HISTOIRE GÉNÉRALE DES SERVICES ET DES ŒUVRES DANS CHACUNE NATION,
Histoire divisée par Précis, Notices et Mémoires qui forment, en différentes parties

L'HISTOIRE GÉNÉRALE DES MAISONS SOUVERAINES, DES MAISONS PRINCIÈRES,
ET DES PRINCIPALES FAMILLES DE CHAQUE PAYS,
Ainsi que des Hommes d'État, des Principaux Fonctionnaires, des Membres des Chambres des pairs, des Sénats,
des Diètes, des Hautes Chambres, des Chambres des Députés, des Courts et des Congrès, des Hommes de Guerre,
— des Hommes de Science, des Chefs et des Membres du Clergé des différentes Églises, des Écrivains,
— des Principaux Artistes, des Fondateurs et des Chefs des Institutions d'utilité publique,
— des Compagnies financières, et des Grands Etablissements industriels.

Cette Histoire générale, qui fait suite à la partie biographique et généalogique des grands Ouvrages des siècles précédents, tels que le Dictionnaire Historique de Moréri, dont sept éditions ont été publiées en Suisse, pour toute l'Europe, se publie actuellement à Genève, dans la langue adoptée par la diplomatie pour les relations internationales, la langue française.
C'est dans la même continuité que les Italiens, les Espagnols, les Anglais, les Allemands, et plus récemment les Anglais et les Français ont publié plusieurs de leurs ouvrages. Ce n'est, en effet, que dans un pays où l'on reconnaît librement toutes les publications, et où la neutralité est conservée entre tous les pays des diverses nations, que cette Histoire générale a pu être formée.

Les Articles de cet Ouvrage se rédigent, — soit sur les renseignements qui se recueillent dans chaque pays, — soit sur les Communications, et les Notes qui se rendent à la Direction, afin de replacer ce qui continue à se recueillir à chaque pays. — De ces volumes de cette œuvre sont publiés. Chaque article est rédigé par personnel, ou compréhensif de l'histoire des ascendants. — Les communications qui n'ont pas encore été envoyées doivent être adressées dans le plus court délai. — Des portraits s'ajoutent à des articles. On est prêt d'envoyer de bonnes photographies, en format assez grand. — Les dépenses du travail, qui sont plus étendues que ceux des mentions qui contiennent des dictionnaires, viennent lorsque la Direction a reçu les communications qui servent à compléter ces travaux.

L'Adresse est à M. Gonet, à la Direction de l'Histoire générale, à Genève. (L'affranchissement est indispensable.)

GENÈVE (27 a. 181, Terrassière), le 13 janvier 1865.

Monsieur le Directeur,

L'Histoire Générale qui fait suite au grand ouvrage de Moréri dans sept éditions ont été publiés en Suisse pour toute l'Europe, devait contenir actuellement un article sur une mention à votre nom, je désirerais que cet article au qu'elle mentionne, soit sous forme de lettre de situation; à cette suggestion, pour de mes faire passer les renseignements que vous ferez utiles.

Je suis, Monsieur le Directeur,
avec des sentiments de respect,
Votre dévoué serviteur,

Gonet.
Washington Jan 15, 1865

Major Genl E.O. Howard,
Comms. D. Bureau,

My Auntr,

Will you do me the favour to read the bill enclosed herewith I gave some thought to the educational subject to which it relates?

I will endeavour to call on you in the course of a few days.

Your absence & the constant Prese of my Engagements have prevented my seeing you as yet during the Winter.

With great Raptur,

Yrvn Ob Jvnt.

[Signature]
Pierceville P. O. Bedford Cty. Va.  
January 15th, 1866.

My dear sir,

I write from no apprehension that you will fail to lay my case before the President at the earliest moment you may deem expedient, but for fear a letter from you (owing to the irregularity of your mails) may have miscarried. I have no reason to desire the period of suspense on my application to be shortened, except from a wish to render more public service than my equivocal position now permits. I beg you to believe that my confidence in your discretion as well as your friendship are alike unlimited, and I can patiently wait my time.

