

E. D. Robinson
Apr 1. 67

Binghamton Apr 1. 1867

Wm. E. Cornell
Dr Sir

I take the liberty
of addressing you in favor of
the Binghamton Savings Bank.
For the following reasons -

I believe the time has arrived
when an institution of the kind
is actually needed in Binghamton

I believe also that a large
majority are in favor of incor-
porating the Binghamton Savings
Bank in preference to renewing
the Charter of the one granted
several years since, as it is
the belief of those most con-
versant with the subject, that
there is no intention on the
part of those interested in the

renewal of the old Charter
to establish any Bank, under
it - but merely to prevent the
establishment of an institution
of the kind in Binghamton.

It is probably well known to
you that the persons named as
Directors in the Charter of the
New Bank - are among our
most prominent and leading
business men -

I have no hesitation in
saying that your support of
the bill would give satisfaction
to your constituents in
this place -

Very Respectfully
Yours

E. M. Robinson
Borough of Binghamton

Tuscarora April 1/67
Hon E. Cornell

Dear Sir
At the time when I
had Charge of the
Stone work for Mr Green
You told me that
you thought the next
Building would not
be let by Contract,
If you ~~are~~ go on with
the work and think
me competent ~~of~~ to
take Charge of the Stone
work, I would be glad
to get the situation,
If you should want me
Pleas Adress, George Shultz
Tuscarora Livingston Co
N. Y.,

New York April 1 1867

Hon. Ezra Cornell

Dear Sir

I find that there is now before your Committee a bill to incorporate the Germania Savings Bank of the City of Brooklyn many of personal and political friends are named in the bill as incorporators.

The Germans of Brooklyn feel that they should have the same facilities for the accumulations of their Savings as are afforded here.

Permit me to say that our leading republican German friends a number of whom are named in the bill are very desirous to have the bill become a law.

They do not ask much at your hands, and I hope you will

find it consistent to the report the
bill favorably to the Senate.

I fear that any unfavorable
result in regard to this bill will
have a considerable damaging
effect to our party as the Germans
are quite anxious for the success of
their measure.

Your Obedient Servant

Andreas Wittmann

A. Wittmann
April 1, 67

Dryden April 1. 1867

My dear Mr Cornell

Will you please
Confer a favor on Mrs Richard P
Sped widows Children? by
obtaining for Miss Lizzie H. Sped
a State Certificate. She is a good
young lady Calculates to teach for
a living. She passed the Regents
Examination at Homer N.Y.

Her Sister Sallie P Sped has
passed at the Regents Examination
at Ithaca N.Y. - and is also a
good girl - and Calculates to teach
for a livelihood. I said to Mrs
Sped I thought it would be
necessary for you to have the
papers - to present to our State
Superintendent. She thought
not. If the papers are needed I will
get them & send on to you - hoping to
see you home soon I am yours truly J. M. Alden

L

Boston April 1. 1867.
Hon Ezra Cornell
Dear Sir,

I await the
return of Mr Thayer, whom
I shall see to-morrow to hand
the Boston list. I shall get
over \$100.000 in Boston easily.

Am to publish an Appendix to
my book, and ask you to look
at the sentence on first page, marked
with B in which I relate the
substance of what you said at
the Astor House - If I have reported
correctly, please return sheet to me
at New York - If not, please send
it corrected. I meet your son in
New York Wednesday A. M.

Very Respectfully Yours
E. B. Grant

Herman Roster
Germania Savings Bk
Apr 1, 67

Brooklyn, April 1st 1867

Sir,

I beg leave to address you, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking, on behalf of a bill which has been passed by the Assembly, viz: a bill to incorporate the Germania Savings Bank of this city

The Germania Savings Bank is sought to be established by a number of our most respectable citizens of German descent, - not for the benefit of a few individuals to be made president and cashier, nor for the benefit of mortgagors, but simply to accommodate that large number of German-born working people and

Small tradesmen who, from an imperfect knowledge of the English language and from a certain shyness which few of them ever overcome in regard to their intercourse with native Americans, avoid all investments of their savings rather than to entrust them to institutions, whose officers they do not know and of whose business management they have only obscure notions. It is intended, not to distribute existing investments among a greater number of savings banks, but to attract a portion of saved capital which heretofore did not find its way into such institutions. It is believed that the status of the German Savings Bank of New York fully proves the assumption that such institutions, established with the single purpose of accommodating those German-born citizens who are not fully conversant

with the English language, have a usefulness quite distinct and that they may become very strong without detracting from the strength of existing institutions, because they mainly add a new territory, as it were to the old one instead of subdividing the latter into smaller parts.

It may be proper to add that the Western district of Brooklyn contains a large number of German-born citizens to many of whom the establishment of the Germania S.B. would be a very great convenience.

In taking the liberty to address you on this subject I am actuated by no other motive than the honest belief that the G.S.B. is a well intended means to develop a considerable amount of unemployed capital for the benefit of the investors and perhaps by a belief that the grant of the charter might, to some extent, ensure to the political advantage of the Republican party, of which I have been a zealous member ever since its establishment.

and which, in its very first Presidential campaign
recognized the humble services I had been
enabled to render its cause through the German
press, by choosing me as one of the presidential
electors. - I am, neither directly, nor indirectly
connected with the proposed Savings bank in any
manner whatsoever, nor do I expect or would I
accept the slightest benefit of it.

I embrace this opportunity to assure
you of my deepest respects and remain

Yours most respectfully
Hermann Raster
Hon. Ezra Cornell
(editor: N.Y. Abendzeitung)

Department of Public Instruction

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

146 GRAND ST.

New York, April 1, 1867

Hon. Ezra Cornell:

Dear Sir:

Will you permit me to invoke your favorable regard to & interest in the Assembly Bill now before your body, originally reported by Hon. Horatio Balland from the House Committee on Colleges &c. providing for an increased per capita allowance of \$2. for each pupil taught in our Public Schools.

This increase is in my judgment, and that of the Board of Education, indispensable to the efficient working of our System of Public Instruction.—

With our present resources we are utterly unable to provide for the educational wants of those who are now crowding our schools, and the large number who desire to be benefited by them. We need and must have additional accommodations. We are now compelled to reject, for want of room, nearly as many as we admit. We could advantageously expend to day, at least half a million dollars, in the provision of additional accommodation for pupils now crowded into our schools, and seeking admission. Our citizens are willing and anxious to contribute all that may be necessary to enable every child to avail himself of the privileges and advantages of our public schools. Will not

the Legislature give us the requisite authority? I am not aware of any opposition or remonstrance on the part of our taxpayers. A similar provision was introduced in Mr. Berryman's bill, creating a Commission. The omission to pass the appropriation asked for will deprive twenty thousand children, at least, of the benefits and blessings of education.

May I not, then, appeal to you, as a philanthropist & friend of education, to use your influence in securing early and favorable action on this bill?

Very respectfully,
Yours
S. S. Randale
City Supt.

Office of the Binghamton Iron Works.

