Augusta Me.
Nov 28, 1868.

Dear General.

Thro' the kindness of a prominent gentleman I am expecting an appointment of a semi-military character here, within a few weeks.

I desire a letter from you, such as one as you can give one who served with you as long as I.

Mr James G. Blaine is the man who is helping me. If you can send me such a letter as I have requested it would help me greatly & place me under

many obligations would be in the form of a general letter of commendation.

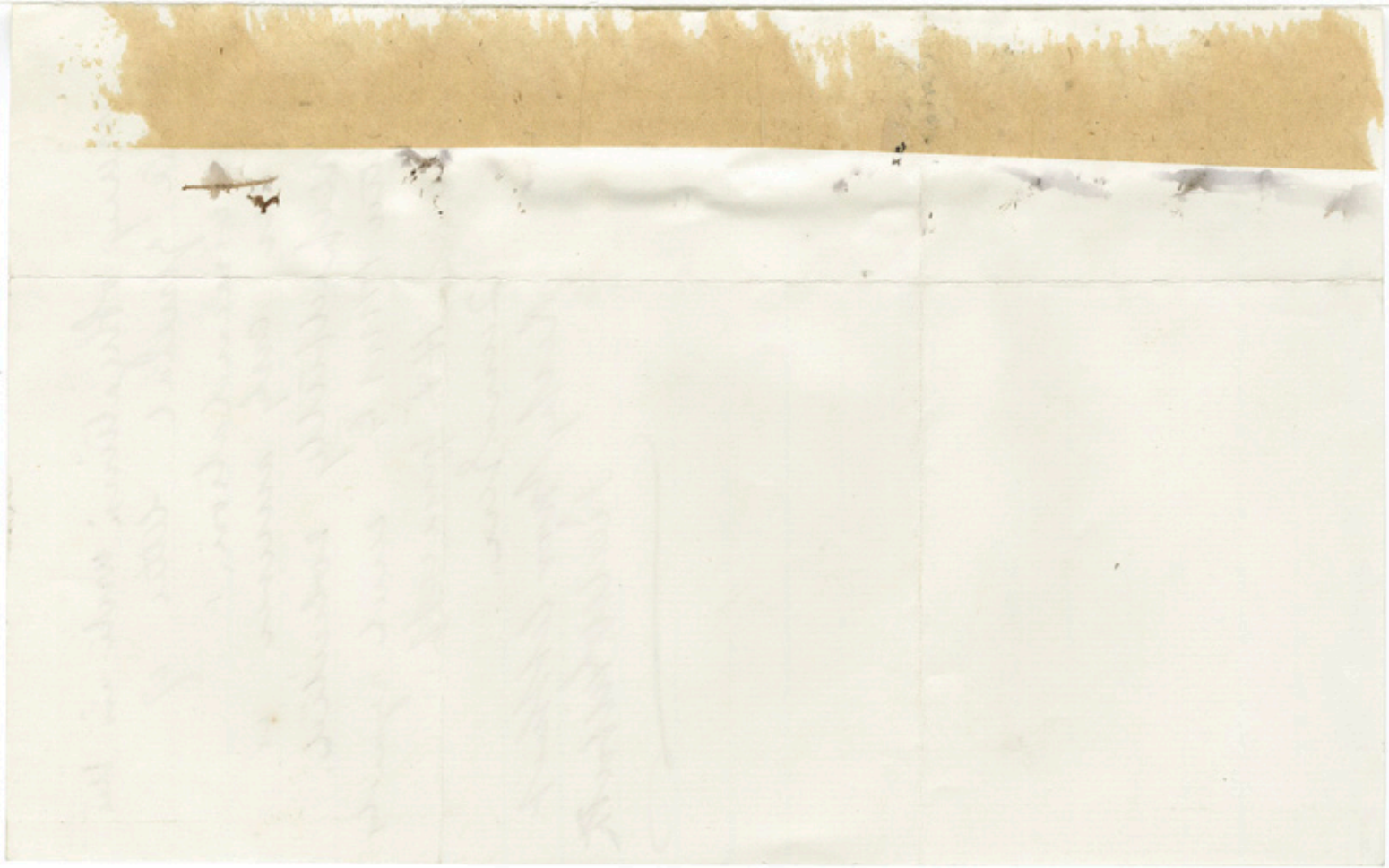
An early answer is respectfully solicited.

