

American Missionary Association,

No. 53 JOHN STREET,

~~New York,~~ 1869

Malen, Gu Lini, 15/1870

Mrs. Genl. Howard

Dear Madame,

I take the liberty to
forward a note I have rec^d from
the manufacturers of the Bradley Pianos.

It was written with the expectation
that I was to see Genl. Howard on
my Southern trip. I enclose also a
Price List of his Pianos - His "Cost
Price" will be from one third to one
half the figures named in this list.

For the sake of having one of his ^{finest} instru-
ments in yr house, as well as on general
principles (being one of the "Smith family"), I
have no doubt he will deal fairly & liberally.

Very Respectfully

Yr Obedt. Servt. Edw. P. Smith

A. C. Vol. 1. 1870



Hampton Jan. 15. 1870
Dear Brother

Mother is too busy getting ready to go West to write an answer to Lizzie's good letter. I fear. She proposes to start from Auburn in company with a Mr. Perkins Jan 25th. Mr. P. goes to Chicago with a little daughter. Mother seems as well as usual and we dread having her go away. She will return as soon as the Spring opens, and is as happy here probably as she could be anywhere in the world. Mary Frances will probably visit awhile in this town & then go

This is the saddest happening of the year & better provision I have yet found. The Charlotte Springs seem fine all, but we have 90¢ for the trustees and 20¢ for some expenses beside, & will probably raise as much (500¢) as usual. It is dear - but with the hotel will increase the pleasure and the amount. I give you 1 year - I will grant it. With love & rejoice in the close down in which the & Mother heart join - The Aff. Brother
Tom Stone

health is very poor & her
nerves quite troubling. So
she & mother do not
always help each other
happily so much as
they could if both were
well. We are having a
mild winter with splendid
slighing on less than a
foot of snow. I owe Mr
Rankin an answer to
his kind letter about
Small. God does not
seem to open the way
for me to leave Farmington
yet. If He did I would
like Mr. No. 100 Church
in L. very much. Please
give him this message
with many thanks if
you think of it. I Endore

Statement of our quarterly "Savings" under
the New Scheme - No solicitor, no subscription
to collect. No one knowing what another
pays. I think it helps verify the wisdom
of the plan. I have received perhaps 2
so to life than last year from all sources.
At the liberal prices have received nearly
the same as last year. I have received from Sabbath-
school children near six hundred from Sabbath-
school. The cost of living is less than a year ago -
not least of all. I have people enjoy it & are
better pleased to Christ by it. Well, I
think of preaching on Ps. 37. 3. "Trust in the
Lord & do good & being like wheat the seed"

R.-1. Vol. 1. - 1870
Office of Education.

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Washington, D.C. Jan. 15, 1870.

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir.

Dr Barnard

desires me to write to you, request-
ing that you will have the kind-
ness to invite General Armstrong
to call here & see him, should he
visit Washington soon.

Yours truly.

H. E. Rockwell

Office of Education
Washington, D.C. Jan. 18, 1890.

My dear Mr. Howard
Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to write to you, in reply to your letter of the 11th inst., in which you inform me that you will have the honor to visit the Bureau of Education in Washington, D.C., on the 20th inst.

Very truly,
W. E. Robertson

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Washington D.C.

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Jan. 15th 1870.

Major Genl. O. Howard
Comdr. Bof R. F. & A. L.

Dear Sir

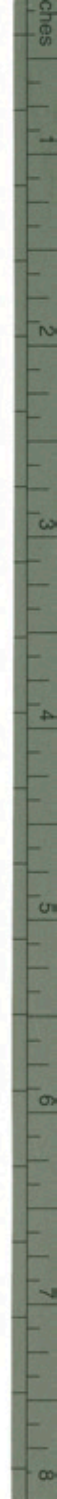
Some month or two since you consented to deliver a lecture for Howard Div. No. 7 of G. in a course of free lectures, that it was intended to give this winter, but owing to the low state of the finances of the Div., the project has been abandoned.

It was understood that you would be made aware of the state of the case, in regard to these lectures, when the invitation should be given to you, to speak at our dedication, Bro. Chas. H. Hills G.W.M. informs me this evening, that you were not so told of the discontinuing of the free lectures, and fearing that you may still consider yourself bound by your previous engagement, I write this note.

Yours

Very Respectfully
Your obdt. Servt
H. V. Rothney

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To obtain Registered Letters, the party must be known, or be indented by some reliable persons.

