

506. L. St Washington Dec. 4th 1865
Maj. Gen. O O Howard

Dear Sir

After some conversation in regard to the probability of obtaining a grant of abandoned, or Confiscated lands, or property, in aid of a Colledge, for the Freedmen of our Country, to be located in the South; You were so kind as to propose to give a reply in writing. Your Opinion or advice in regard to the following points, will be thankfully received.

1. Should we petition Congress for a grant of certain lands or property?
2. In that case might we hope that you would favor our cause?
3. Should our Board of Education, prefer to apply directly to you, (rather than to Congress) would you feel justified to entertain & act upon their application?
4. In any case, May we not rely upon Govt. protection in carrying forward this work?

Sincerely hoping you may be able to give a reply, which will be encouraging to those who are laboring in this good cause.

I am Dear Sir

Yours truly

J. M. Armour

Washington
Aug 4. 1765.

Amour J. M.

With opinion and advice
of Genl. Mowat, on points
within state, concerning the
probability of obtaining a
grant of land in aid
of a College for Indians.

J. M. Mowat
Amour

Major General Howard.

Dear Sir

As I have received no letters from my friends South since I arrived North conclude that mails are not yet established at Chester therefore fear my agent will not receive your duplicate & my letter requesting him ^{to} call on Col. Ch for mules.

If it will not trouble you too much will be greatly obliged if you will request Genl. E. Know or Colonel Ch to reserve twenty mules & two horses for me & I will send for them as soon as I return South.

expect to be there the first of Oct.
if not sooner. If there are
mules to be disposed of in S.C.
Trust you will procure for me
some of those that are to be
sold during the present market
at Washington.

Do not wish for any
horses but those suitable for
carriage & also to work on plantations.
Fear that I am troubling
you very much but trust
that my great need is sufficient
apology for my importunity.
Very Respectfully &c.
Wm E DeGraffenried
Millbury Mass. Aug. 4th 1863.

Private

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Knoxville Tenn Aug 5/65

Major Genl O. O. Howard

Washington City D.C.

General.

As the time approaches for the reorganization of the Army all officers who desire to remain in the Army are collecting such records of their past services as may have a bearing on their promotion. With this view I write you to request if you have leisure to write to the Adjutant General of the Army what you may recollect of my services as Adjutant General of the 1st Army Corps during the Atlanta Campaign and in pursuit of Hood as far as Gaylesville Ga.

In this connection I desire to remind you of the fact that Genl Ransom who was in command of the Corps was sick in an ambulance during the entire march from Marietta Ga to Gaylesville (Ga)

the control of the Corps devolving upon
me entirely. I would also recall
to your recollection the fact that when
it was proposed to place Graftonman
in command during Gen. Blair's tem-
porary absence. Gen. Leggett & Belknap
expressed the wish that I should carry
on the business of the Corps & conduct its
marches. Gen. Ransom to whom
I should have applied for this part of my
record unfortunately for the country did as
you recollect. at Gaylesville.

If you recollect my services and think them
an worthy of mention I will be much obliged
to you if you will address a communication
to the Adjutant Genl.

I was in all the battles in which my Corps
was engaged about Atlanta. but as I was not
under your personal eye: & only did my
duty. I do not desire any mention of them.

In conclusion I desire to say that
I am

if you have the slightest objection
to comply with my wishes in this 141
respect please do not hesitate to decline
as I fully recognize the fact that I
have no claims upon you except such
as every subordinate soldier has upon
his Commander

I have the honor to be.

My Reply

Yours Obedt.
A. J. Alexander,
1st Capt 3rd, Cavalry
1st Brig Genl vol 4

Robert Lee Tamm

August 5th 1885

Alexander G. S.
Bot. Brig. Genl.

Special recommend-
ation for promotion.

Depot of Clothing and Equipage,

Harrisburg, Pa., August 5 1865.

General.

Knowing the interest you take in the welfare of Maine boys I take the liberty of asking a favor.

The necessity for a depot at this place no longer existing I am ordered to close up, and proceed to my residence and report to the Adj. Gen. U.S.A. by letter for orders, which is equivalent to a muster out, and not wishing to leave the service at present, I wish you would see General Horron, and ask him if he cannot give me a position in his Bureau, and get me ordered accordingly, as he has to have a good many officers.

I will be under great obligations if you will assist me thus much.

I am General

Very Respectfully

Your obedt Servt

C. J. Watson
Capt & A.G.M.

Brig Genl. J. E. Hodsdon

Adj. Genl. State of Maine

Harrisburg Pa.

