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Boston Nov 8. 65.

Maj. Genl. Howard

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 Dec. 7th - if so on what terms will you come and how soon must we let you know

Very Truly
Your
B. B. Russell

ed - Nov 21, 1865

Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner
Bureau Refugees Freedmen & abandoned Lands
South Carolina and Georgia
Charleston S.C. Nov 8th 1865.

Col T. W. Osborne
Asst Comd Fla.
Columb.

I have rec'd a letter from Gen Pillow in which he informs me of an arrangement to have citizens of the counties respectively appointed as Agents of the Bureau, and hence as this was an agreement with the Prov. Govt & the Legislature he does not think it possible to employ Mr Kinney for Camden County.

Gen Sallow will pay Mr Kinney till the end of November, but as it is entirely beyond his jurisdiction he does not feel that he can do so longer. You will therefore be compelled to pay, or if you please, notify him of his release at that date.

How are you proceeding relative to such your contracts? Do you leave the matter as heretofore into some responsible Agents?

There seems to be a re-action against the President's yielding policy in the North and promises good results.

over

I remain
Your friends
very obt servt.
(Signed) C. H. Connyd
Brt 1 Brig Genl.
Inspector &c

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A true Copy
L W Hines
Capt

Charleston, S.C.
Dec. 5. 1865.

Howard, C.T.
Bvt. Brig. Genl.

Recommend the Capt. of a certain Civilian agent by Col. Osborne.

Norfolk Va
Nov. 9th. 1865

Major Gen O. O. Howard.

Genl

I would respectfully ask your opinion with reference to a question I am discussing in my Book - which I expect to publish some time this winter. In it I am recommending the necessity of a standing army for the Government - as you know we have many that are disaffected - & the negroes are not under proper discipline & control - and many are emigrating to this country with peculiar ideas - give me your views

I am very Respectfully

W. John L. Meyrick

Norfolk, Nov. 9th 1865

Myrick, John D.

Concerning a standing army.

Quiet Nov 24/65

Recd. Nov. 11th 1865.

The New England Society,
Of the City of New-York,

New-York, Nov 11th 1865.

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 22d 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
Your Obt Servants
L. P. Ayrault, Chairman
Frank E. Howe
S. N. Stebbins

Maj Genl
O. O. Howard
Washington D.C.

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. 24, 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.)
Dec. 19, Rev. J. M. MANNING, of Mass.
Jan. 1, 1866, Rev. A. L. STONE, of Mass.
Jan. 5, Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Sec. of the Interior.
Jan. 12, Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.
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 Superintendance of JOHN L. SHAW, Esq.

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

JACOB McLELLAN,
ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr.,
BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
OLIVER GERRISH,
M. A. BLANCHARD,
} Committee of Arrangements.

Portland, Nov. 6, 1865. dtf

MARSHALL'S IMPROVED ANCHOR.
For further particulars enquire of, or address
GEO. L. KIMBALL,
Firm of Stevens, Farrman & Co.
Nov. 11—dtf

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,
Nov 4—dtf 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—4tf

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 pasturage. A good two story house and out-buildings, with stable and barn; all in good repair. To any gentleman wishing a country reddence, this property is particularly recommended.

Enquire on the premises of

CAPT. J. A. MITCHELL;
Or JOHN C. PROCTER, Lime Street, Portland.
oct30d2w

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. PROCTER,

Me,
Portland Nov 12, 1865

Dr Sir:

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

The Freedmens Assocn mentioned in the advertisement, is a Society formed in this City for cooperation with the "National Freedmens Aid Commission" recently inaugurated at Philadelphia, of which Bishop Simpson is President.

With great respect
I am Yours very truly
M A Blanchard
for the Com.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard

Washington D. C. November 12. 1865.

To General Howard
Present.

My dear Sir,

On Thursday last I fell in in the cars 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 has had interviews with Garrison, Phillips, Beecher, Sumner, Governor Andrew and with Generals Sherman and Schurtz 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 Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will call forth a hurricane of excitement in the South, and that the United States Government has no right to tax the South to pay a portion of the debt incurred

by the United States in consequence of the war, unless it pays the South for their negroes. 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 his 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 as 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 we 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 on that subject to the President. Here my agency in this matter ends. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant

Hermann Bokum

Bureau of Immigration

November 14th

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On mature consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that I ought to write to the President only if you request it. I shall be obliged to you if you will inform me of your return to this city.