Binghamton, N. Y. Apr 2^d 1867

Wm, E, Cornell

Dear Sir

The bearer Mr Rogers goes to Albany to look after the interests of the Binghamton Savings Bank & I wish to say, that the institution is sorely needed here. Being constantly among the Mechanics & Laboring Men, I know that it is their unanimous wish to have the Bank. So far as the business men are concerned his list includes all or nearly so of any note -

The project of reviving the Charter for the Chenango Valley Savings Bank has no merit whatever & is supported only by a few who are known opponents of such an institution, & who oppose it through selfish motives -

Anything you can do to forward the bill for the New Charter, will confer a great favor upon us all who labor -

Yours Truly

P. A. Hopkins

E. L. Robbins

City National Bank

of

Binghamton, N. Y., 2nd April 1867.

Now, Ezra Cornille,

My Dear Sir,

The other measure before the Senate, to which I alluded in my late letter, is the new application for a Savings Bank in this Village. I understand that the only opposition to the favourable action of the Senate comes from the friends of the old organization. If it had been at all probable that those who had control of that charter would have acted under it, this new application might not have been made. It having been several times renewed, and nothing further done under it, there seemed to be no reason for supposing that any thing would be done now, and. I am told that a majority of the Trustees will refuse to unite in carrying the Law into effect.

The present application is made by parties who are in earnest in this movement

are Thorough business men, and Mr. Rogers, who it is expected will be the acting manager of the Bank, is entirely conversant with the performance of its duties, and has given evidence of being worthy of the fullest confidence of the Public. He has occupied positions of very great responsibility to the entire satisfaction of his Employers.

I am surely justified in saying that there is a very general desire, in this community to have a Savings Bank established, especially since the practice of allowing interest on deposits has been discontinued.

With most regard
Your friend

A. L. Cushman

A. F. Cushman
April 2, 1867

Englewood 2 April 63
An E. Cornell

Dear Sir:-

Mr Van Valkenburgh
has charge of a bill in the
house which is a matter of
much importance to the
people of the ch. E. part of our
county. I refer to the act to
incorporate the Shireach
Bridge Company, and he
thinks it can not be passed
unless it be expedited. He
will confer with you in
relation to it and I hope you
will devise some means to
have the act passed at this
session - there is no opposi-
tion to it, and the whole
community in that part

of the county are relying upon
its passage to meet a
public want. -

All bridge at the point
indicated is a public necessity
and it can only be
constructed under a grant
from the Legislature. It
must be rebuilt during
the coming summer and
if this act should not pass
the disappointment and
inconvenience will be deep
and widespread. -

I hope that no effort will
be spared to take the bill from
the ordinary routine of
legislation and put it in
such a shape that it will

not fail to become a law.
In relation to the Savings
Bank bill I have this to say -
that I have no personal
interest in either; that I do
not believe more than one
such Bank is needed here and
yet I have said to Mr. Rogers
that I would do nothing to
prevent the passage of his
bill, and having said so, I
must stand by it. I think
if both bills should pass only
one bank will be organized.

Respectfully Yours
L. Dymon.

Binghamton Apr 3rd/77

Dear Sir

Although named as one of the trustees in the charter of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank granted in 1857, I was not consulted in the movement to revive its charter at the present session of the Legislature. I am now, & have been in favor of the bill chartering the Binghamton Savings Bank; believing, as I do, that it is supported by a large majority of our citizens; and I would respectfully urge you to report the bill favorably to your honorable body.

Very respt^{ly} your obed^t servant
W. W. Wilson

Hon. Ezra Cornell

Senator. Albany
N. Y.

San Juan April 3^d 1867.
Herrn Ezra Cornell.

Dear Sir,

Yours of 23^d Nov

just recd

S. W. & Co. 1. 34. R. & Co. is a pretty fair
Set of Pine Round Timber & Co of Chipman
Halls own S. E. 4 & all of Sec 12, joining
it on the South. I had entered this
just before their Entry was made. The
description of it I had got. Some time
before Entry, from a man who had
run it out he stated there was 800,000
& 1,000,000 ft on it. When R. W. & Co
applied for above described Land, this
Man was also in their Set - & he entered
that not knowing it had been entered.
I afterwards saw Cornell & he said ~~see~~
some one had cut on one 40 of this
160 by mistake while it was govt
land, that this party who cut on this
40, had supposed he owned it. Cornell
said this man did enter & enter this 40,
but the person giving in a description
& this office made a mistake & gave a 40

on Section 2. instead. That the cutting was
done when it was Govt. Land. That P.H.
& Co wanted it because it joined their
Land. East & South. That he was going
to Log for P.H. & Co himself & wanted
this & cont. Cornell has said nothing
to me about it since that time.
Hardly know how much the Land is
worth perhaps \$3. or \$4. for an acre.

Have no price from Bennett yet on his
place. he is old & childish. a Fox hunter
& hard customer & meaner. Have been
trying to walk upon him so as not to hear
him suspect anything. I am work at
him all I can. I hope to effect something
before Long.

I can locate 28 300,000 acres more
of Pine on Chippewa & Inturbations

Our little Willie (baby) died this morning at
3 o'clock & we have a lonely home. My wife is
very much stricken down. he was very dear
to us all. a bright beautiful child.

Accept the kindest regards of Mrs P & myself
& love & sympathy
J. C. Putnam

Have not
seen the note
yet, but
may have
it in a
week. I
shall use
it in the
an. comp.
to.

W. J. Tribune
April 3, 1867.

My good friend,

Yours under date of
Ithaca, April 2, with en-
closures, reached me today.
Osborne is getting along quite
well. I was there on Saturday
and he said that "if he kept
doing as well as he had that
day we should all get rich in
a short time."

I am trying to get The Trib-
une job copy. Greeley is called
out of the city, or rather has been,
so much that he has not been
able to decide which pages
of the 14 years' Almanacs
can be omitted. I think he
is in the city now, for I got some
Editorial copy from him today.
He has been in Washington.
I will leave a note for him.

when I go home, so that when he comes in tonight he will get it, asking him to please attend to the matter at once.

Hoe had not fixed the press up to last Saturday - he having not sent men to do it, I presume, because he was hurried with other work. This delay hurts us, ~~as~~ for if that press will work, we can do a big business with ~~pre~~ publishers.

Osborne is delighted with Schumacker's work on your portrait which I think is about finished. He wants a photograph of the Library building to set Schumacker at work on it for the book. Can't you get one at once?

Also he wants a photograph, or a perspective drawing

of the University, or even an Elevation of one of the ends which he can produce as a perspective drawing of the present building, and which would do, if you wished it, as an additional illustration to the Library book we are at, and also as a good letter heading, reduced small.

Sinclair and myself think of having a picture of Greeley worked with the Almanac matter, as well as an introduction in his hand-writing. These two things will add, we think, to the Almanac.

I have been several times to Phile's place of business. Never found him. Absent on account of sickness. I have today written, and left it under his door, a note asking him to call on me, as I cannot find him when I go to see him. Phile is mistaken in

regard to Osborne being the inventor of our process, I know, because we, Sinclair, Gay, Pollock and myself, investigated the matter thoroughly before we bought into it. The art of Photo-lithography has been worked at and patents obtained both here and in Europe by others, but all of them have proved failures, and are of no value. We found that out, as I say, before we went in. I thought you knew all this. No, no, we are all right, and after I have seen Phileas Luill put him all right too. Osborne has done a specimen of Arabic from a proof sheet I got through a friend at the Bible House, where they are doing an Arabic Bible at a frightful cost, which I have sent them, and which will open their eyes, I think.

