it <u>is</u> the hand of an infinitely merciful God that has brought me into the midst of these beauties, I feel that He is teaching me new lessons.

Address Allen Leister,
Bismarck,
Medina Co., Ohio.

I hope you will not work more than you can without injury to your health. Last summer I went on one of those numerous harbor excursions: You will find advertisements of them in any paper; they cost but a triple, and one gets a breath of cool, pure air and a sight of old ocean. Suppose you try it once, when the hot weather comes.

Mr. Phillips lent me an Advertiser with an account of last Monday's game. He drew about a dozen circles around the account with a pencil, and pinned a piece of corn. son above it. If a sober, steady fellow like Phillips could go to such extremes in manifesting his joy over the victory, what must the rest have done!

If you ever feel in the mood for writing, I should be glad to hear from you.

Your friend, Antoin Leister.

Andover, July 4th 1878.

Dear Alexander —

It is a shame that I have made you wait so long for the money I owe you; and still worse it is that I cannot send it now. I must probably go to work and borrow some more of some of my wealthy friends before the vacation is over. My engagement with Mrs. Tilton proves to be very unreliable which I — fear that I am — might have known to divine; and I have now a notion of breaking it up entirely and half board myself i.e. get my own breakfast, and half have myself boarded in

I have an engagement
to sleep at Rev. Rokes'
house while he is gone.

a restaurant i.e. take my dinner
there and thus live on 2 meals a
day. This requires some ready
cash and so I want ask whether
you can let me have the $15.00
for a little while longer without
inconveniencing yourself. - There
is still one boy owing me $8.75
I hope he has left the money
with his landlady; for he is gone
himself; I am just going down
to find out.

I am studying nothing but Arithmetic
and shall begin Algebra pretty soon.
Should like to see you; Can you
not come for a few days?

I wonder whether this will
still find you in D. H. 4.

Yours as ever
Conrad.

Kirkace, June 17. 78.

Dear Ones; Baby has completely recovered from the small pox, only a few scabs remaining on his face (I wrote you last week of his sickness.) No scars are very deep save those on his chin, & his mother says "his beard will cover them in time." The little Major has actually grieved a pound in the last week in spite of that absurd fatal attack of the small pox. He now weighs 10 lbs.

Anna is beginning to talk in good earnest: astonishing us at every meal with some new word. Sometimes Hans Joys Keskas Ilon. Hans Ole. The mountaineers have brown hair and dark eyes. She is a remarkably fine looking girl, and on the whole a very good one, devotedly attached to the little brother, whom she will have called truly "Anna's Baby."

This is certainly a lovely spot. Our house is on the Eastern slope of a little "dere" = valley that runs through from the Plain into the side of the Taurus range. The whole valley is filled with beautiful fruit trees on either slope — Figs, pomegranates, Cherries (now ripe & finer than any we ever had before) Mulberry trees (fruit ripe also) Apricots, plums, peaches, pears, Walnuts &c. &c. — all grow in the greatest abundance — not to speak of the multitudes of vineyards clinging to the steep slopes. The life of the valley is a great spring of

perennial waters that burst from the mountain side a short distance above their source & course through scarcely perceptible at the foot of precipitous cliffs. Create after cascades, the water ever retains a greenish white appearance where it flows over the rocks. I have a little bathhouse beside the finest little cataract, and I enjoy an occasional bath. The latter of a fight with those wild tumbling waters! Can't stay in long though - just to dash & out — for the water is ice cold. After bathing there such delicious draughts of pure water, one acquires a power of strength — right from the door, these if drawn from

a Story about, & is attempting
to & can Dance Exercises by
without stopping for a Drink.
The Doves of falling Waters
is in our Easy day & night, &
to me is a delightful melody.
The garden (full of fruit trees) is
about 30 rods long, & in run-
ning that distance the Mare
brook must fall at least 40
feet perhaps more over pre-
haps 15 distinct ledges of
various heights. My favorite
way of spending the afternoon
hour is to go down to the foot
of the garden & watch the glo-
rious play & leap of the spark-
ling waters. The Ottawa's

only part of what comes from the Spring — the rest goes off along the slopes in rapid cuts for purposes of irrigation & to supply the houses with water. This noble Spring bursts out from under the roots of a gigantic sycamore tree, wh. I shall presently have — It must be fully 30 feet in girth. Never do I ex- pect to see another & delightful Summer Retreat as this Ram- bler. I can study till day with ease & not be disturbed in my Turkish tent even in the same room before I get it — 2½ hours daily & every day the rest of the long day

to Bible Study — as the Guests I am sending to Father C. will prove. On Friday last four of our young men came up from Marad at our invitation, and the next day, Starting at 5 O'clock in the morning, we climbed the mountain ridge North of us, up, up, up, like a stair, till we came to where great patches of snow are lying in the ravines, with hyacinths blooming in the drifts — Beyond that, till we were above the clouds, on the topmost ridge of Taenus. Such a view! to the North, East & West, range upon range

of snow-covered, cloud-kissed mountains: to the South East the high lands of Mesopotamia beyond the Euphrates: to the South the lovely Plain dotted with tufts & silver-threaded with rivers, stretching away towards Antioch: & on the side of it the steep slopes of the Amanus Range of Mountains. The whole country was spread out like a map at our feet. Suppose we had climbed 800 feet (we are 200 & a half thousand — the slopes of all these Mountains are so steep. Hey. You must get me a small square of mirror

for measuring these altitudes.
Send it with the next box.
It would be impossible to describe the profusion of flowers on these heights. On the way down we accomplished considerable distances as the Cicubri & Teutones descended the Alps — by sliding down the snow, not on our shields, but on our backs. I assure you we came down with speed: it was exhilarating! With all this, & a typical lecture on the summit thrown in, — we got back by noon, with sharp appetites for the ricepillau and mutton Hassop had ready for us. But the muscles of

My legs ache yet — not so much with the going up as the coming down. We passed many a group of Shepherds & goat herds, watching their flocks, as far up as the snow — and from all directions we heard the Shepherd's pipes — just such as Virgil describes — their soft sweet notes delightful to listen to.

Aux. the boxes have come at last, & we go down to N. tomorrow to see them. Did we tell you that in landing at Scandiroon they balk with their lights

into the sea, & when fished up, the niceandy you sent for Anna & her companions was all a paste, well mixed with sea-water! Nothing else, we fear, was hurt much.

Mother, that reminds me to tell you I sent for small box provisions of great use to us. We gave the C. J. regularly most of the time & I quickly found I could see that it helped keep all your letters come nicely. Nothing pour could for six weeks!!!!

July 9th 1878.

[To Alexander Chesebro]

32 today. So Eventful a year was "46" to you and to me. A year of liberty indeed. Emancipated from thraldom to Men — the first to step in hope to be delivered from all other thraldom. for enough yet from Moral and Mental Liberty however. Still Waiting for the Supreme deliverance, "But Could I Have penetrated through the coming years and there seen my Infant Boy Studying and teaching in the Halls of Harvard. How much it would have Enlightened. Night. Hope the Struggles of the coming darkened days!"

