Public Schools.

Office of Superintendent.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 15th 1872

Gen O.O. Howard.
Washington.

Dear Sir:—

I am making an effort to secure an Indian Agency. I have my recommendations in practical shape and am ready to forward them to the proper authorities, but do not know exactly how, when and where to make the application. Neither do I know to whom to apply. Can you assist me in any way?

I have the following endorsements, viz. — all the clergymen in this city. — Several Missionary Societies — The Mayor of K. City — The Gov. of Kansas — Ex Congressman R.T. Van Horn. Hon. Eugene Hale M.C. from Maine, and others.

It may be proper for me to state that I am a native of Winthrop — Maine — served in the army — and at close of the war superintended the Freedmens Schools in the sixth dist of Virginia. I have been in the West six years and connected with our Pub. Schools four consecutive years.

I am, Sir Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt.
S. K. Whiting.

Gen O.O. Howard
Washington D.C.

New York Dec. 15th 1872

Dear Friend
General Howard

I gladly received your note a few days ago and especially the assurance which it gives of prospective peace to an abused and greatly injured people. I long to have the opportunity of seeing and talking with you upon the general subject.

The reelection of General Grant – more especially the overwhelming majority which he received, has been a subject of great thankfulness when thinking of the claims of the aboriginal part of our people – They will undoubtedly receive from him another four years opportunity to learn the arts of civilization and may we not hope another term of Christian instruction. But how short a period is four – or even eight

public prices are what they were before the war — The diminished purchasing power of the Dollar is not alone due to the expansion of our currency — It is in part the realization of what all experience expected to follow from the past increase of gold — The effect on the value of real estate in Europe — especially in England. It is no more than sufficient to increase the salaries of public officers in full proportion with the decreased value of our currency.

I shall be glad to know of your proposed movements if I should go to Washington I should find you there

My wife unites with me in kind regards to you & your friend

Benjn Tallmadge

years in such a work as is necessary to accomplish the ardent wishes of their friends in these respects! I would like to tell Genl. Grant how greatly he has rejoiced my heart by his letter to Gen. Sherman - and other acts but if I should speak unreservedly I fear he might suspect me of flattery - that most despicable exhibition of deceit. I shall be glad if you will tell him so when opportunity offers

I herewith send you a copy of a report made about a year ago together with a memorial to Congress - I have found this record other testimony confirming the position then taken and I long to have something done by Congress to the desired end.

Who is to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs? If you could accept it I should feel greatly pleased. But the salary is absurdly inadequate - I regret that Congress proposes to advance the salary of the President to $50,000 - It should in like manner double ~~that~~ those of all

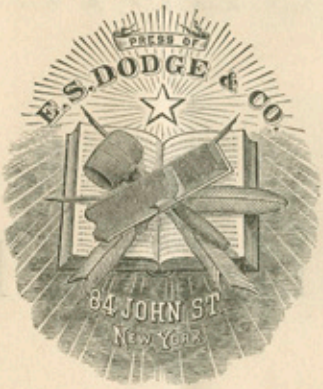
INDIANS,

SOLDIERS

—AND—

CIVILIZATION.

Being a Report upon fatal obstacles to the Christian Civilization of the Indian, adopted by the Representatives of Religious and Philanthropic Organizations, co-operating with the Government in care of the Indians, at a meeting held in New York, February 29th, 1872.


PRESS OF
E.S. DODGE & CO.
84 JOHN ST
NEW YORK

At a meeting of Representatives of Religious and Philanthropic organizations, co-operating with the Government in care of the Indians, held by appointment in New York, Feb. 29, 1872, *the Committee appointed at a former meeting, to consider and report upon the adverse influence of soldiers upon the Indians, and to propose a remedy, made the following*

REPORT:

The testimony published by Congress since 1866, and other documentary evidence prove that among the greatest obstacles to the Christian civilization of the Indians, are, *First*, the demoralizing influence of the U. S. soldiers stationed among them, and *Second*, the absence of the restraints and protection of Law, so that they have been in a great measure considered and treated as outlaws: without rights which white men have been bound to respect.

The Report of the Joint Special Committee of Congress on the condition of the Indian Tribes, printed January 26, 1867; the Report of the Indian Peace Commissioners, printed 1868, and the Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the year 1869, fully establish this conclusion. Other and sufficient evidence shows that the same destructive influences are still in full operation at the present time; and we believe that, unless they can be controlled and guarded against, it will be impossible to accomplish the object for which the representatives of the Christian and philanthropic people of the United States, have consented to aid the Government in its administration of Indian affairs. That object is not to

save *money* but to save *a race* of fellow men, entitled equally with ourselves to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," as well as to that sympathy and love which are the distinguishing features of Christianity.

Within the last five years our national responsibilities have been increased by the addition of the Territory and people of Alaska. Some of the obligations attending that acquisition, are stated by William S. Dodge (late Mayor of Sitka,) and published in the Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners above referred to on page 138, (Appendix O) showing—

First.—That the treaty of cession between Russia and the United States guarantees, in article third, that "The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion."