My family are well. God keep yours in like condition, my good friend. As ever, yours, Thomas N. Rucker.

OSBURN HOUSE,

GEO. THRALL, Proprietor.

Rochester N.Y. Apr 3 1867

Hon E Cornell
Sir

I was extremely
sorry that Circumstances so
shaped preventing my seeing
you at Albany.

The Trustees
of our Agricultural College have
had one meeting. Fully organized
Electing a regent various Com-
-mittees &c &c and are to
meet again about the first
of May. In the meantime
we want to put ourselves as
fully as possible on the Subject
They made me their Chairman
of Finance Committee & as the

disposition of the Land Scrip comes
directly under my charge. I would
like if consistent to know what
your Board did or are doing
with ~~that~~ yours. I am aware
that you located some. How
was that done? By the act
the Trustees cannot locate
direct. Will you please
have your Treasurer or
Secretary or some one post
me fully in this matter. I
find the Scrip very slow
Sale at about \$5- in New York.
What would be your advice
Sell or locate in some
way. Do you know of a
few Thorough Big Heifers that
could be had at a Bargain.
I think some of Breeding

E. Cobb Apr 3. 67

a little in that direction. Don't want to start off at enormous fancy prices. Perhaps some one has a part of a herd that would like to dispose of at fair figures. I have a good Bull. His herd Book name is "Soland" Bred in Ohio. My Mother is with me on our way home.

Yours
Emory Cobb

P.S.

If you have any other documents
printed in regard to your
College, besides the one you
sent me please forward
between this & first of May
as we want all the light on the
subject possible in order to
start off right. We have Professor
Gregory of Michigan as our Regent

Yrs
E.C.

Sent to Banknote 22

Mcadrille, Pa.

Apr. 3^d, 1867

Hon Ezra Cornell.

Dear Sir,

Perhaps the business in which I write to-day does not require the formality of an introduction. Several of the friends of Hon. Andrew D. White wished me to draw up and circulate the enclosed application for the degree of Doctor of Law. I shall be in Albany this summer, but it will be then too late to secure signatures to the application in time for its being sent in at the coming commencement of the Michigan University.

If therefore you will be so kind as to lay it before any persons of influence in Albany (or elsewhere) that would be pleased to sign the application, and will

then return it to me, I will select
some other valuable literary names and
send the paper on to the University of
Michigan.

Not only is Mr White richly deserving
of the honor such a title is supposed to
confer. But it is highly fitting that he
should receive it. before entering upon his
official duties as Chancellor of the University
which your liberality has so nobly induced.

Most respectfully Yours

J. W. F. Comfort
(Meadville, Pa.)

Durby April 3rd 1867 -
Hon Ezra Cornell -
Dear Sir -

Enclosed I
send you statement of facts - duly
verified by Town officers - in re-
lation to the old Church property
which has been transferred to the
Town ^{of Durby} for a Town Hall &c -

We want the title confirmed
to the Town for the reason that
there is no person living who has,
or can give any ^{good} title thereto. -

All the shadow of title was
in Madhams. Trustee &c; and in
Lyman Bradley formerly owner of
the land, to whom it is supposed
to revert when not used for
Church purposes. -

I omitted to state
that - The deed from Madhams
specially reserves the right to
occupy said Building for Religious
meetings ~~of~~ on the Sabbath day
free of charge. - That is so
Expressed in said Deed. -

The Bill for

Relief which is annexed; was
hastily drawn by me yesterday
morning, ~~and~~ read to the people
and received their unanimous
approval. Now On looking
over said bill should you find
it insufficient for the purposes
intended; please Amend, alter
or substitute; as in your opinion
may be necessary — only cover
the three points named —
1st Confirming the Title to
and for use of Town. —
2^d Giving Town Officers power to
Repair & Improve, to any Amount
not exceeding \$500, during the year
1867. —
3^d Power to sell, when majority
of Electors shall so determine.

If you can possibly
work the thing through the
Legislature this season you
will confer a great favor on the
Reliable Republican Union
people of Danby. —
Please to call
Sellers attention to the matter
in the Assembly? — I will

write to him in a few days. —

With many thanks for
your kind offer to push this
matter — at this late day of the
Session — and renewed assurance
of esteem and regard for you
personally, I remain, Your
Much obliged friend —

E. L. B. Curtis

Supervisor of Duly —

P. S. Re Elected yesterday by
increased majority from last year.

C I R C U L A R

To Presidents, Members of the Faculty, and Trustees of Colleges

OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN:

A plan for the inauguration of a National System of Military Education, through the agency and with the co-operation of established Colleges of the United States, has been devised under the auspices of the General-in-Chief of the Army. The undersigned has been charged with the duty of perfecting and reporting upon said plan, as will appear by the following order, viz:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 167. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 4, 1867.

9. Major J. H. Whittlesey, U. S. Army, (retired,) is assigned to duty, by order of the President, with station at Winchester, Virginia.

Major Whittlesey will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and to such of the principal Colleges of the United States, as will enable him, after consultation with the College Authorities, to report a method of introducing a suitable system of military instruction into such of the Colleges of the United States, as shall desire it.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,)

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

The principles and details of the plan in question, have already been submitted by the undersigned, in person, to the criticism of the Faculty, or Trustees of several of the oldest Colleges of the country, and have been discussed, weighed and considered, in all their manifold bearings. The plan thus matured has met with extensive approval. It is not too much to assert in general terms, that it has been regarded by all, to whose notice it has been brought, as at once, national, acceptable to Colleges, and sufficient for the objects in view. The few objections to it, which have been offered, will be noticed in the sequel of this circular.

The purpose to be accomplished, is twofold, viz: to furnish a body of well-instructed officers for our Permanent Military Establishment; and to diffuse throughout the educated classes of the country, a sufficient knowledge of military science and expertness in martial exercises, to supply officers for our national militia—and to lead our patriotic volunteers, in the day of need, without the fearful sacrifice of blood and treasure, necessarily resulting from general ignorance of such matters.

The vital importance of the subject under consideration, to the future peace, welfare and glory of the Republic, as well as to the cause of free institutions and advanced civilization on this continent and throughout the world, being assumed, as admitted by all—the object of this circular, issued with the approval of the General-in-Chief, is to lay the plan in question before the authorities of the Colleges of the United States for their information, and for further criticisms upon its principles and

details—that no means may be left untried, to bring it to such a state of perfection, that it may secure for itself legislative sanction at the next session of Congress. The plan is thrown into the form of the draft of a law, which will be given, with some brief notes in explanation of various points of the system of special interest to Colleges—and some general remarks, in further elucidation of its principles and bearings.

It is proper here to remark, that the twenty-sixth Section of the Army Bill of 1866, providing for the detail of a limited number of officers of the army at Colleges, has been found inoperative in practice, and serves barely to mark the sense of Congress that the time had come to inaugurate some comprehensive, national system of military education, radiating from West Point, and drawing its sustenance and inspiration from that pure fountain of military science.

