

Head-Quarters District of Alabama,

Montgomery, Ala., June 18th 1867.

Dear General

Enclosed I return to you an application for the return of Lieutenant D. H. Williams to his regiment. He was my valued friend all through the war, was appointed in the army at my instance, and is indispensable to me. I shall be especially indebted to you if by your personal intervention I can hold on to him.

I wrote you yesterday a letter about the contractor Nettleton, which I intended to have put in an envelope marked "Confidential," lest you might not see it otherwise. This I omitted, and now have to request you to have it brought to you.

The furniture of a large Seminary here, is about to be sold by the Sheriff. The building was used as a hospital by our troops and the orig-

inal furniture destroyed, just after the cessation of hostilities. If a few hundred dollars could be got by way of compensation the school could be continued. Do you think this is practicable in any way?..

We have commenced to register, and think all will go on well, though one of our Registers was murdered in Hale County a few days ago. The citizens are endeavoring to purge their county of the crime by extraordinary efforts to arrest the murderer. We shall endeavor to complete the registration by the 15th of August. There seems to be no doubt that this State will conform to the requirements of the Military bills, though an attempt will be made to do so by the agency of a "Conservative Union" party, which will do no more than it is made to, and pledge itself to nothing, so that the members can go back to the Democracy when the State has been admitted.

We have a fair prospect of excellent crops, and I
trust that with the establishment of peace we shall
see also the renewal of prosperity.

Very respectfully and truly yours

Wages Swayne

M. G.

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard

Washington D. C.

Vol. 33 Quat. of Sta.
Montgomery Sta.
June 15th 1867

Suzanne Wagner
Maj. Genl.

Enclosed are applications
for the return of David
J. W. Williams to his Regt
States that he wishes like
very much to retain Lieut.
Williams, and respects
Genl. Stone's personal
influence in his behalf.
States that he forwarded a
note yesterday about enclosing
letter to which he inserts
the Genl's personal attention.

100

First Division

23

Quartermaster General's Office,

Washington, D. C., June 11 1867.

Maj Gen O. O. Howard.
Chf of U. S. A.
Washington D. C.
Dear General.

I enclose
for your use two
Complimentary Tickets
for the Worklight occur-
sion of the Association
on next Friday night.

I trust that you
will be there, as we are
trying to make it a
success.

Be kind enough
to let me know whether
you will be there, or not.
Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt

J. L. M. Fullard
Chapman, England, Comm.

Washington City D.C. 24
June 18th 1867

May Genl Howard

Sir

The bearer of this note
was formerly connected with your command
I know him well and he is about the only
German I do know here who is and has
been strictly a Temperance man and
religiously man

If you can serve him in
any way you will help secure a
faithful servant for the Govt and do
him a great favor

With high regard &
Esteem

Your friend
Thomas W. Ford

June 15th 61

Lord, Thomas

Respectfully the
bearer of this note
to the confidence of
General Howard

Gen O Howard

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.



Good Samaritan Division, No. 1,

Washington, D. C. June 18th 1867.

Major General O. O. Howard

P. H. P. Howard Division S. of T.

Washington, D. C.

General:

I have the honor to state that the circular signed by you, and dated June 8th instant, in relation to the holding of the contemplated Temperance celebration on the 4th of July next, was duly received and acted upon by this Division.

A motion was made that this Division approve the actions of the Marshals, and that they turn out on that day, which was lost. It was then voted, that this Division request the Committee of arrangements to again assemble the Convention and that the time for holding the Grand Temperance procession and meeting be determined by the Convention.

Many of the members of this Division have made arrangements to participate in exercises already prepared by the Sabbath schools with which they are connected; quite a number had prepared everything to be

and others gave different reasons why they would be unable to participate
absent from the city on that day. It was quite
evident from the expressions of the members that
there could not be a respectable representation
together to turn out on the 4th of July.

The question was fully discussed - and it is
in view of the small number that could and
would turn out in procession on that day, that the
action given above was almost unanimously
agreed to.

I am, General,

Very respectfully and
fraternally yours,

William H. Noyes.

Recording Scribe

Washington D.C.
June 18th 67

Noyes Wm. H.
Recording Scribe
Grand Saranacian Div. N.Y.

Acknowledges receipt of
Circular signed by Gen.
Howard and forwarding Temperance
Celebration until the fourth
of July, and states that in
motion to approve was lost
by a unanimous vote.

A suggestion was made
to call a convention of
the different Div. they to
agree upon a day for the
proposed Celebration.

Raleigh, N.C. June 18, 1867

General:

General Miles is bringing about a very thorough change in the Bureau organization in North Carolina. Hitherto the state has contained but four Sub-Districts, under the new arrangement, to take effect on and after the 1st of July, there are ten such Districts, their subdivisions under the charge of commissioned officers. The Bureau has no doubt received the official circular issued by General Sherman, dated the 18th inst.

