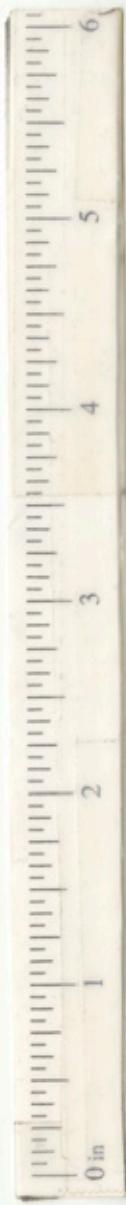


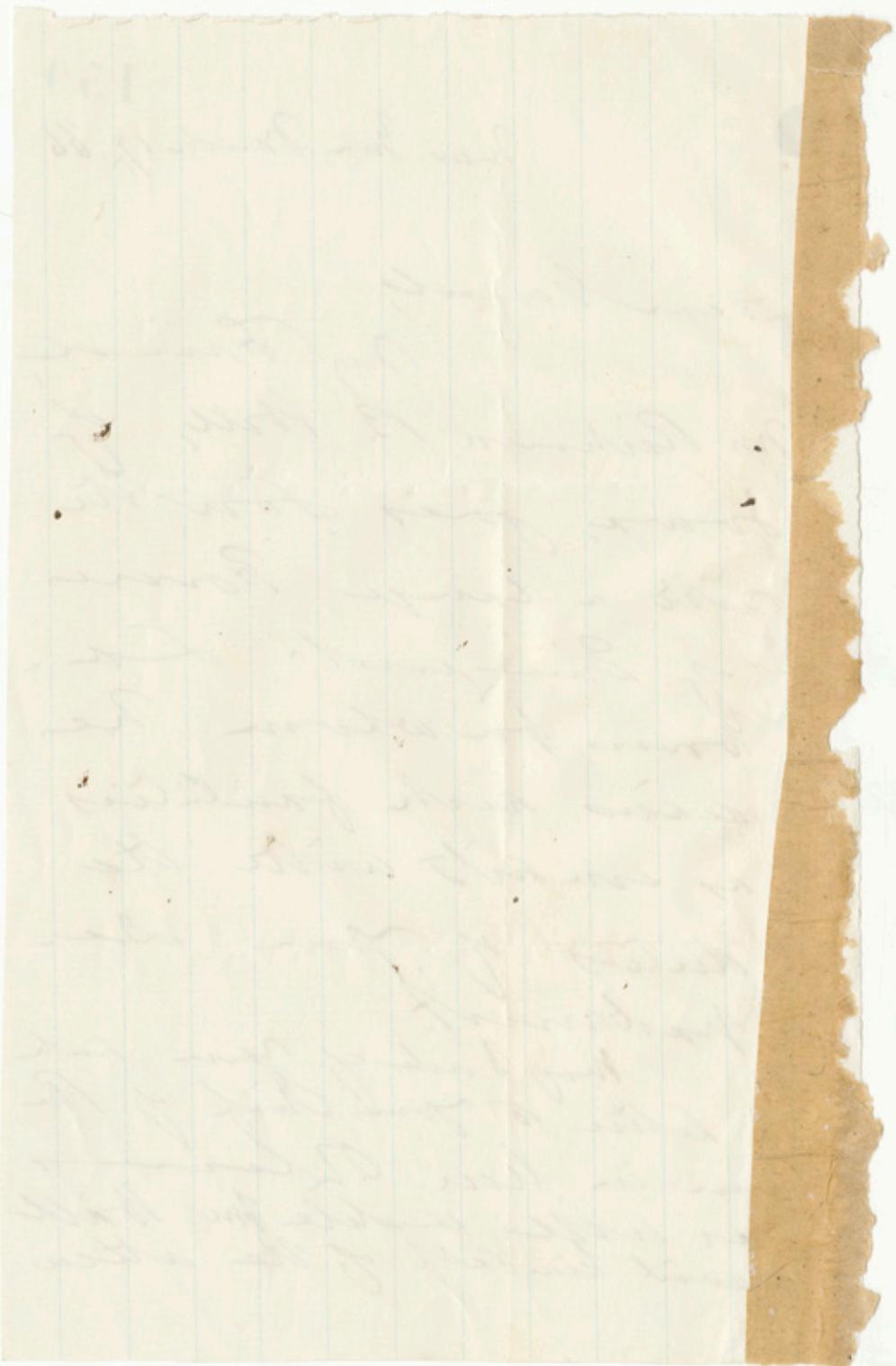
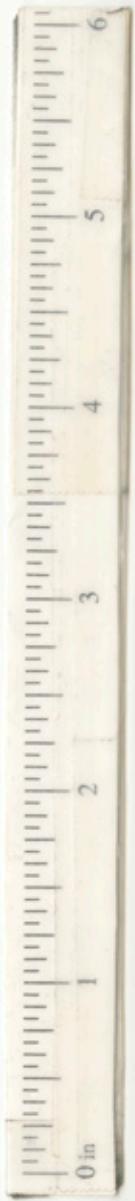
New York March 17, 66

Dear General,

My Friend,  
Mr Richard B. Wall, of  
Dover, goes soon to the  
West with a large Force  
of Engineers. La-  
tter, for whom he  
arrives with facilities  
as regards with the  
object of your De-  
parture.

May I ask of you such  
a letter to your Chap of the  
arm in New Orleans  
as will make Mr Wall  
to avoid himself of the atten-



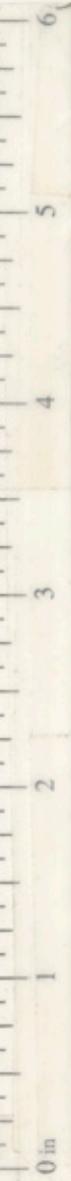


Starting of Post Office when  
his Lobanu come there.<sup>51</sup>

The more men  
like Mr. Bill plant  
man always upon Southern  
Soil the better for  
the Country in all  
respects.

Very Yours  
Franklin Head

My Son - bound  
K. L. Bailey.



New York Mar 17, 1866

Franklin

Introducing

P. B. Hill -



Recd Mar 19<sup>th</sup> 1866.

Washington D.C March 17/66

Dear Genl. Howard

My esteemed friend  
Richd B. Hill Esq of Dauphin  
Is now desirous to see you, but  
for an engagement on Monday I  
should call with him,  
I trust you will be pleased to  
grant his request, forming with  
Mr Thoslin Mrs.

Mr Hill controls  
large interests both at Can  
and us in many ways.

With high regard  
Your Obedt Servt

J. B. Nieman  
M.S.

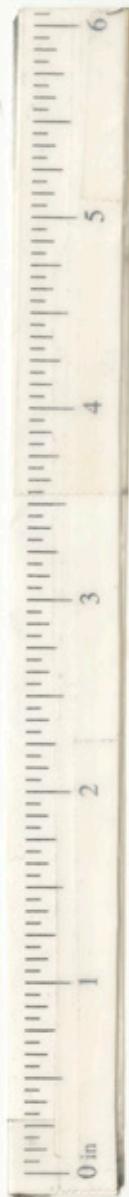
Waltham - Mass.

26 May

Emmett, J. W.

Introducing  
Richd. B. Hile.

Dear Am. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1866



## FROM WASHINGTON.

## ES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Radical Party and its Unhappy Condition--Fred. Douglass as a Leader--His abuse of the President--The President must be Sustained--County Meetings--A Suggestion--Kentucky Affairs--An Incident, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1866.

*Editor Louisville Courier:* "To be or not to be, that is the question" now with the Radical party. And it is one which they find it very difficult indeed to answer--in fact it seems unanswerable. How cruel it was of President Johnson, just at the point when the very acme of success was being reached, to dash the golden chalice of triumph from their lips. And how craven and cowardly was it in the "black sheep" to cringe before executive power and patronage, and "bow the suppliant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning."

By the defection of the President and the cowardice of Senators who quailed before his wand, the whole fruits of the war are blasted. The soldiers, having performed their part of the work with complete success, have been mustered out, and Congress was mustered in, to complete and effectuate the victory. Instead of doing so, however, they are permitting rebellion at last to triumph; are about offering a premium for treason, making loyalty odious, and writing "failure," as an epitaph upon the tomb of every hero who gave up his life, as he vainly supposed, to secure freedom to every man, who imagined that he was sealing with his life-blood the truths of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal."

Such are the opinions of Fred Douglass, Charles Sumner, Stevens, Kelly, Yates, Pomeroy, Wade, Wilson, and the smaller fry of the "loyalty" in this city and throughout the North.

They came up to the meeting of the present Congress flushed with the confidence that the little knot of Democrats in that body could only serve as objects of their satire and denunciation; and gloated over the prospect of tantalizing them by all manner of contrivances. That they were omnipotent they had not the slightest doubt. That there should not be left a vestige of the Government of the fathers say the name, and perhaps not that, they were resolved.