Post Office, Washington, D. C.,

Jan 15, 1870.

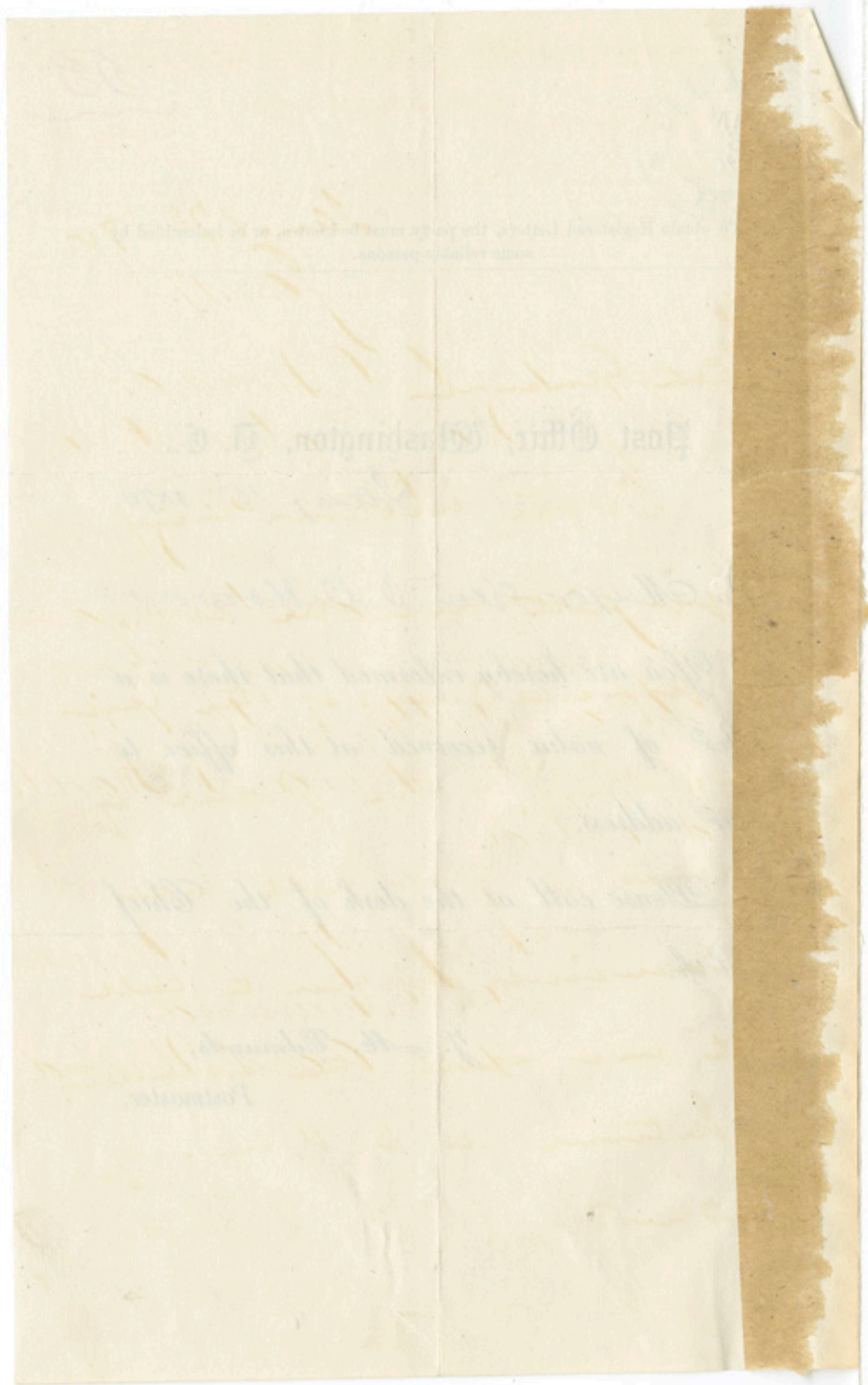
To Major Gen O. O. Howard

You are hereby informed that there is a letter of value received at this office to your address.

Please call at the desk of the Chief Clerk.

J. M. Edmunds,

Postmaster.



13-10. Vol. 1. 1870 574
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance, Co.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

All Policies Non-Forfeiting.

Organized 1846.

One of the oldest and
largest Life Insurance
Co.'s in the United
States.

