

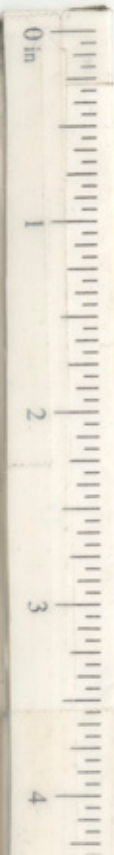
## LIBERTY NOT BOUNDED BY RACE OR COLOR.

SPEECH BY GENERAL HOWARD.

[From the Washington correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 1.] 1866

An interesting exhibition was opened here this evening. It consists of nearly three hundred manuscripts written by soldiers and sailors who lost their right arms during the late war. About one-tenth of the manuscripts were contributed by Massachusetts men. All of them were quite legible, and many were exceedingly creditable specimens of penmanship. One of them was executed by a soldier who, having lost both arms, held his pen in his mouth. Prizes amounting to one thousand dollars have been awarded to twenty-eight of the contributors. General Banks presided this evening, and after making an introductory address, introduced successively Speaker Colfax, Major-General Howard, Brigadier-General Gates, and Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, each of whom made short and pertinent addresses. General Howard's remarks in regard to the present duties of the veterans of the war were rapturously applauded:

"As we stood steadfast in the field," said he, "so will we firmly adhere to our demand for a right settlement. Now is not the time for us to put our necks upon the ground and allow our enemies to put their heels upon them, and this conviction of ours comes from no political trick. It is the solemn conviction that we got upon the skirmish line. It was dinned into our ears by the cannon and the musket, and now that we have achieved the victory, we want the fruits of the victory. That man is a child who thinks we fought only for the Union. We fought for a homogeneous government, and we got it. We fought for American Liberty, not bounded by race or color."



Office of the Soldier's Friend, 143

No 12 Centre St.

New York, June 7, 1866.

Major Genl D A Howard,

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your favor  
rec'd incluring subscription. The paper is sent as  
directed.

I relied upon the Washington reporter for a  
report of your speech at the Left Hand Exhibition,  
and being occupied myself at the time with duties  
did not address myself to the work of reporting. As  
the proceedings will make one of the features in the  
forth coming Memorial Volume, it would be  
high treason to the Left-Armed Corps to omit  
your speech. But I do not know how to sup-  
ply the default unless you will kindly step  
in, and furnish me with a train of thoughts  
which you can reproduce, to be published as  
"substantially" the remarks you made on  
the occasion. I would be glad to have it by  
the 20th of this month at the latest, for the July  
number of the Soldier's Friend.







I want to send my paper to the regiments,  
barracks, and detachments of colored troops on  
duty, as well as to "white men." If one of your  
clerks could prepare me a list of officers or  
agents to whom I could forward packages of  
10 or 20 copies monthly it would be a  
great favor.

I am in a diminutive sense, the  
successor of the Christian Commission, but I  
am compelled to walk my way, without the  
splendid contributions of the public. Some  
of our liberal men would willingly  
contribute to supply say 5000 <sup>copies</sup> per month,  
to the Army - if the recommendation were  
made by reputable friends of the "boys  
in blue" - no matter whether they be white or colored.  
I am doing what I can, and am grateful  
to you for your kind and generous sympathy  
and countenance.

In the hope that you will be  
able to spare a little time to the reproduction of  
your speech

I am very respectfully  
Yours Obt Serv  
Wm Oland Towner



22

New York, June 7, 1866

Bourne, Oakland St.

Delivers a copy of  
them. He owes me  
before the 31st. Sept.  
however fair.

New York 7, 1866.

Augusta Ga June 7<sup>th</sup> 1866

General

Since the unfortunate occurrence which took place at our Cemetery, I have conversed with many of the old and respected colored citizens, and I have not found the first one, but what regrets the whole affair, and further, they approve the course taken by General Brannan and yourself on that occasion. No one at that time believed that such great importance could have been given to so trifling an affair.

I am Respectfully  
Your Obedt Servant  
(Sd) Jacob. R. Davis

General Davis Tillson

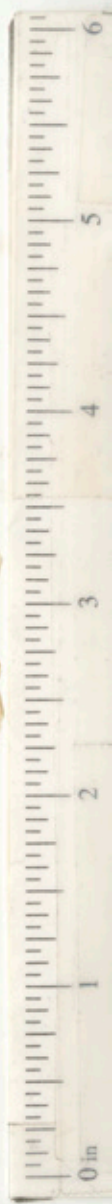
Augusta

Official

W. W. Deane

Capt & Co. Adj.