The treasonable song that "this is the white man's Government," they intended should be sung no more. They intended to make it honorable to be a negro. (Whether it was in anticipation of that result that the ladies adopted the style of crisping and frizzing their hair, I know not; but I should think so, for certainly they make themselves as nearly like the negro as crimps and frizzles can approach.) All these glorious anticipations have been knocked into "pi" by the "Tylized" Executive. The feelings of the party over this action of the President are fittingly, forcibly, and correctly expressed by Fred Douglass, who is the great leader and acknowledged exponent of the doctrines of the party. In his lecture at the City Assembly Rooms in this city on Saturday night, on "The Issue of the Day," he spoke of the President as follows: "But what shall be said of Andrew Johnson? Perhaps it would be improper to speak evil of dignitaries; perhaps it would be better to leave Mr. Johnson to speak for himself, as being the most damaging thing he can do for himself." "But what," he asked, "shall be said of him who told us that traitors must take a back seat in the work of restoration, if he now invents these same traitors with the supreme control of the States in which they live? What shall be said of him who promised to be the Moses of the colored race, if he becomes their Pharaoh instead? Why, this must be said of him--that he had better 'never have been born.'"

This is a simple reflex of the feelings of the Radical party concerning Mr. Johnson. Most devoutly do they wish that he had never been born. This harangue of that Massachusetts mulatto was not delivered to a crowd of wooly headed "freedmen," but to an immense assembly of appreciative and applauding white men, including numerous members of both houses of the Congress of the United States, one of whom (Kelly, of Pa.), presided over the meeting.

It is impossible for the people, the loyal people, who appreciate the liberties of the people as guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, to overestimate the value to the country, of the determination of the President to throw himself into the breach, and prevent the utter subversion of the Government. In the language of Gov. Sausbury, in a letter to a mass meeting recently held in Wilmington, "He ought to be, and I have no doubt will be, sustained by the honest masses of the people everywhere, in his efforts to restore the Union, by securing to the States and the people the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution. It is fit and proper in this hour of our country's peril, that the people throughout the length and breadth of the whole land should meet in popular assemblage, and hold up the hands of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, by assurances of their support in all of his constitutional efforts to sustain popular government, secure the permanency of our free institutions, re-establish justice and tranquillity, and perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty and personal security to the citizen."

I am gratified to see that all over the State of Kentucky meetings are being held to indorse the course of the President, and give assurance of an earnest and cordial support of his administration, if carried out upon the principles lately enunciated by him, and trust that it will be kept up until every county in the State shall have so spoken. I know that they are highly appreciated by the President, and would suggest that the proceedings be not simply published in the newspapers, but that in every instance copies be forwarded either to him direct, or to one of the members of Congress, with directions to lay them before him.

I am not insensible to the fact that the people of Kentucky feel, deeply and justly, that they have not been treated by the authorities of the Government with that consideration which is due them. That the continued suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the erection of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the toleration of the numerous outrages upon them by the military since the close of the war, are grievances which it is impossible but that they should feel, genuinely, and which it would be difficult indeed to form apologies for. I have this and only this to say in extenuation of the President touching the treatment of Kentucky--that the masses of the people, the Conservative men of the State, have held themselves aloof from the President, have not troubled him with representations of the real state of affairs in the State; while a few bastard sons of the Commonwealth, so well known that it is unnecessary to name them, have been constantly distilling and vilifying the people of the State. Let the people speak out now, undecieve the President and ask justice at his hands.

He will not, cannot long withhold it. I have learned an incident which tends to illustrate the hollowness of the pretensions of sympathy and regard which the loyalty of the country professed for the negro. It is said that a short time since Major General Howard, the chief of the bureau and guardian of the negroes, discovered that a good thing could be made by shipping from here to the heart of Georgia, negro laborers, and that he called on the President for his sanction to the plan and an order for transportation, at the expense of the Government, for the first installment of some three hundred. The President is said to have raised his hands in mock horror, and exclaimed, substantially: "What! You, the guardian and protector of the race, selected on account of your devotion to their interest and advocacy of their rights. Can it be that you have consented to transfer from this Eden--where all the fruits of the garden are free to them, save of the fruit of one tree, (suffrage,) which is about to be conferred by Congress--hundreds of these freedmen to the very center of the land of Nod, where the simple fact of the color of their skin stamps them with scarcely less odium than the mark upon the brow of Cain!! Impossible!" Bureau

OCCASIONAL (not "D. D.")

Rehd. Enc.

stant Commissioner's Office.

153

Alexandria Va. Jan 17 1864

I am in receipt of your telegram  
and wait receipt of your letter as  
I will now go to S' Louis and spend  
nily

I was very desirous that our  
should hear from my own mouth  
say it is that he speak a  
word in behalf of our  
we almost prostrate under the  
the Masses give to his Veto  
statements to the public --

of the Bureau is now continued  
debt unless - The Kentucky

captains (there may be one) are  
the most infamous lies

REDACTED

# MILLINERY GOODS!

THE latest Paris styles of handsome Dress Bonnets and Hats; also all the novelties in the Millinery line, consisting of Ribbons of all widths, and Collars; a large and elegant stock of French Flowers by the bunch or spray; Silk Lace, all widths; a large line of Jet and Fancy Ornaments suitable for Bonnets or Hats; a full line of Boys' Hats and Caps; untrimmed Bonnets and Hats in great variety; a large stock of

## FANCY GOODS,

Including Kid Gloves, Fans of all kinds, fine Lace Collars, Mourning Collars, Belting and Buckles, Vails and Veil Nets, Hair Coils and Roles, Hair Nets, old ladies' Caps. Commencing on

MONDAY, THE 12th,

And continuing for ninety days, to which I invite my customers and the public to call and examine.

Mrs. A. E. PORTER,  
110 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.

## WHEELER & WILSON'S

### IMPROVED

### LOCK STITCH

## Sewing Machine

## EXCELS

In all the Qualities that Constitute

A Good Machine.

THERE IS NO INVESTMENT.

Which Pays a Better Interest or  
Brings More Comfort, Health,  
Happiness and Relief to  
the Household.

At the house of the customer, and neither pains nor

expense spared until the Machines are thoroughly

understood and used successfully.

With each Machine we furnish complete printed

directions, and persons at a distance can soon learn

to operate them.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

No. 1 Masonic Temple.

mh12 dtf 2dp

J. L. SHOWER & CO.,

63 Third Street, near Main,

HAVE received their first installment of

Spring and Summer

GOODS

Consisting of the most celebrated makes of

CLOTHES, COATINGS, CASSIMERE

AND VESTINGS,

which, for quality and style, cannot be surpassed

mh12 do

J. F. MEEK,

SENIOR PARTNER of the late firm of J. F. &

F. MEEK, of Frankfort, Ky., has taken the sta-

NO. 52 1-2,

West Main st., bet. 2nd & 3d, South Si-

Where he offers his services to the public, as a

partner of fine

Watches, Chronometers & Clocks

mh12 dm

H. E. READ, of Elizabethtown, Bryan H. ALL

of Lexington.

READ & ALLEN,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Sixth street, next to City Cou-

Room.

mh12 dif

KENTUCKY LEADWORK

HAVING OUR LEAD WORKS nearly com-

pleted, we have commenced manufacturing

and now offer to the trade all the various qual-

ities of

WHITE LEADS, ZINC PAINTS, PUTT

BAR LEAD, &c.

About the first of April we shall be prepared

introduce our brand of

Pure Lead.

To which we would ask the attention of dealers and consumers. This article is being made under

especial supervision of our Mr. Haslett, who has

an experience of TWENTY years in the manufac-

ture of Lead; and we feel confident of being able

to supply the trade with an article of

Pure White Lead

That shall not be excelled in quality by any brought to this market.

We have started in this enterprise with the de-

termination to build up a reputation for Louisvi-

le manufacture, and we would respectfully solicit

the patronage of all dealers and consumers of Leads a-

nd Paints in this city and in the South and West gen-

erally.

Prices guaranteed as low as SAME QUALITIES c

be laid down here from the East or elsewhere.

HASLETT, LEONARD & CO.

Corner No. 9 Ninth street, one door north of the

Louisville, Ky.

mh12 dm

Sign of the Golden Saddle.

Louisville, Ky.

mh12 dm

John M. MYERS,

successor to C. PROAL.

Third st. bet. Main and Market

Sign of the Golden Saddle.

Louisville, Ky.

mh12 dm

Warehouse No. 53 West Second St.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

mh12 dm

AUGUSTUS WESSEL.

mh12 dm

CELEBRATED

CAST STEEL

mh12 dm

WAREHOUSE NO. 53 WEST SECOND ST.,

CINCINNATI.

&lt;

ES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

MEMPHIS

States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Assistant Commissioner's Office.