Second.—That the Aleutian population, who are mostly inhabitants of the islands of Alaska, are of Asiatic origin. The Asiatic race is always classed among the civilized nations. * * * That they have a language * * * schools and churches of their own. Nearly all of them read and write. Around their homes, in their churches and schools, are seen many, if not all, the concomitants of ordinary American homes. Many among them are highly educated, even in the classics. The administrator of the fur company often reposed great confidence in them. One of their best physicians was an Aleutian; one of their best navigators was an Aleutian; their best traders and accountants were Aleutians. Will it be said that such a people are to be deprived of the rights of American citizenship? The Rev. Bishop of the Greco-Russian church has kindly furnished me with the information that there were in Alaska, up to January 1, 1869, 12,140 Christians. During the years of 1767–'68, there were confirmed in the rites of the church 2,384 men and 2,191 women, making a total of 4,575. There were also professors of the Greek faith, but not then confirmed, 82 men and 23 women. The number of professing children is quite large, 773 boys and 716 girls.

It is very evident that these Christian people of Alaska, numbering over 12,000—one-third more than the people called civilized in Arizona—are entitled under the Treaty with Russia to "all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States."

That they are desirous of enjoying these rights, is proved by the testimony of Thomas G. Murphy, (*Editor of the Alaska Times,*) who, under date of September 27, 1869, writes as follows:

On Thursday last I made nine citizens in this town, of men who are known as half-breed or "Creoles," and immediately the news spread all over the town, and it was not long before a large number came after me to make American citizens of them also, and among the number of applicants was an old Indian chief, who lives about 1½ miles below this place. He told me he has got some considerable property well improved, and he also told me he wanted to be made a citizen, because he said he was afraid if he was not a citizen, other parties would come and jump his ground. I informed him that as the law was now he could not become a citizen. * *

I am told by those who know this chief that he is quite intelligent—is a Christian, as is the case with all Indians up as far as Atou Island, which is the most western Island of Alaska. This Indian keeps his house as clean as any poor man's house you can find even in your own State (New York.) * * and if he were to be made an American he would be the proudest man in the country. I was sorry I could not gratify the poor man. * *

If the revenue derived from the seal fisheries of that Territory, were appropriated to the education and improvement of the people, they could and would easily pay their full proportion of all taxes contemplated in the Constitution; and then there would be no conceivable objection to their desire to become citizens as guaranteed by the treaty.

The demoralizing influence of the military upon those people, is described by Mayor Dodge, in a letter to Vincent Colyer, and published on page 136 of the same report, and from which we extract as follows:

In reply to your question—What causes are operating at the present time, or may have been used in the past, to demoralize them? much may be said.

As a citizen of Alaska, I feel a delicacy in writing upon this subject, inasmuch as it compels me to tread upon unwelcome ground, and may be characterized as the promptings of hatred, jealousy, and strife. However, as in this question lies the weal or woe, not only of the Indian, but the white race within this Territory, I shall express clearly, impartially, and frankly my views of the whole subject in all its bearings as they have been presented to me by observation and reflection. And here I am compelled to say that the conduct of certain military and naval officers and soldiers has been bad and demoralizing in the extreme; not only contaminating the Indians, but in fact demoralizing and making the inhabitants of Sitka what Dante characterized Italy: "A grand house of ill-fame." I speak only of things as seen and felt at Sitka.

First. The demoralizing influence originated in the fact that the garrison was located in the heart of the town.

Secondly. The great mass of the soldiers were either desperate or very immoral men.

Thirdly. Some of the officers did not carry out military discipline in that just way which the regulations contemplate. They gave too great license to bad men ; and the deepest evil to all, and out of which other great evils resulted, was an indiscriminate pass system at night. Many has been the night when soldiers have taken possession of a Russian house, and frightened and browbeaten the women into compliance with their lustful passions.

Many is the night I have been called upon after midnight, by men and women, Russian and Aleutian, in their night-clothes, to protect them against the malice of the soldiers. In instances where the guilty party could be recognized they have been punished ; but generally they are not recognized, and therefore escape punishment.

Fourthly. The conduct of some of the officers has been so demoralizing that it was next to impossible to keep discipline among the soldiers. Within six months after the arrival of the troops at Sitka, the medical director informed me that nearly the whole of the Sitka tribe, some twelve hundred in number, were suffering from venerial diseases. Many have died.

This has engendered a very deep feeling among the Indians here, but the extent of it is only known to those traders with whom they can converse. Officers have carried on with the same high hand among the Russian people, and were the testimony of citizens to be taken, many instances of real infamy and wrong would come to light.

The report of the Medical Director of Alaska, E. J. Bailey, testifies on this subject as follows (page 129 of same report) :

SITKA, ALASKA TERRITORY. *October* 25, 1869.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

A greater mistake could not have been committed than stationing troops in their midst. They mutually debauch each other. * * *

Whisky has been sold in the streets by government officials at public auctions, and examples of drunkenness are set before them almost daily, so that in fact the principal teaching they at present are receiving is that drunkenness and debauchery are held by us, not as criminal and unbecoming a Christian people, but as indications of our advanced and superior civilization.

These Indians are a civil and well-behaved people ; they do not want bayonets to keep them in subjection, but they do want honest, faithful, and Christian workers among them ; those that will care for them, teach and instruct them in useful arts, and that they are responsible beings. I look upon the different military posts in this department as disastrous and destructive to their well-being ; they are not, and can never be, of the least possible use ; they are only so many whisky fonts from whence it is spread over the

country. If we ever have trouble with them and become involved in war, it will be found to arise from these causes. To go into detail on all points would require pages; you have seen enough to satisfy yourself; and in giving you the enclosed report I only want to add my testimony against what I conceive to be a most grievous error in the management of the Indian affairs in this Territory.

