



Confidential

American Missionary Association,

38 Lombard Block,

Secretaries:

GEORGE WHIPPLE, } New York.
MICHAEL E. STRIEBY, }

CHARLES H. HOWARD, Dist. Sec'y, Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 24 1869

Rev. C. O. Howard

My dear Brother

Becke[#] writes
me a doleful letter from
Fort Richardson, Texas. He
has been left out of command
while sick and now sees
no way of moving his place
in the Army but by apply-
ing to be put on "waiting orders"
which he had decided to do.
He wrote to me thinking I was at
Washington and asked help
in getting assigned to some duty
which would prevent his muster-
out at first reduction of the
Army which he thinks is sure
to come now.

If you can ascertain any duty

Captain 38th U. S. I.

to which he can be assigned and
will support it with statement of
his special qualifications, it
would be a great favor and a
gratification to his parents.

But I must tell you frankly as
he confessed to me that he fell
into the power of strong drink
again after getting out on the
frontier and came nearer to
utter ruin than ever before.
Indeed, he says, that he him-
self became so alarmed at his
own condition and the power
the habit had acquired that he
left off drinking wholly, ^{and abruptly} and that
made him "very ill" to use his
own words. - And this "illness",
the cause of which became known
to the Commanding Officer, occasioned
a request that Beebe be not assigned
to ~~either~~ any of the Companies of his Command.
He has signed a solemn pledge

P.S. Kitty has a bad cold on her lungs
which hinders me from doing
and thinks, invoking Divine
help, that he will never drink
again -

I would be glad to do
any thing possible to see him;
and I really believe his
chances will be better to
remove him from his present
associates. If it were possible
to bring him within the fold
of civilised society I believe
it would be the best step now.

I wrote him as faithfully as
I could - giving him to under-
stand that the only sure re-
form is that which comes
with a change of heart.

I told him I would write
asking you to get him assigned
to some duty, if you could find
out any which you should think
suitable. Affectionately
L. H. Howard



New York, Nov. 24, 1869.

My dear General,

You know the Good Book says that it "is a folly and shame unto a man" to answer "a matter before he heareth it," and yet the singular course of enemies of mine, in our district, who are determined to get me out of office, is so extraordinary, that I am anxious to acquaint you with the situation, without delay, lest a mistaken impression should be left, by the designing ones, upon the authorities in Washington.

As I have often mentioned to you our Assembly district (the 21st) has long been controlled by me =

principles. They are, I am sorry
to say, are not confined to the ranks
of Tammany Hall. They have
controlled our Republican primaries,
and nominating conventions, and
have nominated, year after year,
men who are unpopular, whose
reputation is bad, and for whom
many of our Republican friends
cannot be induced to vote. Of
course, they have not elected their
candidates, but are every time
immensely outvoted by Tammany,
and fail to get even the strength
they might get from the Republican
party by making respectable
nominations, and commending
themselves thereby to the favor of
the community at large. So
notorious have these things become,

and so persistently are they practiced, that the belief is rapidly gaining ground that these persons are secretly in league with the Democratic party.

In common with many, I have longed for such a union of our party in New York as would enable us to draw out our entire strength. We hope that such a Union is now being effected. It is to be accomplished, if all goes well, in January next. —

I was assessed by the State Committee, a few weeks since, \$400, to assist them in carrying on our Fall campaign. I paid the amount promptly to the Committee Treasurer, Mr. James B. Taylor.

I was then waited on by Messrs

K. 53. P. O. H. Vol. 1. 1869.

John V. Bradley, Ira O. Miller, and
W. W. Culver, who informed me that
they had been directed by the state com-
mittee to solicit my cooperation, and
such special assistance as I might
be able to render them, on the Registry
and election days. I responded cor-
dially to their request, offered to do
all in my power for them, and did
do so, giving them the names and
addresses of my assistants in various
parts of the district, permitting them
to call upon them for help, and di-
recting these assistants myself to
render such co-operation as the Com-
mittee might request. I had reason
to feel that I was thus strengthening
our party, by such assistance as it
was in my power to render, and as
I was most happy to give.

But it so happened that certain
connections of mine have for years

been opposed to the election to the Assembly of one Robert C. Brown, whose course they have felt has corrupted our primaries and disgraced our party. Yet he has been the standing nominee for that position.