153

Alexandria from Louisville Ky May 17 1864

My Dear General

I am in receipt of your telegram of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. and wait receipt of your letter as directed (except that I will now run to St Louis and spend Sunday with my family)

I was very sorry that our Good President should hear from my own mouth just how necessary it is that he speak a good low & distinct word in behalf of our Bureau - for we are almost prostrate under the interpretation the Masses give to his Veto Message and utterances to the public - It is believed that the Bureau is now condemned against the President's wishes - The Kentucky press without an exception (there may be one) are daily publishing the most infamous lies

about our subordinates & the Bureau generally -  
I clip from this morning's paper a Washington  
letter in which the readers of the Courier are  
educated to believe that the President & you  
are at loggerheads -

In the meantime I am  
doing the best I can - and have faith that  
I am getting the upper-hand of the combined  
influences at work against us -

Very Respectfully

Your Obe Servt

Clinton B. Dix

Bt Maj Gen

Ass't Comdt

Maj Gen Morand

Comdt - Washington D.C.

Markington March 19<sup>th</sup> 1866

Jenl O O Haceous

Dear Sir

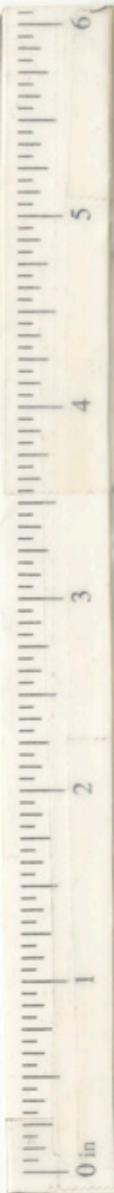
W. Richard

B Hill an old acquaintance of mine  
is interested in some large plantations  
in Louisiana & is sending a large num-  
ber of Germans there from N York.  
to cultivate them.

If you through your agents can  
aid him by information or otherwise  
you will confer a favor on him  
& oblige Your truly

Oakes Jones

msb





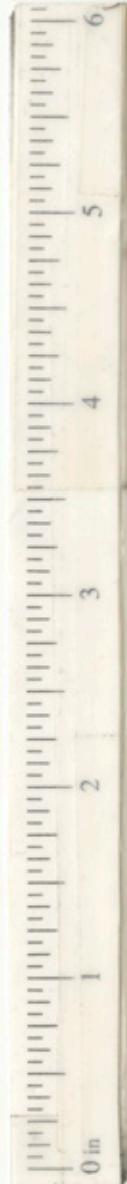
154

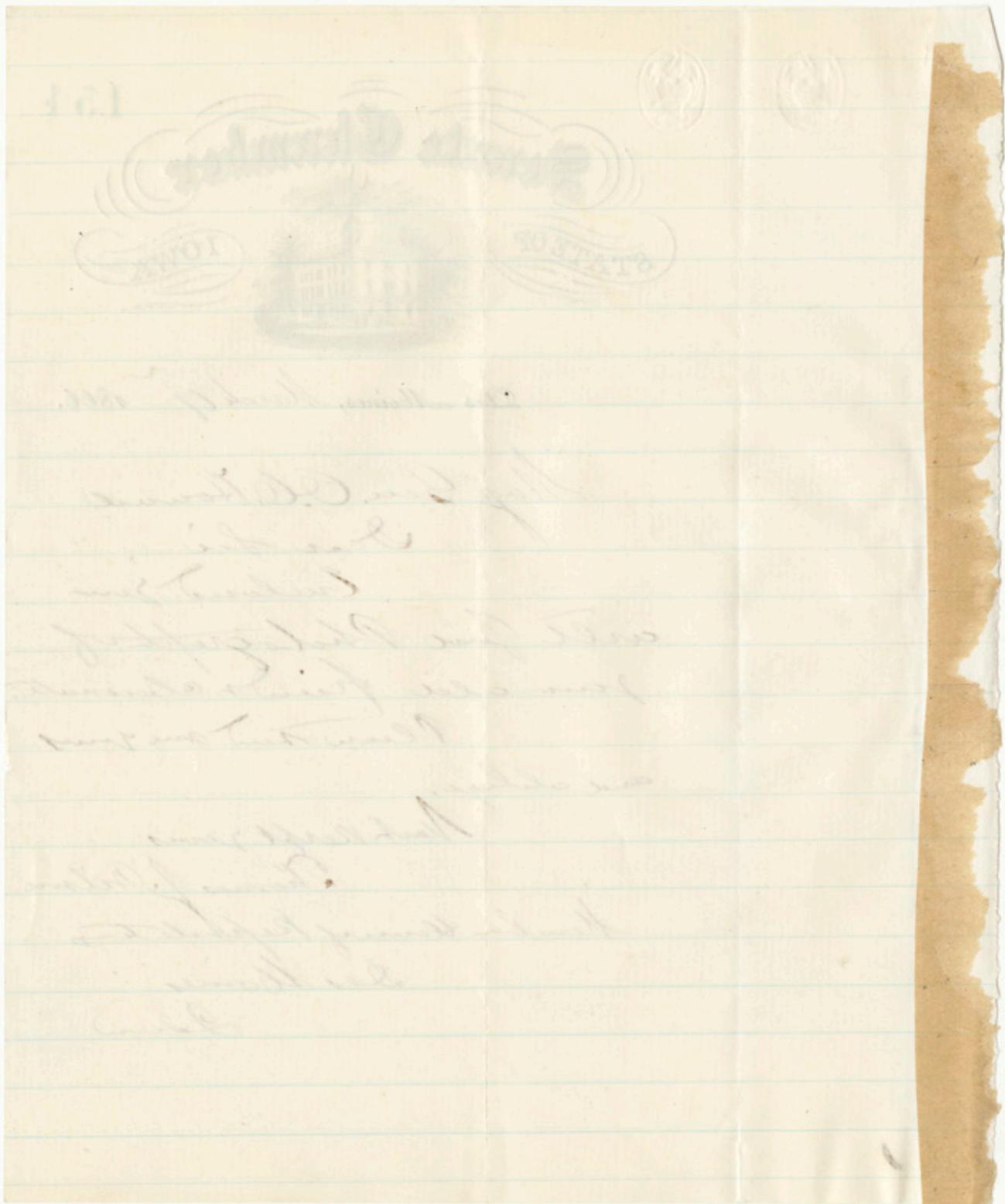
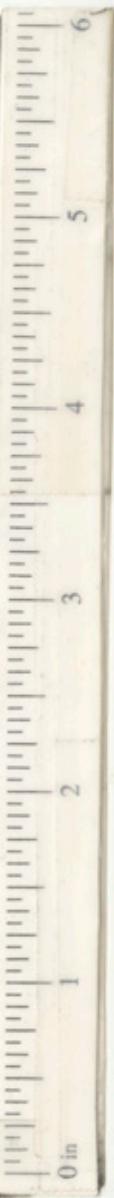


Des Moines, March 6<sup>th</sup> 1866.

My dear O. C. Howard  
Dear Sir  
Enclosed you  
will find Photographs of  
your old friends & classmate.  
Please send me yours  
and address.

Mark Rept yours  
Thomas J. Wilson  
Member House of Representatives  
Des Moines  
Iowa





Washington March 19<sup>th</sup> 155  
174 G Street

General:-

Your note of the  
15<sup>th</sup> inst was received.