State of Oregon  
Richmond County

I personally  
appeared Jacob N. Davis who  
after being duly sworn deplored  
and swore that the within state-  
ment is true to the best of his  
knowledge and belief.  
(sd) Jacob N. Davis.

Subscribed and  
sworn to before me  
this 2d June 1866  
(sd) David S. Roach

*Witness*  
Not Pub. R.C. Sec  
Wm. Deane  
Capt & Mayor.



Wilmington, N. C.

June 7, 1866.

Hon. F. G. Eliot,

Dear Sir,

I wish to write a few words to you about the Freedman's Bureau here, as you are at times so interested in the subject. With all the good it has done, & is doing, it is nevertheless woefully crippled by defects in the working of the machine. One trouble here has been want of system in the office. Things are at loose ends. Another is fickleness: orders one day, countermanded the next. Another trouble has been change of officers: we have expected a change somehow once in two weeks. Again, too often the incumbents have been unsuited to their position & work. But enough of this—

The Freedmen, wisely as I think, do earnestly uphold the Bureau, & the officers, even if they see imperfect justice done by them, and many things that are blamable. Imperfect as it is, it is nevertheless the shield & defence of the weak, who otherwise would suffer a fearful oppression.

Now let me say a word of a more precise & definite kind. I sat by Col. Rutherford in his office & listened to the complaints of the persecuted Freedmen. There were two yesterday from Duplin Co. - Their horses had been stolen, their hogs killed, their trunks & houses robbed. Their persecutors declared that no nigger should have a horse, or a hog, or any stock. They told me it was thought that not less than 15,000 dollars had been stolen from the Freedmen in Duplin & Wayne Cos. They were themselves beaten with cruelty, and compelled to flee for their lives.



and told that if they returned it would  
be to forfeit their lives. They implored  
aid & protection from the civil officers,  
but this was utterly refused. They  
came 70 miles to get redress of the  
Bureau. Col. Butterfield told me  
this was but a repetition of the same  
story morning, noon, night, day after  
day, till he was sick & disheartened,  
& weary of a poor miserable sham  
of power with no means to carry  
out any decision he might make.  
For another of these wise orders has  
come from Headquarters to retrench,  
to reduce, to narrow the action of  
the Bureau. With nine counties  
to look after he is reduced to one  
clerk & one Lieutenant to act as  
quartermaster & everything else - And  
the rebels boast that soon they are  
to get rid of these damned Yankees,  
and then woe to the niggers, who  
shall fare as they themselves choose.

If the Bureau is to be continued  
by a new organization, do if pos-  
sible let it be clearly defined what  
are its powers. and let a system  
be introduced, that its rules need  
not be changed with every rising sun.  
The present Superintendent, Col. B.  
told me not to hesitate to use his  
name in regard to the unsatisfactory  
state of things. Things are getting  
worse, much worse since the  
of those inspectors sent out by the President  
to censure the Bureau officers.  
And now the mail is closing  
and I must close.

With high respect

Yours

James Thurston

Respectfully referred  
to May. 20th 1862

W.D. East



New York, June 7<sup>th</sup> 1866.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

On my return to this city from Washington, I stated to the Association your views in regard to Germanina matters, and your instructions to rent a building till a suitable one could be erected at your expense, for an Asylum. The Association to purchase a site.

To this proposition they were entirely favorable, as they are also to the intended educational interest at Chatham.

They desired a written statement, or order from you to secure them.

On my return from Syracuse to day here, I have handed me your letter

in which you say "I think you had better rent a building until you can put up one." This seems to place the whole expense with the Association, which I judge to be a mistake from my recent interview with you, the result of which I have stated.

The Association think with you, that the influence would not be good in Florida, after having yielded their claim on the Dinega estate for the sake of peace, to leave the State entire, but think they cannot assume the additional expense of renting and building though they will gladly do what they have hitherto done in sustaining the work there.

The schools have been removed from all the Churches at Fernand and provision is to be made for the



also.

If you can give the Association the assurance of paying the rent and expenses of building for the Asylum they will continue their patronage there, otherwise I think they will advise immediate removal of the inmates of the ~~the~~ Fernandina Asylum to Charleston.

We have to remove from the City a place by the first of July, and I must return within a few days.

I shall await your answer with deep interest, and hope you will favor with an immediate reply, that the action of the Association in which I serve may be in harmony with yours,

Truly and Respectfully  
 Eliza Merriek.

26. John St.  
 New York.

New York. June 7. 1864

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Marriek Miss Chlo.

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Concerning the  
Orphan Asylum  
at Ferdinandina.