August 5, 1865.

Watson C. S.
Capt & A. G. M.

Desires a position
in Bureau R. Tras.

Wm. A. M.

Geneva, Aug. 6th 1865.
Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard,

My dear friend,

I thought you would like to see the change a little time has made in the looks of our dear boy Howard. The photograph does not give his usually pleasant expression as he was growing tired from repeated sittings, but it is more distinct than any we have been able to obtain before.

Very respectfully,
Yours

A. Merrill

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Geneva, Aug. 6, 1865.

Merrill, A.

Friendly Letter,

New York, Aug. 7, 1865.

My dear Sir -

It seems to be now generally conceded that the rebellion, of which ~~was~~ ^{was} slowly formed the chief branch, was organized to extend and perpetuate the political power of the ~~persons~~ (politicians) who put it into operation. These politicians having failed to obtain foreign aid, and having on their appeal to some been conquered, now wish to be "conciliated": i.e. restored to and continued in political power. They will be content with nothing less; and it is now their aim to excite dissatisfaction among the people at home and to bring about a political combination with all disaffected elements in the loyal states so as again by means of it to ride into place and power. They can only be "conciliated" by giving them office. As giving office to traitors is out of the question, how can they be frustrated in

their scheme of agitation? The answer is plain. They can be broken down politically at home by simply hiring out the freedmen equitably - by distributing them among the mass of the people, and especially among those who have not been slaveholders at all, or, who have not been large slaveholders before. Through the planters, of whom the rebel prohibitions are, or, to whom they belong, would arise a huge out-cry, because they would not be allowed to monopolize or heretofore the labor of their respective States, this course of procedure would certainly set the majority of the people against them: would build up a counterbalancing party based not only through principle but from interest. The freedmen would certainly be better treated when hired to those who would work along with them, and the

subordination of labor would cause the
production of, in the aggregate, longer crops.
As a matter of course the planters and
politicians would bitterly oppose the equitable
distribution of the freedmen among the
people at large. Accustomed to hold
a monopoly of labor and of political
power, they would spare no effort, no expense
to keep up their cherished system of monopolies.
They would even try to convince the farmers
that be that unless their lands be cultivated
by negroes hired by themselves no sufficient
crops could possibly be produced. When it is
borne in mind that land is "a thing" in
the hitherto slave states, and besides, that
if they can't cultivate their own lands they
will be compelled to sell, or to rent them in
order to subsist, this objection will have its
proper weight.

The whole matter of reconstruction is,

in my judgment, easily controllable by
means of the Bureau of Freedmen. There
is no need of putting the programme suggested
into print. If it be quietly adopted and
carried out the result will be the building
up of a loyal party which will out-number
and put down at home the buffed traitors
who having failed in their resort to arms
have betaken themselves to systematic
agitation to effect as far as may be their
original purpose.

In haste

Very sincerely yours

William Alexander.

George Gibbs Esq.,

355 W. St., North,

Washington, D.C.

P.S. I am sorry Mrs Chase had left
before you rec^d my letter. 146

Can you get the suggestion mentioned in
the letter to which this P.S. is appended
before Gen Howard? If so, use it. My belief
is that the Freedmen's Bureau can, by
doing only what is fair and right in itself,
save us from a terrible and unnecessary
struggle. At all events, it ought not to be
an instrument for carrying out any
wrongfully.

I am still waiting here to close up if possible
a matter of Texas business, and do not
expect to start southwards until some time
next month. You shall hear from me
as to the matters in Texas in which I wish
you to be interested before I leave.

None of the best people of Texas have
arrived here, or yet.

Lec

Felt

Augusta Me
Aug 7th 1865

Major Genl O. O. Howard.

Dear Sir,

I have
already informed you of the
existence and character of Lincoln
College. It is named for that
great Christian emancipator
Abraham Lincoln and is
designed "to commemorate the
Principle of Freedom over Slavery
and to serve as a standing memorial
of those who have assisted in
achieving that victory."

To give a practical bearing to
this Memorial of our National
Conflict it is proposed to establish
free scholarships with special
reference to educating the
children of those who have
sacrificed their lives in defense

of their country.

These scholarships it is designed
to name for men who have
distinguished themselves in
fighting for the restoration
of the Union. If this enterprise
meets with your approbation
it is proposed to endow a
scholarship to be named
for yourself as one of those
whose services have contributed
so largely to the success of
the arms of the Republic.

Most Truly Yours
A. D. Bowler

Wm. B. Howard.

P.S.

