

Dover N.H.

July 13. 1866

My dear General -

Yours of several
weeks since was duly received.

Circumstances have prevented an
earlier acknowledgment of it —
but I desire now to close definitively
an arrangement with you to lecture
for us sometime during the coming
winter. I am unable at present
to fix upon any time, though I hope
we shall be able to conform to

your convenience in that particular.
At any rate, the time must be
left for future adjustment.

Permit me to request an
answer to this communication, in
order that I may know that
our understanding on the subject
is mutual.

With best wishes for you
personally, I remain

Your friend & servant

Daniel Hall

May Geo O. Howard.

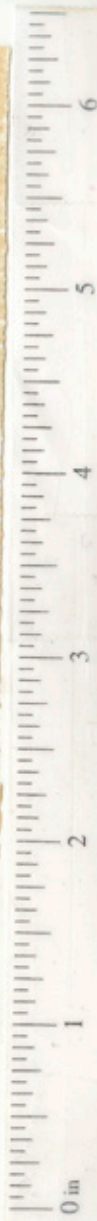
Salem July 13 1866
Dear Sir

I have the honor in behalf
of the Young Mens Union of this city
to invite you to lecture before them
during the coming season. Our ~~Quarter~~
conferences in Norambu and ~~Indy~~
during March should you decide
to accept our invitation we will
try and make your visit a pleasant
one. And will suit you as to time &c
Hoping That you will accept our
invitation which I wish could
be made more urgent

I am Very Respy Yours
Obedt Servt

Major A. A. }
O O Howard }

D. E. Saunders
Clerk Secy
Salem Mass



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Vol. 10, No. 1, 1881

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the
company of the same name, and in reply to inform you that
the receipt of your letter is acknowledged and will
be made as soon as possible. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, very truly,
J. O. Thompson

J. O. Thompson

Very truly,
J. O. Thompson

Raleigh July 13. 1866

Dear General

My case was taken up last Friday (6th), & all the witnesses present for the prosecution heard. I was told to name the witnesses needed for defense, & did so supposing I was to complete the case so far as the first charge goes. But Monday morning the Court ordered the Judge Advocate to report progress to the Sec. of War, & then Adjourned the case till an answer could be obtained.

Thus we stand waiting; My witnesses are all here, but nothing more can be done without the presence of Genls. Steedman & Fullerton to finish the prosecution.

Gen. Palmer admits that I am entitled to have a day fixed for resuming the case; but the Court cannot do this without orders from Washington.

Meantime other cases are taken up

in the same way, partly tried & dropped.

Now this whole proceeding is a piece of gross injustice. When accused & slandered in an official report, I asked for a Court of inquiry, & had a right to an immediate hearing. When relieved on account of those ~~the~~ accusations & slanders, I had a right to know at once the charges against me, & to a chance to refute them. More than two months have passed, & those charges still hang over me, my mouth being closed by the action of the Government. An equally long period may yet elapse before I shall have an opportunity to be heard. Then the value of my defense both to myself & to the Bureau will be far less than if made when the matter was fresh in the public mind. By this long delay I shall lose the offer of a very honorable position in civil life.

If I were personally acquainted with the Sec. of War, I would appeal directly to him for justice. But as

I am not, I make my appeal to you,

Three courses seem to me possible,

1st Steelman & Fullerton may be ordered here immediately, & the trial go on without delay,
2^d The Court may be ordered to adjourn, say two months, & then be ready for the trial. Meantime the witnesses might be dismissed, & the officers accused have a leave of absence, or ordered on duty.

3^d An order may be published, declaring that no case can be made out, which would of course be the same as an acquittal of all accused, & save to the Govt many thousand dollars. Then all of us who are no longer needed could be mustered out at once.

Very Respectfully Yours
C. J. Whittier

Waltham, N. H.
July 13th 1864

Wm. Little & Co.
Boston, Mass.

Friendly letter.

See p. 11a

Recd. July 16th 1864.

HURDEY, DUNTON & CO.

NEW YORK.

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New York July 13/66
Maj Genl. O O Howard,
Dear Sir,

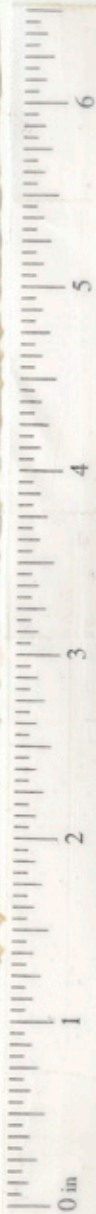
Can you
be obtained to deliver a lec-
ture at Bloomfield N.J.,
some time during the
months of October or Nov-
ember 1866?