How much Also does it lie upon us not to frustrate the advancement which may come to us by the Opportunities which here been and are now Given to us —

Believing as I do that all Good is the Gift of God. I yet know that it is not Arbitrarily Bestowed. But in Accordance with the Eternal Wisdom it must be regulated Within Laws. as We would say, and is in some way proportioned to our Worthiness — defining Worth as

a Capacity to Receive. All get all they deserve there is no doubt. Merit therefore is the true Basis of Hope. And although Christ lies in doing Yet, to Hunger and Thirst for the Good as the True, (although in capable of attaining to either of ourselves) is in reality a Doing of the inner most Self. and is accepted as Genuine Work and accounted Worthiness. as it is Capacity it will receive - Let us not however make a mistake - the greatest Gift We Can receive. is a Good Heart. the Eternal Success lies in the possession of that.

Goodness is Alone the Underlying Basis of all that is Godlike in Man. Wisdom Originates, in it also. for there Can be nothing Wise nor Well done that has not good for its end and Aim.

If We therefore find We are Growing Better. We may know the Great Reward is Coming to us. if We are not. No matter What the Cause is We Cannot be Growing upwards

There are many who think that Knowledge is Worth and Wisdom; it is Neither -

All of this probably seems very trite to you and out of place also.

All of us in the usual health Social Showing in this Very hot and moist Air just a little symtoms of Asthma

But as yet for better than usual at this time - We has Bought a Great Reaper Mitt Locke Self binder attached, and will need no help only to shock up. the Machine Cuts 6½ feet. Drought by 3 Horses, and Jessie has 3 of the most powerful in the County -

I am hoping to see All go on Quietly and Without Noise and Confusion through Harvest. But the are having Very Wet Weather and the Wheat a Great Heavy Crop if it fills. looking all over Equal to 25 Bushels per Acre. Children Well also -

Uncle Williams Writing to me Affectionately and I say you truly interested in the success of You all Ask of You and Tom. Saying he would however much rather have a Letter from You than to hear of You from me. Home as You have Leisure

You Will Write to him if You have not already done it.

Cousin Nellie is Buying Corn in Victor and Shipping - is a Man with the usual Buyers in the Village. Giving More than they do Quite popular with the Farmers.

Your Uncle much interested in it. So much so that I cannot put it from me until Some End is seen to the War. I suppose it Will end in a Compromise as usual. When they have learned Willie Cannot be put down,

Was much pleased in reading "Little" first an Article in it today on Armenia. Which I mean to Lend to Tom. Do You give the Your time to Mathematical Studies? it Would be well for you I think if You Gave only a set proportion of it. You Would really accomplish as much in that, and also Refresh your other powers - You are more inclined 32 But do You think a Letter Will relinquish his right to Adorie a Lon esen at 60?

Your prosperity in all God things, is My desire - May Your 33rd year add to Your true happiness, & not any of them Have done before!

J. Christie

Alviota Cass Co Iowa
July 10th/78

Dear Brother

When I wrote
Last I Promised To Tell You
about That House well it will
24 feet Long & By 16 wide with
an L Kitchen 12 x 14 The Main
Part 14 ½ Posts 2 Floors The Kitchen
Set Back 6 feet From End of House
To Bring The Verander Flush
With End of Main Part it will
on a little Terrace about 20 Rods
From Road it Runs North & D
outh to Water 1½ Miles To The Some
Well Is it easy in ½ Hour he Let
The Building To The Carpenter
yesterDay for 112 ½ Dollars labor
is Cheap Here and a good many Idle
round Here it is a Small Place
About 30 Houses & Sood Depot
25 Trains Pass every 24 Hours
on The Rock Island & P. R.R

I must Settle To Day When the Man is going To Build the House We forgot to fix that with him for it Might be a Clank him for it Maple you Bridge over the Maple you know Without Some Binding on him for it is with him that the Board & the longer he takes To do it the Better for him - I had a letter from Helen they were all Well in Boston She had not Seen Dandy for Some time But Believed he was Well & Working hard She was quite Glad to hear of the young Turk and told me the very Day he was Born When Mauld a Man ever thought of such a thing Now you Keep me Posted on that Eastern Question when you get any Word let me know for it is This World and the Things that are in it that gives the most trouble To Me

I hope David will Keep Well this Summer But I am afraid of it - I hear of no one having the Trouble here But I think it would be a Bad Place for one that had it - There are Some Much Rain and Warm Weather Corn is the Crop here Wheat allways Promises Well But it is the Filling of it that Plays the Devil and There are no Fine in This Part we Send To Des Moines for our Stone we Haul 2 Corn Sand for our House even the Sand here is ½ Clay we have a Grand Soil on the Top of the highest Hills it is from 3 to 7 feet Without a Stone and When one is got it is a Kind of free Stone we are on the

Masonic Lodge At the David
is about 30 Miles East of us
there have been no heavy
Washings in the Roseburg Waters
here it has been Low
falling & the Waters on
the Mainland have been
Knocks but now has
been left in Peace and
there it lies with all the
Lettle Chains leading to
to The Main Valleys for
The Masonic at Least I
think so The Country
looks exactly like Fights from
Grants Pass and I think
that is where I Can't go
well But guess I must
stop — Love to all
Yours Truly
William Armstrong

Cars of them last Week; &
I think he did not Make
a Cent on them I think he
Lost. But he will not Tell
Me any Thing & Not any Thing &
not even tho' is Necessary
Which is very Disagreable
But I sometimes Tell him
his Mistakes & Then we

[illegible] Mary and Mat cannot
get along well with him
he is too Religious & Silent
for Me— Helen She is in
Boston Maine She likes to
be and that is about all
that is of it. I dont suppose
Mamie ever Come Mat
[illegible]

Crops. Dam Mas Blue Earth
was one of the Bad Counties
But I hope it will not be so
Bad as we ponted I had a letter
from Lonely Bonne Anine of
the was like the rest
that Thomas Little Boy was

Mind I Always Love Them
Will Speak For Themselves
Sometimes although they
have no Tongues

Yours Truly
William Christie

P.S. I see by the Papers

25 Mt. Auburn St.

Cambridge Mass. July 13" 1878.

Dear Father: I have had no word from home for a very long time, and am very anxious. Cannot Sarah write a line or two, or Dave just send a postal card? This morning's papers tell of a heavy storm in Wis. Ills. and Eastern Iowa. I am afraid that it has used up that heavy crop in Rapidan, and put it where a Marsh Harvester can't pick it up. That will be a very bad business. Well, I can't help, only by working on my problems. At present they go hard as down grain, and I have wrought a heavy week's work on 3 of them, Earning about 4 ℔. But they will begin to go faster very soon.