When you go home send us honest, faithful, Christian workers—*not place-seekers*, but those who want to do good work for *Christ's* sake and kingdom. Send men and women, for both are wanted.

When you can do away with the evils spoken of, and which are so evident, and adopt this latter course, then there will be hope, and not until then.

This evil influence of our soldiery is reported in nearly all the Indian Tribes with whom they have come in contact. It was described in a memorial to Congress, by the United States Indian Commission, dated at New York, July 14, 1868, as follows:

It is also affirmed by the same authorities, that the Indian race is becoming not only morally degraded, but also physically undermined, by the most loathsome disease which infests our civilization, that one of the finest physical types of man has already become seriously enfeebled, and that tribes originally comparatively pure, are fast sinking into a grossness of vice, which threatens their utter extinction. This latter evil in all its destructive extent seems to be an inevitable attendant of the presence of our troops in the Indian country. All these and many other disgraceful facts are attested by respectable officers of the Government, by a large number of Indian chiefs and by many trustworthy private citizens.

It was again laid before Congress in a memorial of the Representatives of the Society of Friends, January 21, 1869, from which we extract as follows:

The loathsome disease which has destroyed thousands, and which now enfeebles and degrades most of the Tribes, must be traced to licentious intercourse between the soldiers and the Indians. The demoralization of all parties from this cause is beyond estimate; and we respectfully submit that every consideration of principle and honor demands that the untutored Indian who now looks to us for the arts of civilized life, upon which he must hereafter mainly depend, should be kept as far as possible from contact with dissolute and licentious men.

Additional testimony upon this subject, and a suggestion of remedy, are contained in a letter of W. C. Duncan, a most successful missionary among the Indians of British Columbia,

dated February 28, 1870, and printed in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 68, 41st Congress, 2d Session, page 10, as follows:

I am glad to learn from your letter that something is soon to be done for the spiritual welfare of the Indians of Alaska. What a pity it is, I often think, the missionaries did not precede the soldiers—at least to those places where there are only Indians, as at Fort Tongas and Fort Wrangel. Military rule among Indians, while heathen, is, I feel sure, a fatal mistake. It will only breed the trouble it was intended to check. * * While both Indian and soldier are reciprocating their vices, and both plunged into utter ruin.

The accounts I have received from time to time, of the conduct of the soldiers in the Indian camps of the coast of Alaska, are truly shocking. If the United States Government did but know *half*, I am sure they would shrink from being identified with such abominations, and the cause of so much misery. I hope and pray that in God's good providence the soldiers will be moved away from Fort Tongas and Fort Wrangel, where there are no whites to protect, and missionaries sent in their places.

Give the missionary magisterial power and authority to act as Custom House officers, let him choose a few Indian constables, and be occasionally visited and supported by a ship of war, and all will go well with the Indians, and for the country too. * * *

Excuse me, dear sir, for thus intruding my opinion upon matters which, in one sense, do not concern me; but I feel I cannot let pass this opportunity for venting my grief at what I see in the military establishments of Alaska, which will, I am sure, unless changed or removed, render abortive any measures you may adopt for teaching and civilizing the natives.

We are informed that most of the troops referred to by Mr. Duncan, have been removed since the date of his letter.

We have conclusive evidence that these suggestions are practical. A recent letter dated December 23, 1871, addressed to one of your committee by Dr. Daniels, who was for three years a most successful agent with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians, shows that in his experience police were better than soldiers. It is as follows:

December 23, 1871.

DEAR SIR:

In answer to your verbal enquiries concerning my course with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians to keep order among themselves, and prevent the introduction of liquor, I would respectfully state that a system of *Police* was organized by my request. Twenty-five men were selected by the chief and his counsellors, who were appointed by my approval. They were to perform the duties of police among whites, besides they were not to allow

any liquor, by Indian or white, to come upon the Reservation ; and whenever found on their land, to destroy or bring it to the agency to be condemned.

They were also to protect the frontier of Minnesota and Dacota from the hostile Sioux, on the Missouri, and report to me, through their chief, all arrivals of Indians, from every part of the country—their business and course were communicated to me at once.

All dancing pertaining to their tribal habits, and that interfered with farming operations, was to be stopped by them. They were under the charge of the agent or chief for special duty. By the kindness of the Department Commander of the United States they were armed with carbines.

I found these men willing under all circumstances to perform any duties required, and in my opinion fully as efficient as twice their number of United States soldiers.

Until this police force was organized, hostile parties from the Missouri used to be raiding on the frontier, and running off horses under the guns of the fort ; while since then they have not been seen or heard of. The duties these men perform do not interfere with their farming. They take a pride in it, as the system is a part of one that existed in their tribal state, when the chief had braves ; only now they are used to keep peace, and advance civilization, instead of going on war parties and taking scalps.

I had this police force for two years, and during that time no drunkenness was seen on the Reservation. There was no disturbance or trouble of any kind ; and when liquor was taken from white or Indian, it was immediately brought to the agency and destroyed. They were kind, firm and decided.