This year, however, Brown's friends declared that we should have a new man, that all could endorse. Accordingly, there was a conference committee, and a Mr. Bell, whom we accepted, was nominated by Brown's own men. But, to our surprise, three or four days before the election, Mr. Bell declined to run, and Mr. Brown, as of old, secured the nomination by a very small majority in the committee, and with his friends, assumed to make the support of

himself, formally, an avowed
Republican. To support a
bad man would not be right,
and adopting, therefore, the sug-
gestions of The Tribune, which has
uniformly advised us, with regard
to local nominations, to vote against
every Republican we could not con-
scientiously sustain, no matter
who nominated him, my connection,
as aforesaid, did not vote for Brown,
but for a most excellent gentleman
named Thain. It is for this that
I am to be "punished," and as
Brown's friends have boasted, re-
moved from office. I could not
vote for Brown, for I consider
him a most unprincipled man.

You know that my father is
Chairman of the 28th. St. Republican

Central Committee, and that it has been through the determined efforts of that Committee that the plan of Union, so generally applauded, has been adopted. We are not responsible for the fact that Robt C. Brown, and his friends, repudiating the spirit of that compact, thrust upon us the same unpunished candidate who has been ~~for~~ repeatedly forced upon us by the 22d. St. Committee.

A man, named De Camp, is one of the Brown men, and though, comparatively, without position in the community, secures nominations by the same method that Brown has adopted, and has openly boasted that I would be immediately removed by influence

"K" 53. O. C. H. Vol. 1. p. 149.

that would be brought to bear, and that certain members of the state committee had been secured to assist in effecting my removal. I am reliably informed that, as a preliminary step to that end, a resolution condemning me, and asking for my removal was introduced into the executive committee of the state committee, the other day, and that the executive committee would not entertain it.

The one or two members who favored it (friends of Brown & De Camp) may endeavor to weaken me with the administration, by their efforts individually.

I earnestly hope that if these statements are entertained, they may be reduced to some form which will enable me to reply to them, and that I may be permitted to reply to them, if they are deemed worthy of con-

aidation. Depend upon it, the object to be secured, is far less political than pecuniary.

Now I do not know that it is necessary for me to refer to this matter so much at length, and it is because I do not know, and because of the cunning of the men in league against me that I have done so. Were they to succeed through my silence or neglect of the matter I should be doubly disappointed.

Should you have occasion to know that a word in the proper quarter will be of service to me you will be able, perhaps, to make use of the information I have given you in this note.

I enclose copies from Central Committee Address —

H. 53. O. C. H. Vol. 1. 1169.

Very truly
Your friend
A. P. Ketchum

Genl. C. C. Howard

K. 53. O. O. S. C. Vol. 1. 1869.

"With charity for all, with malice towards none."—Lincoln.

109

INSIDE VIEW
OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ADDRESS
OF THE
Union Republican Central Committee
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK
TO THE
REPUBLICAN ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK.

New York:
E. WELLS SACKETT, STATIONER, AND BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
COR. PINE AND WILLIAM STREETS.

1869

"With charity for all, with malice towards none,"—Lincoln.

INSIDE VIEW

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ADDRESS

ON THE

Union Republican Central Committee

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK

TO THE

REPUBLICAN ELECTORS

OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

New York:

R. WELLS BAKER, STATIONER, AND BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
100 NASSAU AND NASSAU STREETS.

1869

ADDRESS
OF THE
Union Republican Central Committee
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK
TO THE
REPUBLICAN ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK.

At an adjourned meeting of the Union Republican Central Committee of the City of New York, held at the Everett Rooms, on the evening of August 6th, 1869, Mr. Norman Stratton, from the Committee appointed to prepare an address to the Republican Electors of the City and State, submitted the following address, which was adopted by acclamation, and ordered printed in pamphlet form for general distribution:

ADDRESS.

The Republican Party, as organized in the City of New York, has become distracted and demoralized, and has ceased to be of any benefit or use. Two separate and antagonistic General Committees have, for the past three years, kept up an existence, each claiming to represent the Republicans of the city. The Twenty-third Street Committee claims for itself respectability and antiquity, while the Twenty-second Street Committee makes but one claim, that of regularity.

THE GREAT MASS OF THE REPUBLICANS HAVE NO CONFIDENCE IN
EITHER OF THEM.