Tom wrote me some time ago that he wished me to get a copy of Jowett's Translation of Plato as a

present from him to you. I secured a good copy today in Boston in 4 vols - 6.50 ℔. And had it sent to Good Thunder by Express. As the Bookseller could not tell Exactly what the Charges would be, and as I could not stop to find out, I told him to leave it to be paid at the Other End. He thought it would be about 75 ¢, so I inclose a dollar in This, in case you are out. It is a noble work. A "Greek" friend here told me, the last thing, before leaving for Ohio, "Be sure to give a part of the summer to Jowett." And then he shouted back as he went off, "Read Jowett." So I must look into Jowett myself. Now, don't read Jowett too much, for you may overdo Plato this hot weather. Those old fellows didn't read themselves blind. Here I quite frequently meet old Professor Sophocles - the best Greek Scholar in America and a genuine Greek, born on the plains of Marathon and brought up, and educated by his Uncle in a Greek Convent in Asia Minor, before going to the University at Athens. He is a celebate to this day, and boards himself in his room Holworthy 3. I frequently meet the good old man carrying home a few crackers in his handkerchief - for his frugality would do honor to an Encratite. I am very sorry that I am not fitted to study with him. But I am tired tonight and must not write much. May this find you all well. With love to all,

Your affectionate son,

Alex. S. Christie.

Did Dave get the order for 20 ℔ Rice I lately sent?

Lee Centre July 16. 78

Mr James Christie.

Respected Friend

Within are letters which have been with us several weeks being in some demand here as others besides ourselves wished to see them Pardon our delay. My time is still quite too fully occupied — As to the question in regard to the Lifes teachings of marriage — You will note that Jesus lets nature, be our instructor, "He that made man made him male & female"

Nature is God's expressed will. His law is there as well as in the Bible The Bible is a transcript - The passage to which you allude relates to, relations which we have as of the kingdom of God & especially in the resurrection - Hence "Marriage is honorable (& honored) in all" in the Christian Church - there being in it no violation of the laws of true chastity -

We are all well

The children seem blessed & happy in their work - they are likely to be very useful - It shall be ours to enter by sympathy they into their labors & as they are ours into a ~~future~~ conformation reward

And now dear Sir would that I could get time to do justice to your interesting letters - Please do not diminish their numbers & length

I will answer as
well as I can
I have not yet
got a good likeness
of myself to send
you — You would
not wish a poor
one —

Yrs Truly
J. Brewer

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,

MINNEAPOLIS, June 20 1878.

Miss Christie [Sarah J.]

Dear Friend,

Your note was everlastingly too late. It reached the University Monday Evening, I believe, but I had already gone. But the bagnet would at the most have been a thing of small importance. The grapes were not sour, but very unripe.

Well, I have done what I made up my mind more than two years ago to do; that is, I have heard Parker's Commencement Speech. Wonderful Constancy! Parker's father & mother, sister, brother and nephew were in Northfield, and all but the last heard him speak, of course. They all, and myself too, staid at Mr. Stuart's;- to all the rest the time and circumstances were exceedingly agreeable; to me not less so, considering that I was

conscious of my insignificance in the group. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are to me the best people I ever knew except mr. and Mrs. Rockwood, a Baptist preacher and his wife who are now living in Norwood of this State, and without whom I do not know what I should have done for a living. I enjoyed the visit with them (Mr & Mrs R) and not less with Annie, one of the most admirable of young women. I have not seen Annie before since she was married and was prepared to see some change in her, but could discover none whatever. She was always thoughtful and cheerfully dignified, and neither matrimony nor maternity seem to have made these characteristics more noticable.

Well, now that I am done with these persons, I am not prepared for wholesale eulogy.

Sunday, P.M. At this point I was interrupted the other day and have not since had

time to finish it. — I was about to
say that the University is by far the best
place to get an "Education"; which of
course I should be expected to say.
We have I think more and on the whole
better instructors, larger classes, better
discipline, better town influences,
and a better equipment, - especially
a better library. Then if a young man is
poor and obliged to work, beg, or
steal, Minneapolis is out of question a
better place than Northfield. And if
he happens to be a young woman, he can
live quite as cheaply and find opportunities
to earn money quite as readily.

I expect to go to Garden City in about
three weeks, or perhaps sooner. I shall
work about six weeks for my brother
and return a short time before
the opening of the fall term.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA,
MINNEAPOLIS, 18

Father expects I shall come to move back to Garden City in the fall - about Oct. 1st. His year at Norwood is to end then, and he is going back on the farm, as Eli wishes to leave it and go out to his own place on the prairie.

I shall probably see you at some time through the Summer and I can then tell you more in an hour than I could write in a day

In haste Yours as ever

C. J. Rockwood.

Kerhan, July 22. '98

Dear Friends; I returned on Sat. from Aintab and found all well here — save that C. is having trouble with her eyes — a common trouble here, owing to the intense dazzling of the sun's rays. The children too are somewhat affected in the same way. Otherwise all are very well. Chas grown quite matronly in appearance since the left hand door: her clothes are all becoming too small for her. You would be surprised also please to see how well also healthy she is.

Bruce Lee is growing fast: out-growing clothes, toys & everything else he can get his hands on. The latter growing fast is getting him down! He works after school, delivering papers & generally looking for ways to earn pocket money. Every penny counts as he is trying to save up for a new bike. He also has a crush on Rebecca Wright, the girl next door. Rebecca is very pretty, kind & popular. Bruce is very shy around her & can't believe she would ever want to go out with him. He is going to take his Paper Round very seriously & hopes to impress her parents so that they will let her go out with him. Every day after school he delivers papers to the houses on Bruce's round. Some of the houses are very big & Bruce has to walk up long driveways to get to the front door. Some of the houses have dogs which bark & growl at Bruce as he approaches the door. Bruce is very scared of dogs & tries to avoid houses with dogs in the garden. Bruce is very polite & always says please & thank you when he delivers the papers. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get wet in the rain. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get dirty. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get damaged. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get lost. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get stolen. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get burned. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get ripped. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get torn. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get folded. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get creased. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get bent. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get crumpled. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get scrunched. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get squashed. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get squished. Bruce is very careful not to let the papers get squeez

Bessie was Ralf and Ralf: A. is all mother; and E.'s paternity no one will ever be able to doubt. Dear little fellow! he gave me a heavy wet come. Did you know that Prof. Emerson has put $25.00 to his Credit in Boston, to be in interest till the age of to Beloit College?" To buy him a Greek Grammar" says the good Professor.