Washington Dec 12 1865

Bokum, Herman

Concerning Wm King
Esq. of Savannah
Ga.

Recd. Nov 18, 1865

Polytechnic College, 8 Tremont Row, Boston
Mass. Nov. 13/65

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Dear Sir

I have just returned from a visit to the Freedmens' Village at Arlington and from some interviews with Capt. Spurgin, Gen. Eaton and Mr. Cory Supt. of the Soup 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 their shoes, card and spin wool, cut out and make clothing; 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 look forward with some degree of security for the permanent enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. Unless this can be attained, the future of that suffering and abased though superior people as dwelling 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, lathing, 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 leather, and their shoes, their soap and several other necessary articles, and can procure for them

any branch of the most useful information that they might want from time to time. If they had had land of their own, each one his home, free from all external control, I would at once take my position among them asking no aid or salary for myself but should depend like them on my own exertions for support. I should introduce several branches of small manufactures and get them to help me, and in doing which they would learn to conduct them themselves.

I should prefer a location near Washington north of the Potomac for reasons which can be given when needed. Water power is not needed. If there is timber, they can saw the lumber they need by hand with a peculiar kind of saw which renders a mill unnecessary to them. and there is a cotton spinning machine which spins six threads at once, turned by a crank with one hand — this has been made in Cincinnati and sold in the South for forty or fifty years — It would have been used north but it requires cotton with seed in it.

This proposition will be met by the ignorant with the vulgar old saw of "jack of all trades and good at none" but the sneer was a greater or more fatal error — nor more formidable obstacle to the relief of suffering and the adjustment of human affairs than the blind unchallenged admission of the necessity of the common apprenticeships. I can give overwhelming proof that they are unnecessary and that, opportunities being opened, the destitute can sustain and make themselves comfortable and I am ready to assume the responsibility of making the statement publicly, and to take my position and

the risks of settling and conducting business with that gentle, docile susceptible race, as a test.

The principal object of this, is to place before your mind a few facts which you could not otherwise be aware of in behalf of the sufferers under your charge, and to point out the sine qua non (the land) upon which the whole depends. Having the land, very little if any aid would be needed from government over and above what would be rendered voluntarily by the benevolent.

Very respectfully

Josiah Warren

Please address me at Cliftondale Mass.

Refer to Prof. C. C. Emmett formerly of the Smithsonian Institution, now Supt. Boston City Library, or to A. C. L. Arnold, Polytechnic College 3 Tremont Row, Boston.

P.S. After having read this please pass it to Charles Sumner. I was the person of whom Prof. Emmett spoke to him.

J. W.

Boston Nov 13 1864.

Warren, Josiah

Proposes a plan for carrying on a Colony. A preliminary amendment by which the trades.

Mod Nov 21 1865

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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

The bearer

Lt. Dewhurst 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 would
like to know about the
Scheme of his Company
for Colonization in Florida.
It is eminently practical

In fact they mean to make it as much 197
financial as a philanthropic success. Mr. Dewhurst is an Ex Lieutenant of the 33d U.S. Colored. He is on his way to Maine to purchase a saw mill for his Company.

I send by him some papers for you inclosed to Maj. Stinson - One pertains to Mr. Middleton's property at Georgetown.

We are all rejoicing at the success in Elections - specially for New York.

Business matters seem to be progressing well here. I am waiting to hear from you in answer to some recent letters

Your Affec. Brother
O. O. Howard

Lewis Cass Co Iowa
Nov. 15th 1865

Dear Cousin

Please allow me to trouble you a little. I have a note against Maj Gilbert 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 Cass Co Iowa.

My health is quite good and I am getting along nicely. please pardon me for making the request.

With many kind wishes for your welfair: I am Sir Your Obt. Servant

Sam H. Miles

To Maj Genl
O O Howard
Bureau of Refugees & Abandoned Lands
Washington
D.C.

P.S. please find note within

Iowa City, Iowa
Nov. 15. 1865

Mills, Jno C.

Asks Lieut. Sherwood to collect a bill against Maj. Sidwell A.D.C.

Ans Nov. 28th 1865

I hope you can read this letter as it is while my pen hand is broken but I must do what I can. Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 16/64 [1865]

Gen Howard.