Father & Mrs G. send regards to Mrs H. & yourself.

Sincerely,

Rev. Prof. Arthur

Fred W. Gilbert



Post Office Department,

CONTRACT OFFICE, INSPECTION DIVISION, Room 29 - 2d floor

Washington, Nov 28 1868

Dear Sir

Herewith please find the letter of Maj John J. Knox of which I spoke to you yesterday. The letter speaks for itself, and I can assure you it is perfectly truthful

Maj Knox is endorsed by the Entire Michigan Delegation in Congress, who would with me, were they knowing to the facts, join ~~in~~ in urging you to save him from the hands of assassins. Michigan people feel that extra exertions should be made to save so true ~~an~~ a man and so brave a soldier

Very Respectfully
John H. Green

Athens Georgia
Nov. 6th 1868

My Dear Green

Your very kind letter has just reached me and while I regret to hear of your past illness I am glad to know that you have recovered again and believe you are now rejoicing over the election of Grant & Colfax. I have indeed had a terrible time since I last wrote you – made a Grant & Colfax speech every week sometimes two or three up to the night before the Election. I went to the Polls on the day of Election and remained all day – was treated badly called all sorts of bad names – one Rascal drew his Revolver to shoot me and but for the rush to the stand by the Old men your Correspondent would not – now be writing to you – since the Election the common Expression on the street is – "I wish that Kirk was dead and in hell b-d d-n him" – Well after I read the news of

the Election of Grant & illuminating my rooms — this was the hardest thing for the Sore heads to witness — they witnessed in this rebellious town. The Election in the State has been a perfect farce — not more than half of the Union men have been allowed to vote at all and many of those who did vote were forced to vote the Democratic ticket called with a revolver pointed at their heads. You are quite mistaken my friend about northern Copperheads being as contemptibly mean as those Rebels — they will tolerate a difference of opinion here they will not — I have but a short time longer to remain here now and on no terms could I be persuaded to remain longer — I rather think I shall go to Washington when I leave here I have another Pride affair on hand all of which I will tell you when I again have the pleasure of seeing you.

I wish I had time to write you a long letter and give you something of an idea of these most notorious Rebels. You may think that by reason of the Election of Grant our deliverance is near – not so, my friend – and when I look at the future prospects of these, cold people I feel truly sorry for them. With Democratic State Governments at the South – how can the U. S. protect them – ? Ah John I will tell you how matters stand when I have more time. Had Seymour been Elected I would have been compelled to have left here – and extremely doubtful whether or not – I would have been permitted to leave or not.

Please let me hear from you again and with much love to all I am

Most Truly Your Friend

John J. Tenx

New Haven Con. Nov 28/68

Major Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear General:—

On the Monday following the ex-parte Council called by yourself and others I made a social visit to Dr Boynton, and was led into an extended and friendly conversation respecting the matters before the Council. One feature of the conversation — and the one that was most important — I gave, before leaving Washington, to Mr Bascom and Deacon Hodges. It was that Dr Boynton, at the close, took the position strongly and heartily that if the minority will drop the endeavor for a dissolution of the pastoral relation and will bring forward their complaints for adjudication simply as matters of fact and of rights (as questions come before a court in Law) he will meet them with open breast, and knows enough of the majority to give assurance that they will do the same. When, upon this, I asked whether I might repeat this statement (or pledge) to members of the minority he replied unhesitatingly in the affirmative, provided it were 'guarded' with the condition that the minority should not follow their allegations by a "therefore". In other words, if the result should be to sustain the allegations neither should he

followed by a plea that, therefore, the pastoral relation ought to be dissolved.

