Boston Nov 8, 65

Maj. Genl. Howland

Dear General -

Will it

be possible to arrange with you to deliver a lecture
in city hall Portland
on the evening of our
National Thanksgiving, 7th of Nov. on what
Terms will you come and
how soon must we
let you know.

Very truly,
B. H. Russell

21st Nov, 1865
Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner
Pawnee Refugees Freedmen & Abandoned Lands
South Carolina and Georgia
Charleston S.C. Nov 8, 1865

Col. J. H. Osborne
Apostle Town, Miss.

Col. Osborne,

I have received a letter from Geo. Pullen in which he informs me of an arrangement to have citizens of the country respectively appointed as Agents of the Bureau and desires as this was an agreement with the Drs. Jones the Legislature does not think it possible to employ Mr. Kennicott for Cayden County.

Geo. Salton said that Mr. Kennicott left the end of November, but as it is entirely beyond his jurisdiction he does not feel that he could do so longer. You will therefore be compelled to pay or if you please, receive kind of his release at that date.

How are you proceeding relative to rush your contracts? Do you hear the matter as here above with regard to Agents? There seems to be a re-action against the President, yielding policy in the North and promises good results.
I enclose your friend

(telegram) 6.36 A. M. Crewed
But 13 in tent
Instructions to


day

A. M. Calp
Rochester
1893
Stafford, Nov. 9th, 1866

Sir

I am desirous of ascertaining the necessity of a standing army for the Government. As you are aware we have many that areAgregarated, it the duty of our Military to enforce discipline at Contracts and may an immigration to their country with peculiar danger. I give you Truce.

I am, my dear

John Sellew.
Dear Sir,

The Committee of Arrangements of the New England Society in the City of New York respectfully invite you to be present on the occasion of their 60th Anniversary on Friday 25th day of December next.

The dinner will be given at Delmonico's, corner of 14th Street and Fifth Avenue at 6 o'clock P.M.

Earnestly hoping that you will honor us with your presence on this occasion and soliciting an answer at your earliest convenience.

We are, dear Sir

Very Respectfully,

O. O. Howard
Washington D.C.

Frank E. Howe
S. H. Stebbins

Chairman

President
Independent Lectures!

ON THE
STATE OF THE COUNTRY,
IN AID OF THE
Portland Freedmen's Association!

THE third Annual Course of these favorite and popular lectures will be delivered in

CITY HALL,
COMMENCING ON
Friday Evening, Nov. 17th, 1865.

And be continued weekly thereafter, by the following distinguished Lecturers:

Nov. 17, Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, of Mass.
Nov. 21, Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., of Mass.
Dec. 1, Mrs. FRANCES W. HARPER,
of Maryland.
Dec. 8, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq., of N. Y.
Dec. 15, (to be announced.)
Jan. 5, Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Sec. of the Interior.
Jan. 19, GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq., of N. Y.

In addition to the above, the Committee feel justified in saying that they have good reason to expect Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick, of N. J., and Hon. Lyman Tremain, of N. Y.

MUSIC under the Superintendence of JOHN L. SHAW, Esq.

TICKETS admitting the bearer to the Course $1.25. Tickets admitting to one lecture, Twenty-five Cents; for sale at the Bookstores, Paine's Music Store, Crosman & Co.'s, and Lowell & Senter's.

JACOB McELLAN,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
OLIVER GERRISH,
M. A. BLANCHARD, Committee of Arrangements,
Portland, Nov. 6, 1865.
Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE!

THAT three-story BRICK TENEMENT, No. 11 Brown Street—a very desirable residence—in complete repair. Also—The two-story Brick House No. 23 Fore St.

Inquire of
D. H. INGRAHAM,
101 Middle Street.

House for Sale.

THE three-story Brick House No. 70, corner of Danforth and Tate Streets. It has all the modern improvements and is in excellent condition. The house can be examined any day.