There is a subject upon which I want you to do me the kindness to
have some conversation with Gen. Howard, communicating my name however to that gentleman, at least for the present in confidence. He is no doubt familiar with it, as I learned from Capt. Dickey of Depue, that an unexpected summons to Washington alone deprived me of the pleasure of a visit from the General whilst on his tour of inspection. I have the strongest conviction that the peace and prosperity of the South are dependent on the existence of kindly feelings and just and equal laws between the Negro and the white man. I look upon all schemes of deportation and mischievous hopes and build my hopes of the future upon the conversion of the freedman into a moral, industrious, and intelligent citizen. The most important measure in that direction at this time has seemed to me some active and systematic effort for his education. I do not believe that this great work of practical philanthropy, and patriotism can be successfully
accomplished without the cordial cooperation of benevolent men alike in the North and the South. They have uniformly and in all companies expressed these opinions since Gen. Lee's surrender, and have been waiting and watching for some favorable opportunity. (And I have the strongest persuasion that sooner or later Providence will open the way of throwing into this great cause whatever I have of personal or public influence.)

I have lately employed some leisure hours in collecting materials for a series of elementary readers especially adapted to the use of freedmen. My attention was called to the want of any suitable books of this character, by an examination of those used by a freedman's school on my plantation. I have extended my investigation into nearly all that
have been published, and find them more or less abounding in material of little value to the black boy, and very destitute of that he more needs. A single consideration will show the necessity of some special provision for the wants of this race. As a general rule, the instruction which the white child receives at home school is not much improved - in many instances it is promoted by what he hears and sees at home. This is far otherwise, at least in the South, with the black boy. When he returns home, he is at once immersed in an atmosphere of ignorance, superstition, and too often vice - far more deeply than ever before is it necessary to imbue the instruction imparted at school with the spirit and lesson of Christianity. In every form of proleptic and illustrative narrative - in prose and verse, must the cardinal virtues of Piety, Purity, Truth, Justice, Honesty, Temperance, Industry, as well as the minor ones of Economy, Order, temperance be inculcated. But the peculiar
condition of the black race requires more. The dignity of human nature, the honor which lies in the discharge of duty, however humble its sphere, the blessings and the obligations of freedom, the value of labor, the history of their race, and the efforts of philanthropy to improve their condition, the simpler principles of law and government, these subjects, and whatever else tends to stimulate the thirst for knowledge, to train the habit of observation and reflection, and to awaken noble and healthy aspirations, should fill a prominent place in the elementary books for the freedmen. The history of their emancipation can not be ignored. It should be told with the utmost delicacy, with all charity and
and consideration for their former owners, but with all truth. This will be a task of peculiar difficulty, but I think I could tell it and satisfy reasonable and good men of both sections. The suggestions have thrown out well to show you it is no routine work. If we eliminate from the whole range of literature the materials best adapted for the moral and intellectual elevation of a race and delivered from the degradation of slavery, is a work for which no intellect or culture can be too large.

I do not think it can be well done by any other than one who was a slaveholder. I am sure it would never be received with favor in the South unless from a southern author. Whilst in New York, my attention was called by the Rev. Dr. Beecher to two readers prepared for Freedmen by the Boston tract society. They contained nothing with which I
would object, but not a tenth of what I wanted. I do not explain fully my plans, wherein I but the fully appreciated the desirableness of disarmmg the prejudices of own people by engaging southern writers, where practicable.

Confer with Gen. Howard about this for me. The extent of the impression I could make in favor of this great work, I do not know. My own testimony would at least be given in emphatic form. My profound sense of the importance and difficulty of educating this unfortunate race, and my earnest desire to make the largest contribution in my power toward it, may have led me to exaggerate my capability for useful in that direction. Although a Preacher of the law, whilst at the University, the number of public addresses I have delivered on subjects more or less connected with education, have made my
name. As widely known as an enthusiast in that cause — my views upon it are to be known in almost every house and county of the South. And four years of political life have given me the friendship of prominent citizens. If I can turn the facilities which there antececedently naturally give to good account in the education of the black race, I shall be more than thankful.