I was in Aurora nearly two weeks, having gone on invitation of Mr. Trowbridge to train the speakers for the closing Exercises of the College. Had some interesting encounter-

-ured on the road. My Instinct
engaged for the lower trio held
out til the last moment from
fear of letters — + so I had to
opt for Guitar with the Doorye"
first — that is the blues host
which alternates with the
Jaytar in carrying the work
trail. Starts at 9 P.M. —
the key note being the first-hour,
the guard of two Instincts,
Dreyfuss. They kept me
busy, so that at the end
I had marched only 15 miles
of the 32. At night
they seemed to lose the way,
& wandered around in the
fields for Bottle Tree, till

they ran against a stack of barley, (for which I have no doubt they had really been looking all the time. "Dismount Effendian." "But whose barley is this?" Oh how the Negroes laughed: that was a good joke. "Shade bizimdur — il-iosoos for the present" — are the rascals turned the horses to the stacks, with as little confusion apparently, as a band of Germans would exhibit in confiscating a Corinthian Georgia. The next day

I saw another Example of their disregard of the distinction between meum et tuum.
The boy rode his horse upto a stack near the road, and coolly proceeded to pull the barley from it, making a bundle before him on the horse's saddle bow. While the poor peasant-owner was running towards him & crying out for help. He came up the other was vigorously used, & the boy got off with only part of the fourth. the two Zabtieh laughing like fiends all the time.
The fact is, there is no such thing here as Govt. in our

Cause of the terror: it is just the good old rule, the simple plan that they may take Who have the power, and they may keep Who can — us on the Scottish Border in Auld Lang Syne. At the Penjelik the two Zaptiehs turned back, & another guard took us into Anitab. At one point we saw several robbers watching us from the top of high rock at some distance from the road. I shall not soon forget the ride of the last 15 miles. The sun was blazing hot & our road was bare white limestone. Imagine the glare on our Eyes & faces.

At 2 P.M. I reached the Coll. my face burned to a crisp. The skin all peeled off after ward. I am writing the Congregationalist an account of the Closing Exercises of the College — & shall not repeat here. (By the way, is Father Gitting the Cong. Flux.? If not, pay my year's subscription for here & charge to me.)

At 6 P.M. of the day the Coll. Closed I started back with a soldier just from Kars & Erzeroum. The moon rose about 10, & we pushed on rapidly.

At 2 in the morning, having cleared the great pass and entered on the plain, a shot was fired in front & two Coats near a bau of mine approaching. (This firing into the air is much practiced by the robbers of these regions for the sake of intimidating caravans.) My man was equal to the occasion, shouting "Bosh, paraus," repeatedly - "we are empty, we have no money," he rode ahead of me, - & we were both surrounded by about twenty men, all but two on foot. They had long clubs, guns, & pistols. The moon was shining bright,

and the scene for about a minute was somewhat dramatic. My tall guard was turning like a flash from one side to the other, his cocked carbine in both hands, & while his horse pranced & turned in the crowd making "lightsome work", he himself was shouting — "We have no money, but we have bullets: Who are you that you attack armed men!? Out of the road you dogs, for the American Officer!" The men were shouting too, like Bedlam, brandishing their clubs & pointing guns & pistols. My revolver was in

hand, & thuds on hammer. I looked to right & left: a fellow was within two feet of my right Elbow with pistol bare leveled, - but a glance showed me it was not cocked. They wanted to scare us. I did, & felt perfectly cool. The whole thing lasted not more than a minute but was decidedly interesting. They made way for us & we dismounted through, putting spurs to our horses as soon as we fairly cleared the crowd. "They wanted our horses," said my gallant fellow: "they would have gone muggar like" - like the wind, across

the plain." I put my little
Six-Shooter back into my
pocket beside the Hebrews
Psalter, & was thankful for
having had no occasion
to use it. These brigands
with wh. the country is so
infested just now, do not
want to shed blood if they
can help it, and if a bold
front is shown them by
well-armed men, they
will let considerable booty
go by rather than fight for
it. Prof. Dewey of the Col-
lege was robbed only last
week in the mountains
north of here. He was moving
his family from Sivas to
Tokat & the rascals stripped

him of about 160 Liras' worth
of property. It is a nasty thing
to have to carry revolvers, but
there is no help for it in the pre-
sent state of the country. I
have thought much about the
matter, & have come to the
conclusion that I just ought
would be justified in using
my fists in self-defence,
so I should be employing
deadlier weapons if needed
to guard my own life or
that of my family. But
these fellows are mortally a-
fraid of the American re-
volver: their own pistols (&
guns as well) are old flint
locks: & they will not attack
us if they can help it. I shall

not need to go to Arivitaka again
it is likely until next summer
and the touring we had hoped
to do this year is given up. Do
you need not worry about
us. Paul was "in peril of
robbers" in these regions. I
wish he had told us just how
he acted. I am back
with the Fairbanks between
this decade of my life
and my life in the army.
This hard riding — on the old
saddle too — this carrying
of arms, this lying down for
a half hour's rest under a
buck with the Southern skies
aglow with stars shining over
you, head on saddle-bags
+ arm through horse's bridle,

this eating of meals out of a
haversack, this association
with soldiers, this attitude
of watchfulness against per-
petual hazard — all this is
accordant to me. I have
been it all before. How strange
by familiar, how near yet
how far, seems now that old
life that closed forever, and
thought, 13 years ago! Then
I flew into it again: & yet
it is only its very useful
habitudes that I retain, - all
my former spirit of joy in
it for its own sake is for-
ever gone. My man
talked much to me about
the great fight on the Hill
to the East of Kars, where
his horse was shot under him

& when he was taken prisoner
but escaped. When within
6 miles of Marock we took
across the plain directly
for Mokeen, & had a time
of it getting across the
flooded ice-fields. Reached
home at 9 A.M. & before
started by little Annie for
full shouts of "Papa Papa!" on
the caught sight of us making
our way down the slope and on
the frozen pomegranates.
The dress & her voice was
a delight to me as you can
well imagine.

When the Zaptieh came
to the college for me, ells. I.
said to him, "we entrust the
Effendi to you, take good
care of him." "Let him

Rapidan, July 22nd 1878.

My Dear Alex—

Yours of the 13th
here. "25 Mt. Auburn St." that explains why
likely your non receipt of letter from home
I Wrote the latest to you on Yours Birth Day.
Dave too Much engaged to Write any.
He did receive Yours With A to double X

And I tell You as a Secret that
Leah is also too Much Engaged. She
And Mr. Steben Seem to be thinking
of Uniteing their fortunes. He Calls Very
Often at our House here With his Buggy
and they Ride around the Country a
good deal. I think much about this.
and Shall Keep You posted about it.
and Would like to get Your Opinion
about it. Say Nothing to her until She
Shall Speak of it to you Herself.

Yes, We have also had Many
Heavy Storms of rain With Very Great

Quantities of Lightning. one day last
Week a real flood of it fell around
our House so that Setting in the Kitchen
at Dinner I saw the flame on Both
Sides of me at the same instant While the
Thunder was heard at the same time also
The Wheat is much of it pretty Well
down. Yet it is so very heavy all over
that there Will be a big Crop, although
much of it does not fill Very Well.
I Will all be Harvested, Because it Can
be cut With the Mower anyway. if nothing
else can be done With it. Ere this I take
You in some recent letter Daniel has
got a Self Binding Wood reaper. the
nearest imitation of a human creature
ever you saw. There has been a trial of
Self Binding Machines, at Which over
of 20 more were present. Some 5 or 6 different
Machines. and the Agents of each of them can
not say enough the demand for them. John Mather
has 16 men Employed putting them up
for the farmers and Starting them. Daniel
begin this Morning (I write at Sunrise)
Could I now permit me to say a
few words to you Again about your Sending
and Spending so much of Your hard earned
Money to us for us. Looking back in Memory
I suppose you have Expended somewhere
near 100£ on us since You went East,
and I know you Could not afford to do
use one of them. Your Generosity has
Surely Made things very much better
With us. But I still feel much of the
good Killed for me by the Knowledge
that you are running Yourself into Straits
for us. You can not have even a pretext
for it any longer however for Daniel Will
Certainly recover by this Harvest.
Plato is indeed Here too. I must to
Write to you about it by and Bye. But I can
do but little reading now. Had a very Serious
attack of Diarrhea there last few days and
needed a Physician. Augusto Militão came
and prescribed just the same Medicine
Sarah had been Giving me. I am now

just getting right again. Aye indeed, I also feel sorry that you do not study with Socrates of Marathon. You have open much in this your Exclusive Mathematical Course. But Anxious to reach the winning post you take the short Course. Into all the Energies thrown on One Line.