L. L. BARNARD, General Agent,

OFFICE, 13 WHAT CHURCH BUILDING.

Current Dividends
from 40 to 70 per cent.

Providence, *Jan. 17th* 1870.

*Major Gen. O. O. Howard
Washington. D. C.
Dear Sir.*

*Will
you please have the kindness
to inform me where I can
direct a Letter so that it
will reach George. F. Marble
and oblige.*

*Respectfully Yours.
L. L. Barnard.
Genl Agent. Walford*

57

1870 10 11 1870

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

All Policies Non-Forfeiting. Organized 1846.

One of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States. OFFICE, 15 WEST GREEN BUILDING. Current Dividends from 40 to 75 per cent.

Providence, 1870

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P. 9 - Vol. 1. 1870 55
War Department,
Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, Jan 17th 1870

Dear General

Doctor Nichols has
brought with me the copy
of proceedings of the last
meeting of the Board of
Visitors - If it will be
convenient for you to call
with me upon the Secretary
of Interior at 2. P. M. - of
Wednesday (19th) - I will

ask Mr. Cooke to join
us at my office at
three hours

Very truly

Yours

Wm. C. C.

For O. O. Howard



Letter 3 - Vol. 1. 1870 56

New Bedford Jan. 17.
[1870]

Genl. O. O. Howard
Washington.

Dear Sir.

I am now trying to obtain a collection of the autographs of the most eminent men of this country, and I should by no means consider my list complete without yours. Now sir, if you would please be so kind as to send it to me you would greatly oblige

Your most obedient servant

George S. Lewis.

138 Union St.
New Bedford
Mass.

Dear Mother Jan 17

Dear D. D. Bennett
Washington

Dear Sir

I am now writing
to you a collection of the
travels of the West
which are of the most
interest to you as an
historian and as a
geographer. I am sure
that you will find them
of great value to you
in your work.

George D. Bennett

138 Union St.
New York
N.Y.

N. Y. Vol. 1. 1870 57



Boston Jan 17. 70

Dear Genl.

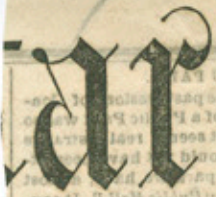
My engagements were such that I could not exchange with Bro Rankin as he proposed.

I am having extra meetings - were well - Some conversions. My own dear children interested.

By & by, say March or Apr. if Bro Rankin wd like to come this way I shd be glad to exchange.

My thanks for your kind invitation.

Fraternal E. B. Webb.



No. 4,526.

TELEGRAMS, &c.

The British brig Cuba, Captain Mackell, from Matanzas to Boston, with molasses, has been totally wrecked near Hatteras Light. The captain was badly injured. Only two seamen were saved. The lost were Charles Cam, mate; William Williams, second mate; George Smith, steward; M. Maculey and John A. Louagan, seamen, and a boy named Frederick.

The soldiers under Lieut. Force had a battle with the Snake Indians lately, at Brunt river, on the Pacific coast, killing or capturing a considerable party, with a loss of four soldiers and nine wounded. Reports of Indian outrages in Oregon, Washington, and the Idaho mining regions, are frequent. Col. Cappinger had several brushes with the Owyhee Indians in the middle of August, killing twenty or thirty in all.

A card from the bank presidents in Richmond says:—"The commercial failures" reported by a special telegram to the Northern press are false. None have occurred. Commercial bills are being met as promptly as ever before. Some parties out of commercial circles, and insolvent at the fall of Richmond, have gone into bankruptcy.

Myer Marks, M. Marks, H. J. Marks, and Jacobs were yesterday convicted at Warren, Pennsylvania, and received heavy fines and imprisonment, for secreting the goods of M. Marks for the purpose of defrauding H. B. Haffin and other New York creditors of M. Marks.

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation, as required by law, setting forth that the sum of \$1,794,644 50 of the principal debt of the Commonwealth was paid, cancelled, extinguished, and finally discharged during the year ending September 2, 1867.

A terrific boiler explosion at the turning mill of Abram R. Welsh, on 28th street, New York, occurred yesterday. The engineer and fireman were killed, and several others wounded. The boiler was hurled nearly five hundred feet, and, falling into a private house, killed two children.

Partial returns from thirty-seven counties in California give Haight nearly 8,000 majority. The general Democratic majority is about 2,000 less.