A very large and respectable portion of the Republican electors of the city have no sympathy with or confidence in either of them, feeling assured that neither of them represents the masses of the Republican Party, and that both of them are a fraud upon that party; and they have been especially disgusted at the frauds perpetrated in the district Associations, in which little cliques of three or four have kept entire control of such associations, using them without regard to the best interests of the party, and for their own selfish purposes—sending to the various nominating conventions, and to their General Committee, such delegates as best subserve their personal ends. This large class of Republican voters felt that they were unrepresented by any General Committee, and that they were excluded from all participation in the active working of the party. They felt that while acting as individuals in their respective districts, with all the party machinery, and the cunning and crafty devices of its workers against them, they were powerless to bring about any better state of things, or produce any good results whatever by or through the instrumentality of existing organizations. Nor could they, while acting as individuals, render any successful assistance in accomplishing that reform in the party here, so vitally essential to save it from ruin and give it prosperity and success.

HOW THE NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE WAS COMMENCED AND COM-
PLETED.

They therefore caused meetings to be held in the several Assembly Districts of the City, at which leading representative Republicans were invited, who, after full and free consultations, sent a committee to meet a similar committee from each of the other districts, to perfect some plan by which their efforts might be united and strengthened by organization. These committees thus assembled, after the utmost harmony of views respecting the necessity of organization as the best means of serving our beloved party in the peril in which its professed, but false and selfish friends, have driven it, with great unanimity decided upon the formation of a Central Committee to be composed of delegates

from each Assembly District in proportion to the Republican vote therein. In many of these districts there were already existing associations, which had been regularly represented prior to this year, in the General Committee of Twenty-second Street, but whose delegates to the same Committee for the present year were excluded, although regularly elected, and for the purpose, as well understood, of having delegates admitted from such districts as were in sympathy with, or who could be manipulated into the peculiar views, projects and schemes of that Committee. In other districts the Republican electors have assembled, and after canvassing the subject fully, have perfected organizations and elected delegates to our Central Committee.

It is that Central Committee, thus formed, which now addresses you on a subject of vital importance to all the Republicans of the State, and we bespeak from you a careful and candid hearing.

THE NEW ENROLLMENT MUST NOT BE BY THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET COMMITTEE.

At the last State Convention, in July, 1868, a Committee was appointed to report a plan to the next State Convention for harmonizing the Republican Party in the City of New York. There is but little doubt but that the recommendations of that Committee will embrace a new enrollment of the Republican voters in each Assembly district, and the formation of new district associations and a new General Committee. This is about the only thing that can be done, and yet if this be done through the management of the Twenty-second Street organization, it will prove but a continuation of the present system of "close corporations," of craft, deceit, fraud and violence which so mark, mar and characterize that organization, and in the end will not result in harmony, but in discord and strife. If there were no escape from the effects of fraud and violence, except through the instrumentality of its perpetrators, then, indeed, would the future of our party in this city be in a hopeless condition.

THE PRINCIPAL REASON WHY THAT ORGANIZATION SHOULD NOT CONDUCT THE NEW ENROLLMENT.

This is strong language; but let us look at the present state of the party here, and then judge if it is not more than warranted.

In each of the district organizations there is what is called a "roll," purporting to be a list of Republican electors of the district. This roll is kept very secret and close, and is not permitted to be seen except by the favored few. It is supposed by some to be in the custody of the Secretary, but really and practically two or three of the inner ring have the entire control over it; for it is well known that whoever of them has control of the roll can elect any ticket he pleases at the primary, and send such delegates as he likes to any convention, and secure the control over them. They can add names to the roll on the shortest possible notice, without fear of detection, and can supply persons to vote upon those names on equally short notice, regardless as to where they live, or whether they are Republicans. If surprised by an unlooked-for and strongly-supported opposition ticket, the "short cut" to fraud is then adopted by the inspectors, and a certificate of election given the candidates of the "ring," regardless of the vote polled, and upon this certificate they receive their credentials to whatever convention or body they are sent, and thus become "regular" delegates. Any attempt to expose the fraud of these false certificates is denounced as "bolting" and "disorganizing," and those who make the exposure are stigmatized as "sore-heads." These things not only can be done, but have been repeatedly done, and as long as the power to practice them is permitted the control of such little "ring" is all potent and secure. It would be impossible within the limits of a brief Address to show, in detail, all the humiliating and shameful abuse of the power thus held and exercised! Let it suffice to say that there is not a "roll" of any district Association of what is known as the Twenty-second Street organization which does not contain the names of hundreds of Democrats—fictitious persons or non-residents of the district.

AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE NEW ENROLLMENT WOULD BE CONDUCTED
BY THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET ORGANIZATION.

To show how the enrollment would proceed, if under the auspices of the Twenty-second Street Committee, take the case of our Second District, in which a new enrollment and election were ordered in April last, under inspectors appointed by it. It is a district with very few Republican voters, and yet a large crowd assembled, led on by "Reddy the Blacksmith" (now a fugitive

from justice), who, with his gang, bold, violent and threatening, enrolled as Republicans, and afterward voted to elect officers of the Association, and delegates to the General Committee, and that General Committee knowing how the election of its delegates from that district was accomplished, accepted them as truly and duly elected. The enrollment in most of the districts would be of that character if intrusted to that Committee.

EXPOSURE AND REFUTATION OF THE CLAIM TO "REGULARITY," MADE
BY THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET GENERAL COMMITTEE.

But this Twenty-second Street Committee places all its claims to respectability and recognition upon what it calls its *regularity*, and upon that *alone*, it claims that its delegates to the State Convention should be admitted, and that all others should be turned away unheard, because of such assumed regularity. We ask you for a moment to look at this claim to *regularity* in the light of the facts surrounding its abnormal birth, and its quarrelsome and disorganizing existence. That Committee, or at least a portion of it as it now exists, was elected in December last. It was so pre-arranged that in many of the districts there should be two sets of delegates, who should claim seats as such in the General Committee, and thus would certain men have a pretence to claim seats there. And thus also the leaders of the scheme to *make* a General Committee *to its own liking*, regardless of the delegates who were properly elected by the district associations, would have an opportunity to select the delegates they had caused to be sent there as claimants of seats. The time for the delegates to meet for organization was the evening of the first Thursday in January, 1869. In the *afternoon* of that day the place of meeting was taken possession of by certain persons now in the control of that General Committee, who, after inviting certain persons claiming to have been elected, and excluding all others, held a meeting, and determined what parties should be admitted or rejected as delegates in the formation of the Committee for the evening—thus passing upon the qualifications of delegates to seats without a hearing or any evidence. The proper delegates from many of the districts assembled at the place of meeting at the advertised hour, and found the doors strongly guarded, and were refused admission unless their names were upon a paper which had previously been made up and placed in the hands

of one of the doorkeepers. These delegates, regularly elected and having their credentials with them, were for a long time kept standing out in the cold, while the favored of the "ring" could pass in unquestioned. After remaining outside for some time, and after a struggle on the subject from contending parties from within, the programme was so far changed as to allow these delegates to be admitted into the room, and they were permitted to have their claims to seats sent to a sub-committee, the members of which were all against them from the start. That General Committee, after waiting four months, went on finally and organized permanently, and before the Committee on Contested Seats had reported, and before it was known who were members of that Committee, and entitled to vote for its officers. The sub-committee finally reported a simple conclusion to which they had come: that the sitting members were entitled to their seats, but reported no fact or reason whatever. As soon as the report was made a vote was immediately had on its adoption, and, without giving any of the excluded delegates an opportunity to be heard, or permitting the facts in any one case to be placed before them, but putting all the cases in one motion, though no two districts had any similarity of facts or circumstances, the question was put, and over forty sitting delegates, whose seats were contested, were allowed to vote to retain their own seats, and to exclude those who contested their right to them. Thus was this "regular" Twenty-second Street General Committee organized by the perpetration of gross *irregularities*—manifest unfairness—by fraud and an outrage on the rights of others. Thus did they usurp power, in order to organize themselves into a General Committee, thinking, doubtless, that all unfair and nefarious ways by which they got the power would be shielded and hid under the protection that they were "regular." Such unheard-of unfairness could not but dissatisfy and disgust the respectable and order-loving portion of the party in the city.

THE TWENTY-SECOND STREET COMMITTEE A POSITIVE INJURY TO THE PARTY.

