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Respectfully referred to Gen. Howard — that he may see how Mr Gobble proposes to gobble up the freedmen. He is a decided subject for the disciplined care of the Bureau, in my judgment.

N. G. Shelton

Baltimore

19th Dec. '65

Baltimore Md.
Dec 18. 1865

Sneller, N. G.,

States that St.
Goble is engaged
in gob(b)ling up
the freedmen
and ought to
be disciplined
by Bureau

Recd. Dec. 20th 1865.

Rockingham Register.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

FRIDAY MORNING, - - - - - - - - - - DECEMBER 15, 1865.

☞ We have a company of U. S. troops now stationed at this place, under command of Lt. Col. John C. Gilmore, of the 93d N. Y. State Volunteers. These troops reached here Saturday week last. Their object is to collect animals properly belonging to the United States, and to afford protection to the Freedmen's Bureau and the Christian Commission who have undertaken the duty of educating our negro population.

We do not know, but we do not believe there are many animals in Rockingham to which the U. S. has any just right. Already our county has been pretty thoroughly scoured and raked by Federal soldiers for U. S. horses, and we believe they really got more than the Government ought to have taken, considering all the circumstances of the case. It is known that a great many valuable horses were taken from our people by the Federal authorities during the war, without rendering any kind of compensation; and since the surrender of our Armies in Virginia the people of the Valley have been called upon, over and over again, to "surrender" animals which they had obtained honestly and fairly. We are very glad to know that Col. Gilmore, who commands the Post at Harrisonburg, comes to us endorsed as a high-toned, intelligent gentleman, and we are sure that he is not disposed to transcend the unpleasant duties he is required to perform. Our people who have intercourse with him will find him a reasonable, kind and courteous gentleman.

On the subject of the Freedmen's Bureau, we are pleased to state, that the Government of the U. S. has nothing in the world to do with compensating the teachers of the negro schools. Their compensation is derived solely from the Christian Commission. We therefore conclude they will not be kept up long; for whenever the education and care of the "Freedmen" begin to cost much money, the enterprize will be abandoned by the philanthropic Abolitionists.

We wish to be understood. We are in favor of educating the negroes; but we think it ought to be done by those who are now and have always been their real friends —their late masters and mistresses in the South, who know them better than anybody else, and who really care more for them than anybody else.

The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau here is Lt. Goble, who is disposed to do, we believe, exactly what is right as far as he can. He is not here to encourage negroes or "Freedmen" in vagrancy and idleness; so far from it, he is instructed to hire out to good men such as can show no visible means of support. He comes with no foolish prejudices against the late owners of negroes; and will, we are sure, be of great service in restraining vicious "Freedmen" and in making the indolent earn an honest subsistence. If there are any idle, vagrant "Freedmen" about, we advise respectable white gentlemen to let Lt. Goble know the fact, and he will see that they be at once "*gobled*" up and put to work. We think all good citizens ought to help Lt. Goble to assist the "Freedmen" in taking care of themselves.

l Regi

ONW

NBURG, VA., F

its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of re-dress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words. "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government; and so is every State government a limited government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, State, and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal rights of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of the Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the Powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the People of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States. Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And, if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connexion is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions, and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recove

Bureau Refugees Freedmen &c
Sub-District of Richmond
Richmond Va. Dec 19th 65.

Maj Genl O. Howard
General

Knowing that you understand my position and the influences that surround me, and believing you will appreciate fully the motives that influence me, I have taken the liberty to address you, and ask your advice in a matter that has attracted my attention, and prompted me to exert myself in behalf of the people, who, on account of their present condition, are dependent in a great measure upon the charity of northern men.

Quite recently, and without my knowledge till the order came to hand, I was placed in charge of the Freedmen of this City; and entering upon the duties of my office I have felt a sympathy for them, I never experienced before, and been led to realize my inability to meet the responsibility that has thus been

placed upon me. - Confident however, that through my own exertions, and the influence I may have with friends in the North, in my own Church and Sabbath-School, and elsewhere, I can accomplish much to alleviate the suffering and supply the wants of some of them during the coming winter. I have felt an ardent desire, and I might say a duty, at least to undertake to assist them in my own immediate charge.