The anniversary of the admission of California was celebrated in San Francisco yesterday with a procession of the pioneers and a banquet.

John Allen, Deputy Revenue Collector at Brooklyn, New York, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with fraud.

The steamer Manhattan, from Charleston, arrived in New York last night, with General Pickles on board.

The construction of a street railway was commenced in Augusta, Ga., yesterday.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Republican Victory.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 9.—The following election returns have been received: Portland—Chamberlain, Republican, for Governor, 625; Pillsbury, Democrat, 1,311. Lewistown—Chamberlain, 727; Pillsbury, 304. Bangor—Chamberlain, 1,304; Pillsbury, 1,053. Gardiner—Chamberlain, 499; Pillsbury, 270. Pittsford—Chamberlain, 216; Pillsbury, 202. Carboro'—Chamberlain, 114; Pillsbury, 223. Bath—Chamberlain 760; Pillsbury, 386. Falmouth—Chamberlain, 175; Pillsbury, 170. Cape Elizabeth—Chamberlain, 316; Pillsbury, 2. Brunswick—Chamberlain, 416; Pillsbury, 395. Harris—Chamberlain, 363; Pillsbury, 262. Gorham—Chamberlain, 321; Pillsbury, 229.

Sixteen towns give Chamberlain, Republican, 8,689; Pillsbury, Democrat, 5,639, being a majority of 2,450 for Chamberlain. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain a majority of 5,819, showing a Democratic gain this year of 3,369.

The Republican loss in Bath is 247.

Biddeford gives a Democratic majority of 10, against 90 last year.

One hundred and nine towns give Chamberlain, Republican, 27,716; Pillsbury, Democrat, 2,682. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 31,630; Pillsbury, 46,565. Chamberlain's majority this year, 6,032, against 15,635 in the same towns last year, making a Republican loss of 9,603. The aggregate vote in these towns is 47,398, against 48,215 last year.

The total vote in the State last year was 11,584. This year it will probably fall under 10,000.

Three-fourths of the vote of the State is in, with less than nine-fifteenths of the majorities of last year. The same ratio will reduce the total majority to 13,500, or less than 14,000.

The Democrats gain representatives in some of the towns, but not enough to give them much power in the Legislature.

The ale and cider law of last year has undoubtedly caused much loss to the Republicans.

Sheridan's Ovation in St. Louis Last Night.

The demonstration in St. Louis last night in honor of General Sheridan was the largest appearing of people ever witnessed in that city. The torchlight procession was nearly four miles long, and consisted of over twenty thousand men.

A large number of military organizations, representatives of the various wards of the city, the fire department, and an immense throng of citizens generally, took part in the demonstration. The procession was nearly an hour in passing the Southern Hotel, on the east balcony of which General Sheridan, his staff officers, members of the various committees, and invited guests were stationed. The crowd gathered in the vicinity of the hotel after the procession had passed must have numbered 10,000, and the number on the streets on the day of march could not have been less than from twenty to thirty thousand persons.

After the enthusiasm of the crowd had somewhat subsided, Lieutenant Governor Smith delivered a short but very cordial welcome to the General on behalf of the people of the State, which was followed by a very eloquent address by General Carl Schurz.

General Sheridan then stepped forward and replied as follows:—"I presume you all know I never make speeches. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to make you one to-night, but his very kind welcome has been unexpected to me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for your enthusiastic and kind welcome."

A few remarks were afterward made by General Pell, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Fay being

has delivered an able opinion in the most important cases that ever came before the court, the property in

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A PUBLIC PARK.

Editor Star: During the past sessions of Congress, while the subject of a Public Park was so frequently alluded to, it seems really strange that due importance should not have been attached to the beautiful park we have, almost ready at our hands—the "Public Mall." It covers a space that extends from the square east of the Capitol, directly west to 17th street, varying in width from 200 to 500 yards. Were it proposed to purchase this large tract of ground, in the very midst of our city, we might justly pause at the enormous expense it would incur, but when we reflect that it is already the property of the United States, and especially reserved for the use of the public, and the comparatively trifling appropriation it would require to throw the whole of these reservations (including President's grounds and Lafayette Square) into one continuous public park, it seems really surprising that they should be left in their present uninteresting condition. To advocate the advantages of such a park to our city would be an unnecessary task to any reasonable being, yet while suggestions are made for the purchase of property adjacent to our city, and difficult of access, our people seem blind to the advantages of these public reservations for park purposes, which are in our very midst. At present the majority of these are but big public squares, surrounded by high paling fences, and generally as uninteresting as so many acres of stubble.