To what extent this system can be carried out among Indians less acquainted with the whites, is a question to be settled by a judicious trial. The agent should know his men well ; and the chief and his counsellors should be men competent to appreciate the advantages of such a force when instructed.

Yours, etc.,

J. W. DANIELS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

In addition to this we have the following testimony from an experienced officer of the army in Arizona, to show that the Apaches may be used effectively in similar service, extracted from a letter dated December 19, 1871 :

They (the Apaches at Camp Grant) have offered me any number of their men at any time I would call for them, for any purpose, inside or outside the Reservation, provided I would lead them myself. I should have no hesitation in taking a band of picked men, arming and mounting them to pursue any stolen stock, or to drive away any marauders, Indian, Mexican or white.

We see no reason to doubt these reports, but on the contrary we believe that a judicious presentation of the subject to the Indians on all the Reservations, would meet with their approbation, and that they would willingly co-operate to the extent of their ability, in all measures calculated to guard them against the evil influences which threaten their destruction, and stand as a bar to their Christian civilization.

The Constitution of our Government was based on the Declaration of Independence, and was designed to establish that Justice, which is the declared right of all men. Justice is the only key to peace. Without it the profession of Christianity is a sham or a delusion. There is no good reason for withholding from these people, that protection of Law which we know to be necessary for the existence of civilized life; and all experience shows the necessity of such protection for these people.

We therefore propose the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to memorialize the President and Congress to enact a general law authorizing the extension of civil government, and the protection of law over all Indian tribes who will consent to carry out and enforce the same within their respective reservations; and authorizing the President to establish and proclaim the same, whenever he shall be satisfied that the best welfare of the Indians and other inhabitants concerned, requires such action.

We suggest that such Law should cover the following provisions:

First.—That the civil law of the United States be extended over all Indians who will agree thereto, with a code of laws applicable to them, defining crime, and providing a Judiciary.

Second.—That magisterial power shall be given to agents, and none shall be appointed, or continue to be agents, unless competent for such service.

Third.—That U. S. Marshals shall be appointed to reside upon reservations, or within call by telegraph and twenty-four hours' travel.

Fourth.—That the Indians be regarded competent witnesses; their testimony to be judged of by magistrate or jury; and sufficient punishment provided for false testimony.

Fifth.—That a police force and sheriff be appointed to preserve the peace and promptly to execute the laws and judgments.

Sixth.—That all the laws of the land shall be impartially and equally administered for the protection of all the inhabitants.

Signed by

BENJAMIN TATHAM, S. S. JOCELYN. } Committee.

The Report was accepted and adopted, and a Committee of five was appointed to prepare a memorial to the President and Congress, in furtherance of the object named in the resolution.

Signed by

GEORGE WHIPPLE,
Chairman.

J. M. FERRIS, *Sec'y.*

Feb 19 1872

W/ letter # 216, Dec 15, 1872

217.

East Gainsville. N.Y.
Dec. 16th 1872.

Gen O. O. Howard,
Washington, D.C.
Dear Sir,

I am collecting the autographs of the eminent men of our country, and a compliance with my request for yours, with a sentiment will very much oblige.

Yours very truly,

Walter H. Cummings

218.

Clark Hall,
Dec 16th 1872

Gen Howard

Kind Friend,

There has been some difficulty about me staying here this year, I dont know why unless some of the officers of the Institution have told Mr Webb that I am extravagant as I hear that is the general idea of me among the officers of the Institution, for which I am very sorry indeed. I was speaking to one of my Profs this morn and he expressed the same idea of which I speak above, I wrote to Mr Webb 4 times this term and recieved no answer from none of my letters, I suppose that he is so disapointed in me that he has concluded to assist me no more. You know that time that I have been here and of course can tell the progress that I have made since I have been here, I am in the 2and year Prep. and don't think that I am at the foot of

my class. surely there must have been
some progress coming from class 3 in
two years and half. I would like to come
and see you to show you that in all of
my vacations I have spent them in labor
and the first one I have no money for
work yet. And for the others I can prove
to you that the money has been properly
spent. Please to investigate my matter and
let me know what can be done in
favor, and you will greatly Oblige You

J. N. Eaton
Dec 16th

Washington, D.C.
Dec. 16th 1892.

Eaton Jno. N.

Rec'd

See 3d page

Princeton Dec. 16. 1872

Dear Old

Mother wishes this letter to be confidential - confined to you & Lizzie - She received the 30 $ & will send a Receipt = She wants Grace to go away from home to School during 1873 - She has often spoken of helping her to do it. and now wishes me to say that She will give Grace ~~for~~ towards her School Expenses at some good institution $400. during the year - 200 $ at or after Jan 1st 200 $ at or after July 1st /73. at such time as she may need it =

Your aff. Brother
Rowland -

P.S. Two cousins of Frank Gilman have an Excellent boarding School in Boston at which Mr Webb's children & others that have been =

Princeton Ills
Dec. 16. 1872

$30,00

Received of O. F. Howard thirty dollars. it being in full for his obligation falling due Apr. 1. 1872.-

Eliza Gilmore
Per R. B. H.

221

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Franklin Telegraph Co.

Lines East, West, North & South.

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J. W. BROWN, Rec. J. G. SMITH, Supt.

BLANK No. 1.