Being brought in immediate contact with them, in my present position, I believe I can be instrumental in doing much good, if I may be allowed to render them such assistance, as I can succeed in obtaining; and that without encroaching upon my time as an officer of the Bureau.

I would not desire to make it a general thing subject to the abuse of the indolent and for the unworthy to take advantage of, but give to such as from personal knowledge I consider needy.

Feeling a delicacy in taking such action on account of my office, lest my superiors should misconstrue my motives, or think I was assuming

do what my position and rank would not warrant me in doing, I have presented the matter plainly, General, that I may have the privilege of contributing, what I can through my own feeble efforts as an individual providing it meets your approbation, and is consistent with existing orders.

I have the honor to be, General
Most respectfully, Your obedt servt
A. P. Tomsend Lt 20th N.Y.S.V.
Supt Sub Dist of Richmond

Maj Genl Howard,
Supt Freedmens Bureau,
Washington D.C.

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Richmond, Va., 14th Feb

Townsend, E. P.
Lt & Sub Agent

Asks to be ordered
North to collect
Supplies -

Rec'd. Dec. 21st 1865.

Copy of Gen. Fessenden's Letter.

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Washington, Dec. 19, 1865.

General:

Mr. Wm. Wirt Piper formerly of Biddeford, Me., and recently an Assistant Surgeon in one of the Regiments of Colored Troops, desires employment under the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Piper is a young gentleman of good character and education, and is well recommended. If employment can be furnished him consistently with Public Interests, it would be well bestowed.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your Obt Servant,
Francis Fessenden,
Maj. Gen. Vols.

Maj. Gen. Howard,
Freedmen's Bureau.

Hd. Qrs. Military District of
Fortress Monroe Va
Dec 19th 1865

Dear General

Your letter & testimonial were duly recieved and allow me to return my most sincere thanks. So prompt a reply was unexpected. Our old friend Dr Vogell is stopping with me. He has been South with a view of going into business but found none which suited him Can you assist him to a position either in your department or

any other. He would prefer a position abroad if he could get one. I think him worthy of assistance and would be pleased to aid him were it in my power

I have the honor to remain
With the highest respect
Your obt Svt
Nelson A. Miles
Major 2nd U.S. Cav.

Major Genl O. O. Howard
U.S.A.

Hd. Qrs. Mil. Dist. Ft. Monroe.
Decr. 19th 1865.

Miles, Nelson A.
Maj Genl.

Acknowledges receipt of letter and desires that Dr. Vagell may be assisted to a position in the Bureau.

Dec 21
Respectfully
Referred.

No 396 E St. North
Washington D.C.
December 19th 1865

Gen. O. O. Howard
Dear Sir,

I have taken the liberty of addressing you unofficially, as, on account of your preoccupation this morning, I was unable to present my case to your notice, as I had intended. Hoping you will deem me worthy of your attention for a few moments, I will endeavor to show you, in as concise a manner as possible, upon what I base my claim for position under the Government.

At the first call to arms in April 1861, an elder brother gave up a lucrative position in a commercial house in Philadelphia and volunteered for three years; on leaving the field as a private in the 71st Regt. Penna Vols. under the leadership of Col. E. D. Baker. At the earnest solicitation of my parents, I remained at home, in order to contribute to the support of the family; my father being past the age allotted to man, and physically unable to furnish that pecuniary aid which is expected from a father to his family, who, in this case, were in comparatively straitened circumstances, all the previous earnings having been devoted to the education of his children; three boys and one girl

Under these circumstances, and full of patriotic ardor, for, I had been taught by a Christian mother, that next to my God, my duty was to my country, I was induced to remain at home, having but a month or two previous, quitted school, and enter into mercantile pursuits, in order to support as far as possible those parents.