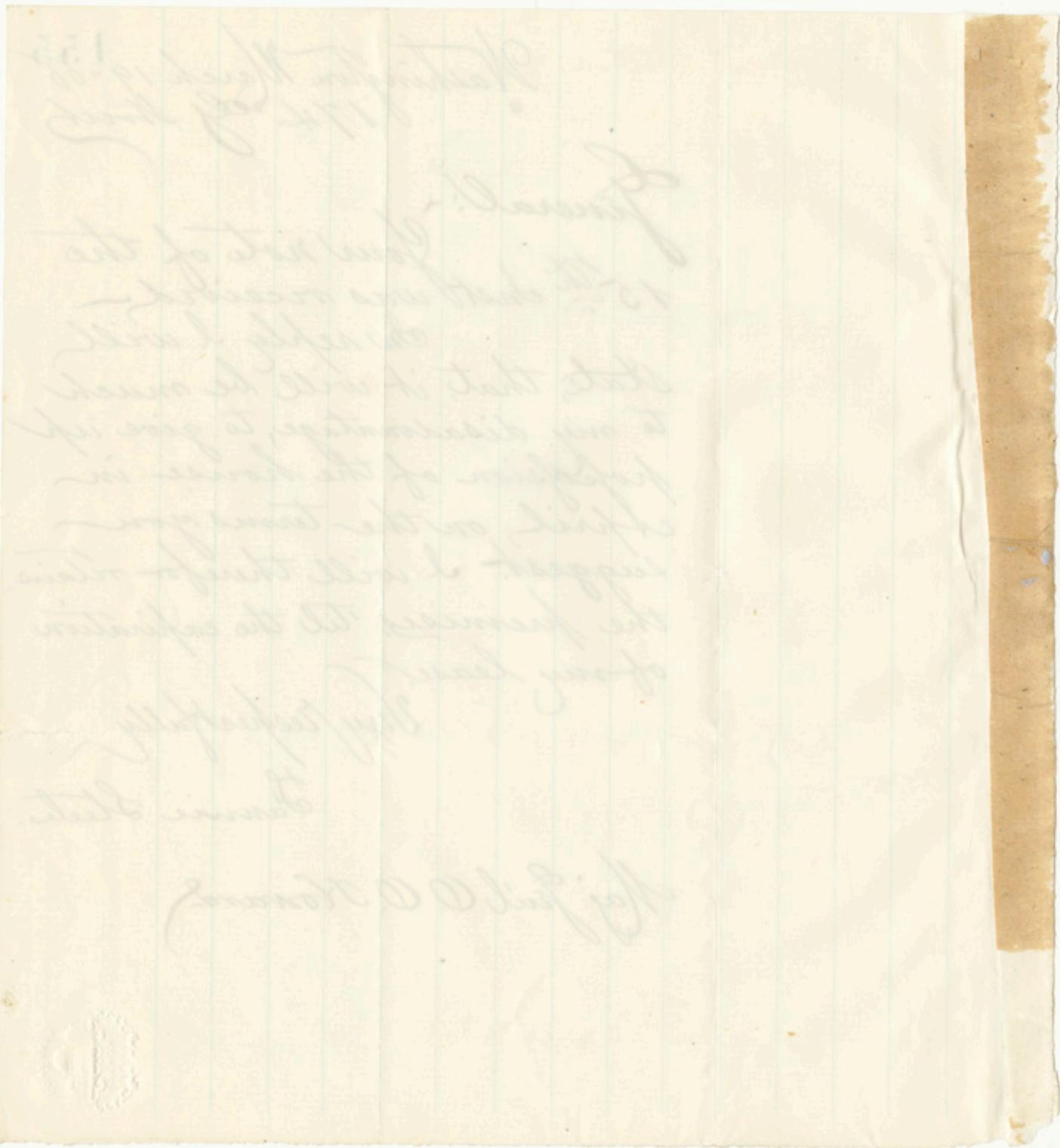
In reply I will  
state, that it will be much  
to my disadvantage, to give up  
possession of the house in  
April, on the terms you  
suggest. I will therefore retain  
the premises, 'till the expiration  
of my lease.

Very respectfully  
Tannie Steele.

Maj Gen O. O. Howard



1000 ft



Boston, March 19, 1866

Hon. W. Maynard.

I write again just now, because I am again unable to hold still.

Gen. Howard has always been one of my favorite generals, on several accounts, and I have hoped that his "Bureau," so far as he should be able to direct its action, would do good, and not evil. But I hear concerning his subordinates, that the "Boston sheet called "The Right Way," is distributed broadcast by them in their official capacity all over the South.

That paper is the most able, persistent and thorough-going advocate that I have seen, of the doctrine of Senator Sumner on "State suicide." In its first number, I think, it labored to prove that certain States did actually take themselves out of the Union by acts of secession. But, it admitted, they had no moral right to do it, but they had the power, and they did it. It wholly overlooked the principle, that a legal act cannot & be performed, is not to have legal validity, by those who have no legal power to perform it.

On this assumption, it has opposed the President's policy with all its force of logic and of feeling, - which is not small. It handles his veto message, his 22 Feb. speech, and all that

comes from him, without mercy. It generally avoids indecorous language, but does all it can to make his views and his policy odious. If the blacky could be made to read and adopt its views, it would destroy their confidence in the President entirely, and make them his bitter opponents, suspicious of every thing which they suppose him to favor.

I cannot suppose that Gen. Howard aims at any such result. Even if he dissents from some of the Presidents views, I cannot assume that he would take such measures to oppose them. I must suppose, therefore, that he does not know what his subordinates are doing, or that he has not power to control them, or remove them at his pleasure. Perhaps the thing has not been going on long enough to give him time to understand it and act upon it. But it seems to me plain that he ought to know it, and to require his subordinates, if they must circulate that paper, to do it in their private capacity, and on their own personal responsibility. It is not proper that the subordinates of the Bureau, without the knowledge of its head, should place the Bureau itself, in all its branches, head and members, in opposition to the President, without the knowledge of its head. And it seems to me evidently proper, that the President should know it. Even if the best

15

thing he can do is, to bear it silently, he should be aware of the kind of efforts that are made to thwart his policy, and should know who are making them, that he may not, for want of that knowledge, put himself needlessly in their power.

This state of affairs ought not to surprise us. Northern disunionists, as the President rightly calls them, would naturally crowd themselves into the employment of the Bureau as early and as stily as possible. It is their nature. And they hold their allegiance to Sumner's notions about the negro, as paramount to all their other obligations. I have some reason to think that a thorough going one might be found in North Carolina, a Boston man.

Where I got my information, is no matter. I did not receive it from the Colonization office at Washington; nor do I know that our folks there know any thing about it; and if they do, they will not ~~well~~ wish to mix themselves up with political parties. Yet, if Gen. Howard wants help in finding out the facts, and they can be persuaded to help him, I do not know where he could find better assistants.

If any good can be made of these suggestions, you will know what to do with them.

We are all well. No news. Yours, as ever,

Joseph Gray

6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0 in

P. T. I. S.  
Maj. Genl. O. D. Howard  
with the remark that  
the writer is a clergym-  
an of great standing  
& his statements of  
facts are entitled to  
the highest credit.

Horace Maynard

Washington,  
March 20, 1866,

Boston Mass.,  
March 19, 1866

Tracy, Rev. Joseph

In relation to the circula-  
tion of the Boston paper  
among the blacks, called  
"The Right Way."

Referred by Hon. H. Maynard

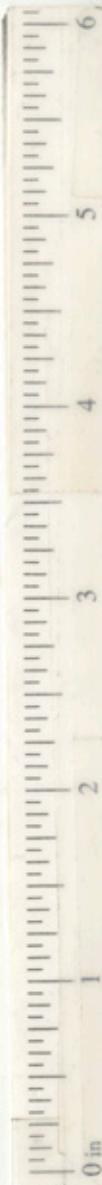
B.R.F.A.S.  
Recd Nov. 22 1866

Hd. Qu. Military District of  
Fortress Monroe Va  
March 19 1866

General.

I understand that a paper which I forwarded to Department Hd. Qu. in regard to Calon Pepper has been referred to you and I hope it will receive prompt action for I consider him an impostor and his scheme a perfect swindle. He opposes every movement for the benefit of the Negro and is a great hindrance to the successful operations of the Freedman's Bureau in this vicinity.

There are thousands of



able-bodied men about here  
who will neither go out into  
the country and look for  
work or go to Florida because  
paper tells them they will  
have hard time for nothing  
and that it belongs to them.

In Fogell is with me yet  
and is very anxious to obtain  
a position in your Bureau or  
under the State Department. It  
would have been very agree-  
able to him & myself if he  
could have had the position  
which Gen'l Armstrong has.  
but I trust you will not  
forget to give him a helping  
hand the first opportunity as  
he is a true & reliable friend.

I have the honor to remain  
With the highest respect

Your ob't servt  
Nelson A. Miles  
*Major Gen'l*

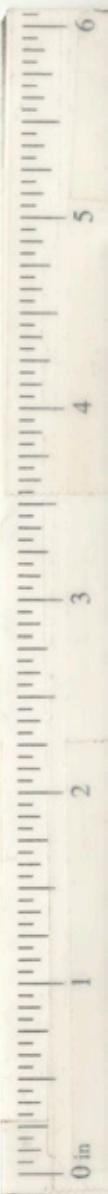
Philadelphia March 19. 1866

My dear General Howard

This will be handed you by Benson J. Lossing Esq. the Historian, one of my most valued and intimate friends, I am happy to make him acquainted with you personally. You know each other by reputation.

M. Lossing is writing a history of the rebellion and will make an extended travel through the South and West; to collect material for his work, the first volume of which is now complete. I was to have accompanied M. Lossing, but circumstances have prevented me, whatever aid I should have asked of you in myself if tendered to my friend Lossing, will be considered as conferred on me.

Very sincerely your friend  
Edwin Steele



Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

STATE OF TEXAS.

Galveston, March 20<sup>th</sup>, 1866.

Major Genl Howard

Com<sup>r</sup>.

Dear General:

We have

received your circular announcing the death of our friend Stinson and I write you to express to you the sorrowful for you in the loss of one so long a member of your military family and so dear to you. I had hoped that when he recovered from the wound received at New Hope and passed safely through the Atlanta Campaign and to the end of the war that he might live on for years in his life of purity and goodness but it seems the Almighty ordained otherwise and the wounds from which I supposed he had fully recovered finally caused his death.

I have been on duty 2 weeks as a M<sup>l</sup> of the Bureau for this State.