H Dec 17 1872

By Telegraph from San Francisco Cal

To Gen O O Howard

Dispatch ~~relative~~ to violation of your promises to Indians in Arizona recd Did you inform Gen Crook what those promises were — I have not recd from him nor from you any information on this subject Do there any conflict between your

This message has just been received at the office.

609 PENNA. AVE.

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J. W. BROWN, Pres. E. S. SMITH, Supt.

BLANK No. 1.

Dec 17 1847

Mr Henry Pennington Co.

Dear Sir

Yours received & contents noted. Yours of the 9th inst. received this morning — Have not received from you any confirmation of the letter of the 3rd inst. Do then you explicitly

This message has just been received at the office

605 PENNA. AVE.

BLANK No. 1.

Opposition Line! Prices Reduced!

Franklin Telegraph Co.

Lines East, West, North & South.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

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J. W. BROWN, Pres. J. G. SMITH, Supt.

187

By Telegraph from 2

To

Promises & my orders

J M Schofield
Major

57 pd 57 Govt

This message has just been received at the office.

609 PENNA. AVE.

MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, BOSTON.

San Francisco, Cal.
Dec. 14th 1842

Schofield & Mc

Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific,

San Francisco, Cal., December 17th, 1872

Telegram – (A & P. Line)

To General O. O. Howard.
Washington, D. C.

Despatch relative to violation of your promises to Indians in Arizona received. Did you inform General Crook what those promises were? I have not received from him nor from you any information on this subject. Is there any conflict between your promises and my orders?

(Signed) J. M. Schofield,
Major General.

Official Copy respectfully forwarded by mail.

J. C. Kelton,
Asst Adjt. General.

San Francisco, Cal.

Dec. 17th 1872.

Kelton J. C.

Rec'd

Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 17th 1872

Welsh W.

220.

Phila Dec 17 [1872]

My dear Friend

I have just received and read your deeply interesting report. It will do good. I believe the 150 Apaches killed by the Crooks were mainly women & children.

In the mean time we are doing well and if we can get an Indian Inspector Bill through the Senate and House for use of the Army as a permanency I will have little more to hope for.

I begin to think we shall have your counsel & help as permanently.

In reading your recommendation it occurred quite natural to me Franklin Academy. I hope they remembered Blair & Dana College.

I spent part of a day in Cambridge with the Agassiz family and must be there Jan 15th and perhaps even before that time.

Yours truly
W. Welsh

Gen. Howard

37 Green Ave. Brooklyn N.Y.
Dec 17 1872

Capt. C. O. Hovorka

Dear Sir

Pardon the liberty I take in addressing you and of my earnestly requesting your Counsel with regard to the requirements necessary to fill the position of Indian agt, and of the probabilities of my getting a position as such

You will remember me as a Bureau officer under you - in charge of the 6th ~~8th~~ Dist. of Virginia (eleven Counties) Hence you will be able to judge - from my ability - and honesty as such officer you are familiar. hence I will not revert to my acts except to say that reference being had to the records of my office will show a record of the Postage stamps used by myself and the officers under me in charge of Divisions and how such stamps were used giving day & date and to whom sent or how used

I have a letter of commendation

from you as an officer - from General O. Brown - Asst Cons. B.R.F.A.L for the State of Virginia - from General J. M. Schofield under whom I commanded the sub-Dist. of Fredericksburg (17 Counties) also performing the duties of Military Commission of said District — from General T. T. Dent and other officers under whom I served

Without egotism on my part I will venture the remark that I feel proud of my record as an officer (for over six years) for morality honesty fidility and sobriety - my habits were during service (are still) strictly temperate

I am quite confident that Gen. H. D. Cooke of the Dist of Washington would endorse me (this I say however without his authority) his cousin G. A. Cooke being married my only child

I am at present employed in the New York Post Office but the close confinement indoors and work by constant gas light is undermining my already uncertain health - contracted in service

I will further add that I am a farmer by occupation (was born upon a large farm in Salem Co. N. Jersey) which occupation I followed until probably before the war and until I was twenty years of age

I shall feel under greater obligations if you will be pleased to reply to this paper giving your counsel as to the matter which will be accepted as strictly confidential - and if it shall seem to your pleasure to interest yourself to the extent of getting me a position your confidence shall not be misplaced but it will be my pleasure and endeavor to merit your esteem and confidence: through my official acts

I will only add that I can furnish strongest proof of my fidelity to and work in the Republican party

Very Respectfully
Your obedient
James Johnson
(late Major 10th Regt Buffalo Vols)

Yorkville, Illinois
Dec. 15. 1872

Dear General:

I received from the War Dept. a copy of the civil service "Regulations" and enclose my formal application to you with the request that you will please make the certificate required, with Genl Whittlesey or some other officer who knows me. I did not anticipate going through with the entire preliminaries when I first asked, and certainly cannot borrow the money to come to Washington for examination upon an uncertainty; If I can receive no appt without personally appearing for examination, then I shall have to do without it; but I did hope to be able to get what additional books I needed and start again in practice next spring. "Man proposes &c" — Thanking you gratefully, General, I am,

Truly Yours

T. B. L. Oldewood

Washington D.C.,
Dec. 11th 1892

J. B. Sutherland, Esq.

Sir:

I am directed by Gen. Howard to inform you that he has represented your case to the Sec. of War,

Very Truly,
M. C. Wilkinson,
U.S.C.

