Marine Corps
June 10th, 1866.

May Gen. O. C. Howard Com. B. R. D. C.

General,

I respectfully forward herewith a copy of communication and endorsement to which I referred in conversation with yourself on Wednesday last. I am advised to believe that the officials in the Bureau at Charleston are quite aware of the facts in the case.

I am preparing a communication to yourself respecting Bureau affairs in the Carolinas and the present needs of the Freedmen. I propose this course for the present, since it is possible that any suggestion likely to increase the efficiency of the Bureau may be taken as an attack upon it. I make no claim of extra capacity but could not work for a year more without gaining some practical knowledge. The Commission at Charleston is
welcome to the credit of my work. To this I have
and now at all he could and upon the island.
actually prevent its full accomplishment.
I cannot be supposed to favor a policy even
more damaging to the free people than to the
Whites.

With sincere regret for yourself
and heart of interest in all that tends
is to make independent men and women
of the free people.

I am yours very truly,

James E. Beecher

To Gen 2nd Inst 1st M. SC.
Summerville S. C.
August 31st 1861

C. B. Mayes
B. Faytlin

Sir,

The order to make

a report from my command it is of course necessary

any that I have reports from the agents at Port

B. on Edisto, Johns and Trademulow Island

Also from any one claiming to act under

the Bureau on the Main land.

My order for such reports is

not complied with by any of these agents

In any other case I shall simply

instruct the parties for their obedience of orders

and expel them from the District. So I do

respectfully suggest that it is an order

be issued to these persons to report as ordered

so that I may know that they are about the

able to report accordingly.

By R. L. Spruiell

Charles C. Burchett, Col. Lavy
Beaufort N. C.,
Aug 31st

Respectfully request that the Agent of the
B. R. R. in this district may be ordered to

Beaufort, N. C.

John S. Jones

Wm. M. Doak

Page

Ammonia Paper

Ist. Joint Land

To Caroline Bragg

Beaufort N. C., Sept 2, 1860,

Encl. 2nd Joint Land.

The Agent on

Erie S. Jones

Wm. M. Doak

For all others in

Col. Begg

Orders will be issued

to report as desired.

Encl. copy

O. E. Douglass

For information.

R. B. Begg

John M. Begg

Capt.

Capt. Begg

Capt. Begg

Capt. Begg
Boston 7th December
June 15th 1866

My dear Howard

Dear Mr.

Please accept the accompanying volume entitled "Land of Liberty; 2nd a Voluntary Labor Manual of Personal Observation," I have endeavored to store Chancellorsville in this body, also getting along. I shall esteem it a great favor if you will inform me of any errors that I may correct them in future editions.
I have given the
incident which has
never been in print.
I have endeavored to
make it a volume
which will keep alive
the fires of patriotism
and the hearts of the
people.
If, after turning
it over upon cold
conscientiously commit
it as worthy of a
place in the future
history, I work many
of the words, I should
be happy to receive
a hint for that effect
so it will be of
much further benefit.
Allow me to express my thanks for the many courtesies shown received at your hands.

With many regards,

Yours truly,

O. C. Coffin

May 20, O. C. Howard.
Proctor Hall
June 15th 1866

Coffin C.C.

Transmitting a Book entitled "Four Years of Fighting"
1866. 1867.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

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C. H. GAYLORD.
Olcigo Dec. 15 1866

Dear Sir,

Can you lecture before the Young Men's Library Association of Olcigo the coming season? If so will you please write me that you will come and state your terms. If convenient you can name subject and a day you will positively be here or we will leave the date and subject for further settlement. Our society and citizens generally would be very much pleased to hear you.

Respectfully yours,

John Miller
Alfred Lee Bcn

Maj. Genl. O. Howard
Washington D.C.
Respect for the advice of those whom I know to be my sincere friends, alone induces me to make this explanation: for in the discharge of what I believe my duty, and I assume, no duty that I have not well considered, I ask no popularity, nor even an acquiescence in the doctrine that popularity which is based upon truth, and a scrupulous love of justice; but I hold it in contempt, when it is based upon the opposite, and when it takes a stand till it finds out how it will do in public opinion: whom it, and turns, and doubts and hesitates, and consults his grandfather and first cousin, to know whether it will affect his prospective offices, and his official hopes.