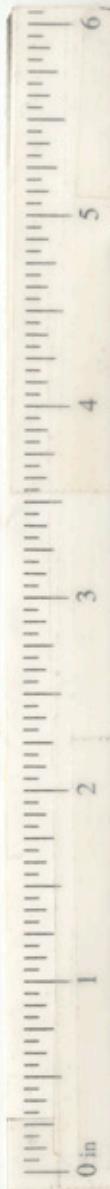
The old 4<sup>th</sup> Corps is all out of Service but 2 Regiments of its only lines now in the record if has made for itself.

(our)

881

THE FERN AND SPORANGIA

thin branched but branching according to nerves  
SAXATILE SPATE



General Gugony I like very much -  
Rebels are not his friends but I do  
not think any man can say that he ever  
done them injustice. The trouble is General  
these people have not yet brought their  
ideas up to the standard which will  
allow them to see that a negro has rights  
or that justice is to be done him.  
He will work it out though all over  
the land - It only requires time and  
perseverance. Excuse me General  
for speaking of things other than I  
originally intended when I communced  
writing.

Mrs. Sinclair sends regards and expresses  
sympathy for the loss of our friend -  
Please remember me kindly to your Brother  
Chas. - to Fullerton and any others whom  
I may know of your military family -

I remain truly,

Your Obedt Servt,

W<sup>m</sup> N. Sinclair

a. a. gmt.

6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0 m

Galveston Texas

March 20, 1866

Sinclair H. Bl.  
adsp.

Friendly letter -

Rec'd April 2<sup>d</sup> 1866.

## BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,

*States of Kentucky and Tennessee.*

Assistant Commissioner's Office,

Linnville Ky

Lexington, Ky., March 20<sup>th</sup> 1866

General

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt  
of your valued communication of 18<sup>th</sup> inst. and to  
thank you for the leave of absence granted by  
telegraph -

I have some very important business affairs  
that demand my immediate attention in New-  
York City where my brother now waits my  
arrival. I propose leaving here for New York  
to night & hope to reach there Thursday Evening  
and remain there Friday and Saturday - A  
telegram would find me at Metropolitan  
Hotel should you desire to communicate with  
me in New York - I hope not to be gone from  
here more than one week - I have written  
Col. Woodburn recommending that he delay

at Nashville until my return. When I can post  
him thoroughly touching Kentucky affairs. and send  
my ass't off-Secy with him -

I am having a session with  
the civil authorities in Louisville to day - and trust  
that good will come out of it - One word from the  
President would do us much good. but I fear he  
will not speak it - If he does not we must push  
to the front without him. God and the Country  
will stand by us -

General Thomas and Palmer  
are in the most perfect accord with myself  
and afford me most cheerfully any aid within  
their power to grant - It is very fortunate that two  
such spirits have authority over this unhappy  
hunting ground just now -

Mr Johnson has caused a  
good deal of bad blood to boil over of late.  
I send you herein the leading Cint' papers

(Commercial) in which is published a letter from their Texas Correspondent - It is evidently written and published with the idea that the President desires the Bureau to be whacked about in this rough manner - We undoubtedly have some bad men among our Subordinates. It would be strange were it otherwise - but how shamefully this Correspondent does lie - This article will be copied in nearly all the Southern papers, with an immense flourish - Let the heathen rage - and the people imagine a vain thing, if they want to -

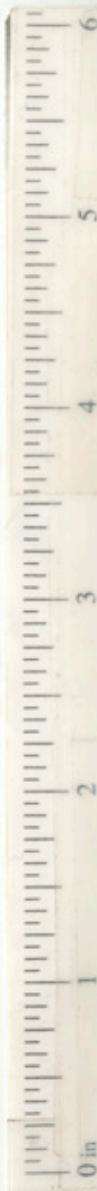
I spent Sunday with my little family who are now quite well - The "death in my family" noticed in the press telegrams not long since was of my brother wife -

With sincere regard

Very truly yours

Maj Genl Howard  
Commissioner -

Clinton B. Dix  
At Maj Genl



Douglasville Georgia 1910

Mr. E. L. C. B.  
Rev. May 1st.

Friendly letter.

Reed Mar 24<sup>th</sup> 1861

## Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,

FOR THE STATES OF MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark.,

March 21. 1866

Mayhul Q. Howard  
Commissioner  
Washington  
D.C.  
Annual

Your very  
kind note of the 8th inst is  
received I beg leave to return  
my sincere and grateful  
thanks for your expressions  
of confidence in me - and  
shall try to deserve your  
confidence to the end -

I shall carefully preserve  
your note as the most precious  
memento I have received during  
my time of service -

Very Respectfully yours  
J.W. Sprague  
Major Genl

161

and I am going to make  
a small book.

— БАШКАРДА САНА МИССИОНЕРІ

in your journal at book mark.

Divided Divisions

and you will

see what

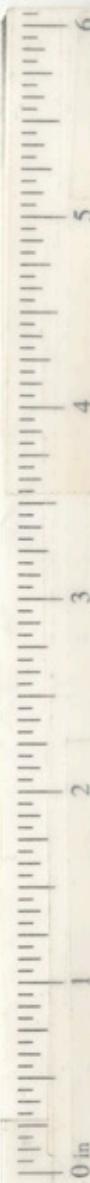
I do

and see

and now I will do

what you will see

and you will see



Augusta, Maine.  
March 20. 1866.

Dear General.

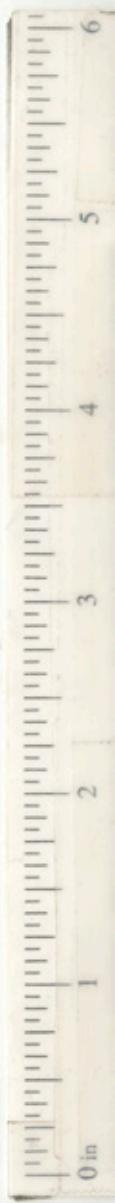
I left Tallahassee  
on Monday, 12<sup>th</sup> inst. and  
reached home on the 18<sup>th</sup>  
with the remains.

I telegraphed you  
from New York last  
Saturday.

The funeral took  
place at 10 a.m.  
this morning ~~from~~  
the mother's residence.  
Rev Mr McKenzie  
officiating.

The body was  
deposited in a  
tomb at Tallahassee.

At Father's request  
I would write if I



might not be allowed to delay reporting for ten days or two months.

Of course if there is  
business to attend to  
I will return at once.

I saw Tom Strang in  
Paramatta.

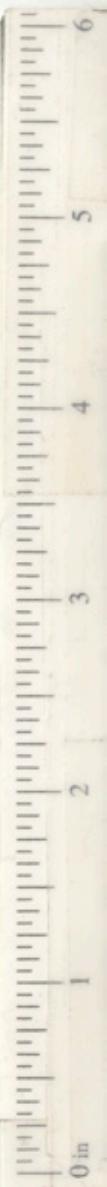
Very kindly  
Yours affectionately.  
A. W. G. Smith.

H. Weston & Fatten does  
to be remembered to  
you & yourself.

Augusta, Me. Mar 20, 1866.

Wilborth, Fred M.

With concerning  
Clamp's funeral.



Cincinnati Ohio.

Monday March 20<sup>th</sup> 66.

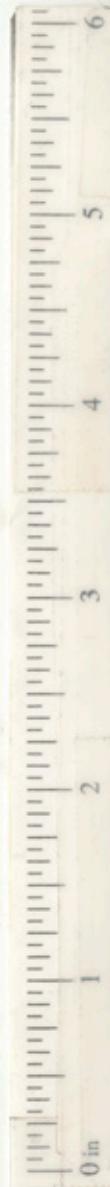
My Dear General

Will you please send  
me a copy of the "Bill of Rights"  
as it finally passed Congress, and  
Copies of Genl Straights Bill, or  
any other Bureau Bill that is  
likely to become a law.

Reached this city this  
morning, leave on afternoon  
boat for Louisville.

Very Rushed &  
Truly Yours  
Hastwood Smith  
a.m.

Major General Howard  
Court of R - War Dept,



22. W. Smith's I believe

True and well made and full

of life and I have a few

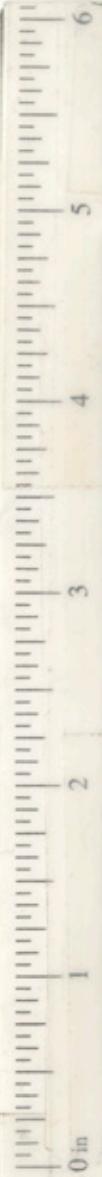
old ones but I don't think

any of them are as good

as this one.

It is

the best I have ever seen



Immigration to Florida--Speeches of J. W. Dungy, a Freedman; Maj. Gen. Miles, Gen. Armstrong, Col. Curry, Dr. Vogel, Calvin Pepper--Freedman Bayne on the Evil of the Freedmen's Bureau--Failure of the Immigration Scheme to Florida, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Norfolk Virginian.]

FORT MONROE, March 14th, 1866.