As the embodiment of that idea, the following plan is presented for your consideration, viz:

(Draft of)

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND PROVIDE FOR A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed, upon the application of ~~any established College (or University) within the United States, having capacity sufficient to educate at one time, in the ordinary collegiate course of liberal studies, not less than two hundred, and an actual attendance of not less than one hundred and fifty male students,~~ to order the detail from time to time, of one competent Officer of the Army to act as Military Professor, and of one competent Lieutenant of the Army, from time to time, and for periods of two years, to act as Military Assistant, in every such College—and that the President of the United States may prescribe the course of military studies and military exercises to be taught by said officers, as the condition which shall entitle said Colleges to the privileges hereinafter provided—and may establish general regulations for the government of the officers so detailed—but without infringement of the rights of self-government of said Colleges.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any College shall have established a course of instruction in military studies and in military exercises under the foregoing Section of this Act, it shall be lawful to issue gratuitously to the students thereof, such text books as may be necessary for the prescribed course of military studies, whenever Congress shall have appropriated money for the purchase of them; and to furnish from the National Arsenals and Storehouses, such ordnance and ordnance stores, and such camp and garrison equipage, as may be necessary for the prescribed instruction in military exercises. And the President may direct the detail of one Ordnance Sergeant, and the enlistment of two competent musicians, to be styled College Musicians, and to have the pay and allowances of Principal Musicians of Regiments—for appropriate duties at every such College.

SECTION 3: *And be it further enacted,* That the Faculty of Arts of every College which shall have introduced into its plan of instruction, a course of military studies and military exercises in accordance with the foregoing Sections of this Act, shall be authorized and empowered to recommend to the President of the United States, on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year, a list of ~~five~~ graduates of such College, of the Class of that year, distinguished for general proficiency in the collegiate course, special attainments in military science, and skill in military exercises, of good moral character, and of sound health—that the names of the distinguished graduates so recommended, shall be published in the Army Register of that year—that one of each ~~five~~ shall be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States, or, in case no vacancies exist, shall be attached to the Army as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, in the same manner as provided by law for the

or as nearly as practicable in the proportion of one to every ten of the graduating class.

& modified to give each State one College with the military element, once the Congress states one additional million of inhabitants - selection to be made by State Legislature - the Colleges to have capacity to educate not less than 100 students and College - grounds sufficient for military exercises.

College

graduates of the National Military Academy, provided that such appointments shall be made after the assignment of the graduating class of Cadets of that year, and that when actual vacancies shall still exist in the Army, in the grade of Second Lieutenant, after the assignment of the graduates of the Military Academy, and the appointment of one graduate from each College as herein provided; all such vacancies shall be filled as far as practicable from the lists of distinguished graduates of Colleges so recommended, regard being had in all such appointments to the order of relative merit of the students as fixed by the Faculty of each College in their official recommendations, and to an equitable distribution and arrangement of such appointments among all said Colleges; and provided further, that the rights, under existing laws of meritorious non-commissioned officers to recommendation, examination and promotion in the Army, shall in no wise be infringed.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of encouraging continued study and improvement among Officers of the Army, and of securing and rewarding the exercise of special talent and zeal in the cause of military education by Officers detailed at Colleges, under the provisions of this Act, they shall have, by virtue of such detail, and while so employed, temporary rank, and the cavalry pay and emoluments thereof, as follows, viz: A Military Professor of more than twenty years service in the Army, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; a Military Professor of less than twenty years service in the Army, the rank of Major; and a Military Assistant, the rank of Captain.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of supplying in future a sufficient number of competent officers for duty at Colleges, as herein provided, without detriment to the efficiency of the Scientific Corps of the Army—in lieu of the laws now in force regulating the appointment of Cadets to the National Military Academy, and which are hereby repealed, the following rules shall be observed in making such appointments, viz: The President shall be empowered to appoint, at large, thirteen Cadets annually, said appointments to be made as far as practicable, and at his discretion in consideration of distinguished, meritorious, and patriotic services rendered to the Republic by the fathers or other near relatives of the applicants; each Senator of the United States shall be empowered to nominate to the President fit persons to fill, from time to time, one cadetship, and each Representative in Congress shall be empowered to nominate to the President, from the residents of the District which he represents, fit persons to fill, from time to time, one cadetship—that the qualifications for admission as Cadets to the Military Academy, shall be the same as at present fixed by law—and that the number of Cadets who may be, at one time, at said Military Academy, shall be the number resulting from the operation of this enactment.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the direction, care and supervision of national military education, shall constitute a Bureau of the War Department—that there shall be a Director General of Military Education, who shall have the rank, pay and emoluments, of Brigadier General of the Army, and shall be appointed by the President, by selection, from the Officers of the Army; that the Director General shall be stationed at the Seat of Government, and under the Secretary of War, shall have charge of the Bureau of Military Education, and of all matters pertaining thereto; and shall, as often as necessary, inspect the National Military Academy, at West Point, and visit the Colleges at which Officers may be stationed under this Act; to insure uniformity of military instruction, and faithful attention to duty on the part of Officers, and shall make annual reports of the operations of the Bureau, to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, and there shall be detailed, from time to time, from the Army, two Officers, to act under the Director General—one, as Inspector of the Bureau; and one, as Adjutant of the Bureau, who shall have, by virtue of such detail, and while so employed, temporary rank, and the cavalry pay and emoluments thereof, as follows, viz:—an Officer of more than twenty years service in the Army, the rank of Colonel; an Officer, of more than fifteen and less than twenty years service in the Army, the

rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and an Officer of less than fifteen years service in the Army, the rank of Major. And there shall be allowed for said Bureau, the necessary Clerks, not to exceed four, with the pay of the classes in which they may be rated; and the necessary Messengers, not to exceed two, with pay as fixed for others employed in the War Department.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the purpose of supplying the necessary facilities for carrying into full effect the important national objects of this Act, there be, and hereby is, appropriated from any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for each and every College, which shall have introduced into its plan of instruction, a course of military studies and military exercises under the provisions of this Act, the sum of two thousand dollars for the purchase of the necessary military books of reference, maps and models; and military text-books for issue to students thereof, for the prescribed course as scientific and practical military instruction—to be expended under the direction of the Director General of Military Education,—and the further sum of ten thousand dollars, to be paid on the order of the Secretary of War, to the fiscal agent of every such College, upon satisfactory evidence that said College has erected a suitable building according to a plan to be furnished by the Director General, for use as an armory, and as a drill hall for purposes of military instruction of students in inclement weather.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

practical (See first Section.) 1st. The capacity of the Colleges to be endowed with the military element is placed at a high standard, in order to limit the number at the outset—such limitation being necessary, on account of the paucity of competent Officers of the Army who can, at present, be made available for such duties without detriment to other interests of the military service. It is estimated that there are not more than thirty Colleges, of the required capacity, in the country, which would be adapted to its reception, as the other limitation excludes professional ~~and scientific~~ schools attached to Colleges, from being counted in the estimate of numbers. The members of these schools will not, however, be excluded from the benefits, at their option, of the military instruction, scientific and practical, but will not be eligible to recommendations under the third section of the Act. It will be easy for Congress to enlarge the system at a future time, whenever a suitable supply of competent Officers can be spared for such duties, by merely lowering the standard of capacity of Colleges to which it shall be applicable.