I have not a particle of doubt that Dr will abide by what he expressed, as above; — and it seems to me, General, that his so doing (the majority him doing the same) will open the way for a full ification of past errors or wrongs. To me it would possible, also, that, if the complaints of the minority are before a really mutual council, the resulting action set things substantially where they originally were. Dr Boynton's position was satisfactory. Perhaps, in view this, I am hoping more from the power of wisdom, g ness and grace than the minority will be prepared for. But, at any rate, I cannot conceive of any hazard to incurred by submitting the complaints simply as matters to be set right, without complicating them with a personal question. Besides, if the church and pastor in good faith now take the ground to which the above declarations pledge, not himself alone, but them also, so far as he could do it there will not be left to the minority, after that, the complaint that the majority refuse a mutual council, — for it not be claimed, I imagine, of a majority who are satisfied with their pastor to submit the question of his dismissal to any body of men whatever, unless in case of flagitious

conduct, or a denial of the faith, or the like. And the matter is simplified to this, – the assurance of a mutual council if the minority elect to go forward in the path advised by the ex parte council, but dropping (say of their own accord, and in terms not to be misunderstood) all endeavors to disturb the pastoral relation. There will be no necessity, certainly, for negotiating previously with the other parties. The church and pastor will consent, on this basis; or, if it be supposable that they will not, a concise statement of their refusal made to the invited churches of both councils, coupled with a rehersal of the steps taken by the minority, will clearly be unobjectionable, and could hardly fail to be effectual in the end.

As I had communicated Dr Boynton's assurances to Mr Bascom & Mr Hodges – the only two of the minority with whom I had the opportunity – it seemed right, General, to communicate the same to yourself in writing, – by which, also, all liability to mistake is avoided. I have added certain views of my own, thinking that they will receive from you all the indulgence which they may require.

With warm regard
Yours
Alex C. Twining

Detroit Mich.
Nov. 28 1868.

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard
Comr, &c,
Washington D.C.

My dear General —

Being of the changes about to be made in your Bureau, I earnestly recommend that Col. Chur be retained as Asst. Comr. in North Carolina — I do this without the knowledge of Col. Chur for I know him well & am confident you cannot find a more faithful, honest and

290

competent man — He prove
ing with me, he is familiar
with the duties, is a gentleman
in every respect & knows the
office — I have little doubt you
have determined to retain him,
but there may be other appli-
cants for the position and
influences at work to induce
you to make a change — I
sincerely believe you can make
no change for the better and
I hope you know enough
of Col. Chase to agree with
me in this opinion —

Very truly Yours
Jno. C. Robinson

14

Claremont N.H.
November 28th 1868

General

Would it not be possible for me to make some arrangements with you and get you to come to this place and lecture some time this winter. Since I met you on the cars on your return from St Johnsbury Vermont I have heard many express a desire to see you and hear you lecture. We will pay you your regular price and of course give you a full house. If you could come to Claremont, and also to Keene, for I am requested to try and get you to visit

Keene if you come here — I will try and make it a pleasant trip to you. There are many members of the old "Fifth" N.H. in this vicinity that would like to see you. Hoping you will try and give me a favorable answer

I have the honor to be Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servant
J. M. Davis

Gen. O. O. Howard
Washington D.C.

J. M. Davis
Claremont, N. H.

[illegible] letter by me to the National Temperance Advocate. It may be of interest to you.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

From all parts of the State we hear good tidings of societies being formed and the cause rapidly spreading. In many places public meetings are frequently held and lectures delivered. J. M. Davis, of Claremont, is laboring and lecturing with much success. The little Granite State will head the column of the temperance ranks, unless its friends in other States are on the alert.

Claremont, N. H., Jan. 18, 1867.

J. N. Stearns, Esq.:

Dear Sir: The Advocates have been duly received, and all are pleased with them. I have been thinking to-day of the most proper way to read The Advocate, and get all the good of it. I have made up my mind to read each number from the *first* to the *last page, advertisements and all.* I have done so, and have not found a *single sentence* but was worth reading; and I found no less than *thirty* places worthy of note in my *Index Rerum.* It is a wonder to me why these papers and the National Temperance Society was not sooner organized; but the work has now begun in all parts of our land, and it is our duty to keep the ball rolling, and continue the work till victory shall be inscribed on every temperance banner in the land.