I was honored some time since with the request, to ascertain and report upon the cases of proper subjects for the Benevolence of Government, in the way of rations. The duty has been an unpopular one; and required great trouble and firmness. It is impossible for any human being to attain a standard of excellence in anything in this life; but I have as faithfully traced the path of impartiality, as was possible. My principle has been to keep the charities of the United States in a proper channel. I have always thought that this denomination tended to nourish the spirit of independence and seditiousness; and believe that the very best boon, that could have been conferred upon the people, would have been, never to have dispensed rations at all. Self-reliance is better than work, and bread was only begun in the case of temporary destitution, degenerate into a habit of perpetual abodeage and degradation. Still, I have tried, diligently, to do what was strictly just and recommend, the policy of the government, without regard to sex, character, age, or color. Yet, with all my care, the officers of the Bureau, and myself, are frequently deceived. But I deny that, in any case, except beloved, I have been misinformed, where a person was able to work or had employment. Notwithstanding all this, I am beset, on every hand, with all the misrepresentations, that stupidity and partiality can engender. One furious passion hails me in my office, for daring to give rations, out of his taxes, to a cripple negro, eighty years of age; a strong minded man tells the officers of the Bureau and I, haveuffered, as she "is unfairly informed," two thousand gold dollars, out of the comissary meat barrel.

What interest is it to me? Does any one with a scruple of religion suppose, that anything but public spirit could induce me to hold a position, that brings me no pay; that gives me no opportunity to steal; that takes half my time, that requires the patience of Job, and that sleeps without constant vigil against a current of unpopularity and abuse? If I am asked why I retain the position, I answer, because I have a stubborn determination to perform what I believe my duty, therefore men revile and vilify me.

I now desire to inform the people of the consequences of drawing rations. The Legislature of Alabama, by act of last session, makes it the duty of every public officer, to report to the Probate Judges, the cases of all children, under eighteen, who either are orphans, without visible means of support, or the children of parents who cannot, or will not support them; and it is made the imperative duty of the Probate Judges, to bring such cases out. Now, when a person draws rations, it is an admission, that the parties are not able to support their children, and they must expect those facts to be reported, as evidence against them.

I admit the calamity which has fallen upon the people; but the destitution of the country, has been grossly exaggerated by those who are seeking, and who are always willing to distrust, and who find that running to and fro, and inflating their checks, to put out pretty things about charity and the hungry poor, are good easy stepping stones to public office.

I pray the people to cease crawling to the Freedmen's Bureau for charity. The stream of private benevolence will never run dry. No one need be all wed to starve in this country; it is better to endure poverty, than sorrow, and contempt, with independence, than to fall into the bounty which bring humiliation and shame. BENJ. F. PORTER.

Greenville, Ala., June 19, 1866.
to all moneys and securities of every kind which are to be transferred from one point to any other point in the United States. Gold coin and bullion is to be transported at one-half of a cent per mile for $1,000 for distances not over 500 miles, and distances exceeding 500 miles, one-quarter of a cent per mile per $1,000; silver coin and bullion at twice the rate above specified. Freight on silver coin and bullion to be paid in coin; all other moneys, United States Treasury-notes, &c., twenty-five to fifty cents per $1,000, according to distance, &c.

It is the financial opinion in New York, that if the political complications in Europe should result in a war, a general suspension of specie payments will be inevitable, and that the drain of gold from this country will cease, as well as the return of our government or corporate securities for sale. Should there be no war, the momentary crisis will be safely passed, and gold will flow back to this country, or at least accumulate here from our own products.

The cholera at the New York Quarantine is said to be of a very malignant type, and is principally confined to the German passengers. Eighty-four cases have been admitted on board of the hospital ship Falcon, out of which number fourteen have died, leaving seventy patients at the last account under treatment. A revenue cutter is shortly to be stationed in the lower bay for the protection of the Quarantine vessels and to prevent the passengers detained there from escaping to the shore.

A correspondent of the Herald says that General Scott, about twenty-five minutes before his death, addressed his hostler, Allen, saying, "James, how is the horse?" "He is well, General." "Take care of him, James," and that these were the last intelligible words he uttered.

The President has approved the bill to prevent and punish kidnapping. It entails a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both on any person convicted.
Should you be of the opinion that this piece tin will have a tendency to injure the lake you will advise me without delay.

Very Respectfully,

(Copy) H. McCulloch
One of the Sen.