In the engagement at Ball's Bluff, Co. my brother was a participant, but was missing afterwards. Unable longer to restrain the promptings of patriotism, and overlooking my duties toward my earthly parents in the intense desire to serve my country, in that dark hour to the Nation, I left my home, travelled to the Potomac, and there enrolled myself in the company of which my brother had been a member. In this organization, I served as a private soldier in West

Virginia on the Peninsula, under Gen. McClellan, through the first Maryland campaign, and was thrown upon my back, after the battle of Antietam, by disease contracted in the Swamps of the Chickahominy. During ten months I was confined to my bed, and was not out of it except to be brought from the hospital at Harper's Ferry to my home. Convalescence was rapid, but while unable to walk, without the assistance of a cane, I was placed, contrary to my wishes, in what was then known as the "Invalid Corps." As soon as able to undergo physical examination, I appeared before Gen Casey's board, was examined and was recommended for a Second Lieutenancy in Colored Troops, in which capacity I served four months, when promoted, and served eight months as a First Lieutenant, (five months as Act. Asst. Adj't. Gen'l. 2d Brig. 2d Div. 25th A.C.)

Four months after the battle of Ball's Bluff, my brother was released from "Libby Prison", was paroled and exchanged, again entered the field, serving in the "Army of the Potomac", until wounded in one of the battles of the "Wilderness", a few days before the expiration of his term of service. Upon his arrival home, a younger brother, just sixteen years of age, volunteered for three years, and was mustered out, after having served nearly a year and a half. Since his discharge, his health, which previously was excellent, has become miserable, unfitting him, for the present, for active employment.

Thus, were the only male members of my family, given to the support of our Government, at great pecuniary expense to the household;

and upon these considerations, do I ask what I have a right to ask, - a position under the Government which my clerical ability will enable me to fill, to the satisfaction of my superiors in office.

My father though a soldier of the "war of 1812," my two brothers and myself, soldiers of the war just closed, have never received patronage from any political source. My father, originally a "Whig," has been a faithful member of the "Republican" party since its organization; and since my brother and myself have attained the age, have voted as members of that party. Politically we claim consideration from those, whom we have assisted to place in power, supported by the disinterested service we have given our country in her time of trial.

I have been thus lengthy, in order to lay

before you, a plain statement of the facts in my case, to show you how much depends on my effort, and that it is not for myself alone, that I desire immediate employment.

The claim for support, of a mother and invalid sister, who now lies in a very critical condition, in this city, away from her home, among comparative strangers renders me thus urgent.

As a secondary consideration; for myself, I have in contemplation the study of medicine; in which, with the absence of ample pecuniary means, the difficulties under ordinary circumstances, would be insurmountable.

Hoping, that, in this instance, you will put aside the official capacity, considering my case in your character of a Christian and gentleman, I shall endeavor to possess my soul with patience, feeling

that you will not belie the reputation which you sustain for benevolence, in directing it towards that, which, next to the cry for succor from the widow and the fatherless, as the result of the labor, is deserving the attention of the Government.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedt servt.
Wm. M. Burrowe

Rcpd. Dec. 20th. 1865.

Charleston, S. C.
Dec. 20. 1865

My dear General,

I have been ordered by Genl. Saxton to this place, and we are to make a tour into the upper part of the State, where there is much confusion.

I find the Sea-island question a very difficult one to be managed. The former owners are practising all their well known arts of diplomacy, & I fear, of misrepresentation too, in many cases, to obtain possession of the plantations. The sin of rebellion, the cruel, yea, barbarous, treatment of Union prisoners, seem to have passed out of their minds.

I am more & more convinced, that God has more to do in the disposition of the Sea islands than most seem to be aware of. I am glad to perceive, by your orders, so plainly,

cautious under, that you seem to appear to be guarding the interests of Providence, against the enemies of the poor negroes, whom God has come to avenge. I sympathize with you, & trust you will have both the wisdom & the opportunity, to do right by these poor men. I saw, when in conversation with the President, how anxious he appeared for peace, & a just peace too, as I thought. But he needs to stand on Mt. Sinai, with God & look at this great question.

Capt Kitchum, like yourself, has a most difficult position. Had he not a most thorough acquaintance with the whole question, as well as a clear mind, legal knowledge, & a strong determination to do right, keeping himself strictly within the letter of your orders, he must fail in some cases. It is providential that one so well fitted is in the place.

a weaker or less wise man might spoil the whole matter.