In the winter of 1861–2 I was in the army of the Potomac, in General O. O. Howard's brigade. I was one day sent by my colonel to headquarters for a canteen of whisky, which could be obtained for officers from the commissary department. General Howard was in the tent, and not then knowing all *that I now know* about the General I applied to him for the whisky. He gave me a *two* minutes' lecture on temperance; and I feeling the power of what he said, returned (without the whisky) and told the colonel that I wished to be excused from that kind of duty, for General Howard had made me a temperance man *for life.* I was after that often called one of *Brother Howard's converts* by officers and men in my company, but I was not ashamed of the title, and have always considered that one of the most fortunate moments of my life. Some months after, when I was in hospital, wounded by the loss of an arm, I found that my wound healed in *one half the time* that similar wounds healed among whisky and beer-drinkers, and with far less pain.

I am feeling at the present time as though we had a *big job* to do, but that we are *going to do it.* In New-Hampshire there seems to be a general revival of the temperance work, and churches and people begin to see the importance of this work, and are helping it forward in all possible ways.

Your Advocate, Banner, and Publication House is to the cause of temperance what General Grant was to the army—the grand keystone to lead us on to victory. We have some hard fights before us, but we begin to see that the kingdom of drunkenness is tumbling down, and that rum-sellers and their allies fear and tremble. Please hurry up my club of one hundred Banners, for the little ones on all sides are asking me when their papers are coming. I hope soon to send you another order.

Very truly yours, J. M. D.

had no faith in the liquor law.

"It is unnecessary to enlarge the number of the State Constabulary; all that is needed is to combine the police force with them under one head. Mr. Spooner regretted that such a religious man as Mr. Alpheus Hardy should head a petition for a license law, with such a fact as that as many as fifty young men were counted drinking at the bar of the Tremont House one night last week. He regretted that good, religious men should be so perverted in their opinions and sentiments, but this must be attributed to the depraved public opinion of the city. He thought that morals must get worse and worse unless some new system be inaugurated.

"As for license laws, even they were never enforced. Men are elected to city governments who have no faith in the liquor laws, or in any laws against liquor shops and brothels. Here is the evil. We want men in office who not only have faith in such laws, but who should be true and zealous to enforce them. Policemen are even paid extra by the keepers of saloons to stand inside their doors to preserve order and pretend to give a respectable appearance to their establishments. Mr. Spooner thought that Boston was fast approaching the moral status of New-York, which is worse than Babylon ever was. In London and Paris, the appointment of the police is not in the power of the people but of the government; and he contended that the executive arm of the law should be under the control of the State.

"Major Jones, the Chief Constable of the Commonwealth, stated that he has been one year in office; under him are sixty-nine deputies, thirty of whom are stationed in Boston.

were held in the evening in the largest hall in the place, and at Highland, on the opposite bank of the Hudson river.

Yates County.—This county is being thoroughly organized through the earnest efforts of Benjamin Joy, and other warm friends of the cause. Organizations are being formed in nearly all the towns.

In Penn Yan, a series of meetings have been held addressed by eminent speakers, and enlivened by stirring music. We give the following letter from a veteran in the army of cold water:

J. N. Stearns, Esq.: Penn Yan, Jan. 15, 1867.

My Dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure that I have the privilege of ordering one hundred copies of The Youth's Temperance Banner for one year, for the Presbyterian Sunday-school of Penn Yan.

Having some funds on hand for the purchase of books and papers for the school, they very wisely—as I trust they will believe—voted the necessary amount for this object. Would that your excellent paper were read by all the Sunday-school scholars in the land, and by teachers and parents as well. Inclosed please find draft for fifteen dollars.