2d. The Military Professors will be detailed for indefinite periods—the policy being to encourage their permanence as long as may prove agreeable to them, and to those with whom they may be associated. The Military Professor will be held responsible for all the duties pertaining to the Professorship—the Military Assistant being generally a young Officer, fresh in the practice of military exercises, and remaining at the College but two years—this being designed to afford to the largest possible number of graduates of West Point the advantages of contact, for a period, with the literary influences of Colleges, for their own improvement. The Military Assistant and the enlisted men will be under military subordination to the Military Professor.

3d. The course of military studies to be prescribed by the President is intended to comprise instruction in the Theory of Ordnance, Projectiles and Gunnery, in Military Engineering, in Military Law and the Practice of Courts Martial, and in the Art of War, with illustrations from Military History—the instruction to be given by recitation or lecture, with suitable text-books for reference, and not to require of students more than a recitation or lecture of one hour a day for four or five days of the week, during the Senior year; or, if preferred, to be divided between the Junior and Senior years. Attention to this course will be left optional with students, but will be considered a prerequisite to the recommendations to be accorded by the Faculty to distinguished graduates under the third Section of the Act.

4th. The course of military exercises will comprise practical instruction in Infantry Tactics, through the Schools of the Soldier, Company, and Battalion, with Skirmishing, the Forms of Parade and the Duties of Guards, in the School of the Piece for Artillery, and in Fencing, the Sabre Exercise and the Bayonet Exercise — not to require of students more than a drill or parade of one hour a day, during the week-days of the established academic terms. Attention to this course during the entire period of college life, should be enjoined by collegiate authority upon all regular academic students not disqualified by physical infirmity or by conscientious scruples, with the modification, however, that at a College having an attendance of more than two hundred students, the President thereof may excuse from this course, at his discretion, any who are in excess of that number.

5th. Among the general regulations for the Officers, the only thing of interest to Colleges is one which will require of Officers on duty at Colleges to conform to the established rules and usages thereof, in the same manner as other Professors, and to endeavor, in all relations, so to conduct themselves, as to commend to public favor the system of military instruction of which they are representatives, and to insure for it the widest possible sphere of utility. Failure in any of these points will necessarily occasion the removal and replacement of these Officers.

(*See second Section.*) The general object of this Section is to assume, on the part of the national Government, all the necessary expenses, and to provide all the means of efficient military instruction, making it absolutely free to Colleges and to students. The necessity for the adoption, by collegiate authority, of a uniform dress for the military exercises, cannot be regarded as an exception to this principle, inasmuch as it would prove a real saving of expense to students, if made the habitual college costume.

(*See third Section.*) The recommendations under this Section will serve the double purpose of prizes to stimulate attention, interest, and competition, in the military course, and to afford a source of supply, subsidiary to West Point, for Officers of the Regular Army. It will be perceived that it is intended to place such distinguished college graduates as may be appointed in the army, upon precisely the same footing as graduates of the Military Academy — there being nothing in the Act to exclude them from appointments even in the Scientific Corps of the Army, if known to be competent, as would, doubtless be the case in some instances.

(*See fourth Section.*) The object of this Section is so clearly set forth as to require no further explanation. To secure and control the best talent in the Army for these duties, it is necessary that Congress should thus mark its high sense of the importance of them, and place the Officers engaged therein, upon an assured footing of dignity and respectability.

(*See fifth Section.*) This Section adds to the present number of Cadets only about eighty, and would add to the annual number of graduates only twelve, or fifteen at the most. This small addition will demand no increase of the machinery of the Military Academy, and, in some form, is absolutely essential to the complete success of the national system under consideration. The Secretary of War, in his last annual report, stated, in substance, that the Military Academy with its present organization, after the supply of the Scientific Corps, would not furnish one Officer every two years to each regiment of our increased Army.

(*See sixth Section.*) The purpose of this Section is obvious — to give unity, guidance and efficiency to the whole grand national system of military education to be established by the Act, with the Military Academy as the central Sun of military science, and the military departments of Colleges as the Planetary System, deriving from it, their heat, and light, and vitality. An explanation of the special provisions of this Section would not interest Colleges.

(*See seventh Section.*) 1st. One-fourth of the sum specified for the purchase of books, etc., at each College, will be needed to place in the college library the essential military books of reference, for the use of the Military Professor and others interested — this department of literature being hardly

represented, even in our oldest and most extensive college libraries. Another fourth will be needed for the purchase of military models, maps, plans of campaigns and of battles, for the lecture room. The remaining half of the sum will suffice for the purchase of the necessary text-books for students, and this amount only will need to be annually renewed.

2d. In every section of our country, a considerable portion of the year is inclement, preventing out-door exercises. All such time would be lost to the system, unless the means of shelter from the elements were provided at every College. The objects in view being national, and of vital consequence, the Nation should bear these expenses, as well as those flowing from other points of the system. It is estimated that the sum specified would suffice, or nearly so, for the erection of a neat and simple building of wood for the purposes indicated. If Colleges should desire to do more in the way of permanence or ornament, it would behoove them to bear the additional expenses thereof.

GENERAL REMARKS.

To discuss fully all the various national bearings and advantages of the plan presented, and to point out to Colleges its superiority over any other possible method, or combination of methods, of accomplishing the proposed ends, would not be pertinent to the scope of this circular. For, let all the points of excellence claimed for it be admitted, to their fullest extent, by Colleges, yet, if its adoption should not promise special, definite, and assured advantages of some kind—either in respect to the perfection of their curriculum, by the addition of a course of instruction in an attractive field of useful, necessary and entertaining knowledge—to their general prosperity, through the privilege conferred of opening new channels to young men for entrance with preparation and dignity into the Military Profession; or, to the remedy of that acknowledged defect of our American college system,—the general absence of assured means of physical education during the critical years of college life—it could not be expected of such Corporate Institutions to assume, to their own disadvantage, duties which are the common necessity and obligation of the whole body of citizens.

It is necessary, however, to notice here the few objections which have been faintly raised against the plan under consideration, and which are all virtually comprised in three, to be discussed in detail, viz.:

First, That it is a novelty, repugnant to time-honored college custom and routine, and a desecration of our academic shades incompatible with literary culture and habits.

The plan *is* indeed a *novelty*, but one worthy of this Great Republic, which does not need to imitate, in a servile manner, the institutions of any nation, past or present, or fear to entrust to the whole body of its citizens the necessary complement of the right to *bear arms*, secured by our National Constitution—a knowledge of the science of *using them* with effect.

Its slight disturbance of established routine is admitted, but to hardly a greater extent than would result from the introduction of gymnastic exercises, now beginning to be somewhat popular; and it is believed that the feelings of elder objectors would soon conform to the change, and, perhaps, share with their youthful charges, in the love of a cheerful variety, engrafted upon former college monotony.