Allow me to suggest, General, that as a friend both to you & Capt K. as well as from a strong desire that the cause of humanity & the country be faithfully served that Capt Ketchum should, by all means, be kept in his present position. Perhaps I have no occasion for saying this at all, but the boasts & threats, and assertions as to promises obtained by the Secesh from you, are my excuse for saying what I have.

I know of only one power that can solve this problem, & that is Congress. & I do pray most earnestly to God, that he will incline the President to leave the whole matter there.

Br. Alvord is making good progress in establishing the bank here.

Dark clouds hang over us, but God reigns. I have written in great haste, as we start in a few minutes

Well spent night
Truly Yours
A. L. Tenney

in our town.

P.S. You hitherto claimed me to write you officially, as Sec of W. I do.

On the train from
Lincolnton to Charlotte N.C.
12/21 1865

Le Genl O. O. Howard

The demands of my business on my time are such, that, I often am forced, as now, to write under unfavorable circumstances.

I have been amongst the Freedmen & people of N. Carolina ⅓ of a year, in the business of educating, and elevating the Colored men: endeavoring to impress them & the white people with a just and true sense of the requirements, capabilities ~~of the~~ & the duties of the former, as well the interests of the latter. I think that the experience of this third of a year, has accumulated testimony, which it is important for the Head of the Bureau to consider and digest. To this end I proposed a conference: and I do so now, in order to save time. I expect to be in Washington City on the 29th Inst on my way to Philadelphia. ~~I have~~ My labors began in this state in the 7th mo last; and I am sure that there are claims on the

part of the Freedmen which should be heard in Congress, fresh from the scenes where those claims are exemplified. They bear on these two primary points; 1st the continued judicious protection of the Bureau, 2nd the appropriation of material aid in the work of education. I intend, immediately on reporting to our board in Philad^a, to propose a petition short & strong, to those ends. But I cannot pass you by at Wash^n, without an effort to prepare the minds of those properly concerned in the movement, for its success.

Would it be practicable to get a meeting of the members of the two houses, interested, at Wash^n on the 29th, or ~~or~~ an interview with the President, Stanton & themself to consider the matter? I think that I can detail a plan, which can be seen through in 5 minutes, as one tending to impress the whole South with an impetus for ~~the~~ a united effort, to put the Freedman in his right place, as present viz the intellic

gens working man of the South.
To effect this, I would ask for the appropriation of one million Dollars or two as further, to the control & distribution of the Commissioner of the Bureau at Washington.

For any steps preparatory to the interview above alluded to, I shall feel obliged as a representative of the ~~Gen~~ Executive Board of Philad^a & Pa^n of Friends for Relief of Col^d Freedmen and as a representative of the interests of the Col^d men in the Western Dist of N. Carolina. My work however has been from Newbern to Lincolnton. We have now over 30 educational posts, between Goldsboro & the latter place: and every day the way is growing brighter, and difficulties vanishing. Of these I may speak when we meet.

Respectfully
Yardley Warner
Supt of Freedmen's Schools
in West N. Carolina & S. Va
For Friends of Philad^a

Charlotte N.C.
Dec 21, 1865.