Teachers forget, parents forget, and too many temperance advocates forget, that every generation must be *educated* into the principles of temperance. As no

Pittsburgh, Pa Nov. 30, 1868

Major Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear Sir

I herewith send a copy of Pittsburgh Commercial in which — 4th page is the Thanksgiving sermon of our pastor Rev. J. A. Noble. The last part relating to equity to the colored men is bold & must interest you.

Very truly

Yours

George Woods

Whereas Genl Geo Stoneman Military Commandant 1st Military District State of Virginia in a Recent Report submitted by him to Genl U S. Grant setting forth that the offices to which appointments have been made and to be made hereafter cannot be filled by competent and respectable union men in the State and whereas the facts existing do not warrant any such assumption upon the part of Genl Stoneman especially as to this District where applications have frequently been made by men of undoubted loyalty and fair capacity which were invariably rejected unless endorsed by and passed by men from this section who were decided opponents of the Reconstruction acts and authority of the United States. Thus retaining in office disloyal men to the exclusion of those who were of undoubted loyalty and of equal capacity. And whereas the tendency of this proceeding upon the part of Genl Stoneman and those acting with him has been to discourage loyalty and offer as it were a premium to

Disloyally Now Therefore be it

Resolved by the Loyal people of the County of Campbell assembled at their Rooms in the City of Lynchburg this 25th day of November 1868

1st That we enter our Solemn and Earnest protest against the position taken by Genl Sloneman Commandant 1st Military District State of Virginia feeling every assurance that the position is not Tenable from the facts Existing

2d That a sufficient number of Loyal men can be found in this State and Especially in this District whose qualifications as honest Faithful and Efficient men Entitle them not only to hold the Civil offices in the State but to the Confidence and Respect of the Community in which they might be called upon to Serve

3d That a copy of these Resolutions be sent Genl O O Howard Genl Geo Sloneman. Genl O Brown Gov H. H. Wells. Hon J L. Fullock Sect. U R & B L E Dudley Chairman State Central Committee State Journal & Petersburg Times

C. D. Flynn
President

Jno H. Burton
" Secretary

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Nashville, Tenn. November 30th 1868.

Major General O. O. Howard,
Commissioner, Bu. R. F. &c,
Washington, D. C.

General:

In compliance with instructions from your office of October 1st 1868. I have the honor to forward by today's mail, copies of all Circulars and General Orders, that have been issued from this office since the organization of the Bureau. The undersigned was not aware of the existence of the Cir. Letter of Oct. 1. until receipt of a second copy, the 15th inst.

I am, General,

Very respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.

James Thompson,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. U.S.A.
Asst. Commr.

West Chester, Pa., Nov. 30/88.

Genl. O. O. Howard,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of "McCall" Post No. 31, of West Chester, of the Dept. of Pa. Grand Army of the Republic, you have been selected as one of five gentlemen to deliver a lecture for the benefit of said Post.

As the Semi-Annual Convention of the Dept. of Pa., G.A.R. meets here in January next, we desire to give a course of five lectures before that period, in order to increase our treasury, as we will be under considerable expense to carry out the proper arrangements.

We should be pleased to have you with us one night, and you will confer a great favor by informing me when you can conveniently come, your terms, &c. Please mention three different dates, as some of the lecturers might choose the same week.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servt.
Ed. R. Eisenbeis,
Post Adjutant.

Address:
E. R. Eisenbeis,
Box 500 P.O.
West Chester,
Pa.

25

War Department,

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,

Washington, Nov 30. 1865, ~~1866.~~

Dear General:

I would like to take an abstract of your report for the Chronicle. Have called twice & will call again to-morrow. If I can see the copy in the office, please instruct Gen Sewall to that effect or leave an order for me to get a copy from the government printing office. Gen Schofield has given out all the reports so far, and would have no objection to the publication of yours.

Yours truly
G. W. Curtis
"Chronicle"

300

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

11,15 am

2

Nov 30 1865

By Telegraph from Balto Md " 1865

To

Gen O O Howard,

I will call at your office at quarter to three (3) Can you wait for me business

Hugh L Bond

16 B16 pd