Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard

My dear Sir: I have the pleasure of

inquiring you with the following of

"Sherman’s Campaigns", which please

do me the favor to accept.

Although prepared with great care,

we cannot expect to have excelled all

errors, and shall feel under great

obligation to you for the correction of

any such you may notice — that they

may be avoided in future editions — as

well as for your judgment of our work.

Very respectfully yours,

Henry Heath
New York, Nov. 11th, 1866

Ozark. Obury

Send copy of Thursday

Dines and Am. springs.
On New Year's Day, Germany
Aluffed to: Martin, New York
3rd December 1865

Dear Sir,

I beg to get very curious to get back to you. The heavy delays in hindering our

western journeys continue. We came down

from Virginia containing from Saltburn

country with our right wings in a small

and hoping to reach the St. McLeam

they had put it to Asphaltic梧 to cook. has

the St. McLeam

and with it the Asphaltic梧 to cook. has

found a

Stations in California was appointed. And they are stuck

in the mail for two weeks. Now we have

received in getting off by using an old wheel

thing called the Shoveling tool. So that we hope to get

for Westville tonight. After I

see San Francisco in Alabama I will bring our
to Washington just as fast as I can. There are
now only two ways, one by the McAllister steamer
to Cairo and then to Washington by car or
by a steamer to New York. From new
orleans which will be the best route. He
will then wait a week or two and then
will look into the possibility of the 
steamer.

By steamship, and another two
or three days. There are many more
steamers going up the Mississippi.

The steamer
will try to leave more than usual
on the morning of the 14th. It is
not for you. We can call quite well.
Mrs. Albert and many can hear.

In good health. I am very much
hoping for news from home.

Yours truly,

Lovingly,

[Signature]
Our Consul at New Bern to Charleston.
Nov. 2nd, 1865
Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard,

Dear Brother,

I sent you two telegrams from New Bern and forwarded one from Washington and one from Secy of War to Mobile. I cannot particularly today on a matter of business. Why should you ask me to apply to the proper authorities—towards you, if necessary) for the Cotton Fund so talked—i.e., the proceeds of the Cotton captured in this War and raised the next year after the大陆 took possession? We are now I believe in the hands of...
Collects rents of New York
or to some agent in his
care. This would give just
enough to the Bureau and
seems to be a legitimate and
proper course under the law.
And you do not mean that
the country, or Congress,
the Bureau would not get
it.

Again: The law providing
for the sale of property for
bills provided also that
one quart (1/4) of the proceed
of such pale shavers be de-
"tered to colonization of the
Negroes to be brought over the
Hole for such use as soon as
a capable Port shows (to be es-
stablished). Now it seems to me
that you ought very properly,
ask of Congress that this
Charleston, Nov. 2. 1865


Friendly letter.

[Handwritten text not legible]

Nov. 4, 1865

On other matter (No. 3) to which I will call your attention at this writing has been presented to me by my judge. Wm. C. ---. It seems that Mrs. Lincoln authorized the order to apply rents of families of freedmen (not exceeding 20 acres lots) in St. Helena Parish, bought in by Gov't. at first rates. This has been done to give relief and is doing. And now Pest. Plague has been requested to either by a similar sale to agents of freedmen similarly situated. Very Hilar. Head, Savannah, Pulld and other islands. Your influence might
[Handwritten text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the scan.]
New York, 2d November 1865.

Major Genl.

O. O. Howard,

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

We respectfully invite you to attend and address a public meeting, to be held in the City of New York on the 13th. inst. at Cooper Institute, for the purpose of setting before the people the wants of the suffering masses in the South, and arousing a public interest in measures for their relief and especially for the restoration of industrial and educational systems.

His Excellency the President of the United States: Major Genl. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Hon. James Pollock, Hon. J. A. Andrew, Hon. J. P. Chase, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Wm. C. Bryant, Esqs., & others have been invited to attend and participate in this meeting.

Believing that you recognize the importance of the objects to which we desire to call the attention of the public, and that we...
Receipt 5.

2.

Read 11/14/46

1st Read aloud by J. B. Renner.

2nd Read aloud by J. B. Renner.

3rd Read aloud by J. B. Renner.

4th Read aloud by J. B. Renner.