Hardly Warner

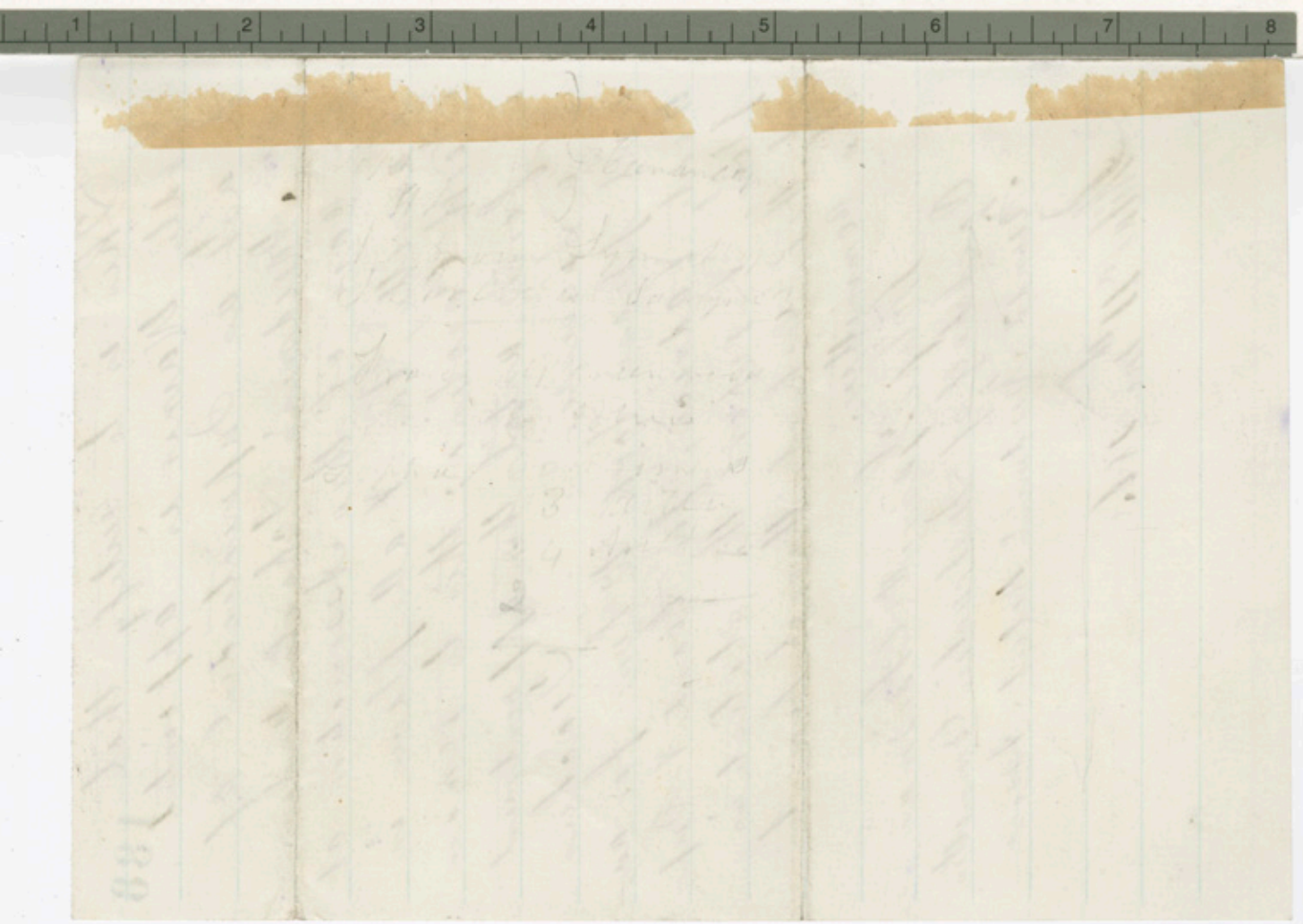
Writes concerning condition of freedpeople in Va & N.C.

Recd Dec. 23rd 1865.

This is to certify that Jardley Warner is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Freedmen's School under the care of this Association at Danville, Va. & all places in North Carolina; this to remain in force until the appointment of a Successor. Teachers will please look to him for authority & advice, for board & supplies, & report the statistics of their Schools through him to this Committee.

Philip C. Garrett Chairman
On behalf of Instruction Committee
Friends Freedmen's Relief Assoc

Philada 11th mo. 1865



P.S. It is desirable to make our Engagements early in order to secure our best Halls.

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Office "Young Men's Institute"

New Haven Conn Dec 23rd 1865.

Maj Gen O. O. Howard

Dear General.

Our President Mr Edwin Marble informs me that he had an interview with You in Washington & that You thought You should be able to address us some time in February. We understand You are to speak in Boston Feb. 16th If so would it be convenient for You to speak to us either the 13th, 14th or 15th of Feby. Should prefer the 14th or 15th If not some Evening the following week. Should prefer to skip Tuesday Evening as our religious Meetings are held then.

Very truly Your humble Servant

R. P. Cowles. Cor Secy

No. 871 Washington St.,
Boston, Mass., 23d Dec. 1865.