Excuse the imperfections of this letter, as I have not the leisure to revise it. Hoping to hear from you at your convenience.

I am most sincerely,

with great respect,

James P. Holcombe

Mr. N. H. Swayne
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court
Philadelphia, January 15, 1866.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard
Washington, D.C.

My Dear General,

The U.S. Christian Commission has finished its work, but we are unwilling to close the record without a grateful acknowledgment of our great indebtedness to you. At home, and on the field, your services and efforts on behalf of the Cause have been most gratifying and valuable. Your welcome to our Delegation, your suggestions to our Army agents, and your personal assistance and attention to our Army work, have accomplished much for the Commission — far more probably than you can have known. We desire you to carry into your future work and place of trust, the consciousness of having borne, during these past bloody years, no inconsiderable part of whatever good the Christian Commission has accomplished.

Second only to the consciousness of service for the Master, and of having been permitted to bring relief and cheer to suffering and dying men, is the value of the appreciation by their Commanders of the method and spirit in which our work has been presented. The history of the Commission now preparing would be incomplete without proving a permanent record of such approval and cooperation. We desire also to secure testimony as to whether the working of the Commission has justified this endorsement and patronage. If you can give us such a statement on this point as your discretion and impressions of the Commission will lead you to make, we shall esteem it a favor additional to the many already received.

Very Respectfully and Truly yours,

Geo. H. Stuart
Chairman 1855.
In behalf of the Christian

Communion, whose labors are

approved, and who thanks him.

He has all times rendering

his service.
Washington D.C. Jan 15, 1866

Dear Sir:

I am very grateful for the compliment paid me the other evening and shall strive to merit the confidence you repose in me.

I trust you will recollect, amid your numerous and far more important duties, from me, when you have a situation of any kind to bestow on one so unworthy. I shall be pleased to go anywhere at your bidding and in hopes remain,

Very respectfully,

Yours at Command

A.K. Browne

Maj Gen. O. O. Howard
Washington D.C.
New York
January 15, 1866

Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard
Commissioner
Frederick Douglass
Washington, D.C.
decen.sii

Allero me
to introduce to you the Rev. Samuel
A. Clarke, Rector of St. John's
Church, Elizabeth N. J. who
goes to Washington in the interest
of the Freedmen. He would be
thankful for any opportunities to
witich the progress in education,
being made by the Union in the district,
to acquaint Themselves with your notes
generally.

Respectfully yours,

H.F. Hawes
Cor. Sec.
War Department,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.
Washington, D.C., Jan 16, 1868.

I have the honor to send you enclosed, by direction of Genl. Grant, an extract from a letter just received by him from an old friend, Maj. Craighill, who was formerly in the Engineer Dept.

If there is to be a vacancy, the General would be pleased to have Maj. Craighill appointed, provided that you first allow investigation, that it can bedone with advantage to the Bureau.

I am etc. Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Col. O. Brown
Ass. Sec. for Virginia.
Boston, Jan'y 15, 1866.

May General O.O. Howard
Comm. of Freedmen's Bureau
Washington, &c.

My Dear Sir,

I wish to thank you for a copy of your report, just received. As I take great interest in the freedmen, I am gleefully happy to receive any documents which have been liberated by the war.

Yours truly,

E. L. Williams
[Handwritten signature]
Intellectual Property

[Handwritten text not clearly legible]
Scheneckady Jan 16
1866

Brig. Gen. Howard,

Dear Sir,

I thank you very sincerely for the interesting notice you did me the favor to send, touching the late Gen. McPherson. Though I find the evidence of his religious character left positive then I had hoped, I have barley cide your account in the sketch I have prepared of his life for publication in the "Home at Home." It will appear in the March number followed in the April number, by Gen. Sherman's "Ruminations," given me personally on a recent visit. With yours, I
will take pleasure in forwarding the numbers to you, or their appearance, as you may like to receive the tribute paid to them by the lamented dead.