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Recd. June 9. 1864.



June 7/66 - 129

Maj Genl Howard -

Dear Sir - The experience

I have had in this Fair makes me regret that I ever accepted the office of Superintendent of decorations of the Maine table, for I have found that I had not half enough combativeness in me for the occasion! Not only am I not like Genl Jackson "born to command", but I cannot fight like a good soldier for the point that I really ought to carry, and so my resource has been like Galstaff to consider "discretion the better part of valor", and abandon the field! Not one of the distinctive features that I marked out for Maine, was I able to carry out. The bower, and Andine's Fountain, tended by <sup>represented</sup> Vendues, by young ladies of firm Temperance faith, who would have dispensed ice water and Maine Liqueur at the same time - the emblematic pine trees - the motto - and several other

matters were yielded by me, or  
by one, to preserve harmony - (a to  
let other people have their way,  
until I considered it expedient  
to withdraw, and cease to work,  
when every thing I did was undone  
as soon as I left - or before I returned.  
The result as it now stands, of the  
Maine table, is one for which I  
have not the slightest responsibility  
except that the gifts sent for my  
sake are still there - I am exceedingly  
sorry to make this report to you  
for I accepted the office hoping to  
make some result that would please  
you, and it was mainly because  
you asked it, that I tried hard to  
accomplish something - but when



I was told by others that my plans  
were "not acceptable to the majority,  
and that the majority ought to rule."  
I did not feel like asserting my au-  
thority - I preferred to go out, with the  
mental reflection that even in the  
decorations of a Fair table, there might  
possibly be virtue in military law!!

The motto <sup>and spent a day in relating</sup> which I had chosen, was  
twice taken down, and the last time  
destroyed! - by whom, no one seems to  
know - - The lines were from Mrs Barbauld  
"Man is the nobler growth our soil supplies,  
"And roses are ripened 'neath these Northern skies."

When I showed it to Mr Baker M. C.  
from Illinois, he said very deliberately - "That  
is good, very good - it embodies both the  
aspiration, and the conceit, of New England!!"  
Perhaps some one thought it was too  
conceited! - To conclude this long note

Let me say again that I am  
very, very sorry that I have troubled  
you so much, in vain, and that I cannot  
offer you one thing that reflects my taste  
about the Maine table, which as you ap-  
pointed me, I ought to be able to do, whether  
my taste would have been good or bad.  
but I will say, that if you ever have any  
thing for me to do, that it is in my  
power to accomplish, then please to com-  
mand me, and let me hope to make  
amends for my short comings now.  
I have felt unpleasantly to endure the  
whole thing, as I have been obliged to do,  
but most I regret it, as having fouled the  
trust you put in me - Still I believe  
you would not have wished that in the  
matter I should have forced my will to  
the extent of discord and discomfort -  
Let me add, that of Capt Grant, who has  
worked like a Gyano hew, and suffered like  
a Christian martyr! for the Fair, I have  
no complaint to make, and had I chosen, he  
would have forced others to yield several points to  
me - rather than have me withdrawn - This well  
that my paper leaves me only room to say that I am, very  
truly and respectfully yours. H. C. Ingraham -



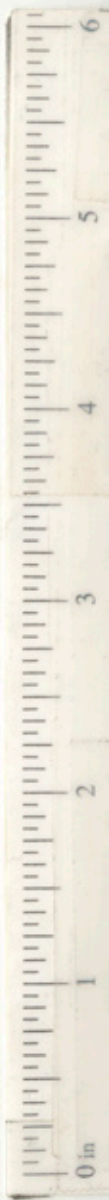
Hartlem N.Y.

June 8th. 1866

General:

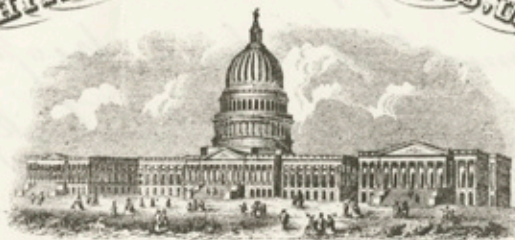
I enclosed yesterday a copy of my report to the Chamber of Commerce, State of New York. Ten thousand copies will be circulated among business men, Commercial bodies &c. I hope the report will at least contribute to your strength and to the conviction that the Bureau, of which you are the principal, is simply the greatest necessity in the land, and as such, should be sustained by the good people of our country.