Its incompatibility with literary culture of the highest and purest type, cannot be sustained by arguments based on the history of civilization. Literature has ever drawn her grandest and most instructive themes from the annals of war; and in all times and among all nations, from the days of the Sweet Psalmist of Israel to our own, many of the brightest ornaments of the *world of letters* have been found among the patriots and heroes of the *world of arms*.

Second, That it will add to the burden of the already overcharged curriculum of Colleges, and may possibly occasion neglect of some of the studies at present pursued.

This objection is practical, and merits consideration and reply. It cannot lie against the course

of military exercises, for that will trench upon no time except such as must needs be devoted, in some form, to physical culture and to mental recreation. These will take the place, in some degree, of sports and pastimes of no intrinsic value or importance, and will be found to possess a charm and interest for students sufficient to captivate the dullest imaginations. After the initiatory labor of organization and instruction in martial exercises, a Corps of Students will become almost self-instructing, and military habits and routine will, without effort or loss of time, be transmitted from class to class with each revolving year.

But the objection lies against the course of military science. This, however, will form but a small addition to the established course of liberal studies, and may well be regarded as essential to its completeness, since, without some acquaintance with the subjects which it opens to view, scarce a page of the world's history can be read understandingly. Can any course of study for the citizens of this Free Land, where every citizen may become a lawgiver, be regarded as truly *liberal*, which ignores so essential an element? Where are our chosen legislators and civil officers to derive a knowledge of the powerful and dangerous agencies they must evoke in providing the pecuniary means for raising and keeping on foot armies, building fortifications, and constructing arms for national security and defence, if their Alma Mater does not provide the sources from which to imbibe it, in the period of youth? It would seem that these considerations are a sufficient answer to this objection—even though this course *should* displace some less essential branches of learning, merely ornamental, or of doubtful advantage in the practical avocations of after life. But, it is to be left *optional* with students, and it will not be disputed by men cognizant of the vast difference in the relative capacities of youth for the acquisition of knowledge, that, although *not imposed* upon any, to whom it would be a burden, yet it will not fail to find among students, enthusiastic votaries, in numbers sufficient to insure the national objects of the plan.

Third, That it will accomplish its purpose but too well, and will transform our naturally peaceful nation into a military republic, through the innate love of arms, inherent in human nature.

The objection is grave, and reaches beyond the domain of National Policy into the higher sphere of Ethics. But it is foreign to the purpose of this Circular, to follow it so far. Nations must be content to eliminate from the discordant elements which make up the tangled web of human affairs, that line of policy, which, with the greatest certainty, according to human experience, will secure to them the blessings of national repose, internal harmony, and security against foreign aggression and insult. Every chapter in the annals of the human race, points the brief rule of safety.—IN TIME OF PEACE, BE EVER PREPARED FOR WAR. We may read the lesson, as we choose, by the mild and steady light of more remote experience, or in the vivid glare of recent events. The objection needs no further answer. The fearful penalty of national blindness to this golden rule of public safety, has already been exacted; and it behooves us now, to profit by the appalling experience—not in the interest of the Demon of conquest, and rapine, and slaughter, but for the sake of abiding peace,—more truly glorious than any blazoned scroll of victories;—peace at home and abroad, based upon the sure foundation of unwavering justice towards all nations, and mutual respect among the people of our own.

Colleges taking official action of approval, or criticism, by their Faculty, or Board of Trustees, upon the subject matter, herein presented to their consideration, are respectfully requested to transmit a record thereof, to the undersigned, for file with the report he is required to make of the plan; and all to whom this may come, to send to his address, a copy of their most recent college catalogue.

WINCHESTER, VA.,

May 20, 1867.

U. S. Whiteley

Major U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR

TO

Colleges of the United States,

ON THE

Subject of Military Education.

*With the principal modifications
resulting from study and
experience to Sept-18-'66*

U. S. General Appraisers Office

New York April 4 1867

Dear Sir:

I have taken the liberty of writing to you, to say a word in relation to the Assembly bill now before your Comm. concerning the Hamilton Savings Bank. I consented to be named as one of the Directors, and took such interest only as I felt in advancing the prosperity and convenience of the Public. I believe the business and population of Brooklyn require a Savings Institution in the locality designated, as a convenience and benefit, which every year is being enhanced. If a Savings Institution is such any where, by encouraging deposits from the industrious, it is so at this locality. Mr Schuyler the Bank Superintendent, graciously advised the multiplying these institutions is fully

convinced by examination of the
Statistics, which I do not now pro-
pose to trouble you with of the
propriety of this application. I hope
you will be able to give this matter
your attention, and when so I am
entirely certain you will reach the
same conclusion. Of course my
Bank created is opposed to every
other; but this should not prevent
an extension when really needed.

More than $4/5$ -ths of the deposits
which would be made at this
Bank are probably not now
made at all, and are more
or less lost or squandered by
those who would be otherwise
induced into habits of economy
and prudence. Self interest may
prompt and probably does the
Officers of other institutions estab-
-lished for the accruing benefit
of the $1/5$ to exert a hostility.
Of this however I have no

Knowledge, but presume it exists.

One word upon a Cognate matter. There is an application before the Legislature also for a German Savings Bank to be located near the City Hall Brooklyn which ought in my judgment also to be granted.

The Germans have no Bank of their own in Brooklyn proper. They furnish a large proportion of the patrons and there is good reason, why they should have facilities which have already been granted to the Irish, who have one. It may be that some of the Directors should be changed; but the main fact of the Bank should be granted.

If not, it will be made a subject of Complaint against the responsible party. We have enough with lager beer & excise tax perjudicial without fixing them upon real cause, and to

should if possible be avoided.
I sincerely hope, you will be
able to give them a "Shaw
Bank", and remove one of their
complaints at least.

Excuse haste, while I
am very respectfully

Yours
Edw. S. Johnson

Wm. B. Cornell

J. T. Johnson
4 April 67

Amos Brown
Apr 4. 67

Harvard April 4. 1867.

Dear Sir:

I am greatly obliged to you for the Report of the Committee on organization of the Cornell University. It is got up with consummate ability, & is on article of great value. The plans of studies commended in it are so nearly coincident with what had been adopted by the Trustees of the People's College that they must, as a matter of course, have my approval. I would wish that more had been said in it on the moral training of youth, & some suggestions made by one so able as Mr. White on the best means of obtaining that end.

As to the details of your plan, I should advise that the names

of the Professors of Physiology, Hygiene
 &c. and of Military Doctors, be
 pleased among them of the Per-
 mitted-Professors. You will find
 abundant for them both.

If Mr. White is truly in all the
 said of the importance of Manual
 Labor in connection with Study,
 then surely what he says on the
 dormitory system is what logi-
 cians call a non-sequitur.

I feel confident on the point,
 you must abandon the labor
 scheme, or what is technically
 known as the Prussian plan.
 I go for the dormitory plan
 in your case, because I suppose
 your object to be to make ef-
 ficient, earnest, competent
 men. In which case the more
 of the right sort of training
 the better. If you hope to give
 students of your University course
 proper, the privileges, for, and

in the Report, that would be
 very well, but I feel quite as-
 sure that you will not suc-
 ceed with both labor & study with
 attention of your students, under
 any such a regime.