Another meeting, having for its object the furtherance of the "Florida Immigration Scheme," took place yesterday afternoon at Hampton, Va. The meeting was organized at 3 o'clock, and quite a large audience was in attendance. Freedman Wm. Thornton was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Calhoun (white) Secretary. After the usual preliminaries, freedman J. W. Dungy arose and addressed the audience, and in a few sensible remarks, demonstrated to the colored people that they were living too thickly on the Peninsula, and subject to all the evil influences of idleness, and other vices, occasioned by the inability of the largest proportion of them to secure employment or work of any kind. He entreated the colored people present to seize hold of the movement, which was intended only for their good, without delay, and represent in the proper light, to their brethren, its importance and perfect practicability. He then read extracts of letters from residents of Florida, both colored and white, showing that land could be bought there for three dollars an acre, which they were paying annually on the Peninsula for rent alone, and concluded by remarking that the Homestead Bill of 1862, guarantees black or white one hundred and sixty acres of Government lands.

He was followed by Major General Miles, commanding the post, Brig. Gen. Armstrong, lately appointed superintendent of the Ninth District of the Freedman's Bureau, Colonel James Curry, Post Commissary, and Dr. Vogel, of Illinois, on a temporary visit to the Fortress. The burden of their speeches was essentially the same. The benefits to be reaped by immigration to Florida, where were thousands of acres of Government lands, rich, fertile and productive, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits, were dilated upon by the speakers.

The audience present began to manifest the utmost enthusiasm, and the speakers became almost carried away with the warmth and zeal with which they advocated the grand scheme--the exodus of the negro population from the Peninsula to the inviting lands of tropical Florida--when, in an unlucky moment, up jumped a Mr. Calvin Pepper, of Norfolk. Just after Gen. Miles and the other orators had taken their seats and were enjoying a short respite, preparatory to a fresh onslaught on the rather dull comprehension of the sable audience present. To the astonishment of all, and the bewilderment of some, Mr. Pepper took his stand on the platform erected for the occasion, and surveying complacently the colored people in front, and bowing to those on the platform, (Gen. Miles and the others) in a very few seconds he not only completely succeeded in upsetting the arguments set forth by the previous speakers, but enlisted the entire sympathy on his side. He repudiated the idea of immigration to Florida as impracticable, and said it was fraught with evil consequences to those who should undertake it. In a little while the whole Peninsula, said he, will belong to the present inhabitants, and comfortable little farms and homesteads will spring up on every side. Why, then, should we desire to immigrate to Florida?--a land hundreds of miles away--when everything looks so promising for the future in the State where we were born and raised. He continued in this strain for a half an hour, and evidently succeeded in diverting the minds of the audience from the original object of the meeting.

He was followed by a colored Dr. Bayne, also of Norfolk. His speech was even more bitter than his predecessor's. He not only seconded the arguments and opinions advanced by Mr. Pepper, but descended for some length upon the evils of the Freedman's Bureau, as injurious to the true interests of the black man, and called upon the whole audience to treat with the utmost disgust and contempt the idea of their immigrating to Florida.

Matters at this crisis of the meeting began to assume rather a serious aspect, and mutterings from the sable brethren present soon were heard in the shape of hisses for Florida, and repeated cheers and hurrahs for Messrs. Pepper and Bayne.

General Miles and his party, headed by freedman J. W. Dungy, the first speaker, departed, deeming it was of no use to remain longer. Mr. Calvin Pepper and Dr. Bayne, then proceeded to organize a meeting of their own, and the speeches delivered by other colored brethren, were rapturously applauded. After the meeting was over a collection of fifty cents was levied on the audience, which was responded to by quite an extensive flourish of postage currency.

Thus ends the "Florida Immigration Scheme" here, so far as the military authorities are concerned. That the motive was a good one, and intended for the real interest of the twenty-five thousand negroes scattered in every direction, no one can doubt. That it has failed for the present, cannot be attributed to any lack of interest or provision made for its success by the Freedmen's Bureau, or its other friends, who, seeing the serious condition of affairs, have been desirous of securing this emigration of the freedmen.

S. G. W.

25

No. 25

W H O L E S A L E D E A L E R S IN W I N E S , LI Q U O R S , & C.

G E O R G E S A N G S T E R & CO.,  
P E T E R S B U R G A N D R I C H M O N D , V A .

ANCH HOUSES—PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND, V. A.

A L E , G I N , R U M , C A S E D L I Q U O R S , F I N E W I N E S , B R A N D I E S ,

S , F I N E W I N E S , B R A N D I E S ,

H ARE OFFERED TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE AT NEW YORK PRICES. NO GOODS SOLD AT RETAIL.

GEORGE SANGSTER & CO.

25



170

Ebbitt House, Mar. 20. '66

Gen. Howard,

My Dear Sir,

The enclosed have been transmitted to me from home, and I deem it proper to turn them over to you, as the Head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

And it is my duty to advise you, further, that Mr. Phipps is in every portion of the State, a most mischievous man. I am informed he is a man of very bad character, and I hear from undoubtless authority that he is under indictment in one of the Courts of Alexandria. If there is any authority in the Freedmen's Bureau to keep him out of mischief, it ought to be done.

And there can be no more overwhelming argument in favor of emigration & colonization than the fact that wherever there is a large aggregation of freedmen, bad

Effritt Henrie  
Marzo ist etc.

Segar. Es.  
A.L.S.

Enclosed report  
of the Aborigines  
Meeting at Hamp-  
ton Belknap Mr.  
Sopher to be a mis-  
chievous unprincipled  
man.

white men follow in the wake  
make money out of blacks, and  
to render the latter discontented  
their condition.

With great Respect  
Yo: Ficini & Son  
W: Segar.

Fort Monroe, March 1st, 1866.  
Another meeting, having for its object the  
furtherance of the "Florida Immigration  
Scheme," took place yesterday.  
Hamm at 3 o'clock  
Appoint 0 in  
attend

**THE FLORIDA IMMIGRATION SCHEME.**—The so-called Florida immigration scheme, is the absorbing topic among the negroes of Camp Hamilton, Hampton, and the surrounding country. Major General Miles has addressed a public meeting in Hampton on the subject. Col. Curry opened the meeting and gave a glowing account of the fertility of the land. We publish below the letter from our special correspondent:

**FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 13, 1866.**—The "Florida Immigration Scheme" is the all-absorbing topic of conversation and interest, just at present, among the negroes of Camp Hamilton, Hampton, and the surrounding country. This scheme, which was set in motion several months ago by the officers, and others interested in the freedmen, or rather more particularly, the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, is nothing more nor less than an attempt to induce the negroes, now thickly inhabiting the Peninsula without employment, and, in the majority of cases, wholly destitute of any visible means of support, to leave this region and emigrate to the far more genial climate and fertile soil of Florida. It is an astonishing fact, that at this moment there are about twenty-five thousand of these negroes scattered in all directions, and domiciled on the various farms, worked under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau, or on small unproductive, or, at least, non-sustaining lots of ground of their own, between Old Point and Yorktown. To these "wards of the nation" are monthly distributed nearly sixty thousand rations by the Commissary Department, at this Post, and to this provision made by the Government must alone be attributed the wonderful harmony that has prevailed among them, and the almost total absence of pillage and other depredations among the white farmers and residents of the Peninsula. Of these twenty-five thousand negroes it is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of them are composed of old, decrepid men and women—children of an age too young to take care of themselves, a goodly proportion of those too lazy to work, and a large number who are utterly unable to obtain any employment whatever. All these are dependent on the rations issued by the Government for the means wherewith to sustain life and keep body and soul together. To the inquiring mind the suggestion naturally presents itself, "What will become of these negroes when the issuing of rations ceases?" Eventually it must come to this. The large amount of commissary stores on hand here at Old Point when hostilities terminated has been so rapidly depleted by the demands of the United States forces stationed in the State and by the increasing necessities of the Freedmen's Bureau, that the stock is becoming sadly in need of replenishing, to meet the wants of the latter institution alone.

The alarming phase with which this subject is being viewed by the military authorities, and even officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, stationed here, and who are supposed to be perfectly conversant with the condition of affairs, has lately given an additional impetus to the Florida emigration scheme. Several afternoons ago quite a respectable sized meeting was held in Hampton for the furtherance of this object. The meeting was addressed by Major General Miles, commanding the post, Colonel James Curry, post commissary, Dr. Joyce, several gentlemen of color, and others. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the audience, which was altogether of a sable hue.

Col. Curry opened the meeting in quite a lengthy and interesting speech, giving a description of the lands of Florida, in which country he had an experience of some five years; their remarkable fertility and productiveness, and the congeniality of the climate, are said to be adapted to the nature and condition of the black man.

General Miles made a few remarks, replete with excellent advice, to the promising youth of the audience, which he saw before him. "Under the Homestead Bill," said the General, "you are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, wherever you may choose it; and as all your expenses will be defrayed by the government in traveling to Florida, and 90 days' rations furnished to your families, the inducements thus held out ought certainly to stir you up, to do something for yourselves, and relieve the government of a steadily increasing burden."