War Department
Washington City.

10,154.

December 18th 1872.

General O. O. Howard,

Washington, D. C.,

Sir:

Referring to your final report as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands, made conformable to the act of Congress approved March 3d., 1865, which requires such reports from the Commissioner of the Bureau, and particularly to the latter portion, relative to your inability to report as to claims settled; the amounts disbursed in payment of bounties and the expenses of conducting

the various operations of the Bureau, I have the honor to request that, if possible, the data above referred to as not embraced in your report, be collated from your retained papers and those of your disbursing officers, General Ballock and Major Brown, pertaining to the year ending June 30, 1872, which, it is believed, can furnish the desired information.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. W. Belknap

Secretary of War.

Portsmouth Dec 18th 1872

Genl Howard

Dear Sir

You may be not a little surprised by being addressed by one in humble life like myself, but necessity compells me to – I have been at work on the Navy Yard here about one year & have been discharged twice out of that time. am discharged now the very worst time in the year & can get no encouragement from any Officer or from the heads of any of the Bureaus. Now I want to enlist your sympathy so that you may lend your influence in assisting me to be reinstated. I have been at work in the Yards & Docks Deptt as first class Machinest. I would like to go

back into the same Dept. again —
I will give you my reason for
making this request of you. In the
first place I was a Soldier in
your old 3d. Me. Regt. & lost my
health in the service & have recd.
nothing from Government in the
shape of Pension & no Bounty except
$100, & my monthly pay — I have
done about 2 years work since I got
out of the Service — When I got home
from the war I had deposited
$1500, — I have paid it all away
to recover my health & supporting
my family while I was sick & am
owing something now on the same
account that I have not been able
to pay yet — The trouble was brought
on in the service. it was ~~the~~ a disease
of the Testicles that resulted in a Tumor

after the Operation I had a wound
that was constantly discharging
for about 15 months. Now I am
expecting to be obliged to have
another Operation arising from
the same cause. The Dr that
performed the Operation lives
at So Norridgewock Maine
(John Robins) — I have entered
into the details so you might under=
=stand my case more fully ——
If you consider my case a
miserable one to work for you
will confer a great favor upon
your humble & obedient Servant
Yours Truly

Henry W. Pierce
Portsmouth
N. H.

P.S. what I have written may seem of
little or no account to you but it is

of vital importance to me —
Furthermore I have never been
discharged from inability or
neglect — my Foreman is ready to
recommend me the first opertunity

H. W. Pierce

There is no manufacturing to speak of in
Portsmouth. Work is hard all around - all I
can upon I have to get on credit & cannot
where the pay is coming from

Camp Apache A.T.
Dec. 18. 1872.

Maj Genl. O. O. Howard U.S.A.
Washington D.C.

General.

I take the pleasure of addressing a few lines to you to inform you that, since you where here amongst us, that they are now counting us each day of which I am getting very tired of. only this morning we were obliged to go to the Digt before we had time to get our breakfast and remain there until after dinner hour, but still I am contented with all this as I still retain the paper which you were kind enough to give me with also the medal from the President. and that I sleep well every night with these present on my person, I supposed that when I went to Washington with you and you told me that there was a Genl

and raise cattle from. now Genl Howard comes here and tells us to let the cattle go where they will. if they do get lost or stolen, should you again return here and should ask me where are your cattle I would not be able to tell you because they are running loose all through the mountains without a herder. that when Miguel's and other bands of Indians are drunk they "Oesvin" they want to kill me. I do not know what cause they have for do it, give my love to your son who came out with us and also to yourself.

Yours Very Respectfully
Ex-kel-to-ee-lah
Ex-kip-tow-chaw

P.S. You told me when here that you would give me cartridges for the Pistol you gave me. but as yet have got none

Wesley Smith
E B McK
5.73

greater than any other in the world but it now seems there is a quarter, and he is Genl Crook, who was here the other day and has given orders that we be counted each and every day. I am contented with every thing else with but this one exception. I wish you would be kind enough and explain this to the President that when we want to look at the River, or at the top of the mountains, they will not allow us to but tell us to look at the Fort. that when you were here I told you that I would go out and gather in acorns and Grass seed and after that I would be in to draw my rations but now we are not allowed to leave here or go any place, but have to remain here and be counted each day. I cannot understand why this is and would like to have you write me and tell me the reason, because I place all confidence in you, you gave us when here some stock cattle to take

228.

Freedmen's Hospital.
Wash. D.C. Dec. 19. 1872

Genl O. O. Howard

Dear General

Will you be kind enough to lend us your flag to use in decorating the Dining Room for Christmas Day?

Please also do not forget your usual Christmas Speech at 1½ P. M. at the Hospital

Yours Respectfully
Robert Reyburn M.D.

P.S.

Please invite the Officers & students of the University to be present

Yours R.R.

Washington D. C. Dec. 19th 1872

General O. O. Howard
at Howard University.

General,

Having not the honor of being known to you, I asked from General B. F. Butler a letter of introduction to you. But although I called several times at Howard University, my bad luck kept me from having the pleasure of meeting you. So for fear, when calling next time, lest I should intrude too much upon your time, I determined to write to you and to state what request I wished to address you as briefly and at the same time as completely as I could. For the cause I wish to plead before you is not only mine But yet that of my wife and two little ones.