If in reply you feel to enclose
the general plan of the College
it may be of some service to
me in my work — And as
to the special object of procuring
and securing a scholarship for
yourself you will, of course,
say as much or better as
you deem best —

A reply would reach me this
week at Portland, Me.
S.D.B.

Augusta Me.

Aug 7. 1868. J. S. Bowker

Bowker J. S.

Concerning the proposal
to establish free Scholarships
in Lincoln College, for
the benefit of children of
Soldiers.

New York

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Washington Dec 7 Aug 1865

May be O. C. Howard

My dear Sir I expect to
leave here on Saturday on my
business to the East, my de-
sign is to address the pub-
lic for the purpose of informing
them of

- 1 The sad condition & dis-
tinction of our Afflicted Coun-
try at the South
- 2 The present condition and
future prospects of the
Freedmen
- 3 The inducements offered at the
South for emigration; expense &
profits are ultimately better
& Rich

My personal & friend Mr. G. G.
Sumner's approval here, and I
truly hope may do good.

I do not wish you to
attract to business
affairs, as you cannot
be fully acquainted with
them; but a Letter from
So Well known, & so deeply
interested in the West by
the Negro Race; approving
my proposed course of giving
information at the North
wants materially facilitate
the success of my labors.
I am thoroughly opposed to
slavery & always have been,
and if I know my own heart
I earnestly desire to avert the
great evils which now
hang over the Negro, and
to fit him better for the duties
of life, and thus advance the
general happiness & prosperity
of our country - I have

Many Letters of Commendation
 but none will be as valuable
 to me as one from you -
 if perfectly agreeable to you
 the one Mr. North such a
 Letter; he pleased to send it
 to me at your earliest con-
 venience (if only a few lines)
 address to the "Care of Ralph
 King by N^o 59 Beaver Street
 New York"

I only hope you will
 make allow your large plan-
 tation (of 3,000,000 Negroes) by its
 necessary cares & propensities
 to bear you out.

I remain Gent

My dear Sir

Ralph
 King
 of Jamaica

Washington D.C.

Aug 7, 1865.

King Wm
of Savannah.

Expects to leave on Sat. day,
for the East, and designs to
address the public upon the
topics within named. &c.



No. 538. North, 11th St. Philada
August 7th 1865.

My dear General.

Excuse the familiarity
I take in writing you.

I am anxious to secure the appointment as "Examining Surgeon for Pensions," in the City.

I have been mustered out of the service, after serving nearly four years as Surgeon, as per Order of the War Dept reducing the Armies.

I will forward my application to Joseph H. Baird, Esq. Commissioner of Pensions, and would like to have a letter of recommendation from you to forward with it, as it will give it more weight.