The meeting lasted several hours, and may be productive of good results.

Another meeting will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and still greater efforts are expected to be made to enlist the interest of the darkies in the project.

ents.

## LEADING AND STANDARD PUBLICATIONS

of this country, but also a large stock of

## FOREIGN WORK

Particularly

### ENGLISH BOOKS

of which he has at present on hand a

### SELECT ASSORTMENT

to an examination of which he respectfully invites the public.

The friends of Mr. J. D. GHISELIN, Jr., will find him at this store, ready to accommodate their wants as in times past.

The long experience of this gentleman in the trade warrants the assertion that this Store will be unsurpassed in EXCELLENCE.

### "THE BOOK STORE."

The Store is so arranged that easy access to Books is secured to visitors, and the public are cordially invited to call and examine them who they wish to purchase or not. They may rely on always finding on the shelves the choicest selection.

### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS

and arrangements have been made for obtaining promptly any Book required, American or Foreign, not already on hand.

A List of some of the Books in store will be published in a few days, and regular accessions will be made to the stock.

### DRUGGISTS.

#### I N M E D I C I N E S

GOOD QUALITY IS OF

#### THE FIRST IMPORTANCE

The undersigned has just received a fresh and superior stock of

### ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS

and Pharmaceutical Preparations, among which are Elixir of Bark and Pro-

toxide of Iron, Oxalate of Cerium, Citrate of Iron,

Citrate of Iron, and Quinine, Iodide of Lime

Pyrophosphate of Iron in Scales, Nutritive Food,

Acetic Cantharidal Vesicant, Acetic Cantharid

Mustard, Olive Oils, Table Sauces, Rubefacient

Physicians and others may confidently rely upon any medicines from the above establishment.

G. W. COWDER

#### W. B. SEAL & CO., HEAD MARKET SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

#### E IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Farinaceous Goods, Paints, Oils, Glass, Glassware and Dye Stuffs.

We have also a select stock of Teas, Mustards, Olive Oils, Table Sauces, Spices, Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Prescription department open day and night.

#### W HOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG ESTABLISHMENT

THOMAS D. TOY & DEY, Geo. W. D.

(Successors to King & Toy, at the old stand, corner Main Street and Market Square.)

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, Offer for sale a very large and complete stock of

DRUGS.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS,

VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS,

GARDEN and GRASS SEEDS.

# FORTRESS MONROE.

## GREAT MEETING OF FREEDMEN,

The Florida Emigration Scheme.

ITS DENUNCIATION BY THE ASSEMBLAGE.

General Miles Retires from the Meeting.

THE OBJECT OF THE AUTHORITIES DEFEATED.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—A large mass meeting of negroes, having for its object the furtherance of the Florida emigration movement, took place in Hampton yesterday evening. The meeting was regularly organized, and after the usual preliminaries, Mr. William Thornton, (colored) was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Calhoun (white) as Secretary. Mr. J. W. Dungy, a runaway slave from Hampton, some years ago, rose and addressed the audience, and, in a few sensible remarks, demonstrated that they were living too thickly on the Peninsula between Hampton and Yorktown, and, as the immediate result of which they were being subjected to all the evil influences of idleness and vice, and that instances of theft, depredations and other crimes against each other and the white residents of the country were becoming daily more numerous. He entreated the colored people present to lose no time in reflecting upon the subject, which was destined to be evidently one of the greatest importance to themselves and their families. He read extracts from residents of Florida, showing that land could be purchased there for three dollars an acre, which they were paying for rental alone on the land which they now cultivate; and concluded by remarking that the Homestead bill of 1862 guaranteed them 160 acres of Government land.

He was followed by Major-General Miles, commanding the post; Brigadier-General Armstrong, formerly Colonel of the Eighth United States Colored Troops, lately appointed Superintendent of the Ninth District of the Freedmen's Bureau; Colonel James Curry, post-commissary, and Dr. Joice, of Illinois. The burden of their speeches was essentially the same. The immense benefits to be reaped by the population of the peninsula emigrating to Florida, where there were thousands of acres of Government lands, well watered, fertile, highly productive, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits, and where even the most indolent could obtain an existence, were respectively dilated upon by the several speakers.

The colored audience, under the influence of the glowing speeches just made, in which happy homes, surrounded by every comfort and blessing, were graphically pictured, in their feverish imaginations, began to exhibit the utmost enthusiasm, and the most perfect harmony would have prevailed had not a disturbing element made its appearance in the person of a Mr. Calvin Pepper, a lawyer of Norfolk, who, in opposition to the purposes and objects of the Florida emigration movement, has been working hard to counteract, in connection with a few other dissenting adherents, the progress already made in enlisting the sympathies of the poor, crowded population of the peninsula in its behalf.

He took the platform erected for the occasion, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of the organizers of the meeting, proceeded at some length in refuting the arguments and assertions made by the previous speakers, and succeeded towards the end of his discourse in enlisting the entire sympathy of the colored people present in his behalf. He advocated the expediency of the colored residents of the peninsula remaining where they were, as in a little while the whole country of the peninsula would be theirs by Congressional legislation, and ridiculing the idea of emigration to Florida as being practicable, and that it was fraught with a great deal of evil consequences, and an uncertainty of protection and assistance being rendered them after their reaching there.

He was followed by a colored Dr. Bane, of Norfolk, whose speech was even more bitter and vituperous than the previous speaker. He denounced in strong terms the officers who were engaged in the project, and not only seconded the assertions and opinions advanced by Mr. Pepper, but descended quite at length upon the evils of the Freedmen's Bureau, as injurious to the true interests of the black man, and called upon the whole audience there assembled to treat with the utmost contempt and disgust the idea of an emigration to Florida as bettering their condition.

The meeting just at this juncture of affairs assumed a rather turbulent appearance.

Loud cheers were given for Messrs. Bane and Pepper, and long and continued hisses for Florida. Deeming it useless to remain longer, and as all efforts to quiet the two colored orators of the day were of no avail, Major-General Miles suggested to the delegation which accompanied him the propriety of departing, which was forthwith undertaken, followed by Mr. Dungy, the first speaker at the meeting. Thus terminated the efforts of the military authorities and others interested in the movement, for the present, to induce the immense population scattered all over the peninsula, between Old Point and Yorktown, to seek some other more favorable and less thickly settled clime.

It is estimated that about twenty-five thousand negroes are inhabiting the country mentioned, and to whom are monthly distributed nearly sixty thousand rations by the Commissary Department at this post. They are principally in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, but a good proportion of them have small lots, on which they raise enough vegetables, &c., to provide subsistence for themselves and families. The largest portion of them, however, roam at will over the country, almost entirely destitute of employment, and dependent on Government rations issued them for the means wherewith to sustain life.

The alarming phase which their condition has of late assumed has been the principal reason which has stirred up the Freedmen's Bureau and other Government officers of starting the Florida emigration movement among the negroes of this section of the State. But so far all the efforts have proven well near useless to induce them to emigrate from the lands they now occupy, as the results of the Haytiem emigration

from this place several years ago has done much evil in prejudicing the blacks against the very idea of emigration to another country of which they are entirely ignorant.

Immediately after General Miles, and the deputation of gentlemen who had accompanied him, had left the meeting in disgust at the subsequent opposite turn which affairs had taken, the two before mentioned colored gentleman from Norfolk organized a meeting of their own, and detailed to their interested colored brethren their own peculiar views in regard to establishing colonies on the lands near the city of Norfolk, on the peninsula, and in other portions of the State. Their remarks were warmly applauded, and just before the meeting finally broke up, a collection of fifty cents in support of their colonization scheme was levied upon each member of the audience, which was heartily responded to. Another meeting, in furtherance of their project, it is proposed to hold next Saturday.

The United States naval steamer *Don*, Lieutenant Commander Chandler, which arrived here last evening from New York, sailed this morning from Annapolis, Md.

The schooner *Native*, belonging in Norfolk, was recently totally wrecked on a bar near the Eastern Shore, Va. The crew, five in number, lashed themselves to the rigging during the prevalence of the storm, and were rescued by the schooners *Mary* and *Rio Grande*. One of the crew, a colored man, subsequently died from exposure to the weather. The *Native* belonged to Captain Roderick McInnis, of Norfolk, who lost all his papers and books with the vessel.

involved the question of the taxation of national banks by State authorities. This, however, is not the case. A careful perusal of the decision will show that the question was the inability of the Savings Bank to taxes on the deposits it held in trust.

The Stock market was again active to-day, with a further advance in the prices of most of the leading securities. All fears of panic and sudden depression of prices seem to have vanished into thin air.

Railroad securities were in demand. Catawissa sold to the extent of 6700 shares. The preferred stock opened at 35, sold up to 30%, and closed at 30%, the final quotation of yesterday; the common stock advanced 5%. Of Reading 2700 shares were sold at from 50% to 50%, closing at the former price, an advance of 5%. Philadelphia and Erie rose 5%; North Pennsylvania was 1 stronger; Camden and Amboy advanced 5%; Pennsylvania was steady at 55; Norristown changed hands at 54. 23% was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54% for Minchill; 62 for Lehigh Valley.