I have been for three years Professor of French at New York and in the New Jersey,

and very likely would hold yet the same situation, had I not been recalled to Washington by a telegram so as to attend be near my wife at the time of her confinement, and now I am detained here because of the difficulty of travelling in Winter with wife and children whose youngest is under six weeks of age.

Now, I cannot and if I could I would not remain idle, and knowing your kindness for having often heard of it, I thought that under your patronage, if I could not obtain a permanent teachership in your University, at least your good heart shall prompt you to help me so far as to authorize my lecturing on the French Language at the University say twice a week in the evening. Of course all advertisements and expense for gas to remain at my charge. I intend to give a first lecture be

to form a class, the question of honoraries will remain with the members of the said class.

The course of Lectures, as I intend to do it, embraces grammar, Rhetoric and Litterature, and the several exercises adapted to each of these divisions respectively are: Spelling, reading, recitation, conversation, Dictation, Lectures on Grammar, translations from French into English or from English into French, compositions Declamation &c. The analogies or dissemblances between English and French being carefully pointed out, and the latter often brought into comparison either with ancient or modern languages.

For the full course of Lectures $10 a quarter at the charge of the student.

It would be too long to state what advantages may be derived from the knowledge of foreign languages and such is not my intent, just now, I would only call your attention, General, upon the fact that these lectures would in no wise add to the charges of the University. And,

while hoping for a success I should meet
but with a failure, the shame would remain
with me while with you would rest the honor
of having encouraged an enterprise which might
be of use for the promotion of studies in foreign
literature.

But should it happen General that even
this be inconsistent with the rules of the
University, then I rely still upon you to
get me some students whom I should instruct
in French, Greek & Latin at my home, near by
the University or to obtain for me a teachership
in one of the Southern cities where the name
of General O. O. Howard makes law,

I beg you General, to excuse this
long letter of mine and with my best
regards I ask the leave of subscribing
myself

Respectfully Yours

Prof. Paul B. Gérard

Princeton Ills
Dec. 19. 1872

Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear Brother

A member of the Church of which I am Pastor, named Alford L. Sayles was ruined in health and weakened in intellect by 12. mos Starvation in Andersonville. He was a member of the 124th Ills. Reg: Co A. was wounded badly through the back of the neck at Vicksburg. He was discharged under a general Order discharging disabled men. at St. Louis June 27. 1865.

He never failed in duty except when in prison and in Hospital on account

of his wound - and, in the time necessary to recover from both these calamities =

Contrary to the advice of friends, he determined with high spirit and lofty ideas of independence, to support himself, and refused to apply for a pension till one year and a half ago. He then, under repeated & painful sickness, which all Physicians trace directly to his prison life and cruelties - and under the pressure of poverty - applied thro: a Dr Latimer M.D. of Princeton for a pension. He has obtained and forwarded all the information and affidavits required by [illegible] from time to time =

Their daughter contracted an unfortunate marriage. His wife is greatly troubled with rheumatism, but does much out-of-door work and is able to help earn something for their support.

All last week he was terribly and painfully ill with asthma, relieved only by bloody expectoration. He richly deserves & greatly needs his pension. Can you go to the Dept. and hasten a decision, which may cheer his despondency and relieve him from being dependent on charity.

He is a worthy and devout christian man.

His mind was all gone & he [illegible] a mere crawling skeleton when he was ex-

changed from Andersonville.
A poor old negro woman
found him lying naked
on the ground near the
river in Wilmington N.C.,
(where he was sent by R.R.)
and dragged him down
to the water - washed off
the filth and vermin -
got him a shirt - a pair
of drawers & a cup of
coffee, and pulled him
under a shelter till
he was carried with
the rest on board the
Annapolis Steamer.

His memory was impaired
& his whole system shocked
past recovery. But he has
made a good fight for
subsistance as long as he
could. driving a pair of horses
to & from the Coal-bank, when
he died was only Christ poor,
Heart broken & forlorn. Mrs. Kenda

J. Dennison

Surveyor's Office.
U. S. Custom House
New Orleans La.
December 19th 1872.

Dear General:

Calling to mind your earnest words to the class of 1870, proffering to them whatever aid might be in your power, I confidently assume my right of your assistance, in a matter, in which I shall need every available influence.

I desire the honor of an appointment as minister to the Hawaiian Islands. I believe the government would beget an additional influence and prestige, by sending a colored man to that post. The act would be interpreted as an earnest of good will from the dominant race of America, towards those struggling people. They have known the injustice of the nation, let them now see a practical example of its vital democracy. The act would be further interpreted as a national compliment to themselves, and, let us hope as Americans, counteract the insidious policy pursued by England by which she hopes finally to secure future possession.

I need not refer to the vast monopoly of trade to spring up, under proper fostering influences,

between the United States and Asia, nor to the importance of these islands, as a maritime station, to that trade.

To one thoroughly imbued with American ideas proud of American citizenship, and glorying in the march of American civilization, what a brilliant field of usefulness is there presented.

I feel that I must turn from the active duties of the profession. My sight fails, and is unequal to the strain that must fall upon it.