I came home on Saturday
 & thus lost the opportunity to see
 you as I hoped I might have the
 privilege of doing. I am sure
 you cannot desire to do other-
 wise than fairly & kindly by me
 & fairness is all I, on my part,
 desire. If we do not quite see
 eye to eye on some points - in-
 -deed we are of a mutual under-
 standing. I have no doubt on
 the ~~point~~ subject. I asked Judge
 Hayes ^{to act as a go-between} for us
 & wish him I would not myself
 suggest that you would con-
 sider to cope with him in regard
 to me. It is proven from a wide
 life by Mr. Cook, from which his

no one had been out there I had
no mistaken hope as to his
purpose toward the People's
College or as to the converts he
had by will conferred on it.
His sickness was hence our mutual
colony. Mr Cook has left just
about \$500,000 of property - & he
willed about \$400,000 of it to
the College. I am, dear Sir,

Very truly yours

Amos Brown

Wm. Ezra Cornell

Portville April 5th 1867

Wm Ezra Cornell.

Dear Sir.

I learned
last Evening, with considerable
surprise, that the Appropriation
for the Seneca Valley Canal
was in danger of being thrown
out. & lost. Business & the
state of my health, prevents
my coming to Albany, & look
after the matter in person. & I
ask you to give personal attention
to the matter. Please look to
this matter for me.

& confer a great favor upon
Your Friend & Humble Servant

John G. Messersum
By Wm. E. C.

New York Apr 5th 67.

Hon E. Cornell
Albany N.Y.

Dear Sir

Permit me
to introduce N. A. Baldwin
the Contractor for building &
equipping the Tonawanda
St. Croix R.R. —

Mr. Baldwin is a citizen
of Hudson St. Croix County Wis
& is a gentleman who takes
a deep interest, aside from
his contract, in having fine
R.R. built at an early day.

Knowing you take some
interest in the growth & prosper-
ity of the North West I have
taken the liberty of introducing
Mr Baldwin Yours truly, John A. Knapp
of Menomonie Wis.

To Phillips
Apr 5. 67

Hon^{ble} Ezra Cornell

Senator

Dear Sir

In view of the
brutal treatment of a paroled
bonded man, under the laws of our
State, and I have read of other
cases of abuse too frequently
(see enclosed extract), I have
made rather a hasty draft
of an act which I hope will
meet your approval & that
one who has been so great
a public benefactor as yourself
will have influence enough
to have passed soon at
this late day in the session.

Any institution interested
with the life & liberty of
these poor children should

be bound to keep an eye
over it. During the whole
term ~~for~~ for which it has
the right so to do - and
now, after having bound it
out, (altho in entire good
faith & belief that the child
would do well / consider
the duties of the institution
as having been discharged
& terminated -

And as the State
authorizes such appren-
ticeships, I do feel that
the Legislature is in duty
bound to make some such
provision as I suggested
by the enclosed draft
at the earliest moment
if there be any such law at present.
In haste - Yours truly

Wm Phillips
Garrison
april 5/67

It shall be the duty of every person and of
Every Institution, and Every Body politic or corporate
that shall or may by authority of law in this State
bind out or apprentice any child or minor to
any other person in or out of this State, to
cause periodical visitations to such child
or minor to be made, during the term of such apprenticeship,
by some competent & respectable person
ship, at least once in every 6 months & as
much oftener as can reasonably be done, or as
the case may seem to require - and a ^{written} certifi-
cate of the treatment and condition of such
child, ^{or minor} to be furnished by such Visitor to the
parent or party who executed such indentures and a
duplicate ~~copy~~ thereof filed in the County Clerk's office of
the County in which such ^{minor} may be residing
at the time of such visitation - and if it
appear that such child or minor is not treated
in a proper manner as required by the Indentures,
or that from climate, or local circumstances,
the situation is detrimental to the health
of such minor, in every such case such
indentures shall thenceforth terminate and
such minor shall be removed & otherwise
provided for, by the party who apprenticed it,
and the Party or Parties to whom such minor
was thus apprenticed, shall be responsible
to such minor in damages for any culpable
violation of such indentures - and also liable
to indictment & such punishment, as Justice
may require.

E. T. TURNER, President.
A. B. CORNELL, Vice-President.
HENRY B. LORD, Cashier.

Capital, \$200,000.

First National Bank.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 5th 1867
Hon E Cornell
Sir

Samuel Benjamin of
Leellowville was appointed on the 5th
of April 1866. a Notary Public of
this County in place of C. St. Meyer
deceased. The term of C. St. Meyer ex-
pires in a few days or has expired
We desire to know whether his ap-
pointment was for the full term of
two years or only for the unexpired
portion of C. St. Meyer's term.
If the latter is the state of the
case he desires a re-appointment
if it is possible to ~~use~~ secure it
so late in the spring. ~~If possible~~
His re-appointment would be a
great convenience to the people of
Leellowville and vicinity. res

H. D. Lord, 1862 or Antwerp
there is one person, within several
miles, over the greater part of the
business usually transacted by an
Antwerp for the whole town. Naturally
comes to Leukowille. There is an
one else in Leukowille who desires the
appointment, or would really be a
his person

Please report on the case as early
as possible

Yours very truly
H. D. Lord.

April 5/69

Mr. Ezra Cornell Sir
you will please pardon me for taking
so great a liberty as taking pen in hand
to address you as follows my being ac-
quainted with you and your fathers family some
years ago in the year 1844 I worked for Mr.
George Smith at fall creek in those days you
where under ^{laboring} peculiar circumstances But
by the grace of god and with your utmost
skill and strenght of soul and body you
have arrived at a ^{high} position in this cold
and unfriendly world of mankind and
what I wish to impart to you is this I am
indeavouring to earn my bread for my family
and self by working at my trade blacksmithing
but making so large a search for my
bratther and sister with no separated frame
me when I was in my sixth year our father
died in the city of New York with the cholera
there was 4 boys of us and one little sister 9
years rolled round I found a bratther and
I started again in search of my sister and
bratther in the year of 1852 and travelled
untill 1862 then I went to work for the
government services at Alexandria and I
am now living within one mile and a half
Nichols in the county of Tioga N.Y.
and there is a debt of some five hundred
Dollary hanging over me and I have a house
and shop and one acre of land and as we are
taught to ask that we may receive and to
seek that we may find and to knock that
it may be opened unto us I have laid awake
many nights with my heart filled sorrow

thinking what should I do and all once it
seemed to me as if the gods^{spirits} directed
me to you for assistance knowing that
you was abundantly^{ent} able and with that noble
sympathising and liberal princifall heart
your assistance to all wick as is wanting
and needy may god direct you to help
me in this time of need I ask this favour
of you in faith as did the poor woman
wick washed our sarasus feet and whipt
them with the hair of her head and hearing
of your many acts of kindness to the distressed
by the way of Mr Robert Harrell wick
is a night nabaar to me I thought it no
harm to ask you to help me to what ever
amount you see fit I would refer you
to Mr Robert Harrell and his brother
John Harrell to inquire of them in regard
to my correctness and worthiness of your
sympathy and respect give and it shall be
given unto your good measure pressed down
and shaken together and running over by your
father wick art in heaven

John Sisk
Apr 67

Thine your most humble and obt
servant John Sisk.