In Railroad bonds there were sales of Pennsylvania, first mortgage, at 96, an advance of 5%; do. second mortgage, at 93%; the bids were 84 for Camden and Amboy bonds, 1875; 93% for Reading bonds, 1870; 81 for North Pennsylvania bonds, 1880; 89 for Lehigh Valley 6 per cents, and 91 for Elmira 7 per cents.

There were but few transactions in United States Loans. They are firmly held at advanced figures; 6's, 1881, sold at 104%; June Seven-thirties advanced 5%; and August's 5%; 90% was bid for Ten-forty coupon 5's, and 105% for Five-twenties.

City Passenger Railways were brisk. Of Hestonville 800 shares were sold, opening at 37%, and closing at 43, an advance of 7 since last sales; Second and Third sold at 72; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 51% for Tenth and Eleventh; 25 for Girard College; 33 was asked for Green and Coates.

Canal shares were stronger. Schuylkill Preferred continued steady at 28%; Susquehanna advanced 1; 58 was bid for Wyoming Valley and none offered; 114% for Morris Preferred; 77% for do. Consolidated; 32 for Lehigh; 22 for Schuylkill common; 35 was asked for Delaware Division.

In Coal shares there were sales of 400 shares of St. Nicholas at 30, an advance of 21 since last sales; this heavy rise was owing to those who had contracts to fill, being compelled to buy at any figure; it was a 'corner' in its way; New Creek brought 1; and New York and Middle 6.

There was an unusual briskness in City Loans. New Sixes advanced 5%; Municipals rose 5%; Gas Sixes sold at 87%; 87 was bid for the Old Sixes.

Oil Shares were dull; Maple Shade changed hands at 3, and Jersey Well at 5%.

#### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

March 15, 1888.

##### FIRST BOARD.

\$500 U. S. 6's '81 reg. 104%	100 sh Read. RR.....	50%
\$1,000 City ss. New. ls. 91%	100 do.....	50%
\$400 do..... c. 91%	100 do.....	50%
\$2,000 do..... ls. 92%	200 do..... ls. 85wn. 50%	50%
\$2,500 do..... ls. 92	87 do..... trnsf. 50%	50%
\$7,000 do..... ls. 85wn. 92	8 do..... c. 50%	50%
\$100 do..... mun. 91%	100 do.....	50%
200 sh Hestonville. ls. 27%	100 do.....	50%
100 do..... b3. 35	100 do..... b30. 50%	50%
500 sh Jersey W..... 1%	100 do.....	50%
800 sh Cata. RR. ls. 24	100 do..... h30. 50%	50%
100 sh Schl. N. Pf. b30. 28%	100 do.....	50%
200 do..... 28%	100 do.....	50%
200 sh Susq. Cal. b30. 12	100 do..... c. 50%	50%
3 sh Penna. RR. c. 53	100 do..... b30. 50%	50%
10 do..... 55	100 do.....	50%
10 sh Norrist'n R. ss. 54	10 sh Comm'l Bank. 55	55
16 sh Lehigh Val..... 62	400 sh St. Nich. C. c. 30	30
200 sh Catawia. Pt. ls. 30%	50 sh New Creek..... 1	1
200 sh Phila. & E. b3. 29%	100 sh N. Y. & Mid..... 6	6

##### BETWEEN

\$4,300 City ss. Gas. ls. 87%	100 sh Catawia. Pt..... 30
\$100 do..... New. 91%	100 do..... 810. 25%
\$1,000 Penn. R. 1st m. 96	100 do..... b3. 25%
25 sh 2d & 3d Sts. R.... 73	100 do..... b3. 25%
100 sh Read. R. ls. 50%	100 do..... 800. 25%
200 do..... c. 50%	200 do.....
100 do..... b30. 50%	200 do.....
100 do..... 50%	100 do.....
100 sh N. Y. & Mid..... 6	100 do..... 830. 25%
100 do..... c. 6	100 sh Maple Shade..... 3
160 sh Sch. Nav. Pf. 28%	100 sh Catawia. Pt..... 30

##### SECOND BOARD.

\$1,000 City 6's, New....	100 sh Cata. Pf. .... ls. 30%
800 do..... b30. 92	500 do..... 820. 25%
\$1,000 State ss..... 87	300 do..... ls. 30%
\$1,000 U.S. 7-30's June. 29%	500 do..... ls. 830. 30%
100 sh Phila. & E. b30. 29%	100 do..... 830. 30%
100 sh Cataw. Pf. ss. 29%	200 do..... ls. 30%
100 do..... 30%	600 sh Maple Sh.... ls. 3
100 do..... ls. 830. 30%	35 sh Penna. RR. ls. 35
100 do..... b30. 30%	

##### AFTER

\$6,000 T. N. 7-30. Aug. 90%	17 sh Read. R..... 50
\$1,000 Penn. R. R. 2m. 93%	200 do..... 800. 25%
\$1,000 U.S. 6's '81. Cp. 104%	200 do.....
\$11,000 State ss. Jan. &	100 do..... 830. 30%
July. 83	100 sh Hestonvle R. .. 40

\$157 Sch. N. ss. '70... 59	100 do..... 42
10 sh Cam. & Am. R. 116%	100 do..... 42%
20 sh Penna. RR..... 55	100 do.....
100 sh Phila. & E. b30. 29%	100 do..... 42

##### CLOSING SALES.

5 sh N. Pa. RR..... 36	100 sh Hest'vle. 85wn. 43
2 do..... 36	100 sh Read. R. 85wn. 50%

Philadelphia Gold Exchange quotations:—1000 A. M., 131; 11:00 A. M., 131; 12:00 M., 130%; 1:00 P. M., 131; 2:00 P. M., 131%; 2:30 P. M., 131%; 3 P. M., 131%; 3:30 P. M., 131%; 4 P. M., 131%.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to-day, as follows:—U. S. 6's, 1881, 104%@104%; Old 5-20 Bonds, 103%@103%; New 10s, 103%@103%; 5-20 Bonds, 103%@103%; 10-40 Bonds, Coupon off, 90%@90%; 9% 7-30 August, 90%@90%; do, June, 90%@90%; do, July, 90%@90%; Certificates of Indebtedness, 90%@90%.

The cost of assessing and collecting the Internal Revenue of the United States for the last year was \$1,769,666, or about 2½ per cent, upon the amount collected. Massachusetts stands first in point of economy, as well as in amount collected. The per cent. of cost in the different States stands as follows:

Massachusetts..... 146 Michigan..... 507  
Rhode Island..... 157 West Virginia..... 517  
Missouri..... 181 California..... 579  
Connecticut..... 188 Vermont..... 604  
New York..... 216 Wisconsin..... 618  
Pennsylvania..... 232 Kansas..... 950  
New Jersey..... 235 Nevada..... 1030  
Maryland..... 232 Minnesota..... 1163  
Ohio..... 265 Virginia..... 1130  
New Hampshire..... 280 Oregon..... 1470  
Louisiana..... 297 Colorado..... 1862  
Kentucky..... 301 Nebraska..... 2063  
Tennessee..... 312 Montana..... 2661  
Illinois..... 320 Utah..... 2770  
Maine..... 475 Washington..... 2900  
Delaware..... 414 New Mexico..... 3190  
Indiana..... 435

In England the cost of assessing and levying the excise is about five per cent. In the United States it is estimated that the cost will not exceed three per cent. Vermont seems to be strangely behind the rest of New England in amount of collections, while in expense of assessment and collection it is among the territories of the West. With the same territory as New Hampshire, its contributions are but a little more than one-fourth as much, with a cost of collection two-thirds as great.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

A HANDSOME Rosewood BAT, mounted with silver, and a silver ball are now on competition among the Base Ball Clubs, at the World's Bazaar, Washington Hall, Spring Garden street, above Eighth. The Fair will close on Saturday evening, at which time it will be awarded to the Club receiving the highest number of votes. Those of the various countries, under their appropriate flag, are urged to pay this novel exhibition a visit.

M. EVANS entered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to have the Supreme Court dissolve the injunction prohibiting the removal of rails from Broad street.

Select and Common Councils then went into Joint Convention for the election of Superintendent of Police and Fire Telegraph and a Superintendent of Trusts.

William J. Phillips was unanimously elected for the first office, and Charles Oat for the last.

The ordinance appropriating \$150 to the County Prison was taken up and postponed.

A resolution of requests from Select Council in reference to the opening of certain streets was concurred in.

Also, a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Surveys relative to South street bridge.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the Chief Engineer of Water Works to draw certain warrants.

Other bills were concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

**FUNERAL OF JOHN P. CROZER, ESQ.—**The funeral of Mr. Crozer took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence at Upland. It was attended by thousands of his friends and neighbors, both from the vicinity and from a distance. Many of our merchants