Maj. Genl Howard,
General,

I have the honor to enclose a letter which I brought on from Charleston at its date when you was absent, and a Prospectus of our Company. I intended to present these in person when I return through Washington, but some paragraphs of your late Report seem so fully to present the policy we will pursue, that I venture to put these in the mail, simply requesting that when an opportunity occurs you will direct capital or other facilities to make this experimental

Association a success, so that from our good report a hundred greater companies may soon spring up to engage in the same work.

It is of vast importance that the appointments to be made, of Land Agents in the States you mention, should be persons who will do their utmost to facilitate the settlement of Colored men under the Homestead act upon the public lands. Very much depends on the willingness of the land officer. I think J. H. Fowler, Chaplain 33d U.S.C.T., soon to be mustered out, has applied to be Land Officer (Registrar or Receiver) at

St. Augustine Fla., and no truer man could be selected.

By means of our Sawmill, using up a small part of the capital, we will give employment to many of our men, and, with the remainder, advance upon short mortgages, the money which will enable them to build neat little houses, thus securing a neater & better settlement than if they had it all to do alone.

Having served with them for three years we have their confidence and they ours.

Very respectfully
Your most obedient servant,
G. Williams Dewhurst.

Boston Dec. 23. 1865.

Dearhurst, M. Williams

Inclose prospectus of "Florida Land & Lumber Co." and give his views in regard to settlement of negroes in Florida.
Inclose letter of introduction from Brevet Brig. Gen. C. H. Howard.

Recd Dec. 29th 1865.

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Schenectady N.Y.
Dec 23d 1865

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard

Dear Sir,

Though I have not the honor to know you personally, I seem to know you so well, as to make it unnecessary to apologize for the liberty I am taking in writing you this note. its object being to ask some information in regard to a point connected with the character of the late Gen J. B. McPherson.

I have lately returned from St. Louis, and besides having access to the papers of Genl. McP. through the courtesy of General Sher-

man, obtained also Gen. Sher-
man's reminiscences of Gen. Mc
Pherson from the time of the
first acquaintance between the
two, till the lamented death
of the latter before Atlanta.
It is a very interesting paper,
and is to appear in the "Hours
at Home" a periodical pub-
lished by Mr Scribner of New
York. I am preparing a bio-
graphical sketch of Gen.
Mc P. to appear in the num-
ber before that containing
the reminiscences. In regard
to Gen Mc P.'s religious char-
acter I have been able to
learn but little. Mrs Mc
Pherson, the late Generals moth-
er, to whom I was introduced
by Gen. Sherman, and whom
I visited at Clyde, informed

me that her son, when a boy, had joined the Methodist Church, but could not tell whether he had retained his connexion with a church or not, after leaving her home for West Point, and during his subsequent honorable career. Can you give me any information, upon this point - anything to throw light upon his religious character during the time you was connected with him in the same army? This I shall be very grateful for, to round off the character of a man, universally considered as one of rare nobility & excellence. And if I could get it by the 10th of January, near which time I have agreed to have my ser-

such ready, my obligation to you will be much enhanced.

I have had suggested to me, the preparation of a more extended biography of Gen. McP.— one say covering 300 or 400 pages duodecimo— and Gen. Sherman has given me letters of introduction to Gen. Grant as well as to yourself with a view of ascertaining what materials might be obtained for the purpose. May I ask your opinion in regard to the advisability of this, judging from the material you may know to exist for the work. I have not found time to visit Washington as yet to present my letters— and will only add, as to myself, that I have served nearly four years in the army as Chaplain, two or three of them at Nashville & Louisville— am connected with the Ref. Dutch Church and am known well to most of its ministers, and to the editor

of the N. York Times, for which paper I have been a regular correspondent for the two years preceding the end of the rebellion.

Any aid you may be kind enough to render, besides facilitating much the object of my work, will do the further service of making more complete the sketch of a man deserving the highest honors that friendship & patriotism can confer.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Your Obed't Serv't
C. Van Santvoord

Schenectady N.Y.,
Dec. 23. 1865

Southwood, C. Van

I am preparing a biography of Rev. James B. McFerson and desire some knowledge of his religious principles. Have letter of introduction to Rev. Jos. Sherman

Rec'd. Dec. 29th 1865.