Will your Excellency be so good as to take into serious consideration the question, when on duty in July last at the Crittenden Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., a friend had suggested my name to Gen. Fullen in connection with service in the Freedman's Bureau, and the General notified me at once to make formal application for details. It so happened that just two days before receiving this notification my mother had come from the Department of Washington, and all my friends and relatives came to see me, and I did not care to accept this, as I wished to stay...
a few months with my family, having been absent from them
excepting at short intervals, between three and four years
that I had been in the army. Now however, if a place should
open in the Bureau that would afford a chance to
render some service to the men, I might be inclined to
take it and the question I could ask is, whether in case, I could
like to
work upon this work, a civil
clerk as I am, how could
find work to do under the
Treasurer's Bureau? Well,
Tike informed me that his
department had plenty of room
for clerksmen, and his authority
to appoint did not extend
beyond those in the army.
Not having been able to get to Washington this winter, I have ventured to remind you with this note of inquiry thinking it more possible that if Mr. Robinson had any work for me to do in connection with the freedmen, it would be indicated as certainly by addressing you directly as if I should come in person or seek some intermediate channel to do it. In that information mentioned, I have the honor to be very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

C. Van Santvoord
Leicester ME. Jan 16 1866

My Dear Sir,

When you are East on your lecturing tour will you not deliver a lecture in an course. You are well aware you have many warm friends who would delight in hearing you with a crowd.

We shall be much delighted if you do not omit so.

Please reply at your earliest convenience. I much oblige,

My truly & sincerely yours,

Ref. you

E. Sands

Our Schuyler Refax Chairman Ames
Richmond, Va. Jan. 16, 1866

My dear brother:

Arriving too late to connect for Petersburg, I remain here until tomorrow morning. I am probably late for that train. Mr. Scott and Milled.

I hope you read the extract from Judge Kelly's speech in the morning's Chronicle. Justice Madison seems to have settled for us the question as to the constitutionality of interfering with suffrage in the states.

The only thing remaining is as to the expediency at the present time, which will not discuss here.

Yours, Joe Johnson come.
Regular Army being recruited in the South.
Your lastiquid will fix it - if you
don't think it needs change - I wish Perry to
complete his copy unless you are anxious for
a copy - go to the benevolent.
Perry's copying is very legible.
Would it not be well with you to send
one copy of it to the Nation in order to produce
Copious Extracts - If so, Mrs. Brown would
be in assigning it to writing - I would be willing.
I have some other letter to write - it feeling tired
will not probably see your story. - I do not know
here - thank the good man - he - good friend - or
produce that here - if I had returned south on her -
down from Washington with us. I was glad to notify my servant in being the man who performed so much from Chotequa to Fort Lunta. His whiskers are quite gray. He seemed mild and very quiet, spoken but does not have an expressive eye. His nose is like Sherman's and sometimes his look reminded me of his great opponent. I did not dare to make his acquaintance but was often favorably impressed by his gentle manner.

I hope you will revere the last part of my letter in every way you think it may be improved. I think a better portion is somewhere. If the best had better introduce the last portion, relative to the
Washington
May 8th Howard

My dear Sir,

I received your letter this morning, and regret the necessity of sending you a copy of it. In some of my letters, I have not expressed myself as clearly as I intended. I am not sure if you have read the letter, or if the postmaster has been able to send it to you. However, I have enclosed a copy of it.

I am aware that the conditions of the people of this country are not as favorable as they could be. The slaves and free citizens are subjected to the same harsh treatment as in the South. I saw the recent news from Mrs. Clemens, the daughter of my friend, Jacob Blandly. The condition of his family is terrible, and the conduct of the overseer on that island is deplorable. They state that they are being mistreated. The treatment of the slaves is one of the most cruel and inhumane. The treatment of the free citizens is also very harsh. The overseer is said to have committed many atrocities.