A Committee thus organized by fraud and violence, and by a palpable usurpation of power, could not expect to have the confidence or countenance of honest, fair-minded men, or to be of any service in promoting the prosperity and growth of the party they claim to represent, and hence we find that since its organization it has been

of no good, but a positive injury to the party. They have uniformly voted down propositions tending to harmonize the party, and have disgraced the name of a Republican Committee by their wranglings—their criminations and heated and passionate invectives of those of their own body who dare oppose their “ring.”

THE REASONS FOR EXPOSING THEIR DISHONORABLE ACTS.

We say these things in no feeling or spirit of hatred, animosity or revenge. We say them with humiliation, sorrow and pain. We say them because they are true, and because it is necessary for you to know the truth, in order that you may be prepared to apply the proper remedy and help us to make our party here a unit and a useful and respected political organization. To bring about so desirable a result, we have found it necessary to state these facts. We have stated only such as we thought absolutely necessary to give you a clear view of the inside working of the party machinery here.

THE REASONS WHY OUR ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED.

Our Central Committee has not come into existence as an ephemeral faction, or with a view to redress any personal grievances, or with any feelings of malice or revenge against any portion of the Republican Party. A great necessity has called our Organization into being—the necessity of saving our party in this city from disintegration and ruin into which it was rapidly drifting. We had no other alternative but to do as we have done, or see our party in this city lose the respect and support of its best friends, and become utterly demoralized and overwhelmed in its own anarchy. We do not ask to be leaders of the party here, nor to have the control of the party organizations; nor are we in any sense the rival of any other Committee or organization. We simply ask, for the sake of the party, that there should be a thorough and radical reconstruction of our party in this city, and we pledge our best efforts to assist you in that object. When that is accomplished, and the party here has been harmonized and moulded into one effective and useful organization, we will be content to work in the ranks for the success of the cause which brought the Republican Party into existence.

WHAT IS PROPOSED IF THAT IS NOT DONE.

Until that is faithfully, honestly and effectively accomplished, our highest duty to the best interests of our party impels us to maintain our Organizations, believing that through them we can hold the downward tendency of the party in check, and exert an influence which will tend to the unity and harmonious working of all the best elements of our party in the city.

WHAT THE STATE CONVENTION SHOULD DO.

But how, or in what way shall the party here be reconstructed? This is a subject that needs careful consideration. The first step is to provide for a fair, careful and correct enrollment of Republican electors in each district, and to keep from the rolls all other names, and then provide for a dissemination of the rolls among the members. This will cure one great evil. But after all, very much will depend upon the character, judgment and fairness of the persons appointed to conduct the enrollment and the first election thereafter. The State Convention cannot be too careful in delegating this power.

WHOM WE REPRESENT AND WHAT WE BELIEVE.

Believing that the movement we have inaugurated is for the best interests of the Republican Party, and that the masses of the Republicans of our city are heartily in sympathy with it, we do not hesitate to declare that we now represent the great majority of the Republican voters of this city, and that they will ask to be represented through us in the next State Convention. We represent men who do not believe that the main objects of a great political party, or of its managers, should be to control the "spoils," and provide offices for its adherents, or to serve the ambitious private schemes of either leaders or followers, but that it has a higher, more useful and nobler aim—the extinguishment of chicanery, unfairness and deceit in the management of its affairs—the rooting out of official bribery and corruption, and the inculcation of the principles of a true political manhood.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WOULD BE ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH IF
PROPERLY MANAGED.

The strength of the Republican Party in our city has never yet been fully developed. Thousands of our best men have held aloof, and abstained from attending our primary meetings, because it was plainly to be seen they were controlled by a few individuals in disregard of everything except their own wishes, and who have not enjoyed general confidence for disinterestedness, personal character or ability.