Signed:

J. B. Renner

In the Court of Common Pleas

of the County of Clay

on the 18th day of July A.D. 1846.

By the Clerk.

J. B. Renner

Secretary.
you sympathize in, and endeavor thus to assist in the restoration of the Union by promoting that general good feeling and popular intelligence which must underlie it.

We are, Very Respectfully Yours,

S. D. Thompson, President.

[Signature]

[Signature]

Wean Abbott
Gen. Sec.
The work of the war is ended. The work of peace begins. The work of destruction of the last four years, terrible but necessary, must be followed by an era of construction even more sublime. In the regions which war has desolated a free Christian State must be reared.

The work of re-construction is partly political; and this will require the highest wisdom of our statesmen. It is partly religious; and for this every Christian denomination is preparing. But there is also a great intermediate work of patriotism and philanthropy, neither political nor denominational. Thousands of homeless wanderers, destitute, utterly wretched, require temporary relief; thousands have been already provided by this Commission with permanent homes and employment; and many more still need assistance.

Comprehensive and systematic measures are now required to re-establish industrial, social and educational systems in the States which have been the theatre of the war. Desolated homes must be rebuilt, farms must be stocked and supplied with seed and implements; emigration of a right character must be stimulated and guided; schools must be opened, and furnished with the necessary apparatus; free school systems must be organized and established; and the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people must be furthered by a well conducted press.

These measures of social re-organization should be superintended mainly by persons of undoubted loyalty, of practical wisdom, and positive sympathy with freedom, who have long resided in the regions to be thus benefited, and who are familiar with the temper and habits of the people. But aid and co-operation from the citizens of the more prosperous States will be greatly needed and gladly welcomed. To afford that aid and co-operation the American Union Commission is organized.

It consists of a Central Commission, having its office in New York City, with branches already organized in Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nashville, Richmond and Charleston. In its origin it had the sanction of President Lincoln: it now enjoys the cordial approbation of President Johnson; it receives from the War Department transportation and other facilities so far as is consistent with the public service; and in providing for refugees, it is in hearty co-operation with the Bureau for Refugees and Freedmen, who are still, as heretofore, dependent on voluntary contributions, through benevolent societies, for needful assistance. It's object is defined with precision by the following fundamental article of its Constitution:

"The American Union 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."

In the prosecution of this general purpose, the Commission contemplates the following specific objects:

1. The relief of immediate want and suffering by the distribution of food, clothing and medicine.

2. The restoration and encouragement of domestic industry, by assisting the people to obtain seed, implements, and improved farming utensils, and other machinery.

3. The encouragement of a healthy emigration, by the publication of trustworthy information as to the character and price of lands.

4. The introduction of accredited teachers to local agencies, assistance in the establishment of permanent systems of public education, and, when necessary, the temporary maintenance of schools by voluntary contributions.

5. The encouragement of a patriotic devotion to the Union and Liberty, by assisting to establish an intelligent and independent press.

This work is one not of charity but of patriotism. We have but one country. In the welfare of every part of the United States all Americans possess an equal interest. The Nation cannot enjoy prosperity while one half the land remains crippled, desolated. We appeal then to all Americans to unite in the work of restoring the civil and social institutions of the country. We ask the clergy who have so well instructed their people in the duty of patriotic self-sacrifice, to instruct them in the no less imperative duty of patriotic beneficence. We urge the women of America to continue in behalf of their destitute compatriots the labors which have so abundantly provided for the soldier. And in the name of all lovers of their country, we proffer to the loyalists of the South, in their difficult task of restoration, our hearty sympathies and material aid.
New Orleans, November 4th, 1865.

General Howard,

Feeling that you are a true friend of the colored man; and knowing that the Progress of my people depends upon its moral and intellectual advancement; and feeling that if the present schools go down, that civilization itself will suffer; I, a teacher of one year's standing in the schools, beg you to exert your best effort to sustain them. As at present managed, under Capt. Pease, they are tolerably good. But their administration might be better. But good or bad and there is room for the correction of abuses, they should not go down.

My friend, the late President Lincoln, by whose personal advice I abandoned my profession—M.D. and came here to teach, said to me “Randolph, the elevation of the colored people depends solely upon their moral and intellectual cultivation.”
Dear Sirs,

I received your letter dated [insert date] and perused the contents thereof. As a fellow member of the [insert organization], I am deeply concerned about the issues you have brought to my attention.