Your few words about that Man Ares gives me a Great Liking to him. for I do admire the Energetic. I suppose we admire most that which we least resemble. A Genuine Negative in the Philosophers Mantle is a real Hero. no doubt also lending much of his Salary to poor relations in his native Greece. Introduce Yourself to him. and Learn from him.

Now I must go and see if they are all Well at Davids and go Write them to the field to Legin the Harvest I will write to you soon again

May God be Gracious to us all and Keep us from Great trials of sorrow for we are Weak and Mortal.

Yours Always. Sd Samuel Christie.

Mankato, Minn., July 24th, 1878

$ 206 20/100

Three Months (without grace,) after date I promise to pay to the

No 7667

Order of John F Kellogg

Due Oct 24th 1878

Two Hundred & 20/100 Dollars,

with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum until paid, the interest to maturity at that rate having been paid in advance, and it being the intention that this Note if not paid at maturity shall bear the same rate of interest thereafter as before, until paid.

Payable at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MANKATO, Value Received.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OCT 24 1878 MANKATO, MINN.

6 20

Wm S Stevens

P. O. .....

County .....

State, ...

REVIEW STEAM PRINT.

10.17.78

~~Hon. James A. Stewart, Esq.~~
~~Cashier &c. Bank~~
~~John A. Hollcroft~~

1872

Lawrence July 24

Dear Friend [Alexander Christie]

it is Some time
since we receved your letter
and Joseph as been going
to write to you a number
of times but he as So little
time he carried your letter in
his pocket quite a while,
thinking that he might get a
chance to write in the Shop
but Mr and Mrs Slator wont
to Europe they left here on the
8 of June and he as been So
tied to the shop that I
scarce ever See him only for
a few minutes at meal times

so yesterday he gave me your letter and told me to write to you for he was ashamed of his self that he hadent wrote sooner so I hope you will excuse him he was going to write to have you come and see his in your vacation so wont you accept the invation now as comeing from us both for I know we should both be glad to see you and enjoy your society for a week or two as you could spair the time there isent any news to write about that I know of I wish you could have seen pa astonishment when he got your letter to think you had been able to to pray the whole of the note he was so pleased with your sweet he as talked and talked of it and he is shure that you will make your mark that is if perseverence will do it and it generly will

I can tell you I was astinished to hear that you had a Nephew in Turky I have not heard from them since his advent but I hope they are all well I will close with kind wishes for your welfare your sincere friend Eliza Thompson

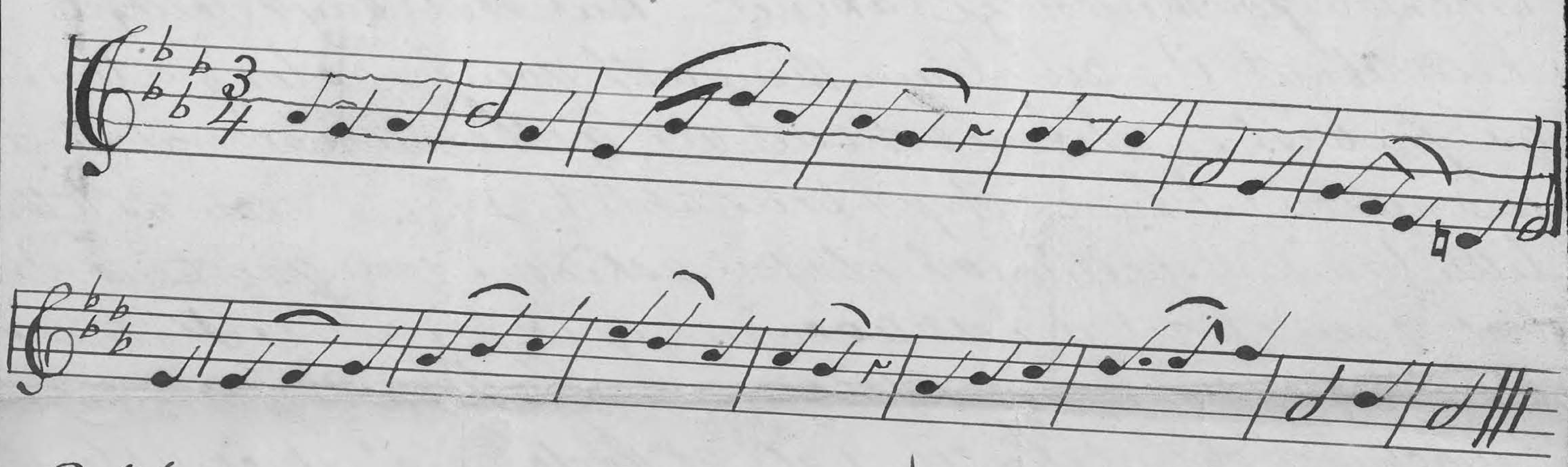
28 Shattuck st

Lawrence

Mass

cient nations, to furnish the person with light for the dam journey to Hades. There is no telling how old is the little lamp you will soon, I hope, hold in your hands: but it no doubt antedates the Christian era.

Now I must give you a hymn, or rather a paraphrase of a Psalm (the 137th) which has greatly touched me of late. Get some one who reads notes to sing it for you.



① When we, our wearied limbs to rest,
Sat down by proud Euphrates' stream,
We wept, with doleful thought ~~possessed~~ oppressed
And Zion was our mournful theme.

② Our harps that, when with joy we sung,
Were wont their tuneful parts to bear,
With silent strings neglected hung
On willow trees that withered there.

③ How shall we turn our voice to sing,
Or touch our harps with skillful hands?
Shall hymns of joy to God our King,
Be sung by slaves in foreign lands?

④ O Salem, our once happy seat,
When I of thee forgetful prove,
Let then my trembling ~~hand~~ heart forget
The tuneful strings with art to move.

⑤ If I to mention thee forbear,
Eternal silence seize my tongue,
Or if I sing one cheerful air,
Till thy deliverance is my song.

I have a feeling that you are already acquainted with this; for I have some indistinct remembrance of it. It is wonderfully pathetic when sung well to this above. But it is bedtime. This leaves us all well, except our servant, who has fever, but is convalescent. Shall be up on the breezy heights next week. The country is glorious with flowers of every kind, partic.