I learn that since the removal on the 15th inst. of the agents in the Greensboro District, there remains but five such agents in North Carolina. The fewer the better - one would imagine, as it seems from experience almost impossible to induce a Southern man with the right spirit for this work.

Two conversations of General Miles with

reference to the Bureau management in
this state appear to me as comprehensive
as they are original and simple.

The first is, the equalizing ^{time of} the supply and demand
of labor in the state by taking an estimate
in the subdistrict of the overplus or
scarcity of laborers in each, and in
this manner becoming able through
the various Bureau officers, to refer
employers in one portion of the state
to unemployed laborers in another.

This system will relieve the Bureau of
the support of many Freedmen to whom
it now issues rations.

The second notion, is one which I am
told, will be presented to the Bureau at
Washington, that of transporting, through
the aid of Northern Societies, to manufac-
turing towns North, destitute white women
of this state, who are unable here to
procure work, and are in consequence
dependent upon the charity of the Gov-
ernment for support.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the freedmen of this State are generally at work - at wages varying from \$8 to \$15 per month, the price varying with the demand for labor in the various localities. There are, perhaps, fewer cases ^{of} personal outrage upon the Blacks, than in Virginia. The larger number of cases coming before the Bureau are demands for wages. These, in the main are easily adjusted: but those referred to the decision of the Civil Courts are not productive of justice, the negro being too poor to prosecute his claim.

In the Southeastern portion of the State there are several counties in which there prevails murder, arson and general outlawry. The most flagrant cases of these crimes are in the public journals and before you at Washington. The bands of "Regulators" who perpetrate these crimes, are the

way that I can learn prompted by political
sentiment. The counties in which they have
caused a very high degree of Terror and
particularly disloyal, and the inhabitants
of every opinion are plundered and
outraged without distinction. General Miles
is absent - there for personal inspection.
The military are decidedly slow in getting
these counties under control.

The Relief Appropriation in North Carolina
appears to be in proper hands, those of
the Bureau and the Military. Under the
system of distribution adopted here, there
is perhaps as little irregularity as
can be possibly expected in the distribu-
tion of any charity, extraordinary
in its nature, and dependent in its
management upon the discretion of
isolated individuals. If there are

Cases of the abuse of this fund, as
 doubtless, there are, General Avery, Inspe-
 tor for the State should understand them.
 The Baltimore fund sent here and
 charged to Provisions Worth for distribu-
 tion was undoubtedly subject to favoritism
 in the making. As you

It seems strange to me that a State or
 District Bureau Inspector is not required
 to send his reports directly to Washington.
 Many things known to him might not,
 under the present system, be reported to
 Headquarters. A Bureau Inspector evidently
 reports ~~some~~ or may know, ~~some~~
 matters that he need not tell.

In some cases the most inefficient
 and worthless officers in a Regiment
 are recommended by their Superior
 Officers for detail on Bureau duty -
 merely for the sake of getting rid of
 them in the Regiment - how then can

The Bureau Officers, in all cases, be honest,
faithful and efficient?

Sharing the Crops has not proved advan-
tageous to the freedmen in North Carolina
these past two years, for the simple reason
that there have been no crops to share,
the system was good, as any system of labor
is compared with that of wages - but the
circumstances have been unfavorable.
The prospects for the present season seems
hardly more favorable.

All that I see here confirms the opinion
that the negro must have land to be
prosperous. Confiscation if not in reprobate,
is impracticable since, under the Con-
stitution, it cannot sequester land
beyond the present generation. Other means
however, appear feasible. This
subject certainly demands understanding
and agitation.

They had an ingenious way here of disfranchising negroes by the Whipping Post. In some Counties they took them by succession, disfranchising a hundred or so a day. General Sickles put an injunction upon this peculiar mode of disqualification by disfranchising the Whipping Post. These institutions of stocks and manacles now stand in the South the monuments of its barbarism. To understand thoroughly the brutal effects of the Slave System a man must either have lived in the atmosphere of New England where he understands it by a finer moral instinct, or come South where he revolts from the horrid fact. Mr. Fisk, Superintendent of Schools here, suggests that the South is a grand hospital for Copperheads where they are speedily cured of the disease.

Society here, notwithstanding the pretended loyalty of the State, is



Washington
D.C.

an exclusion as possible of Southern
and Northern ideas,

Southern Society abhors ideas, it indulges
only in sentiments. Opinions founded upon
natural grounds have evidently been
too costly a luxury here.

The very best report I shall have
something of the schools here.

Very respectfully

Yours Obediently

Wm. Armstrong

General O. Howard,

Commissioner Bureau of Ed.,

Washington, D.C.