An early an-
swer will very much oblige

Yours Very Truly
D J Garabrant

D J Garabrant
Bulkeley Dunton & Co
Box 1784
N Y

NEW YORK
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY



Personal

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Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

Office Assistant Commissioner, State of Georgia,

Augusta, Ga., July 14th 1866.

Dear General

I have received the order from your office detaining me on a board to revise the Regulations of the Bureau. I hope to start for Washington next Thursday or Saturday. I have suggested to Gen Wood that he allow my adjt Gen Capt Deand to run this office in his, Gen Wood's name, and by his order during my absence. I prefer this to turning over the command to the ranking officer in whose discretion I have not perfect confidence although he is a good officer in most respects.

Bryant has had a meeting of his Georgia Equal Rights associates. On ~~an~~ ^{Ex-parte} ~~separate~~ [^] concluded they directed the Committee to investigate his conduct reported in his favor. Subsequently on invitation I spoke to the convention, telling

the members that it was my duty
to inform them of the character ~~and~~
conduct and intentions of Bryant
and to warn them against him. The
Convention then passed a vote of
thanks for my address and the information
given. and after I left passed
a vote forbidding the further use
of their paper to make attacks on
myself and directing that my
name should only be mentioned
in a respectful manner in their
paper. The Convention further condemned
the past attacks ^{already} made upon
me. Bryant is going North and
Mr Eberhart has charge of the
Loyal Georgia. B says he is to return
in Oct ~~re~~ next but the colored
people suspect he does not intend to
return. It will be a blessing to them
if he does not.

Yours Very Truly
May Gene Howard
Care Washn D.C. } Davis Lillien
Burt Mayburn
act

Augusta. July 14th 1866

Willow, Davis.

Bro. May: Dear.

R

States that the shag
cock been. Should be
permitted - Capt. Deane has
acale. & being his
Office turning his hands
advance at Shash -
majors.

Recd. July 19th 1866.

Personal

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Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Office Act. Ass't Commissioner, State of Georgia,

Augusta, Ga., June 15th 1866.

Dear General

Your kind letter of the 11th inst. received last night. Even this reaches you. the reports already sent from this office will I think have convinced you that this man Borganth is totally unworthy of the respect or confidence of any one. I have abstained from ^{with reference to Borganth} any action "that will not bear the closest inspection. It is rather provoking to perceive, as I clearly do, that there is an impression in certain quarters at Washington that I am trying to gain the good will of the Southern people at the expense of a loss of justice and protection to the freedpeople. when I am almost daily insulted, in one way or another by the very people. I am accused of thus trying to please. For instance

last Sunday on coming out of church
with Mrs Tillson a young woman, whom
I saw admitted to membership in
the church a few weeks since stepped
in front of us, and made insulting
remarks about Yankees in a tone
and manner to ensure its reaching
our ears. A few days before a
grand up young man ^{so protected from punishment} but a crafty
grossly insulted my little daughter.
Last evening some well dressed
young ladies passing one of my
staff jerked away her dress as
she elegantly said in his hearing
"to avoid touching a dirty Yankee"
And there have been constant occur-
=rences ever since I have been in
the State. I confess I ~~lose~~ ^{lose} my
temper when I think that after bearing
all this for the sake of the freedpeople
I am ^{ann} denounced by the republicans
and even by members of Congress at
the instigation of such a man as
this Bryant and that sort men

Horace Greeley should make himself out
 before the country. ~~I remember~~ ~~remember~~
~~that~~ ^A man cannot touch pitch
~~at~~ and escape defilement and I
 shrink with instinctive mortification
 from a contest with such a set
 of hypocritical scoundrels but it
 cannot be avoided, I am drawn to
 it in self defence. and I mean
 to bring the crushing weight of
 truth to bear on this nest of venom
 I don't think you will find me
 foolish enough to suppress a Newspaper
 or destroy the liberty of the press. or to
 attempt to exercise any censorship over
 it. But I shall prevent any man
 from carrying into execution a threat
 that will almost certainly lead to
 a disturbance of the peace and
^{and most serious of the free press}
 to violence. Don't fear that I shall
^{lose} ~~lose~~ my influence over the free press
 They know that the attack on me
 by Bryant was occasioned by my
 interferences to protect them against