For terms, &c., apply to
RUFUS E. WOOD,
No. 10 Central Wharf.
Portland, Nov. 8, 1865—lstf

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

IN THE PLEASANT VILLAGE OF FREEPORT.

Five minutes walk from the Corner. A very desirable Farm of 25 Acres of good land, well fenced and watered, embracing hay-field, orchard, large garden and pastureage. A good two story house and out-buildings, with stable and barn; all in good repair. To any gentleman wishing a country residence, this property is particularly recommended.

Enquire on the premises of
CAPT. J. A. MITCHELL;
Or JOHN C. PROCTOR, Lime Street, Portland. oct20d2w

For Sale.

TWO Dwelling Houses in good order; a pleasant and desirable location on Cumberland St. Possession given first of Nov. For particulars inquire of
JOHN C. PROCTOR,
Portland, Nov, 1865

Dr Sw:

Enclosed I have the pleasure to hand your advertisement of "independent lectures," in which we have taken the liberty to announce you for the evenings of January 12/66, (Friday), being the evenings suggested in our letter of invitation, and trust that this arrangement will meet your wishes and convenience in the premises.

The Freedman's Asso. mentioned in the advertisement, is a society formed in this city for cooperation with the "National Freedman's Aid Commission," recently inaugurated at Philadelphia, of which Bishop Simpson is President.

With great respect,
Sam. Jones, Secretary,
M. Blanchard

Major Gen. O. C. Howard
for the Com.
[Handwritten text on lined paper]
Washington, D.C., November 12, 1865.

To General Howard,

Present,

My dear Sir,

On Thursday last I fell in with a Mr. H. King, a dealer in real and personal estate in Savannah, who claims that the course he pursues is endorsed by you. It seems that he had had interviews with Cameron, Phillips, Brecher, Sumner, Governor Andrew and with Generals Sherman and Schurz and that these gentlemen have consulted him with regard to the treatment of the blacks. He thinks that they ought to be kept in a state of tutelage and under strict authority until they are able to take care of themselves. In further conversing with him, he expressed the conviction that the proposed tax on hogs, hay, flour and tobacco will cause a hurricane of excitement in the South, and that the United States Government had no right to tax the South to pay a portion of the debt incurred.
by the United States in consequence of their cause, unless it pays the South for their property. If this be not done he is of opinion that the South will combine with the West, and repudiate the debt. They may be kept out of Congress for a time, but they must be admitted at last and the delay would only make them more determined to carry their point.

He justified this view of the case by stating that if they are to be considered as in the Union they have a right to claim the protection of the Constitution; if they are out of the Union, the United States Government has no right to tax them.

The generous words the President has spoken with regard to the confidence in me ought to place in the South have found a warm response in my heart. But this confidence can, of course, find no place where disloyal sentiments are so openly expressed.

I have addressed a line in that subject to the President. Here my agency in this matter ends. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hermann Bohm

Bureau of Immigration
November 14th 1862

On mature consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that I ought to write to the Pre. student only if you request it. Shall therefore resign to you if you will inform me of your return to this city.
Dear Sir,

I have just returned from a visit to the settlement village at Arlington and from some interviews with Capt. Shadrack Eaton and Mr. Long, superintendents of the new house east of the Capitol. My object in going to Washington was to learn the real condition of the sufferers under your charge, and if conditions admitted of it to take my position among them and offer them instructions in building the very best of houses very cheaply with their own hands, and how to work iron, make leather, make shoes, bake bread, spin and sew cloth, and make clothing; and in short, to help them to be self-sustaining, so far as the climate would admit. But to my great regret and disappointment, I found the first indispensable requisite wanting, i.e., land for permanent homes. We could do nothing to much purpose till they should have land in fee simple, where each could be protected with some degree of security for the permanent enjoyment of the fruit of his labor. Unless this can be attained, the future of that suffering and abused through inferior people as slaves for an adverse race is gloomy indeed.