Nearly Thursday 7 P.M.

father B.: they will be all sent to him, & he has instructions to forward yours. The stones from the Euphrates I wish you to distribute, one apiece, to Henry Dyer, Elder Thurston, Mr. Eberhart, (Dave of course, & yourself &), and to others as you may get enough. I am having several go to Beloit - and Andover, to the Professors. The coins are for you until you choose to part with them: I should like them sometime to go to Prof. Emerson for the college Cabinet; but shall say nothing to him about it, and leave them with you for as long a time as you wish. I have not sent all, as there are several whose inscriptions I have not yet been able to read. Now as to the little lamp, respecting which you asked me some questions. I took pains to get a full account of it - from Miss Shattuck when she was here for Am. Meeting. There is a very ancient church just outside the city-wall at Dorfa; dates back at least to the time of St Ephrem Syrus (about 450) — for he lived in a cell attached to the building, and is buried there. Now, a part of this old church was pulled down last year, in the course of repairs to the building, and it was found that the wall of the church had been built-up against the entrance to a tomb, which must, of course, be still more ancient than the church. This tomb the workmen opened last year, and found in it the mere ashes or dust which had once been a body. This body had been that of a woman, for some fine gold ornaments lay in the dust. It is to be regretted that these ornaments were melted afterward for the gold! All around the place where the body had lain were these little lamps in a continuous row, perhaps twenty of them. Of course the object was, as in the case of the Greeks & Other an-

the last one I learned: it cheered my night-side from Aintab. The music is beautiful, but I am afraid you would make no use of it.

There is a land mine eyes have seen
In visions of enraptured thought;
So bright that all which spreads between
Is with its radiant glories fraught.
~~Across~~ Upon ~~that~~ calm, & blissful Shore
~~Serene abode~~
There rests no shadow, falls no stain;
There those who meet shall part no more,
And those long parted meet again.

Its skies are not like earthly skies,
With mingled hues of shade & light;
It hath no need of suns to rise
To dissipate the gloom of night.

There sweeps no desolating wind
Across that calm, serene abode;
The wanderer there a home may find
Within the paradise of God.

May we all meet there
to part no more!

Your loving son, T. D. Christie.

rose from the dead" for you and me & poor perishing sinners, sunk in the flood of our own sins & their consequences!

I tell you the Bible would be a new book to you were you to begin reading it in that spirit: you would begin to interpret it according to the true analogy — "the analogy of Faith" — & I should not need to take time from the service of these perishing ones all around me, to reason with you that our Blessed Lord "knew no sin," or to instruct you in any other of the very Elements of the Christian faith.

And I think, too, that then you would find a voice to sing these Christian hymns, to utter these holy breathings of soul toward God. Don't you love them? Do you know none of them by heart? O I am afraid for you if these love-songs of the Bride are not dear to you. They ought to be your comfort in the night-watches, & you should have them stored away in memory for the time when heart & flesh shall fail you. I must give you

& E near you. (Dont you know there is a far better way to make the married do right, than by the use of coarse & direct talk on such matters? Convert them & thus get them on to a higher plane of thought & feeling — & their actions will take care of themselves. You see what a plain-spoken letter you have got: well, it was on my heart, & I have long resisted the impulse to write these things & much more. Do you be as frank with me.)

Now, what I aim at is this: You need a more child-like spirit in reading the word of God. You must go to it on your knees, seeking not verbal curiosities nor Gnostic mysteries, — but just to know the will of God that you may do it. Oh that I could hear of your praying in the family, & with David, Emma & their dear little ones, that that precious blood shed on Calvary might cleanse you from all sin: that God would convert your neighbors and kinsmen; & that His blessed Spirit might be poured out on all the Missions of the Church of Christ. & how much good you might do yet, — would you only once for all cast off the miserable rags of the past carnal life & give yourself heartily to that Jesus Christ Who "died & was buried & on the third day

have made if the leprosy had been of any other shape; or if John had been clothed in goats' hair instead of camels'; or if Paul's name had been James, and James's Paul? These are the trivialities in your system: I know the central principle but will not allude to it for very shame. What is the significance of my name's being Thomas Davidson? My life & character would not have been altered a jot if I had been called Alexander, nor brother Al's if he had got my present name. Why then should you make Bible History into Myth so easily by insisting so much on Etymologies?

There are a thousand things of this kind that grieve me regarding you. Don't think I see them not simply because I do not mention them: I have neither time nor inclination to chase all the Will o' the Wisps that glimmer on almost every page of your letters.

These things are helping to keep Alex out of the Kingdom of God: and I fear me our poor Conrad has been snared by them. They "eat as doth a canker". Col. 2:8.

I would not for the world say anything simply to grieve you: but I have long felt that you should hear some plain speaking on this subject. Remember I beseech you your long life of alienation from God, no faith, no prayer, with not a little of gross sin. "What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? for the end of those things is death." Your only hope is to turn right around & leave that abominable past & its spirit. You can't hold on willingly to the least bit of it & have Christ. What if your passions are abated? Age and bodily weakness can help men selfish pretence to cool those fires, & their being down does not necessarily argue the presence of grace. Why do your thoughts run so much in a certain direction that I need not name? It shows itself in almost every letter: & I pity poor D.

matters just as a plain man would interpret Addison, or Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, or my letter of last post telling of the ride from Antab. Either the Gospels are true in that sense, — or they are not true at all — they are downright falsehoods. There is no middle ground. It is an insult to men of common sense to ask them to believe that writers are trustworthy when writing of Faith, Hope, & Charity, — who cannot be believed when they tell us about what they profess to have been Eye-witnesses of in the realm of our ordinary & actual life.

Such absurdities!

Alex. was forced to give me a hint last summer in Andover of "the real arcana hidden under the myths of the two Testaments." I suppose he got them mainly from you. The true Eleusinian Mysteries I should judge from that specimen. Such abominable substitutes for our pure and holy Religion!! The old Gnostics come to life again: truly there is nothing new under the sun.

What difference would it

cloud: the spiritual truth which you admire is not founded on myth. The historic statements of Scripture are just as solid fact in their own sphere, as the spiritual truths announced are in theirs. Take away these solid foundations rooted in the actual life of this lower world — & what becomes of your superstructure?

In fact, what you accept, even, the spiritual, is not the real spiritual: it is a phantasm of the intellect only: it produces no real Effect upon heart or life. It humbles no man as a sinner before God: it inspires no real prayer: it roots out no selfishness: it moves to no acts of self-denial for the salvation of souls: there is nothing practical about it: it is as unreal and ineffective as the sound of a voice coming to us in dreams, (Ezek. 33:30-32.)