The desire to keep control of the party machinery, and transmit the power to run it from year to year, is of more importance to the so-called leaders, than an increase of the party vote. The party is run by them too much in the interests of Tammany Hall. Indeed in some districts it is operated through the influence of Tammany leaders. There is no reason why the Republican vote in our city should not be double what it is. Let the power to ruin the party be taken from the hands of those who now claim the right to control it, and given to those who, if not so wise in the craft of political devices, have the wisdom to discern that an honest and fair administration of the affairs of the party will best tend to promote its greatest usefulness and its highest success. Let the party become more liberalized. Let its representatives be better distinguished from the representatives of another political party in relation to official corruption. Let it stand forth, by its avowed principles and its practices, the unrelenting foe of deceit and dishonesty in all their forms, and we shall soon secure the confidence and the hearty support and co-operation of the masses of those who sincerely desire a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we have only to add that the duty we have felt called upon to perform, in exposing the actions of an organization claiming to be the only regular representative of the Republicans of New York, has been demanded of us, lest we and the many thousands good and true Republicans who do not sympathize with that Committee, but discountenance its irregularities and wrongs, should be deemed as acquiescing in the course it has pursued, and also that you might know the real condition of the Republican Party in this city, and apply the proper remedy for the advance-

ment and protection of its best interests. And we tender to you in advance the hearty co-operation of the great body of the Republicans here, and the best wishes of all lovers of the harmony and success of our glorious Party everywhere, in all your efforts to frustrate the machinations of those, who to accomplish their selfish, and too often mercenary designs, would degrade, disgrace and bring into contempt the Organizations of the Party, and thus jeopard the success of its living and sacred principles.

EDGAR KETCHUM,

Chairman, pro tem.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN,

Secretary, pro tem.

CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN,

NORMAN STRATTON,

GEORGE P. PUTNAM,

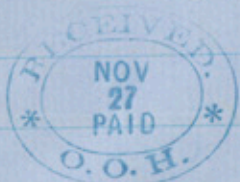
JOHN SEDGWICK,

ETHAN ALLEN,

EDGAR KETCHUM,

*Committee on
Address.*

In conclusion we have only to add that the duty we have felt called upon to perform, in exposing the actions of an organization claiming to be the only regular representative of the Republicans of New York, has been demanded of us, not by us and the many thousands good and true Republicans who do not sympathize with the Committee but disapprove its irregularities and wrongs, should be deemed as recognizing in the course it has pursued, and also that you might know the real condition of the Republican Party in this city, and apply the proper remedy for the advance-



110

Bath Me Nov 24, 1869.

Gen. O. O. Howard.

Sir.

If at first you don't succeed try again - is a motto conssant with us all. A great many have done so, and met with success. I have tried several undertakings, but thus far have been unsuccessful, yet I am going to try again. I am not going to take hold of the blow to look back. While in the Army I saved considerable money from my wages, enough to go to Louisiana, and invest in the speculation of Cotton in a small degree, yet sufficient, to increase my capital enough for me to return home and enter into a business which I intended to follow permanently.

I opened a retail grocery store in Portland but being young and unaccustomed to dealings with men, men who have become shark in their business, ever ready to take advantage, and with poor debtors - I soon found myself obliged to fail. And am now

out of business and poor. this is the occasion of
my writing this letter to you. and I am going to
ask with all your business relations with the
Government, can you not find something for me to
do, so that I can retrieve my fallen fortune. and
have my mind relieved from this embarrassment.

O! I hope you will think favorable of my request
for I have been disappointed so many times.

You must know my record as a Soldier attached
to your Regiment. and every one knows the history
of it and ^{how} bravely it battled for liberty and Union.

And it seems strange to me that Government employs
so many men in its employ that never took arms
in its defence. (while in some instances they
worked against it) and those who enlisted at
the first call. (and were ever ready to offer up their
lives if need be in its defence), left out in the cold.

Pardon me for toting up your attention so long.
but should you see fit to take my ^{case} in hand and give
me employment you will confer a great favor
on one who is in need.

Respectfully Yours

P.S.
I can give you any recommendation you may ask.
Frederic W. Strout,
Bath Maine.



Washington Nov. 25. 1869

General

There is open in the Treasury
Department an office of Special
Agents to examine Despatches. &c

I believe I could get
an appointment in that capacity
with your personal influence.

I would much like to
please.

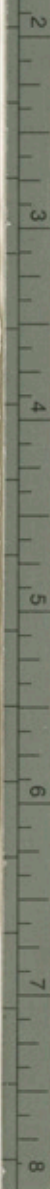
Yours very truly

F. N. Howard



27th 19th 0.0.0. 1861. Oct. 1. 61.

1861
OCT 1





112

Office of Grand Hon'ry Patriarch,
Lodge of Seueperance, 428, 9th St.
Washington D. C., Nov. 25, 1869.