the fraud he was practicing upon them.
This very morning I received a letter from
Lawrence Spauld (Colman) who is at the
head of a colored colony located in S. W.
Georgia - urging me to collect the money
loaned to Bryant by this colony and of
which he states they are in great need.
And yet the man, who took advantage
of his influence with the Negroes to his
^{without giving any security and} their money, now to their great injury
refuses to pay it, is held up by Howard
Baily, ^{the W. T. Independent} and the members of Congress as
the friend of the Freedmen and an
officer who in the legitimate discharge
of his duty tries to protect these poor
people is looked upon with suspicion
and denounced by the Republican press.
But the end has not been reached. I don't
like killing skunks. It is unpleasant but
being compelled to enter the contest I propose to
unearth the crowd. Those who may be incidentally
hurt must stand for me. Yours truly
Daguer Hillen Smith

Youngstown O. July 16 1866.

Genl. O. Howard
Washington City D.C.

Dear Sir

At the request of
the Board of Managers of the Youngstown
Library & Lecture Association I write to inquire
upon what terms and at what time you
can deliver a lecture before our Lecture
Association during the coming winter.
We are informed that you will be in the lecture
field and nothing would please our people
more than to listen to a lecture from you.
Please inform me at your earliest
convenience and oblige

Yours Respy
H. G. Leslie
Cor Secy. of L.A.A.

Aug 14. 1866

Genl. A. Howard

John. G. L.

Smith's Gen. Howard
As desired.

Recd July 19th 1866.

Corning Steuben Co. N. Y.

July 16th 1866

Gen. Howard.

Honored Sir,

The "Steuben County Freed-
men's Aid Society" hold their first
annual meeting, at Corning, the
first Wednesday in September. The
people of this place, are anxious to
get here, at that time one, who can
represent the cause ably, & acceptably.
as that seems to be the great end
of the organization. We know of
no one who could so abundantly sup-
ply that want - as the Freedmen's
friend - Gen Howard.

Would it be possible for you
to be with us? This would
seem like presumption in a less worthy
cause, ~~or~~ were the appeal made
to a less earnest champion.

But as it is - we venture to ⁹⁰
ask this great favor at your
hands.

In behalf of the "Canning
Freedmen's Aid Soc."

Thos. H. Worthington.

By order of comf

Sec.

Wellsboro Hotel

Washington July 16. 1866

General -

The President has nominated you for a Gen
A. H. Stephens of Cincinnati to be U. S. Marshall of the
Southern District of Ohio. Gen St. is not here. If
you can spare the time to call on Messrs. Linnbelle, Harris
Clark & Poland of the Judiciary Committee to-morrow
and bear testimony as to his merits, you will doubtless
do him a great favor. These Senators are of the
Judiciary Committee to whom the nomination will be
referred.

Excuse me for the liberty I take

Very truly

Yours very truly
Abraham Lincoln

My Gen A. C. Howard

Washington D. C.

File

page 100

Campbell Lewis D.

Admission. Should be call
upon the Senate Judiciary
Committee in behalf of Ben. Hooker
Speaker.

Reed - Sunday 17th 1876.

Confidential
Aca Osyka Trip July 16th 1866.
Gen. O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir - Believing you to be warmly interested in every thing that pertains to the Freedmen of the South and to this Country generally, I have taken the liberty of writing to you - I am Southern born and Southern reared, having never been outside the Slave State and am sprung from slave holding parents and until God set them free I too was a Slaveholder. I always owned have bought, but never sold one, never should had the institution continued - Though reared here in Louisiana, and familiar with Slavery I abhorred that institution, and for many long years have desired most ardently that God would rid our fair land of this withering, blight.

I need not now tell you that I was and continued a Unionist, and here let me remark that so far as my observation extends that all those who have remained firm and unshaken ~~has~~ in their loyalty were anti slavery men. Many who were Unionists prior to the emancipation proclamation but who were wedded to Slavery, so soon as the issue was made between it and Union ingloriously chose the former and preferred clinging to the dead carcass of slavery rather than standing by their grand old Country.

Allegiance with me is, was, and will ever be, so cherished a thing, so loved a heritage that I would not sell it for the gold of Ophir nor give it ^{in exchange} for every sweat drop that the hand of oppression had extorted from the poor Negro were drops of molten gold. - My Allegiance is a priceless and unpurchasable possession, how then could I think of giving that inestimable thing simply to fasten upon myself and Country an institution I hated.