Will I be trespassing upon your regard to ask you to call upon the President and urge my appointment? Others will work in this matter, but I would like to owe my success to you, though to you I already owe so much. A few strong words from you, in addition to the commendation of the politicians of Louisiana, will accomplish the desired result.

Please write me if you favor my request, and also the result of your interview with the President.

Should I succeed, I may hope to extend the sphere and direct influence of my Alma Mater. To the Professors of the University I send my regards.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant:
Louis A. Bell.

General O. O. Howard.
President Howard University.
Washington D.C.

War Department
Washington City,
December 19, 1872.

10514.

General O. O. Howard,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The Adjutant General has forwarded to me a communication from Assistant Adjutant General Thomas M. Vincent, now in charge of the records, &c., of the Freedmen's Bureau, of the 1st. of November, with your endorsements and that of General Balloch upon it,—said letter being in relation to fees due suspended or unlicensed attorneys, &c., &c.

I send you copy of this letter, and

inviting attention to the endorse-
ment of the Adjutant General thereon
I have the honor to request that the
book therein referred to viz: the
record book claimed to have been
left by General Balloch in the
Freedmen's Bureau when he was relieved,
but which has not been filed in
the Department, may be procured
and forwarded to the Department
if it is possible to find it.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Belknap

Secretary of War.

3rd Endorsement.

Washington, D.C.

Nov. 30. 1872.

Respectfully returned with statement that on the 7th day of Nov. 72. I delivered in person to Genl. Vincent a letter describing the missing Record Book, which contained the full account of all the retained fees. The amount turned over to the Adjutant General was all that remained in my hands. Not having the books records and documents of my late office in my possession, I have not the data from which to furnish more detailed information.

(Sgd) G. H. Balloch.

Late B.O.C. Bureau R. F. & A. L.

4th Endorsement.

Washington D.C.

Dec. 2d. 1872.

Respectfully forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of War, and attention invited to the endorsement of Genl Balloch. hereon. — Genl. Balloch is at present engaged in settling his accounts at the United States Treasury, and states to me that he does not wish to correspond further with me on official matters of a financial nature until that is done.

I recommend that the Auditors of the Treasury having his accounts in charge be requested by the Hon. Secy. of War, to hasten this settlement as much as is practicable.

(Sgd) O. O. Howard

Brig. Genl. U.S.A.

5th Endorsement.

War Department.

Adjutant General's Office.

December 16. 1872.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War with the remark that neither the endorsement of Genl. Balloch nor that of Genl. Howard meets the requirements of the within letter.

The Book in question was not received at this office. Who is responsible for its disappearance?

It will be very proper for the Secretary of War to ask an immediate and special settlement of the accounts, but that will not furnish information as to the fees, as Genl Balloch's vouchers filed in the Treasury indicate that he has paid the full amount to the claimant, when in fact he has retained a portion of the same as is said for the purpose of

praying the legal fees and expenses to the Attorneys.

(Sgd) E. D. Townsend.

Adjutant General.

Copy.

War Department
Adjutant General's Office.
Washington D.C. November 1. 1872.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir

Under date of September 23d last Gen. George H. Balloch was directed by the Secry of War to transfer, at once, to the Adjutant General of the Army all fees, due suspended or unlicensed attorneys, retained or unpaid by him while Chief Disbursing Officer of the late Freedmen's Bureau, and to accompany the same by a full statement in detail, of the amounts so retained and unpaid, giving at the same time, the names and post office address of such attorneys, and a detailed statement of the amounts, if any, subsequently paid, and to what attorney &c

In response, General Balloch

under date of the 2nd. ult. forwarded to this Office a certificate of deposit to the credit of the Adjutant General of the Army in the sum of twenty eight hundred and sixty seven dollars ($2867.00) accompanied by a list of attorneys on whose account fees aggregating that amount had been retained by him, and expressed his inability to give the full details as requested, adding that he left in the Freedmen's Bureau, when relieved, a Record Book showing every thing relating to these matters, which book, he presumed, was now in the War Department.

A letter addressed to him from this Office, under date of the 12th. ult. informing him that no such book was received with the records of the late Bureau, and requesting certain information respecting the same, is yet unanswered.

In view of the irregularities involved throughout such transaction, the failure of General Balloch to report in detail as requested, his seeming disinclination to furnish information necessary to intelligent action by this Office on claims that may be presented for fees retained by him, together with the fact that a cursory examination of the records has shown that fees were retained in cases not included in his list referred to; I deem it proper to submit the matter to you for the further consideration of the Secretary of War.

It is believed that the cases in which retained fees are yet unaccounted for are principally, if not wholly, those in which the Attorneys were unlicensed - not suspended.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Thomas M. Vincent
Assistant Adjutant General.

1st Endorsement.

War Department.
Adjutant General's Office.
Washington Nov 25 1872.

Respectfully referred to Genl. O. O. Howard. late Commissioner R. F. & A. L. for remark prior to further action by the Secretary of War.

(Sgd) E. D. Townsend.
Adjutant General.

2d Endorsement.

Washington D. C.
Nov 29. 1872.

Respectfully referred to Genl. George W. Balloch. late Chief Disbursing Officer Bureau R. F. & A. L. for explanation.

(Sgd) O. O. Howard
Brig. General U.S.A.
Late Comr. Bureau R. F. &c.