General:

I am in receipt of a letter from Lewis Neal
Don, of Maine, accepting an invitation to
lecture for our Grand Division on Friday
evening December 3rd. He intends to secure
the Congregational Church, if possible, and I have
consulted Mr. White in regard to the matter this
morning.

You are a member of our lecture com-
mittee, but knowing how busy you are
I have not heretofore consulted you in the
matter; but hope you will give us your
presence on the ~~next~~ evening of the lecture.

Very respectfully,

Chas. H. Hills,

Grand Worthy Patriarch.

Lewis O. Howard.

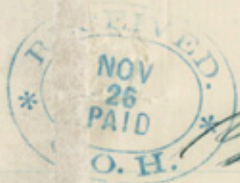
Com'r H.

Office of Land & Survey
Dept. of Agriculture, Wash. D.C.
Washington, D.C., Nov. 22, 1904

I am in receipt of letter from Mr. [Name] of [State], accepting an invitation to [State] for one hour's discussion on [Topic] [Date] [Time] [Place]. He intends to [Action] the [Organization] of [State] [Address] [City] [State] [Country].

I have a number of [Topic] [Address] [City] [State] [Country]. I am [Action] [Topic] [Address] [City] [State] [Country]. I am [Action] [Topic] [Address] [City] [State] [Country]. I am [Action] [Topic] [Address] [City] [State] [Country].

Very respectfully,
[Signature]
[Name]
[Title]



113

Post Nov 25th 1897

John O. O'Connor

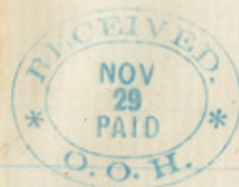
Dear Sir

Permit me to drop a note by way of an introduction

I have been in this City 9 years; Successfully working for one year & six months. the last six months have been down hill. Poor Dam Strikely Temperate in my habits. Always have been prompt in the discharge of my duties. Not many thanks have been unfortunate

I can express myself much better by talking

An Interview is my great wish
{ Please reply } Your humble servant
to address Mr. Frank D. Burton
Street South between 10th & 11th West



114
Columbia, S.C.

Nov^r 25th 1869

Brig. Maj. Genl. A. O. Howard
Commissioner

Washington D.C.

General:

Having on last evening, replied to your telegram of yesterday, I desire to say further, that while I will, as soon after the end of the month as possible, remit all funds collected up to that time, I have no hope that the amount will reach anything like that you mentioned; in fact I regard it as being doubtful, whether Eighty Thousand Dollars can be realized during the season, as complaints of failure of crops - for want of rain - and applications for extension of time for the payment of their indebtedness, are daily being received here, from very many persons; furthermore, there are numerous small, and many large accounts, which, owing to the utter insolvency of the debtors can never be collected; while many others have removed from the State, during the last year whose whereabouts are unknown.

And besides this, various irregularities attendant on collections in the past, which are being gradually developed, and the fact that many payments made do not appear on the general summary



last proposal will tend to considerably
reduce the aggregate amount now supposed to
be due.

In conclusion I can only say that I am do-
ing and will continue to do the very best I can
in the premises.

I am General.

Very respectfully,

Gen. Obadiah H. H.

N. C. Scott

Washington D.C.
November 25th 1869.

General O. O. Howard.
Comd. Bureau R. Y. and A. L.

Dear Sir;

Some weeks since I asked you to give me a position in the office, that you contemplate opening in connection with pushing forward the proposed "World's Fair". As my application has been in the Treasury four months, and it appears that I am just as far from achieving any success there, as I was when the application was first put in.

I now renew my application for a position on this World's Fair business, and if you will give me a trial will use my best endeavors to give satisfaction.

The Fair appears now to be in a fair way of being a reality, and if employed I will continue, as long as I am permitted to do so

over

D. G. D. D. H. M. I. W.

Richard A. N.

I desire a position in the Office
 General Howard is contemplating to
 spend in connection with pushing
 forward the proposed "World's Fair."

Phila



I have been engaged in business all my life and think, that my employers will be satisfied with my efforts to please

The situation that I now hold is not worth more salary than I get, but it is entirely inadequate to the support of my family, and am getting more in debt each month, this must be the excuse for my importunity

I am

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
H. V. Rothery