I am aware that many hundreds here say they were forced into the rebel service. I was not, I never intended to be. Though but a weak frail creature, yet God has preserved me from any touch or tincture of what in me

throughout my life of honesty and political integrity - I of course suffered imprisonment and shame, and my farm was plundered but my heart & hand are free from rebellion either forced or voluntary.

I told my negroes to remain at home, told them what was the issue, and told them what would be the result and soon after the surrender they left home & repaired to town where for 4 months they luxuriated in a perfect Saturnalia. At the end of the year they all returned bringing others with them and I have them now employed as tenants upon my farm. I have given them comfortable cabins some 300 yards from my house and each family has placed them in neat gardens, they have good potato patches both sweet and Irish with plenty of garden vegetables. I drew up my contracts in duplicate in the presence of 2 good Union witnesses, ~~and~~ each freed-man keeping one copy, I the other. - I had no approval from the Bureau, not that I was opposed to that Office, but simply because there was no office near me, and I entertained no fears about their remaining with me.

I furnish every thing Land & Farm Tools Seeds &c. and to some I give one half what they produce to others one third - They furnish Labor & Rations, the latter though is advanced by me and I charge them for all such things what they are worth in ^{Country} Market. Up to this time we have got along very smoothly. I have as good a crop a larger one than I ever had, but I have a much larger force - Each family have their own separate ground and I allow them to keep poultry. They are far more ^{polite} obedient and respectful to myself and family than when slaves. They feel their dependence on me and I would be a tyrant indeed were I to oppress them.

It is in my power to oppress them to render their situations intolerable, but I should be a brute to do this thing, and would seem to cheat the poor ignorant unfortunate creatures, whom a life of bondage has dejected and their

9 5 4 3 2 1 0
intellec[t]s dwarfed below the stature of ordinary humanity. - So far as behavior is concerned (the 15th I have this year) it is exemplary. - There has been no drunkenness, no vagrancy, no parties of dancing &c. But they have not performed first rate work. Three Slaves would do for me about what 4 Freedmen will accomplish. - Do not suppose I drove my slaves by this. The difference is not in driving. The falling off is owing to late rising and the absence of intelligent direction in the field, and in consequence of the women not going in the field at all. Still with all this their crops are in very good condition, but they are not tilling over 11 acres per hand.

The results obtained from white labor, (where men work their own farms) is largely in favor of the whites. - My orchard has received far less injury under the Free than under the slave system. I would be safe in saying my losses in this respect are $\frac{1}{4}$ less perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ under the Free than under the Slave system. ~~I mean~~ They are very desirous of learning to read, but at present nothing of this kind is possible here farther than the furnishing a few books. The unfortunate though deep seated prejudice of the people against this education would frustrate any attempt in that direction, and though the friend of the freedmen, I would pronounce the attempt at this time impracticable.

This is the middle of July - Crops are clear, but the constantly receding prices of cotton aided by the unwieldy and indiscriminate increase of the revenue tax upon that article must greatly discourage its growth. Upon all our hill lands its culture cannot be conducted without great expense, because our acreable fields are so very small. - Three acres to the Bale is as much as all our hill lands can produce - This will not justify cultivation upon the rude system of Tenant Labor now adopted.

The negroes I have were so confident of finding settled & permanent homes when they returned to me that they put out fruit trees around their cabins. Now if I eject those poor unprovided beings from their now comfortable quarters in mid winter, what are they to do? To whom are they to turn in

9 5 4 3 2 1 0
my attention to fruit Stock &c, than to make cotton a
specialty, but in that case I will have no use at all for
women and children. Three good men are all I want
and I can get them easily, because they know I will not
oppress them. I can make more money by this course
but then who will protect the poor outcasts who are with-
out friends or home or protection, or bread. — Here it is not for
the bright hopes that freedom promises to all mankind, I
might almost be tempted to exclaim with thousands of my
deluded countrymen, and say the evils of emancipation far
outweigh its benefits, But I cannot say this. A state of
freedom under any circumstances is infinitely preferable to
one of slavery. — I have plenty of land, and could
increase my tenants, but their unenlightened tillage will
wear out my now worn soils and I must fear their
careless manner of working will never enable them to do
much in the way of improvement.

Placed as you are at the head of the Bureau, you
are doubtless in possession of much intelligence that my
experience has never known, and I would be much very
much obliged to you if you would give me the benefit
of any advice you may see proper to offer.