I have on hand tools for working iron and wood for laying stone, making bricks, laying bricks, plastering, carving, painting, and glazing, sign painting, printing, stereotyping, and engraving. I can show them by example how to use all these to advantage, how to make their clothing and their shoes, their soap and universal the necessary articles, and can prepare for them...
any branch of the most useful information that they
might want from time to time. If they had not been
at home, free from all external control I might
at once the my position among them asking us aid or
salary for myself but should depend like them on my
own exertions for support. I should introduce several
small
launches of manufactures and get them to help me, and
doing which they would learn to conduct them them-"self.
I should not refuse a location near Washington north of the
Anteann for reasons which can be given without need of
state power is not needed. If there is timber, they can saw all
the lumber they need by hand with a peculiar kind of mill
which renders a mill unnecessary to them. and then in a cotton spinning machine which spins six threads at once turned by a crank with one hand. This had been made in Cincinnati and sold in the South for
forty or fifty years. It would have been made months but
it requires cotton with seed in it.
This proposition will be met by the ignorant with
his vulgar old saw of "lack of all trades and good advan
tage" but there never was a greater or more foolish
"more formidable obstacle to the relief of suffering and
the adjustment of human affairs than the blind
challenged admission of the necessity of the common
apprenticeship. I can give one unerring proof that my
are unnecessary and that opportunities being offered to
industrious can sustain and make themselves comfortable
and I am ready to assume the responsibility of making that
statement public, and to take any position and act
the risks of settling and conducting business with that partly results in unsatisfactory rates as a test.

The principal object of this, we have before you mind a few facts which you could not otherwise be aware of in behalf of the sufferers under your charges and to point out the sine qua non (the land) upon which the whole depends. Having the land very little of it would be needed from government men and above what would be required voluntarily by the descendant.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Please address me at Chelmsford, Mass.

Refer to Prof. G. F. C. Loomis former of the Chelmsford Institute now of the Boston City Library or to A. B. Landaff. Dartmouth College December 1845. Boston.

After having read this please pass it to Charles Summer. I was the person of whom Prof. Loomis spoke to him.

[Signature]
Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA,
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 14 1865.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear Brother,

He learned

St. Dehnurst is one

of the Directors

of the

Florida Land & Lumber Co.

He is well known to me.

As a gentleman of integrity

and I thought you could

like to know about the

scheme of his company

for colonization in Florida.

It is eminently practical.
In fact they seem to make it as much a financial as a philanthropic success. Mr. Dewshurst is an EnSLieutenant of the 35th U.S. Colored. He is on his way to Maine to purchase a saw mill for his Company.

I send by here some papers for you enclosed to Maj. Stimson - one pertains to Mr. Middleton's property at Georgetown.

We are all rejoicing at the success in Elections - specially for New York. Bureau matters seem to be progressing well here. I am waiting to hear from you in answer to some recent letters.

Yours affec. brother
E.H. Howard
Lewis Care Coroma
Nov. 15th 1865

Dear Mr. [Name]

Please allow me to trouble you a little. I have a note against Maj. [Name] for one hundred and fifty dollars due almost a month ago, and as I am in pressing need of it, I would very much like if you will have the kindness to receive the money from the Maj. and after paying yourself for your trouble send me the balance by Adams Express to Lewis Care Coroma.

My health is quite good and I am getting along nicely. Please pardon me for making the request.
With many kind wishes for your welfare. I am Sir Your Ob! Servant

To Maj. Genl.

O. O. Howard

Brevet Maj. Genl. of Refuges & Abandoned Lands

Washington D.C.

P.S. Please send note within.
I hope you can read this letter as it is whilst my pen hand-is broken but I must do what I can.