We will search in vain for a tract of ground (that we are likely to obtain) that has so many advantages as the public spaces indicated, for a public park. This tract of ground is accessible by at most a ten minutes walk from almost any part of our city. It runs parallel to Pennsylvania avenue through its entire length, and being immediately adjacent thereto, it would not only supply a delightful retreat, but could be made to furnish a magnificent highway for those passing to and from our city who have business in the departments, and who wish to escape the alternating mud and dust of Pennsylvania avenue.

While on this subject I will allude to one that immediately bears upon it, and which has been heretofore discussed. I refer to the plan for reclaiming the low grounds adjoining the Monument Square and near the little island at the mouth of the canal. By filling up these low grounds some fifteen acres of land could be made for the Government, and the appearance of the river front at that part of the city greatly improved. Viewing this last projected improvement in connection with the conversion of the public mall into a park, its importance will be perceived if we imagine the improvement made, a bridge thrown across the canal at Sixteenth street, and direct communication thus afforded between the avenue, President's House and Departments, and the objects of public interest in the southern part of our city. This connection would not be as now, through dusty thoroughfares, but through a beautiful and interesting public park.

It is not thought that these improvements are at all in conflict with the plan of the lamented Downing, but rather that they are in support of his plan; but his ideas seem to have been consigned to the "tomb of the Gophrets," and the mall remains an unsightly barren waste, only intersected by the ordinary streets, and a by-path here and there for pedestrians.

It is only my purpose to suggest the general idea of speedily converting the mall and adjacent grounds into a Public Park, and leave the details of carrying it into execution to such engineers as may be charged with it. Were the suggestions not premature I might say that the present unsightly fences could be removed, the northern and southern border of the grounds enclosed by a neat low iron railing, ornamental entrances made where the street intersect the mall, and the most frequented thoroughfares well paved and heavy draughts confined to those thus paved. Again it would vary the monotony of straight streets and square corners to have some of the roads intersecting the mall and connecting the two portions of our city as above made in curved lines, or in shape of the figure 8, which would leave pretty elliptical plots between the roadways.

The Washington city canal might then cease to be an unsightly object. We could have a daily influx of pure fresh water held between its walls and covering the offensive objects that sometimes assail the eyes and noses of those in its vicinity. Were the suggested improvement in the mall carried out, the temporary places of business on the borders of the canal would and should be removed to where they properly belong—the river front. Some may think that this might decrease the revenues of our corporation, but if all the canal trade were removed to the river front the increase of the valuation of property on the river front would cause the assessments of taxes thereon to counterbalance the loss of revenues from the canal.

Washington is in the anomalous position of a city with a good river front, on which but little business is done, while the major part of its trade is carried on, on its largest thoroughfare, from three-fourths of a mile to a mile from the river. The canal, now, is neither ornamental nor profitable. Intersecting, as it would, the public park spoken of, it could be made highly ornamental. Its banks could be widened at any point, its depth lessened, and an artificial lake formed; while the remaining portion could be enclosed by a small iron railing, and the whole of it used for sewerage in the same manner as at present. A small dredger kept therein would be sufficient to remove the sediment and deposit from sewerage that would from time to time find its way therein.

Practically one cannot see the advantage of the canal for business purposes, and the best reason to be given for that opinion is the fact that wood, coal, lime, sand, cement, lumber, and such articles as are generally sold on its borders can be purchased at the same rates in any other portion of our city and deliverable at any other portion. The force of these suggestions will be felt by any one who will pass from Pennsylvania avenue, pause for a moment on one of our bridges and observe the class of trade and buildings that the canal has created on its borders, and then pass on to the mall.

These are only a few general ideas roughly thrown together. The subject is one, however, that will be found to grow in the hands of any one who will devote a little reflection to it, and whether we are to have a "Park" just outside the city limits or not, we have the material for a park here in our midst, within a stone's throw of Pennsylvania avenue, which a comparatively trifling expenditure would convert into a most beautiful retreat. It would involve no great expense at present; perhaps the planting of trees is the only thing really necessary now to prepare these public reservations for what they should be according to the design here presented.

An article in the *Intelligencer* lately pointed out how overdrives could be made across the running through the Public Grounds for the accommodation of the carriage-ways and grounds.