What has stirred me up to say these things? Mainly your letter just received. Yesterday, in ch. you speak of the Comm. on Galatians, & give an explanation

of the clause — "Who raised Him from the dead." Here you resolve the historic fact of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ into, (1) His receiving of natural life from His Father: & (2) His being born again, regenerated spiritually. Where did you get this last notion (2)? It is sheer blasphemy. Jesus Christ "knew no sin", and therefore needed no regeneration. The Scripture is explicit on this point. You go to Mat. 19: 28, "They that have followed me in the Regeneration &c" — (as you quote) — & say "He then, you see, went through it." This is a fair sample of the way the unlearned and unstable wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction. Why, even an Eng. Bible, by its punctuation in this place, ought to have saved you from such a blunder. "Verily I say unto you, that ye which have followed me, in the regeneration when the Son &c, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones &c," "In the Regeneration ye shall sit" — that is the connection. The word "Palingenesia" used here has two well-known meanings in Greek writers. 1. as in Tit. 3: 5, the new birth of the individual, as in John 3.

2. the Restoration of things to their former state. Cicero calls his restoration to dignities &c at Rome after his Exile — ~~his~~ "a Palingenesis," & Josephus speaks of the return of the Jews to Palestine after the Captivity, as a "Palingenesis tes patridos" — the new birth of their native land. Our Saviour uses it here of the glorious External manifestation of the Messiah's Kingdom, (Dan. 7: 27) and says that His Disciples shall then sit &c. And yet this is "the heresy of today which will be the orthodoxy of a coming age!" I pity the scholarship as well as the spiritual instincts of that "coming age" then. It is but fair to add that you say afterwards, "I assert nothing, only ask questions." But perhaps you will quote against me John 17: 18. The word "sanctify" is used here, as often in both Old & New Test., in the sense of

"To set apart for a sacred use": it refers here to Christ's giving Himself a sacrifice for sin. In the disciple it means "consecration to God & His service." See Mat. 23:17, 19. 2 Tim. 2:21, Lev. 8:10, John 10:36, etc.

So you resort to these baseless fancies to avoid the acceptance of as plain statements of facts as are to be found in any history — the almost numberless accounts of and allusions to the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Why, if I did not believe that on a certain day in a certain year at a certain place outside the walls of Jerusalem that event, actually occurred, — if I did not believe this as assuredly as I do that I saw you walking in your pasture last summer — do you think I should call myself a Christian? or that I should be out here trying to make these people Christians? And you are deceiving yourself, if you think you or Alex. or anyone else, can be a Christian, or be saved from Eternal ruin — without believing in the Absolute verity of those things the Evangelists ~~Language~~ tell us, interpreting their language in those historic

Kirkaw. July 20. '98.

My Dear Father;

I must answer some of your questions. As to the Armenians & our work among them — you must read some books wh. I shall ask Alex. to send you on my acc't: Dr. Anderson's two vols. upon our Missions to the Oriental Churches: the Life of Dr. Goodell: & Hamlin's "Among the Turks." I forget that you have not had access to libraries as I have, and cannot be expected to know all about these things that have been familiar to me for years: at the same time, I grudge the time for writing them up for you. The cheaper & better way will be for me to send you the books.

Indeed, father, there is a whole world of Christian activity about wh. you know nothing. You have been an alien from the Commun-

wealth of Israel all your life, and now that your heart is in sympathy with Christ's work in the world, your isolation from the great centers of religious life & action keeps you ignorant of much of it. I heartily wish you could know. If I were living near you I could soon change all this, but writing is such a slow process, & I have so much to occupy my time & thought.

I would that you might open up acquaintance with the Pastors in Mankato, & get at their libraries. The trouble again, is that you are not really <u>at home</u> in America & with Americans: your children are thoroughly so, — but you have never seen the people of whom we think when we hear the name "America," — & it is a great loss to you <u>spiritually</u>. If you could live one year in Beloit, & another in Andover, your spectacles would be changed.

I am troubled about you: intellect, intellect, but little relish for really spiritual things. You enjoy my Commentary but the hymns are a root and dry ground to you. It is a bad sign: I am afraid, too, that there is no <u>family</u> prayer in your house. You have read "The Vestiges of Creation", Combe's Works, Gibson, Judge Edmunds, A. J. Davis, The Boston Investigator, The Spiritual Telegraph, — and a host of such works & papers — I don't mean that you have been in full sympathy with all or any of them — but still by long acquaintance you are pretty familiar with all that school.

But you probably never read a word of Doddridge or Baxter or Owen or Jonathan Edwards &c &c — & if you were to take them up now I am afraid you would have no more appetite for them than I had at Madison when I was beginning the new life. A zealous Methodist brother — you saw him once in Clyman, Teale, died in Utah a Missionary, — brought me Baxter's "Call": it was chips to me. And yet I was

I believe a true Convert to Christ at the time. But my spiritual sense was still dull: my tastes were still for the old line of things: & it has taken years of Christian culture to change them even in part. It takes a long time to get the smell of the oil out of an Earthen vessel that has once been filled & soaked with it. Now, a page of Baxter or Owen is very sweet to me. But somehow, I fear it is not so with you: the old leaven is still strong in you: "Old Adam is more than a match for young Melancthon." Your letters show it: you love the rind more than the Kernel: you are outside the Church, admiring its architectural beauties, & not with the Congregation worshipping within.

You will never come into the right spirit until you abandon your present mode of Biblical interpretation.

Doubt of historic verities (on wh. all other verities are founded) is absolutely incompatible with true spiritual life. I know you dispute this, & so does Alex. but you do it to the ruin of your souls.

The Bible is no palace built upon a

Rapidan, Minn.
Thur. July 25. 1878.

My dear Brother - [Answered]

I am ashamed of myself for not writing to you before - I have been very busy since school been closed on the 3d inst. - but I might have written - I send only a line this A.M. morning. I will write further within a day or two - Will then tell you what I am doing in the way of reading & study - Have a dance to send to the Ford So though I would write just a few lines to let you know how we all are - All well at present - Very bad

harvest wealthy - & considerable grain lodged - Dave is not so badly off however, in that particular as many others - And in the whole of this section of country there is much less grain lodged than in some regions adjacent - In Sterling, Mapleton & other towns. There are thousands of acres that will never be cut - It was blown down long before it had filled - & is now black & rotting - I rode a short distance with a poor man who from Sterling - who told me he had 5'5 acres in - over 40 of it - rolling on the ground & the blight in the rest of it's - His neighbors fields were all the same in about like proportion of bad & good - The people here are going to be Ruined. There is but little down comparatively - but there will be much shrunk wheat probably - It is a grand thing that Dave got his self binder - Wages are terrible; Men will not work for less than $3.00 per day; - Dave hired one man yesterday, he found his Noose could not shock up fast enough & it would not do to let bundles lie with showers threatening constantly - The weather is bad - Showers either every night or every day nearly - very sultry air & deep fogs mornings -

Dave's self-binder works splendidly.
He understands it well. He has
three splendid heavy horses on
it & he "just-more than makes
it go" as he says. He takes advantage
of every dry hour & takes it down
& He has made another horse trade
& got a great black mare -
six years old - a splendid animal.
So he has now three heavy farm
horses - The finest in the country.
The children well - but - we fear
scarlet-fever - it has been raging
fearfully in Good Thunder Mankato
& vicinity & with great mortality -
It seems to assume this malignant
form al-ways this season - Dr
Mulicke has been more successful
than any other Physician in its
treatment - he has had seventy
cases & lost - but - three - much
is due to his own good judgment