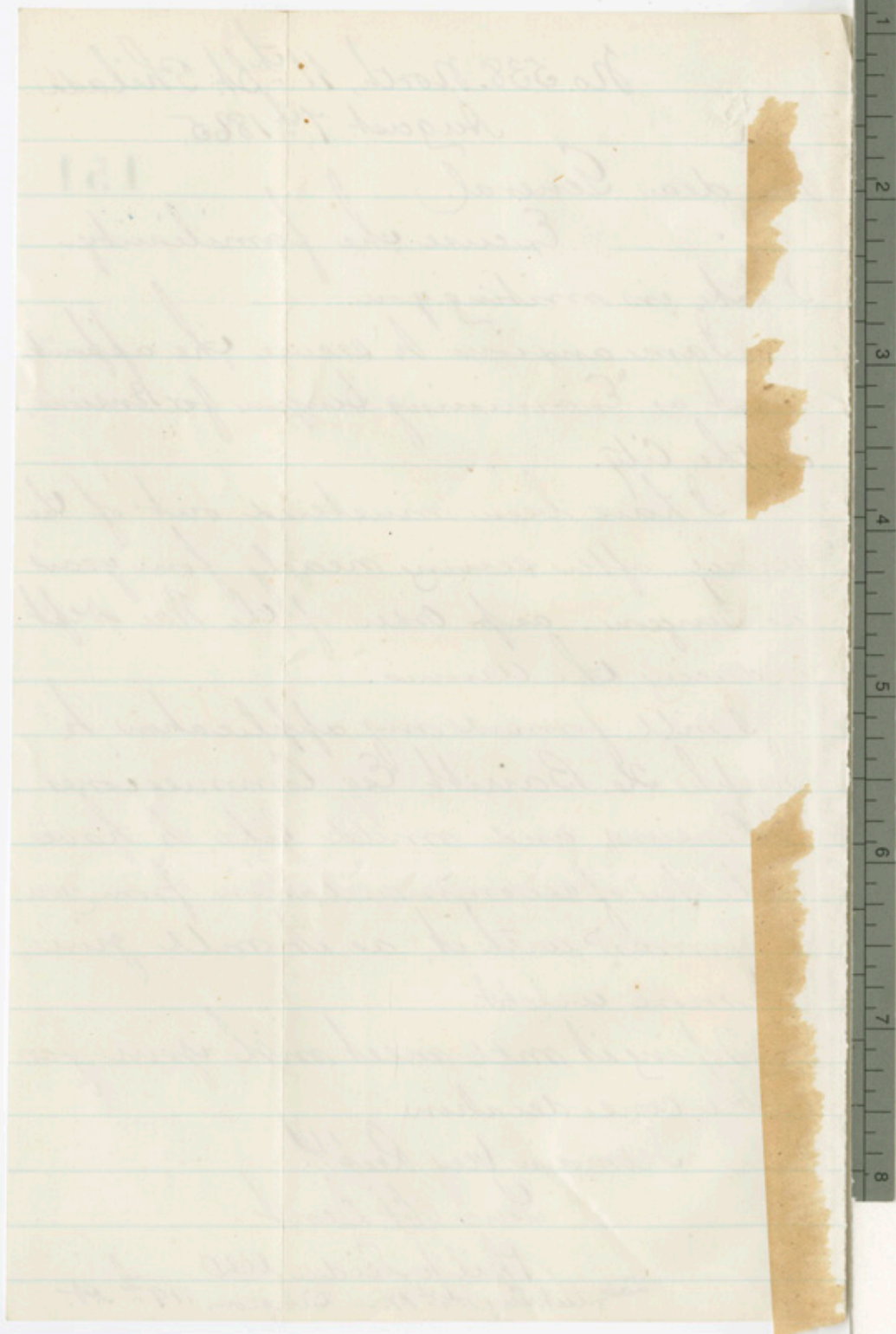
Hoping it will meet with your favorable consideration

Remain very Resp^t!

Your O^bd Serv^t

Philip Leidy, M.D.

Late, Asst. Surg. 106th N.Y. - Surgeon 119th N.Y.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 155

Thirty Eighth Congress



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington City D.C. Aug. 8. 1865.
Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard,

My Dear Sir,

Lieut. C. W. Keizer,
who has lost a foot in the
service, would be very glad
to obtain a place in the
 Freedmen's Bureau. He is a
good man, and I hope you
will be able to give him a
place. Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servt.
Sidney Perham

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Philip Smith & Co.

NEW YORK

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My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the above named subject.

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Wm. A. Smith

Secretary

to the Board of Directors

of the New York and Hudson River Railroad

Company

NEW YORK

10th Nov. 185

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AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION,
14 BIBLE HOUSE.

This Commission "is constituted for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with the people of those portions of the United States which have been desolated and impoverished by the war, in the restoration of their civil and social condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality."

Rev. Jos. P. THOMPSON, D.D., Pres.

A. V. STOUT, Esq., Treas.
Shoe and Leather Bank.

Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Cor. Sec.
14 Bible House.

New York, Aug: 8 1865.

Dear Sir,

I have written to arrange for a public meeting in Portland for the purpose of setting before its citizens the duties which the Northern States owe to the people of the South, in reconstructing Christian civilization there. If successful in the arrangements as I have every reason to expect to be the meeting will be held on the 1st Sabbath of Sept: in the evening, at

I write to invite you to be present & address the people on such occasion, on the general subject, but especially on the wants of the Freedmen & Refugees. I should be glad to receive your reply as soon as convenient. I am very sure the citizens of Maine will be very glad if you will give them this opportunity of hearing you. And if your answer is in the affirmative I will go to Portland make the necessary arrangements for such a meeting myself.

I have to-day rec'd the enclosed
letter from Gov. Brownlow. We are prepared
to send a teacher of experience, a
graduate of Yale College, a devoted
Christian, studying for the ministry,
or at least intending eventually to enter
it, to take charge of this Academy
if it can be surrendered & made fit
for use. Remembering your assurance
that you would give every facility
to the work of education, I call
your attention to this letter in the
hope that you may be able to
secure its release for its original
purposes, & ~~perhaps~~ perhaps its repair or
partial repair by the military
authorities by whom it has been used.

Please return Gov. Brownlow's
letter to me -

Yours very truly
Lyman Abbott

To
Maj. Gen. C. C. Howard

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C. C. Howard