W. D. Wiesz.

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Washington, January 17th 1870.

Major General O. O. Howard,
Howard University,

My Dear Sir;

The earnest interests that I have observed you take in everything that pertains to the welfare of Washington prompts me to submit to your consideration the enclosed suggestions communicated by me to the press some time since relative to a Public Park. In a subsequent communication I added to the ideas enclosed the suggestions, that such a park would be essentially a poor man's park as it would be accessible to the laboring and mechanical classes after the completion of their days labor, and I furthermore advanced the idea that the positions of watchmen, gate-keep^{ers}

yc. should be filled by disabled veteran soldiers
of the Republic.

If the enclosed suggestions strike you
favorably I hope we will be able to advance them.

I remain,

Yours, with great respect,

Wm. D. Wise

No. 83 - 4 1/2 St.

Washington D.C.

Jan. 18th 1870.

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard,

Washington, D.C.

My Dear Sir:

Recalling to your memory a very pleasant conversation I had the honor of having with you some time since, I beg leave to submit to your consideration the following suggestions relative to beneficially utilizing convict labor, without detriment to honest skilled industry. I have presented the same suggestions to the Committee on the District of Columbia, in the House of Representatives, endeavoring to set forth the advantages that would accrue both to the District of Columbia.

and a party committed to prison, charged with or convicted of crime, by employing such parties in such manner as would conduce to the general good, would be healthful and profitable to themselves, and at the same time would not be obnoxious to censure from honest skilled artificers, untainted by the suspicion of crime.

Washington is, perhaps of all our cities, in proportion to its population, the one that produces the greatest number of persons committed to prison, charged with crime. Many poor wretches, in default of bail, are committed to prison to await trial, and perhaps, in default of prosecution, or on account of the frivolous nature of the offence, are dismissed after two or three months of imprisonment. Such persons are entitled to their liberty until their trial, if they could obtain

Sail, but in default of security there appears
no sound reason why they should not be em-
ployed and paid for their services while await-
ing trial.

To employ them in manufactures
would be to bring them in competition with
honest, skilled mechanics, men who have
learned their trades after steady application,
and oftentimes after considerable expense, and
such a course degrades honest labor, and ne-
cessarily engenders ill feeling in the labor-
ing and mechanical classes. My suggestions
indicate how they can be employed in a
manner remunerative to themselves, conducive
to the public interest and detrimental to
nobody. In a word I would employ such

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persons in the improvement of our harbor.

The day is perhaps far distant, when our corporation will be able or willing to improve our river front as it should be, and we can hardly expect that Congress will improve our harbor by direct appropriation. The employment of convict labor there, in this work, could not be detrimental even to the poor laborer in Washington D.C.

A small per diem allowance to persons convicted of crimes, trivial in their nature, and persons held in default of security would be of great advantage to such unfortunates. The necessities for ordinary comfort in prison, counsel fees, &c., would be among the number, not to speak of the advantage of a little capital to a party released from prison, whether innocent or guilty, to re-embark in the voyage of life.

The dredging of our channels is eminent-
ly practicable and desirable and can be
done by the labor of convicts, and persons
awaiting trial, who I believe would prefer
exercise in the open air to close confinement
in prison walls. Some of the many old
government ships could be detailed for the
work, and all of the reformatory features
of the Penitentiary system could be made
available in the system suggested by me.

The guards could be both custodians of pris-
oners and superintendents of labor, and all
the discipline, religious services, &c. could be
assimilated to those of improved prison life.
By this plan much waste land now covered
by tide water could be reclaimed, the value of

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which would materially assist in liquidating
the expense incident thereto, besides being of
great advantage to the health of the city.

To some this may seem utopian, visionary
and impracticable, and in this connection
I respectfully refer to an Editorial in the
New York Tribune, Dec. 24th, 1867, in which
the writer takes ground against antagonizing
the interests of the Mechanics and laboring
Classes by convict labor. After discussing
the merits of the question the writer quotes
from an English reporter in reference to a
colony of convicts in Ireland, who were
set to work reclaiming swampy lands. The
lands thus reclaimed were made fit for culti-
vation, the grain and vegetables produced
were of superior quality, the convicts besides
being self-sustaining, were a source of profit
to the Government, and last, but not least, the

reformatory influences were so great, and the education of the convicts as practical farmers and gardeners, so complete, that applications were received by their wardens for convicts about to be discharged, from the neighboring farmers, offering such persons immediate employment as farm hands, greater than the establishment could supply.