I understand the challenges faced by the [insert specific issue] and I assure you that I will do my best to assist in finding a resolution. I will be in contact with you soon to discuss further steps.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Go down South and do your duty. I have done so, and now fear the work will stop unless you step in to aid us through your efforts with Congress and our Wise President.

We, the Colored People are willing to be taxed per capita $2. as the funds thus raised will support all the Schools of this State.

I beg to remain
General

Yours

P. B. Randolph
Principal

Hoyd Gammon
School.

We beg that Capt. Peare may be sustained & retained. He is a good man.
Concerning schools in the South, I heard that South Carolina is among the best academies.

Raphael P.B. New York, August 1856

[In cursive and faded handwriting]
The steamer makes so much that I find it very difficult to write, and as it is your birthday day, my dear, I bold attempt to ask down a few words. We arrived off Mobile on Tuesday, but a sudden storm came off and we could not stop the boat into the bay, so that we turned back and steered along the shore till we found comparative calmer and then anchored. The next day Wednesday we reached our very camp. We landed here and took tents immediately for a tent. Found a cotche on a Mr. Aymeson who takes his wife to Mobile. We reached the city between one to two P.M.
New Orleans. The trip is going quite well with
the money and France. But his health
and France are not quite well. He has
been very tired and France is very
sickly. France is not doing too well
in New Orleans. France is quite well
and doing quite so well as usual.
France is quite well. He seems very
sickly these days for France.
Coldwater Miss.
April 27th, 1868

Sir O. O. Howard.
Fredmans Bureau.
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have received your letter of March 30th, and while I am gratified to hear of the progress of the Freedman's School at Mobile, I am surprised to hear of the.UTF-8-200

The Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau has directed the schools to collect and send to the Freedman's Bureau in the hands of children who have been collected and donated for the use of Freedman's children at Mobile. We have collected some hundreds and find the package too large to send by mail without paying a considerable sum. We desire to ask if there is any way we can send our papers without incurring the

[Signature]
The expense charged by the Post--Your aid is respectfully solicited--By the various Sunday Schools here--By whom I am charged to address--Your--Your obedient--

Lesson:

J. H. Warren
Supt. Baptist Sunday School
Coldwater Michigan
Ranger

November 4th. 1865

Maj. Genl. O. C. Howard

Fremont's Parole

Washington D.C. - Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Ranger Fund

Musk & Aid Association, to inquire if you will visit

Maine at any time in course of the contest and if

do, if you will deliver a lecture or speech in behalf

of the Fund

Please write me if you will come and at

about what time.

Your truly,

Wm. P. Hubbard

Secretary.
Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner,
BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 5, 1865.

R. A. E. Kennor,

My dear Sir,

This is to introduce Dr. A. A. Bishop, who offers his services for the Freedmen and proposes to settle in the South. He has sufficient education and knowledge, and knowing you were needing a good African I recommend him to you. I want to help African freedom and thinking him the right candidate, I have appointed to contract with Dr. Bishop in such manner as to issue him all necessary medicines and hospital.
Supplies

By General Howard's

Order, you are assigned for

you to attend to the Jeffrey

County of Georgia

you will return the land by

will be notified as to which

you will look for your

colonies.

Freeman, with best

Yours truly,

C. H. Howard


Instructor General

for S.C. Ge. Vts
CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
Springfield, Mass.

Nov 6th 1865.

Maj. Gen. O. C. Howard
Dear Sir,

I am requested by the Board of Directors of the City Library Association of Springfield to invite you in their behalf to deliver a lecture in their course the present season. The time which would best accommodate us would be Wednesday, January 10th. If more convenient for you either Monday the 8th, Tuesday the 9th, or Friday the 12th, or Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday of the following week in January. (viz.) the 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th.

If none of the days mentioned would be convenient for you, could you favor us with a lecture at any subsequent time?

As we must complete our arrangements for our course soon, in order to secure our hall— you will
greatly oblige us by furnishing us with a reply at your earliest convenience.

With great respect,

I am very truly yours,

William Rice

Secretary of the Col. Ass.