To Mr Ezra Cornell

F. B. WALLACE & CO.

25 Broad Street.

F. B. WALLACE.

J. F. PHILLIPS.

New York, April 2 1867.

Ezra Cornell Esq.

Dear Sir

I am making arrangements to establish a Banking business in this city but we should have a capital of about 50,000. All my arrangements are complete except the Capital a very important part! Now we wish a special or silent Partner (or otherwise) to furnish the capital. We have ^{the best in the city} a very rare & good connection & experience in the business besides. Our facilities in consequence for doing a large business, & a certainty of that business is a fixed fact. Speculation is strictly forbid. Are certain of a large business from the start! A nephew of Mr. Wallace will be one of our firm. Now if your Son would like to enter into an arrangement of the above description with Capital, let me know at once & I will at once give particulars & refer you in full & satisfactory; or I can meet him if he will come to N York &c. We shall establish a branch house in Liverpool or London &c. Your immediate reply will oblige

Yours Truly,

John C. Jones ^{This is a rare opportunity for your son as I can prove to him.}

41 Wall St. N.Y.
Apr 6-1867

Hon. Ezra Cornell

Dear Sir - I have
been hoping to see you or to
hear of your being in our
city for some time.

If it would suit
your convenience better
I will call upon you at
any, at such time as
you may appoint, that
we may confer in regard
to "flax".

Yours very respectfully
Edwin T. Rice

Office of the Binghamton Iron Works.

Binghamton, N. Y., Apr 6th 1867

Mr E. Cornell

Sir:

Enclosed please find note which please endorse & forward to Itasca Bank. We are obliged to take up a note of Rufus Hill & Co which your Bank discounted for us last fall & which was protested. Mr Lord informs us that you endorsed the Hill note & says it will be necessary for you to endorse this to apply on that. He has said all the while that he would collect that note, until last Saturday he informed us that we must take it up. Having made arrangements to reduce our own note on Apr 1st to the amount of \$1148, it would cramp us considerably unless we could use this \$600, which Mr Lord consents to do as above -

There is a general rejoicing here over the passage of the City Charter -

Now Can't you make a special effort to insure the passage of the appropriation for setting our Blind Asylum to work, which I think is in the Supply bill or something of that kind. The building is already & that appropriation will fill it with pupils and

Materially benefit us, not so much
in dollars & cents, as in giving our
place some notariety - Rest assured

that your efforts for our benefit are fully
appreciated, a fact which I perhaps realize
more forcibly than any one else, because
I am known to be well acquainted with you -
both personally & in a business point of view -
Any number of Democrats here are actual Cornell
men, simply because you have taken the
right course in relation to our Bridges, Canals
& other local matters & I am constantly
importuned to use my influence for this
Blind institution, but have as constantly
refrained from troubling you, knowing
that a measure so certain to benefit a
portion of your district, would receive your
full support without my opinion one
way or the other -

Yours Truly
P. A. Hopkins

P. A. Hopkins
Mar 6/67

Land Warrants, Agricultural College Scrip, Swamp Land Scrip.
United States, State, County, City & Town Bonds Bought & Sold.
Government Vouchers Cashed. Established July 1st 1850.

G. F. LEWIS, LAND WARRANT BROKER.

Residence
No 288, EUCLID AVE.

Calvert & Co Lith Detroit

Cleveland, Ohio April 6 1867

Hon E Cornell

Albany N Y

Sir

Please send to President John W Gregory
Kalamazoo Michigan a copy of the
Excellent Report of the Cornell Institute
God speed you in the noble work of educa-
tion you are at

Yours with Respect sincere

G F Lewis

79 Napan Street
New York April 6/67

Hon E. Cornell
Searsville

Permit me to
ask your consideration of the
"Russell Husker," which the accompany-
ing circular will more full ex-
plain - I have seen it in operation
and believe it will be of advantage
to our farming community

Your thorough knowledge of
all matters connected with
agriculture induces me to ask
your attention to this patent

Yours &c
Luke H. Lezans

Office of the Board for Licensing
Sailors' Boarding Houses in New York and Brooklyn,
42 BROADWAY,

New York, April 6, 1867.

Hon. E. Cornell,

My Dear Sir,

I looked anxiously
to your seat in the Senate when my Bill
came up for the better protection of seamen.

It was slaughtered & I have had to be con-
stant with saving the first four sections
& a trifle beyond. If this can be car-
ried thro' it will be a great improvement
on the original ^{Can of last session tho' the} bill, ~~that~~ ^{the} main object
is lost. I see it has, in its mutilated
form, been ordered to a third reading
& so I suppose it will pass the Senate.

I wish, if you can exercise any
influence with members of the As-
sembly, you would help it thro'
that body. It ought to go ^{thru} directly
to the Com. of Sixteen, as there is a bill
before that Com. ^{di}rectly to amend

the law of the last session, (for the better protection of seamen,) but really intended to kill the law by ^{changing} refining the duties of this Board to the Service of Potom.

That body can't administer the law. They have enough else to do. But the Bill being before them, ^(the bill of fifteen) I suppose this, when it goes from the Senate, should be referred directly to them. I have had the ^{bill in the Senate} kept back waiting the action of the Senate on one Bill. I write Mr. B. nows Sec. Plumb of the Com of IG on the subject.

I wish on the Bill leaving your body you would do what you can with members whom you know. A word from you will do good with any of them.

I am desirous of leaving the ^{govt} ~~Law~~ in as good a state as I can when I resign the Presidency of this Board, which I have given notice of doing the 1st of May.

I have given one year of earnest labor to this business, without receiving a dollar.

This was more than reasonably could have been asked of me. I am not rich enough there to sacrifice my time.

In Georgia, with a young family, I sacrificed myself for a great principle, the protection of the Indians in the very region from Chatanooga down where Sherman has since swept the country stolen from the Cherokees with the besom of destruction.

In Cincinnati again I sacrificed every thing to maintain a paper to sustain the great principles now dominant thro' the land. And now another year to the cause of the sailor, because, of all those who had profited by him, there was not a man to take the place. I think I have done my share of self-sacrifice. I consented to take the place for a year & I have labored faithfully.

The ^{bill} ~~law~~ which I so carefully prepared, & which the shipping men have been debauched into opposing, will at some time become a law. The opposers

E. W. Chester

will see ^{it by 4-67} them fully before the end of the year, for seamen are to be scarce, & the boarding house keepers & shipping masters will reap a harvest at the expense of sailors & ship-owners. So be it. I have done my part.

In the course of my life I have acted with but little wisdom for my own interest, doing upon these emergencies what there was no other man found to do.

I have only the gratification of having done faithfully what I felt to be a duty.

I rejoice that Providence has placed you in a condition to be a public benefactor without interfering with the ^{quantity} ~~amount~~ of your bread & butter. Mine has been the widow's mite.

Very truly Your Friend

E. W. Chester