My Dear Sir you no doubt 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 Father Lee received a letter from Col. Potts. 32 O.V.V.I. stating that Lieut. D. H. Lee, A.D.C. on Gen G. A. Smith's staff had been killed. on or near Cassaville Ga, alas only one man had escaped to tell the sad tale, that you had said he acted like a Hero

by that we think you and Col Pot
have had conversation in
regard to him. I am Gen H and
Sent. Lee wife and a more d
tressed one you have never
met. We had been looking
our Darling home when the
news came, by the daily paper
we see that the 17. S.C. have
moved on and instead you
will find all that we can
find out in regard to our
death do not. I pray you pa
it over coolly but with plea
do and tell us all you kn
for this terrible, this awfull one
we would sent but his impo
to get through and we have tele
and news came back that
could go no further than
Chattanooga, Oh! how dread
this was is I pray for it clear

I hope you will be a friend to me and write and let me know all you can find out about my Darling noble soldier it seems as though I cannot give him up I think he still live or at least I try to make myself believe that he hasnt left me may my Heavenly father do what he think best but O! I cannot rest till I find out the truth in regard to him he has a brother in the 51 Reg comp. H.. by name Albro Lee.. I have written to him to get his remains if tis possible and I hope you will give him all the aid in your power we must have his body at all hazards we dont care for money or anything only if tis so he has fell we must have his remains sent

home. Oh! do write and tell me
all you know about him
if only his Reg had not found
out where he could of been
seen after or why did they
not send out a flag of
truce and bought in the
dead or did they. Oh! Gen do
not think this intending only
think what you would want
others to do unto you under
if and then decide what
or how to help me we are
no other news oh! do write
please my prayers shall be
for your well for ever, and
shall be returned to you in
days to come Mother Sue and
are almost wild what has be
come of my Darling do all in
your power to get him
comfortable and you shall
have all that it cost you
shall prosper for Christians
prayers are answered may the
God of Battles save you. The prayer
return to those you love is the prayer
of Mrs Lizzie H. Lee.

Darlington S. C.
Nov. 16 1865

Dear Brother

I dont 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 Newspapers that Gov. Perry had made some application to you about the School-buildings at Charleston.

We now retain only two of them which is considerably less than is due the Colored Children according to their proportionate number in the city. We gave up the largest and one of the best school houses to the authorities on their application some two months ago and they have not

get used it. We broke up the school in it crowding 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 driving it out of that house 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 & build school houses but meanwhile

the present thriving schools ought not to be disturbed <u>Especially</u> 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 school-houses 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 refuse to make contracts - They are looking for the removal of the U.S. Troops when they may have matters their own way. Rev. Richardson who now

Washington D.C. Nov. 16. 1865

Lieutenant Colonel Ole
Bennet Breckenridge.

Letter of Information.

Recd. Nov. 26th. 1865.

commands this Mil. District & Brig. Gen. Nye agree that the Negro will fare hard indeed if 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 our County have petitioned Gen. Nye to allow his garrison to remain - They did this on hearing that he was going to withdraw it.

(8.) We have suspicion that some of the property in Charleston was furtively transferred by certain unpardoned Rebels to Frazier & Company (with which Firm the Rebel Secy Trenholm belongs) in order to take it out of the hands of the Bureau.

Frazier & Co seem to own

half of Charleston and our house which was supposed belong to Old Barnwell Rhett is of the no. It is our "Teachers Home" accommodating 20 teachers. I do wish it might be permanently secured for this use.

We will hire it at "moderate rate" retaining it under your order for the present. But will not old Barnwell Rhett's property be confiscated? If not I do not conceive how any property can be. — Tell Lizzie I saw Capt Jordan at Florence & will see him again Saturday. He attended your wedding you remember. I had not seen him since the wedding. He wished he had known of your being at Florence, as also did Gen. Nye & other Main Officers. I go to Charleston to morrow. Your Affectionate Brother

C. H. Howard

New Orleans Nov 18/65

Nov 18, 1865

Dear Sir

I regret troubling you when you have the many cares over you — But having interested myself in behalf of Wm McPerkins (the Gentleman I introduced to you for the purpose of obtaining possession of his Dwelling house) you directed possession to be given — yet it has not been able to obtain it — will you do me the favour to ascertain if his pardon has been signed and telegraph me to the care of Wm McPerkins or to Mr Perkins that he may be able to get the use of his house, it is not occupied by any one — If his pardon has been signed, a despatch from you would enable him to get his house — This is the first time I have troubled any one, or asked for the benefit of any one, and would not in this case had I not have known him as a Gentleman — I have no doubt the pardon has been issued but is months sometimes before the one

Yours Obt Servant &c

J. B. Woodman

New Orleans La.
Nov. 18, 1865.