Massillon, Ohio, May 10, 1864

Dear Howard,

My dear sir, you and don’t will be surprised in receiving a letter from a stranger. You do not seem like one for I have been so much interested in all your affairs. More like a friend which I will know you will be on Tuesday. I have received a letter from Col. P.H. Brown speaking that General D.H. Lee has been killed, and a new Governor. He also only one man had escaped to tell the sad tale that you had said the rebel like a hero.
by that we think you and Col. Page home had conversation in regard to him. I am Gen. Hand. Sent Lee wife and a more than Russell on a way home never met. We had been looking for our Darling home when the news came, by the daily paper we read that the 17. S.C. have moved on and indeed you will find all that we can find out in regard to the death of our brother. We pray you pass it over easily. Let's hope peace do and tell us all your news for this terrible. This awful experience we would send but too impossible to get through and we have telegram and news come back that we could go no further than Chaloner. Oh, how dreadful this was no longer distant
I hope you will be a friend to me and write and let me know all you can find out about Tony D registrar. Male's death it seems as if I cannot give him my hope I think he will live or at least I try to make myself believe that he has not left me now. May Heavenly Father do what he thinks best but God I cannot count rest till I find out the truth in regard to him he has a brother in the 51st regiment by name Alfred Lee I have written to him to get this remembrance is passed and I hope you will give him all the aid in your power we must have his body at all hazards we don't care for money in anything only if his so the hus of me must have his remains sent
having Oh do write and tell me all you know about him if only his Rey and Mr. Miller can then he could do better I can after all why did they not send out a flag of truce and brought in them dead or did they Oh! Senor and think this interesting think what you would want others to do write you know any wife and then decide in short or how to help me we need no other news what do you please my feeling shall be for your well fare even and all shall be returned to you many days to come Mother Second are almost wild what have come of my Darling dear is your power to get them in front of you and you shall have all that it cost may the God of Battles Save you He is the only return of Miss Grant T H. Len.
Darlington S.C.
Nov. 16 1865

Dear Brother,

I don't know but you will think I am writing more letters lately than you can afford time to read but there are still one or two pressing matters I wish to lay before you.

I saw by the newspaper that Gov. Perry had made some application to you about the school buildings at Charleston. We now retain only two of these which is considerably less than is due the colored children according to their proportionate numbers in the city. We gave up the largest and one of the best school houses in the city in the city. We gave up the largest and one of the best school houses to the the children about two months ago and they have not
yet used it. We broke up the school in it, sending the scholars into the other two schools.

The schools we now have are crowded. The 800 pupils in the Normal School are more than that building can well accommodate. I inspected that school a few days ago and find it in the most prosperous and profitable condition. It would be a crying shame to break up that flourishing school. It must not be done; and no one ought to entertain the thought of closing it out of that hour which contributes so much to its efficiency until another equally good is provided.

I have no doubt that in time the people of the North would contribute to build a school house, but meanwhile...
The present thinking should not to be disturbed especially as there seems no prospect that the buildings will be immediately used for white children. We decided that the city of Charleston ought to give a fair proportion of its schoolhouses for use of the blacks and had a census taken to know the number of colored children and of whites. I can furnish these figures from our office. We have in possession less than the due proportion of the buildings.

I am here on inspecting duty. Many of the planters desire to make contracts. They are looking for the removal of the U.S. troops when they may have matter of their own way. Gen. Richardson who now
Washington Nov. 16, 1865

Brought forth by
B. Root.

Letter of Information.

Recd. Nov. 26th, 1865.
Commodore, this, M. District
All right, as. We agree that the
Negroes will fire here instead of
the Military are withdrawn and
all agree also that the Bureau
cannot exist anywhere here
without the troops.

But what is singular the
people, including all the
ladies in one county have pre-
tended to. We agree to lead his
garrison to Searmin, they did
this on hearing that he was
going to withdraw it.

We have suspicion that some
of the property in Chastian was
furtively transferred by certain
unordained Rebels to Francis
of Company (with which from the
Rebel Sec. Reuben belongs) in
order to take it out of the
hands of the Bureau.