The negroes are here, and must have employment, and
it must be furnished them. — They are good laborers
and Southern men who have been true should be encour-
aged, — but instead of that Loyalty here has been degraded
if not actually insulted. One of the first acts of the
new administration, humbled and humiliated to the dust
every true and loyal man in these two States. —

He who had been true and who had suffered the most
because we would not take up arms against the Govern-
ment, were ordered to go before the State authorities and there
before them. (who had been mostly ardent rebels, had perma-
-nent hunted and in some cases imprisoned Unionists) reas-
-surance that allegiance we had never forfeited, but which Mr. Davis

5
affirmed me had lost by the Pretended Secession
of our States. I had no objection to the oath, It was
eminently just and proper but loyal men who had defied
the utmost efforts of the insurgents to force them into the
war should more certainly not have been humiliated, disgraced
by such a force. - It was an immediate elevation
of the War party here and a recognition of their superiority.

There is not that full and deep sense of patriotism here
that characterized the little handful of Unionists 12 months
ago. - Then they were all joy, all exultation. They see no
difference whatever made between them and the most uncompromising
rebels, and thought they have only done what good & faithful
citizens should have done, and still they have found
friends in neither party. There are among the few devoted
Unionists here men capable of filling nearly any office
with zeal and fidelity, but they are unobtrusive, are no
clamors for office, thirsting for its spoils and emoluments.
Consequently they are lost sight of in the general scramble
made by those who are hungering for it with cormorant
avidity. - No Unionist here who has stood aloof from
the Southern movement, can get even the most trifling
elective office ~~here~~. I had a few friends in Washington Parish
La. who put up their names for Office in that Parish. - They
soon found Unionism was at a discount and that there was
no chance for them. - During the late 3 months existence
of the so called - Confederacy, I thought we had many
Union friends, very many indeed of both sexes. But I
found these friends were only coinciding with us because we
rejoiced at their desertion of their cause and did not attach
to their conduct the stigma that the War people did. Fear of
the Government for a few months made many friends for the
Unionists, but so soon as it was found that there was no
danger whatever in siding under the old colors, ~~then~~ they
changed their bearing and formed a kind of Aristocracy ⁱⁿ of

9 5 4 3 2 1 0
politics — On the 16th of May 1861 when it was known
the Confederacy was defeated the Unionists held a meeting
and actually had a thanksgiving sermon preached, and
an old banner that a lady had hidden for 40 years was
hoisted on high. On the 4th ¹⁸⁶⁵ of July we assembled at the
same place and hoisted the old flag, read the declaration
of Independence and had 2 addresses delivered.

These are the only occasions in all my knowledge when
citizens have raised the flag — On the last 4th we did
not raise the flag although we have a fine one. — The
poor despised Unionists have received no known sympathy
from the great heart of the nation. Their country is no
longer imperiled, and there is no necessity for the zeal &
warmth they manifested, in her day of trial and of suffering.
There being now no necessity for a display of enthusiasm, they
are not willing to arouse against them the ire of the
people. — If you at Washington or elsewhere think love for
the Union is increasing here you are mistaken. Without a
foreign war there could be no danger here to the Govern-
ment. farther than this I have no opinion whatever to give.

Should you think proper to write to me I would be happy
to receive your communication, and will do anything in my
power to aid or assist in benefitting the Freedmen. — I cannot
give you my opinion in this upon Negro Suffrage.

Let this communication be wholly private. It is not
a too popular thing to communicate with an official, and I
should be very very sorry should you make any public exhibi-
tion of my letter. — Should you write please use only a
common citizens envelope that no attention whatever may
be called to it.

Yours in Confidence

I have corresponded confidentially with Mr. S. Colfax at
Washington from whom I have received favors.

J. E. Tate

Osaka Miss

Seyden, Mass. July 16, 1866. 70

Maj. Genl. C. C. Sewant,
Ans. Genl. S. A. P. S. H.

General:

Having arrived long and
as I think faithfully in the Bureau, I respectfully ask your
attention to the enclosed recommendations which were for-
warded to the Adj. Genl. Office at Washington from Genl.
Sheridan's Hd. Qu. at New Orleans, Oct. 26, 1865 -

The recommendations were forwarded through the Comdg.
Off. of my Regiment for his endorsement, and as I learned from
the officer himself afterwards, was strongly disapproved by him
because (principally) I had been in detached service -

I now ask of you Genl. in view of the recommendations
of which one was from one of your own appointees, that you
now forward this, recommending my best appointment
to a Captaincy for meritorious services, which though
but honorary, will be a testimonial that an officer can
have his services appreciated wherever his line of duty
may be - Hoping that this may elicit your earliest attention

I am General,

Your H. O. Son -

W. R. Stickney -
(Late) Surg. 99 U.S. Col. Infy -

July 19, 1864

Library, M.B.
Sept 29 1864

Deemed Permitted
by Fred & Catherine

Recd July 18, 1864.