Woodruff, Ellis

Recommending restoration of the property of Wm. Perkins.

Refer to Pardon Clerk

Nov 29th 1865

I heard from him recently and think he will return South

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Hillsdale Coll.
Hillsdale Mich Nov 18th/65

Gen. Howard.

Dear Sir.

Can you deliver a lecture before the Amphictyon society of this College? for you can favor us please inform us when & your terms. I am informed that several Lec. Com's, in this part of the state are corresponding with you, hence I write.

Very Truly
H. Bates Johnson
Cor. Sec. &c. &c.

Gen. Howard.

Davenport Nov 18th 1864

Maj Gen O. O. 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 slack, 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 him would very soon find one, please General forgive me for troubling you so much.

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

L. Maythingi

Natick, Nov. 20th, 1869.

Major General O. 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. Gen Wild just from Georgia tells 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
H. Wilson

To the Elder Bro: of Jeff: Davis 158½

P—191—Vol. 3. 1871

COL. JOSEPH E. DAVIS, VICKSBURG, NOVEMBER 20th 1865.

SIR: Your impertinent and ungentlemanly note of 15th was received by me, late on Saturday evening from the Post Office. I would not under ordinary circumstances notice any such communication. Events which you have perhaps contributed as much as any man in the country to bring about, have given you a position which requires me to reply, to insinuations which only the impotent malice of natures, like yours, could indulge in.

(Your note is as follows:)

A. BURWELL, ESQ., VICKSBURG, MISS., Nov. 16th 1865.

SIR: Your note of late yesterday evening, withdrawing as counsel for the Freedmen, against the Freedmen's Bureau, is received.

The obligations of counsel and client are the most sacred in social life. After a long experience, you are the first that I have known, after possessing himself with the facts and circumstances, at the hour of trial, has deserted his trust.

Your Ob't Serv't, J. E. DAVIS.

The facts are: That on the 14th you applied to me to represent certain freedmen, who had made complaints against the Bureau, informing me that neither you nor they had any money with which to pay me a fee. You left with me certain copies of petitions and letters, all of which I read; and about 4 P. M., I proceeded with you to an office, in which I found three officers organized, as a board of investigation. Arriving there, I ascertained that the Board had been engaged for a week or more in the business. I also learned that at least one of the freedmen whom I appeared at your instance to represent, had been examined before the Board, and had declared that he had no complaint to make. The case was fully in possession of the Board, and all the papers which you had submitted to me were on file and reference was made both by the President of the Board and by Judge Merwin, who appeared for you, to other papers on file which I had never seen, or heard of before. Your statement that I was possessed of the facts is false. Your insinuation that I deserted a trust, or violated the sacred relations of counsel and client, false and malicious. No confidential communications were made to me; nothing was imparted to me, which I could not easily have learned by application to the proper office in which all the papers were on file. You have made an effort to have them all published in a newspaper and failed.

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 agreed to appear for them, not for you. When I got to the place of trial, I found not one freedmen present. For you and to subserve any purpose of making mischief and stirring up strife, which you may have had, I could not have been induced to leave my office—to prosecute a claim for redress made *bona fide* by Freedmen, I would appear as counsel, with a very distant prospect of compensation. As none of my expected clients were present, I was forced to conclude that the whole prosecution was your affair and a pitiful device resorted to by you to give vent to the undying hatred which you entertain against the United States and all its Departments of Government. To any such scheme I can never be a party, and I took the earliest and prompt-est means of retiring from such a case. This I had a perfect right to do. Your experience may be long, but it has not learned you everything. Among other things it has not taught you to feel and act as a gentleman. The only regret which I have is that I did not use plainer terms in my note of withdrawal and assign all the reasons which influenced me. Your experience does not establish rules of practice for attorneys and counsellors at law. When I think my services no longer required, or that they cannot be rendered profitably to others or pleasantly to myself, I claim the right to withdraw, abandoning of course all claim to any compensation. This right I have exercised, and should do it again, taking care however to express my withdrawal in the most offensive, instead of the most polite terms, in consideration of the character to whom I was forced to address myself.