Please to learn to me.
half of Charleston and our house which was supposed to belong to old Brewood Rhett is in the N. It is our Reb home accommodating 20 tents. I do wish it might be permanently secured for this use. We will hire it at incident rent and return it under your forth coming order. But will not old Brewood Rhett's property be confiscated? If not I do not conceive how any property can be.

Tell Lieben I was look'd upon at Florence and can see him again Saturday. He attended your wedding. You remember, there was not seen him since the war broke. Instead he had known of some from at Florence as Col. Jel. Gen. Myself other train officers. I pay to liberate men. Your affectionate brother

C.R. Harman
Dear Cousin,

I regret that I was not able to see you when you were in town. But having interest in the purchase of Mr. Perkins' house, I wrote to Mr. Waters in behalf of Mr. Perkins. Having heard that you have been in town, I thought to see you for the purpose of obtaining possession of his dwelling house. I wrote to Mr. Waters and asked him to write to you if it has been possible to obtain it. With you, I have the honor to request your assistance in this matter. If his pardon has been signed, a despatch from you would enable him to put his house. This is the first time I have trusted any one, or asked for the benefit of any one, and would not have done so but for your habit of kindness. I was more than lucky in this case and I will not have known him as a gentleman. I hope no doubt the pardon has been issued but if it is months some time before the new malefactor gets his freedom. Letter to

J. D. Woodmen
Villalba Coll.
Villalba Heights Nov 18th 15

Gen. Howard

Dear Sir,

Can you deliver a lecture before the Anthropology Society of the College? If you can join us it will be greatly appreciated as when 4 your terms I am informed that several Lee Com's at this part of the state are corresponding with you hence I write.

Very truly,

W. Bates Johnson
Cor. Sec. &c. &c.

Gen. Howard
Lansing, Nov 18th, 1864.

Maj Gen C. C. Howard

Sir: Having received from the War Department permission to appear before the examining board, for officers in colored regiments, in pursuance of the application you had the kindness to forward, I appeared and was examined. The examination was very sketchy, and I must hope that I passed.

Before leaving Washington I asked Col Foster when I would hear of my case. He told me that at the time there was no vacancy, but if I am permitted to mention that a word from you, to heart, would very soon find one, please trouble for me. Forbore me for hunting you as much.

With many respects for you and Staff remain your obedient servant,

C. M. String.
Nashville, Nov. 20th, 1863.

Major General C.O. Howard,

I am glad to see that you have returned to Washington. Will you drop me a line and tell me how you found the condition of the freedmen you visited just from Georgia. Tell me that their condition in that state is hard indeed. It seems to me we have been giving up the cause of the freedmen for the past five months. It is time to halt and to face the issues. I have great confidence in your disposition to do all you can for liberty, justice and humanity.

Yours truly,

W. Nelson
Your note of late yesterday evening, withdrawing my count for the Postmaster, against the Postmaster, is received.

Your note is as follows:

A. BURNS, Esq.: 
Supt. Your note of late yesterday evening, withdrawing my count for the Postmaster, against the Postmaster, is received.

The facts are: That on the 10th you applied to me to represent certain freedmen, who had made complaints against the Postmaster, informing me that unless you were brought into the case and allowed to represent them, the cases would be dismissed.

Your Obi. Supt.

The facts are: That on the 10th you applied to me to represent certain freedmen, who had made complaints against the Postmaster, informing me that unless you were brought into the case and allowed to represent them, the cases would be dismissed. You also informed me that you had no personal interest in the case, and that you were merely doing it as a matter of duty.

As a member of the Executive Committee, I am bound to碍 your request, but I cannot see that there is any reason for not granting it.

Your request is hereby granted, and you will be allowed to appear for the freedmen in the case.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. DAVIS

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 16, 1865.