Respectfully &c  
Morrison Lowrey





THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1ST.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D.C. June 1866

Major General. O. O. Howard

Commissioner of the  
War

I herewith inclose to you a report made by a Committee appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky, to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statements alleged to have been made by Major Genl. Clinton B. Fisk in an address to the people in

Cincinnati, Ohio. in regard to  
the improper, and inhuman  
treatment of Colored people, by  
white Citizens of Kentucky -

Allow me to ask your impartial  
attention to this report, and if  
it is worthy of confidence -  
should not Genl. Fisk be dismissed  
from Office, and some gentle-  
=man. be put in his place  
who will do justice to the  
people, without regard to  
race or color.

Please answer this inquiry  
at your earliest Convenience.

Yours Obt. Servt

B. L. Ritter  
"



West Point N.Y.  
June 8<sup>th</sup> 1866

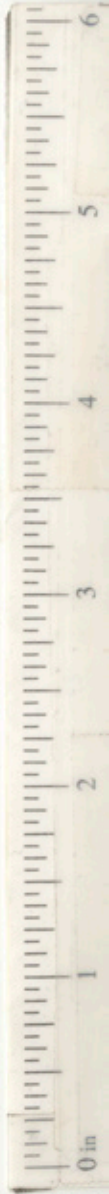
My dear Genl

If you possess the  
knowledge will you be  
kind enough to inform  
me of the direction of  
Maj Sampson who  
was a Capt in your  
Regiment when I served  
with you in the  
Summer of '61—

With kind regards to  
Mr Howard & yourself  
Yours very truly  
A. Woodcar

Genl O. O. Howard  
Washington D.C.

139





Maryville, E. Tenn.  
June 8, 1866.

Maj. Gen. Howard:

Dear Sir:

You will perhaps remember me, as having called on you, in Washington, last winter, to ask your advice in presenting a Claim in behalf of Maryville College for damages done by the Federal Army. For that nothing could be obtained & I did not press it. We expect to open the College for instruction in Sept. next hoping by that time to have our buildings so repaired that we can use them.

The College is under the Control of the Synod of Tennessee which is in ecclesiastical connection with the New School Presbyterian Ch. in U. S. of America. As a body we are loyal, patriotic & radical, with Congress & against Johnson, not reproaching, but organizing them into Churches & Sabbath schools, preaching to & teaching them & doing all we can to elevate them. We meet with opposition and reproach from some, but public sentiment here is



40

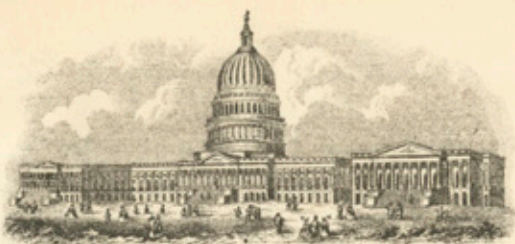
sustaining us. Antihuman. reproaching ideas are  
on the wane. I rejoice that this is so & trust it may  
soon be the case throughout the South. But much  
yet remains to be done. Education & circulation of  
the right kind of reading matter are great in-  
struments of regeneration in the South. Let our  
young men be brought under the right kind of in-  
structors, and they will set right sooner or later.

But I must not write a long letter.

I wish to get your name to one of these Cir-  
culars. You told me last winter I might have  
the use of your name in case I had it refined.  
I wish you to give such a recommendation  
to the object as you see fit and in your own  
language. I think your name will be of great  
service to me in presenting the claims of the  
Institution to the Christian public. The General  
Assembly that recently met in St. Louis commends  
our cause to sympathy & aid of the Church. The  
object, I know, meets your approbation. The Circular  
is a candid and truthful statement of facts. You  
will please return the one on which you give me your  
name & recommendation.

Most respectfully Yrs  
Thos. J. Lamar.





HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, U.S.

Washington, D.C. 8 June 1866

~~Capt Wm Baldwin~~  
Major Gen O D Howard

Your letter of this date  
relating to Capt Wm Baldwin of Urbana  
Ohio is rec<sup>d</sup>. I can & do recommend  
him fully. General, I believe he  
is one of the best & most reliable  
of young men & I hope you  
can comply with his request  
sent you yesterday by me to  
give him orders & in a  
good position near here.  
Please refer to a former  
letter I sent you of his.  
Respectfully  
Wm Lawrence



RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE

Post Office, New York

Post Office, New York

Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Sir (To Honor)

Your letter of the 20th  
has been received by the  
Post Office, New York  
and is being forwarded  
to the Post Office, New  
York, for delivery to  
you. I am sorry that  
I cannot deliver it to  
you personally, but I  
trust that you will  
receive it in due time.  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John F. Kennedy