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I hope you will find this letter satisfactory. I remain, your obedient servant,

W. King

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W. King
Mr. Washington seems to get possession of his Coffee Island as early as possible to plant a crop for the present year, and it is important that he should place his former people (who are all anxious to return) on the Island, which is more exposed by changing currents mostly without their former establishments. You can procure estimates from nearly all of the places now on the Island, and determine with each in the plantations. Much has been the Washington plantation during the war, that I presume there might be no difficulty in altering his plan from the best where applicable for the plantation was sent to Washing for last July.

W. S.

N. H. W.

N. Va. Jan. 14th. 1860

W. W. Wade & Son.

Savannah, May 11th, 1866.

My father is now upon his plantation in SW Georgia and telling anyone that you choose know the condition of matters upon St. Catherine Island and if convenient, represent it to Governor Hancock. I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject. Upon hearing with each line has been accented for which accept our thanks.

St. Catherine Island continues under the pretext of the Russianquantities of work are being cut and sold in safety and one expedition made by St. Elmo, if any further request, he was informed of Col. Hulburt it was done under the order of the commandant of Capt. Dayton and that there was son an order that officers, my father landed to take the Island on his way to Savannah county. A quantity of wood ended a demonstration with some large man in authority there, he acheive any further of the same authority from Capt. Dayton, upon his saying he had such duplicity as should continue to exist.

The groomsman once any further and the upon the plantation numbering between two and three hundred (I think) all killed returning to St. Catherine. One of them many acres of the property when the Island is being injured and the good season for anxiety their industry be restored. If you can represent these facts to you, you will much oblige your,  

Respectfully,

(Signed) J.E. W. Clinch
Ogdensburg, N.Y.
January 16th, 1866

Dear General,

Presuming upon my acquaintance I venture to write you a few lines in behalf of Mr. Littlewood, a clerk in your bureau. By letters from Washington, I am given to understand that a vacancy in the gradewest higher to that now occupied by Mr. L. is likely to be created by the resignation or discharge of Mr. Johnson, who I am very sorry to hear is not conducting himself in such a manner as to warrant confidence and trust.

I have feared this and have several times warned and cautioned him against the view with which...
He appears to be possessed and what
is as I believe the only thing that pre
vents him from being a very useful
man.

Mr. Littlewood I believe to be entirely free from intemperance
with habits regular and worthy of
imitation by most of the Clerks in
Washington and from the fact
that he has others depending upon
him and paying for as he at
one time informed me the expense
of a sister at school. I deem him
worthy of any increase in pay that
may be in your power to obtain for
him through promotion to such vacancy
as may exist or occur, and I am
quite sure his capability and integ
rity, his freeness from bad habits
and readiness to do whatever may
be required of him will repay any
silence. My opinion is that he is
more deserving of advancement.
than any other (unless it be Mr. Renzi) of the clerks, who were under me.

I very often wish I was back with you and sometimes regret that I resigned but I could not at the time well do otherwise. Opportunities for me to get a position in Govt. employ at Washington or further South now or in the Spring are or would be I suppose rather poor. For reasons that I may hereafter give you, such as thing may become desirable to me.

Respectfully divided
Your Old friend,
Sam. L. Leggard.
Ogdensburg N.Y. Jan. 16, 1816

Saggart. Lamb. & Co.

Recommends Mr. Littlewood for advancement one grade. Would like to secure a good position.
Lynchburg, 1st, Jan. 16, 1866.

Sir,

I have understood, and it is currently reported, that the gentleman occupying the position of "Physician to the Invalids' Bureau" for this Post, being in the Volunteer service of the U. S. is shortly to be mustered out; and it is further understood that one of the resident physicians here may succeed to the place. Being a resident physician, under these circumstances, I have the honor to apply for the position. I would respectfully state that I graduated at the University of Penn. in the year 1861. For further information in reference to myself, I beg leave to refer you to my brother, Maj:-Wm. P. Craighill, U. S. Engineers.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully,

Edm. Craighill, M. D.,

Col. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army,

Adjt. Invalids' Bureau,

Washington, D.C.