(Copy)

71

Head Qrs. Northern Division of Sa.,
Shenandoah Co., July 1, 1865

Hon. E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War,
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I would respectfully recommend that W. B. Stockney 3rd Saut. 99th U.S. Col. Inf., and Agent of the Freedmen Bureau at this place be promoted to a Captaincy in his Regt.

Saut. Stockney would undoubtedly fill the position of Captain with credit - In the management of his present line of duties, he has displayed more than ordinary ability.

I deem that a promotion in the Saut. is justly merited, and in consideration thereof I strongly urge your favorable consideration of this communication.

Very respectfully
Yours Ch. Serrin -

J. J. Warren
Maj. Genl. U.S. Arms

Headquarters P. R. F. & A. S.,
State of La.,
New Orleans, La.,
Sept. 7. 1865.

Respectfully forwarded -
Lieut. Suckney has served
his country long and faithfully.
He has long been in the
service of this Bureau and
has had many important
trusts committed to him.
He has displayed good
skill in the management
of affairs of the Freedmen
in connection with this
Bureau at Shreveport and
in all the country known
as Northern & Western La.
He is eminently fitted
for any trust the gov-

ernment may confer upon
him, and I am sure it
would be a detriment
to the service to have him
out of it. The Promotion
requested is well deserved -
If the Promotion cannot
be had in his own regi-
ment I would recommend
his appointment to some other

Thomas Conway
Asst. Commr.
P. R. F. & A. S.,
State of La.

Person
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Head Quarters Assistant Commissioner Department of Virginia,

Richmond, Va., *July 16* 1866.

Maj Genl C C Howard
Commander
Iron General

In reply
to your note of the 14th I
have to state that the
largest congregation of freed-
men at any one point, in
Virginia is on the Peninsula.

Although the measures now
going on will do something to-
wards reducing this population
they will be inadequate to accom-
-plish all that we desire.

I hope these people will
be benefitted by the "Land act"

I shall get off to-
day a report of outrages to
which I beg your personal
attention - I think we
over

Recd July 17. 1876

have given the State
Courts a fair trial.

Hoping your health
will hold good through
your hard work this
hot weather. I remain
General with much respect
Your Obedt Servt
O. W. W.

Concerning the land

Prof. Aug. 1876

Brown, O.

Richmond July 16. 1876

West Point N. Y.
July 16th 1864

Charles David
Barnard Police

Asks Genl. Howard to
help him get promotion in
the Police service. Has
been a soldier and
served in Regular Army
Army Potomac

My attention has been called
by Prof. Bartlett
I am not mistaken

Received July 25th 1864

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West Point N. Y.
July 16th 1864

Gen^l Howard

Dear Sir

I again take the liberty of writing
to you concerning your efforts in
trying to aid me to obtain a better
~~Situation~~ Situation on the Police
force in the City of New York

I was directed to write to you
again by (Professor Bartlett)
to see if you would be so kind
as to send a few lines to the
Police Commissioners recommending
me for promotion I will have no
trouble in obtaining it if I will
only have a little aid, and I
know you can do a great deal
for me if ^{you} wish
Perhaps you would like to know

Who I am or what I was I
served to three years on west
point ny) In the Cavalry in
which I was Sergeant all
my enlistment (being then
charged) I joined the 24th
ny (Vol) In which I was
part Hatchers Run) five fords)
Denwadi Court house) Danville
Railroad) Smiths side road)
and at the surrender of Lee (ny)
also a great many others (themselves
then being disbanded I then joined
the police force) In which I am
member one year so I am trying
to stir my self) which we are
all trying to do
hoping Gen^l you will please
to forward on a few lines to
the Commissioner In my belief
I am Gen^l at very Respectfully
Yours obe^t Servant
David Charters
3rd Ward Police

68
Police Commissioner
Gen^l Tho^s C. Acton
300 Mulberry St
N.Y.

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Senate H. 3

July 16th

[1866]

Maj. Genl. Howard

Sir

The bearer
Capt. H. J. Howland
comes highly recommended
to me - as a most
excellent officer &
soldier of many
years standing -

He is now mustered
out of service -

If you could employ
him - you would
secure a good officer
and oblige many
of his friends -

I am &c.

W. C. Cheney