& much more to Homeopathy.-
I have given Sandy & Dan. Homeopathic preventives constantly - There
is no sure preventive - yet - it is
good to give certain medicines, &
then if they should have it - it
would be more apt to go light-
with them - Father was very sick
for a couple of days with Diarrhea
brought on by the excessive heat-
& eating a little fresh veal - I
was very much frightened al-
one time. & went over & had
Dan go for the Doctor at
4 o'clock in the morning - but-
I gave him medicine & when the
Doctor came all danger was over
& he recovered rapidly - All the
rest are well. Dan had an
Asthma attack pretty bad last-
week - but is all right now
again. I will write further in

a few days - Terrible thing
that baby should have small-pox
so young! I hope he got through
the last of it all right. I hope
you are keeping well. Write
soon - I got your problems -
some of them I worked out before
your letter came - & I noted a
mistake in one you sent - If you
refer to my letter - you will see
it is 3d Page 214. When you
increase circum. of each wheel
by three feet - circum. of each
becomes $x+1$ & $y+1$ instead
of $x+3$ & $y+3$ as you state it.
~~The other~~ As the distance travelled
is given in yds. instead of feet - You
didn't notice that - probably - I expect to
go to Boston next April if I live.
Aff. Sarah.

158 Mt. Auburn St. Cambridge. Mass.

[ca 1878]

Dear Father: This is Sunday, and I
suppose the 28th of July. Yours of
22d rec'd yesterday, and a thousand
thanks for it. I don't know how
I could ever tell whether you are
all alive or not if it were
not for yours. Ah! I do most
fervently believe in every man
being able to shove a pen,
write a sermon, hold a plow,
and be his own high priest!
Such men are useful to the last, useful
and indispensable everywhere.
I rec'd yours of 9", since I last wrote
you. You will see by the above that
I have again changed my quarters,
the Haydens having moved, and I moving
with them. Now as regards two matters
and then a third. As regards the few

dollars I have sent home, I blame myself that I am not teaching and earning enough to be of some real service. As it is, what I do is a miserable excuse for what I ought to do, and I am now in no danger hereafter of getting into straits. I am well known, and I believe favorably known, to many, and in case of need I can fall back on any one of a dozen. This I shall not need to do, for I am now established as a tutor, and shall be in Grays, right among the boys, next year. Since term closed, one month ago I have earned 34 # on problems for my New Jersey pupil — which, although not an enormous sum, is yet far more than I have spent — and what better could the ablest financier ask for or attain unto? And all my money is honestly come at, and I may say, easily earned. For, after all, it takes a very hard kind of brain-work to be half as irksome as monotonously mechanical muscular labor; and my hardest work, that on these problems from Newark, ~~are~~ is a pleasure, and fortunately takes me over ground that is need, and which would have to be travelled by me without mileage at some other time. I am indeed receiving a salary for learning my trade. But do not imagine that the work of my practice hand (for such it often is) is not well done. I think I may justly pride myself upon the creditable finish I can and do give to it — and latterly I have paid even more than usual attention to those trifles which make perfection, since suspecting that President Eliot may possibly have specimens of it sent to him. Quien sabe? You see how mixed are our motives — neither wholly good

nor wholly bad.

Mistrusting the reliability of my informants, I have gone to the Encyc. Am. and learned a few facts regarding Sophocles. He was not born on the plain of Marathon, but near Mt. Pelion in Thessaly: and that is a very interesting fact. His uncle instructed him in the Sinai monastery. I shall take all the more interest in him on that account; and indeed if I live long at Harvard I shall study with Sophocles, by, he looks to me like an Alexandrian Grammarian.

Now, as regards Sarah. This is a most important matter you speak of, and I wish you to remove the veil of secrecy, so that I may write to her of it. Again, our mails are not trustworthy vehicles of thought on these subjects, and I hardly know what to do. I would like to say a great many things both to you and to her — but — who knows but the P.M. may be devilishly curious just now? (I do not know who he is) Ask her if she wishes me to write freely to her of it, and to which P.O. Affly — Alex.

Newton
Sunday Evening
July 28th 78

Dear Cousin [deceased]

I received yours of the 19th Inst
very gladly but was past
about the sickness of Tom
Child was sorrowfully read
Poor Tom and Capone
poor they are getting mailed
to what dreadful Cox
Well it must be as
God wills I think you
seem to feel it was wrong
for them to go where for
for my part I have felt
it to be Gods doing just
as much as I felt it to be
so when Tom entered the army
and all Clyman was opposed
to him and his cause When
duty speaks it is the Voice which

compels and it gives no account of Itself to any man Tom has a heavy cross to bear let us reverence it if we are to reverence our own.

"Be pitiful be courteous" said the burgh Peter when he had added to his "faith virtue" Whenever you get troubled you use sharp words I have not heard anything from the west for somedme My little friends in the city are quite well, at last accounts they were making ready to go to the country The housekeeper is a very capable woman but I found it very hard to give up little Dod even to a capable woman — Women naturally adore children — I find myself in a strange quiet of mind and feeling at present the only interesting thing in view being a family near by here who are presenting a picture of degradation like that which the grand old Dr Chalmers looked on and called "a fine field! a fine field! sir" Yesterday morning one of the poor little girls ran along the road shrieking "Murder"! because the flames of the pit had broken out in the house I am wondering what help or hope there would be if it were not for the blood of Christ I spoke a word or two to that wretched woman and to-day they have all been very quiet For actual open sin there is nothing else on this world but the blood of Christ Jesus I never more fully realized it than when

speaking to that lawless woman
and the meaning of some of the
Sankey hymns inspired me
my mind work cheerfull Even
especially that one called "Luther
than prove" Nothing on earth or
heaven can save that woman and
family but just Christ Jesus
and he can, absolutely — It's
this feeling which gives Christians
their peculiar fearlessness because
they do not trust in their own
power at all It is in the Blood
they trust — I have been reading
Tennyson In Memoriam lately
It is a great poem — It is for me I
seem to have no time for writing
now — I am not even thinking — Of all the Gods
of the world David the Shepherd
King is the inspired one The
everlasting comfort of all true souls
No Greek am I but an Hebrew.
Though when I read Plutarch I was
Greek enough The infancy of the
soul is Greek, its maturity is
Gothic like this grand Church

of Notre Dame de Paris
gave me. I always hope it
upon the slide of the Stereoscope
because it tells me so many
things. The Roman Catholic
Church is Greek in its outward
absolute perfection our Congregational
Church is Gothic strong and
true based on nothing but the
eternal Truth and always pointing up
to the everlasting Peace and Joy.
The Greek is admirable like
Gothic is adorable. How many
things this beautiful Church has
taught me! Much obliged to you
for it. I suppose I could fill
a half a dozen sheets of paper bringing
every thing into vivid comparison
always to the praise of the "Glorious
Gothic". I have nothing to write about
so you must excuse a little nonsense
Give my love to Em and Carrie
when you write. Yours affectionately Helen

I Carrie has to suffer in this
way the final Crown of
martyrdom will come soon
to her