I found present at the Board the following gentlemen: Hon. W. Brooke and D. O. Mc[illegible], W. B. Sloan and Wallace, Esqrs., and I left them before the Board when I retired. Not a single witness was present or expected that day. It seemed to me a great diminution of my self respect to take the fifth of a frivolous case, which had been progressing for more than a week. No real clients were present. As to your setting up as the special friend and guardian of free negroes, I could not suppose you would do so. No other conclusion remained but that you were using their names for your own seditious purposes, to make a petty war of litigation and strife, against an odious Department of an odious Government, which you have done all in your power to destroy. I thank God you have failed, signally and ingloriously. You have all the venom of the poisonous adder, but without its power to strike. Perhaps no fitter employment could be found for you, and men like you than this petty and seditious prosecution of alleged suits in favor of free negroes, against a department established for their benefit. You have shown yourselves incompetent to manage a great popular revolution or to succeed in a great enterprise. You must find some channel through which to vent your pent up malice. Complaints against the Departments is perhaps the only one left to you, and if I had the power I would stop them in very short order.

I wish you to understand me distinctly. I charge that you, and men 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 crimes of which you have been guilty. Your age may have 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 inaugurate rebellion and to aid and abet it. You may declare your innocence as strongly and as often as you please. You have been a prime mover and instigator of the late "mad, foolish and wicked" acts of secession and rebellion. No more guilty man breathes in America than you. Instead of repenting of your crimes, and seeking some obscure place to hide your disgrace in, you seem dipo.ed to obtrude yourself before the pub.ic in a new character: *the special agent and representative of freedmen*. I must have better evidence of your right to appear in this strange character than your mere assertion. The character, in some respects, may suit you. It did not suit me to appear as counsel to aid you, and I claim the right to withdraw at once and forever from all connexion with the affair.

I would not give this extended notice to your note, but for the fact that efforts of the same kind to injure and traduce me, both as a man and in my profession, have been repeatedly made since the surrender of the Rebel armies. I wish to say once for all, to you and to others, of the same envious and malicious dispositions, through you, that I have adhered through evil and good report to the Government of my fathers and would pursue the same line of conduct again, with one change; instead of temporising and arguing with traitors, I would urge the most prompt and effective measures of force to quell and exterminate them. I would anticipate and prevent civil war, by strangling treason 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 mys'f a mark for the malice of those, who with lip professions of loyalty and repentance, in every word and act of their lives show, that they are as bitter in their hatred to the Union and 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 envy and malice should be directed against me, I am at no loss to perceive. All I ask of you, and all who share your sentiments, is to come out plainly and boldly. What you have to say about or against me, publish to the world. I am disgusted with sly and secret insinuation and slander.

I ask no favor. I appeal to the public for a fair hearing and impartial judgment. No man of sense believes that the withdrawal of a lawyer from an unpleasant case, in which he had never seen his client and in which he had received no fee, would, (except for special reasons,) call forth such a volley of virtuous indignation as you have seen fit to fire in your note. I can find these special reasons in the fell spirit of treason, which still lurks about the hearts of some persons, of whom you are the fit representative. To you and to them, through you I say: that in no act of my life, am I blamable, except in extenuating your offenses, and pleading for forgiveness; when severity would have been the truest mercy, not to you, perhaps, but to the great mass of deluded, misguided and ignorant victims. I intend to continue the practice of my profession, withdrawing at my will and pleasure from any case, at any stage of it, holding myself responsible for all damages which may be incurred. The Courts are open to you. If injured, a jury of the county will redress *your* wrong. I invite you to sue me, instead of the Freedmen's Bureau.

I desire to be distinctly understood. For the gallant men who fought and suffered in a cause which I believed wrong and wicked, but who now come forward and accept the irresistible logic of events, with 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 litigious, sly, unseen, dodging half-way man, I have a different feeling. Many of our best men have laid down their lives on one side or the other of this controversy. The sacrifice of a little property seems with some to be a much sorer trial than the deaths of kindred. With this class have not, and God forbid that I should have, any sympathy.

I conclude by this summary of the whole affair: 1. I withdrew as counsel because I claimed the free, full and undoubted right to do so under the circumstances above stated. 2. I set you, and all other traitors like you, at open defiance, and ask you to attack me openly and through the public press, instead of sly and secret slander. 3. I ask the public to believe no slanderous report which may be made in regard to me, but to call for proofs when anything is said about my past career and present proceedings.

A. BURWELL.