You may as well know the plain truth now as at any future time. You represented yourself as acting for and on behalf of some sixty freedmen. I accepted the responsibility, but I was not aware of the facts until after the case was disposed of.

You stated that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.

You have made it clear that you were acting for sixty freedmen, but I did not know this until after the case was disposed of.
I wish you to understand me distinctly. I charge you, and must like you, have been the means directly and indirectly of the loss of life and property to many millions of people in the United States. No punishment, in my judgment, is adequate to the crime of which you have been guilty. You may have been prevented you from rendering all the service to treason which you desired. But you have done all in your power by counsel, advice and money to incite rebels and to aid and abet it. You may declare your innocence as strongly as you can. You have been a prime mover and instigator of the late "null, void and voided" acts of secession and rebellion. No more guilty man breathed in American than you. Instead of rejoicing in your crimes, and seeking some obscure place to hide your disgrace, you now expose yourself before the public to a new character: the special agent and representative of treason. I must have better evidence of your right to appear in this strange character than your mere assertions. The character, in some respects, may suit you. It did not suit me to appear as counsel to you, and I claim the right to withdraw as soon as forever from all connection with the affair.

I will not give this extended notice to your noble, but for the fact that yours is the same kind to judge and value my, both as a man and in my profession, have been repeatedly made since the surrender of the Rebel armies. I wish to say so for all, to you and to others, of the same various and malicious dispositions, through you, that I have suffered through evil and good report to the government of my party and to the people, and the same line of conduct again, with one change: instead of tormenting and upbraiding with traders, I would urge the most prompt and effective measure of force to curb and extirpate them. I would anticipate and prevent civil war by standing them in its very birth. As matters now stand, I see no alternative but that of general forgiveness, even of men deeply criminal. The contempt of mankind may punish some; their own reflections will punish others.

I find myself a mark for the malice of those, who, with the passions of loyalty and benefaction, in every word and act of their lives show that they are as bitter in their hatred to the Union Government in their secret hearts, as they were six months ago, when they had armies in the field, which most of these persons took special pains not to join. Why so much of this enmity and malice should be directed against me, I am as little as possible. All I ask of you, and all who share your sentiments, is to come out plainly and boldly. What you have to my about or against me, publish to the world. I am exonerated with all and without imputation and slander.

I ask you favor. I appeal to the public for a fair hearing and impartial judgment. No man of sense believes that it is with me a lawyer from an unjust cause, in which I have never seen a plea in which he had received a men, worst, (except for special reasons) sell forth such a volley of virulent invective as you have seen fire in your notes. I find these special reasons in the full spirit of justice, which and marks the hearts of some persons, of whom you are the true representative. To you and to them, through you I say: that in no act of malice, in which I am a none, except in extending your enemies, and planning for forgiveness, when severity would have been the true mercy, to you, perhaps, but to the great many of your friends and I would have wished to extend the practice of my protection, withholding at my will the danger from any one, as a way of help, by the people, I am exonerated. I am exonerated.

I am exonerated, I am exonerated, and I invite you to see it. You are the Freedman's Chairman. For the cause of such men who fought and suffered in a cause which I believed right and needed, but who now come to me and accept the irrevocable lines of events, under all its legal, moral and natural consequences, I have great respect. Most of them I have reason to believe are my sincere friends and if they are not, it is matter of regret to me. For the future, my one, dodging half way man, I have a different feeling. Many of our best men have held down their lives to one side or the other of this controversy. The sacrifice of a few property comes with some to be much more than the deaths of kindred. With this class have none, and feel that I should have, any sympathy.

I conclude this summary of the whole affair: 1. I withdrew as counsel because I claimed the free, full and unimpeached right to do so under the circumstances above stated. 2. I left you, and all other friends like you, at open defiance, and ask you to attack me openly and through the public press, instead of shy and secret slander. 3. I ask the public to believe no slanderous report which may be made in regard to me, but consider the words as this is about my past career and present proceedings.

A. BURWELL.