In conclusion I may state that these suggestions have been favorably endorsed by the Washington Board of Trade and have met the approval of the Judges of our Supreme Court, D.C., as well as our Major of Police.

Recommending these suggestions to your progressive spirit, not less than to

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your humanity and philanthropy.

I am, very respectfully your obt. Servant

(Signed) Wm. D. Rice

No 83 1/2 Street.

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Section 1st Be it enacted by the Senate
and House of Representatives of the
United States that from and after the
passage of this act it shall be
lawful for either Judge of the
Supreme Court of the District of
Columbia, who may be sitting
as a Judge of the Criminal Court
of the District of Columbia, to
permit any male person convicted
of crime in the District of Columbia,
the penalty for which is or maybe
confinement at hard ^{labor} in Washington
County Jail or Albany Penitentiary,
or any other prison that Congress
may hereafter designate, to elect,
before sentence shall be passed,
between confinement at hard
labor in Washington County Jail,
if the penalty for the offence for
which he shall have been convicted
shall have been heretofore imprison-
ment in Washington County Jail or Albany
Penitentiary or other prison as afore-
said, and imprisonment at hard labor,
as hereinafter provided for, in im-
proving the channels of the Potomac
and Anacostia rivers and reclaiming
the low land adjacent thereto.

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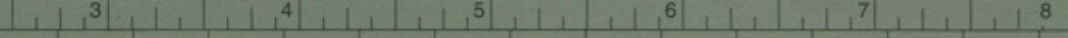


Section 2nd

And be it further enacted that from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for either Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to permit any male person or persons, charged with crime ^{and} committed to Washington County Jail in default of bail ^{and} awaiting trial, at the request of such person or persons charged with crime to be transferred to the prison-ship as hereinafter provided for, there to be kept in safe custody and employed in the labor of improving the channels of the Potomac ^{and} Anacostia rivers ^{and} reclaiming the low lands adjacent thereto, ^{as aforesaid} until the day for his or their trial shall arrive, or he or they shall have been legally discharged, ^{and} any person or persons, so employed, while awaiting trial, shall receive for his or their services a compensation of _____ Cents per diem each.

Section 3rd

And be it further enacted, That, to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act, the

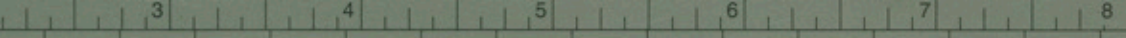


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Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby directed to select from among the unseaworthy vessels of the United States Navy, one well adapted to the purposes of a prison-ship to remain in the Potomac or Anacostia rivers, until substituted by another when necessary and to be under the jurisdiction and superintendence hereinafter provided.

Section 4th And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of Interior to appoint a Warden of the Prison-Ship, who shall have care and custody of all convicts and persons awaiting trial on Prison-Ship and who shall receive for his services an annual salary of dollars

Section 5th And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to appoint guards to aid the Warden of the Prison-Ship in the care and custody of convicts and persons awaiting trial as aforesaid, and who shall receive for their



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services an Annual salary of
dollars each.

Section 6th And be it further enacted
that it shall be lawful for
the Secretary of the Interior
to appoint a Superintendent of
Convict Labor who shall have
care custody and Superintendence
of all convicts and persons held on
the Prison ship awaiting trial,
as above provided, during their
hours of labor, and while going from
and returning to the Prison ship and
who shall receive for his services
a salary of dollars per Annum.

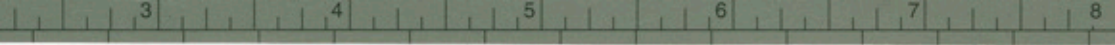
Section 7th And be it further enacted
that to aid the Superintendent of
Convict Labor, as hereinbefore
provided for, in the performance
of the duties of his office it shall
be lawful for the Secretary of
the Interior to appoint
foremen and guards to
assist in the superintendence
of the labor of and the safe-keeping
of the convicts and other persons
held awaiting trial, as herein
before provided and the said fore-
men shall receive for their salary

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services an annual salary of _____ dollars and the guards hereinbefore provided for shall receive an annual salary of _____ dollars.

Section 8th And be it further enacted that all the rules of labor and other details necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Interior.

Section 9th And be it further enacted that to carry out the provisions of this act the sum of _____ dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.



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