A.G. MacKaye Esq.
Collector of Customs
Charleston, S.C.
New York June 15, 1866

Dear Mr. Howard,

My dear Gent,

Alice send you a copy of the instructions while the agent has kindly given me this. A friend here has authorized me to try to the building while we make efforts to raise the money. I am doing the due has put in the instructions as given it will give the impression if not a bona fide but cause a want of interest in the matter.

He does not know me, & I see does not fully trust me I can pledge the truth of my Christian character that we will not go to the July to the one
CITY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

June 15, 1866

You are hereby instructed to sell the U.S. Marine Hospital building and lot in Charleston, S.C. at public auction at the highest bidder, subject to the acceptance of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the following terms: By the third party, one hundred dollars cash, the balance in equal payments of thirty dollars and ninety days. A certificate of sale will be given at the time of the purchase, and a deed upon the completion of the terms of sale, and the final payment. You will please transmit the enclosed advertisement to the Charleston papers as you may deem desirable for thirty days immediately after the sale. You will please inform the Department in relation to it, giving your opinion as to the price and competition, making any suggestions you may deem proper. The object of the Department is to reserve the right to accept or reject any bid. It is to prevent any combination or which the party may be connected. It will not be exercised if the sale is a fair one. The decision which the Department of Commerce may upon your report.
Chances, we expect it to sell for little or nothing and not buy it at all. But if it does not
I mean compare its cost, it is. I cannot
nothing from the Sec, I am persuaded it will
not go high, the collector will advise it in
abut time to sell not to take the lid. He is not
the world of men who care to have the
occasion. Attempt both, the Sec also felt the
mind gain made the material a mere guess
what, if there is any risk I am you. Help us
to unloose it.

I am you. Mr. Menil's reply
As you know I could give a favorable reply
but cannot as agent of the Episcopal Church,
make application officially to a Real Board as
it would be last taste. I have written him if
Episcopalian individually can use their
influence to get an application that will
all well, if you would take to much trouble
a line from you to the Mayor; you put them
in the right track. I am you to have there is
no speculation a selfish end in this but for the
Glory of God, the God of the Heavens a the peace
of the Country. I am your very truly, E. Toomer

My address is, 132 Read St. Cure Mr. H. W. LeCount.
Dear Mr. Porter,

I have been in the city yesterday and to-day, relating to some questions, I understand the Earl's disposition toward it. I have nothing to say concerning your issue, this I am about to read the other way. Concerning the Welsh I am to be told to the Scotchmen, and to take the matter in hand as it requires some organization. Last day I think the matter before them was solved by the members generally proposed. The same thought that the progress in the police in America and a General Association to promote legislation would be the cure of a sectarian movement. I suggest that, on the contrary, that every sectarian movement ought to be treated because while preserving the supremacy they had power, education of the black. They cannot be the leaders of so much permanence, and before these, I would prefer, as I know them to be gentlemen.
up intelligence and of expanded views.

Their declaration was not to be considered at all. The subject was
now, with only the closeness of letter before them and no one
to be blamed. Some views were not only and very much in opposition
in general terms, some on the other side. They meet on Monday
at their office 4214. Meeting at 3 PM. And I think it is too
long for me to be there and I am not sure of that doubt.

I would like to see them in their best and not least. And as I may be there
they could take then another with me or another they could. Take the letter that
I wrote a note to the Rev. Mr. Henderson and to the Court
of New York, who once you hear before the better. You come at
the hour. You have a letter from me. I wrote a letter if you obtain an
introduction to the King. He came once from
The point made by the King.

His was. I know they are loyal,
theirs' teachers, or loyal Bowdlers.
So then I replied that you
were incontinent when the race
came home of them becoming more.
Another more serious, you should be prepared to answer.

Are the blacks to be educated according to Southern ideas? That means are they to be educated at all. According to Southern ideas, they mean. Are the blacks to be uneducated that the blacks are to remain as they are. Then a people can coexist and live. These states be placed as settled by the measures of intellect which the Almighty has touchingly to each individual. The first conception of this idea will not meet much sympathy here. As we think it is the province of God, since He of Man, to attain the social, intellectual portion of the human creature. Those I do not put the question directly. I deduced from the general conclusion of your conversation that we agree on this point in this. You must be prepared to hear it - you cannot expect me to furnish all you want. I therefore would be unable to lay down the people here been
Heartyly chosen when to meet
Southern States, so to show there
a wish sympathey but abused
an generally clearing under the
feeling of cheated. Indicated
by the fact of the North having
the Anti American sentiment,
which do generally proceed
the late rebellious State,

I wish you success with
General Howard latter after
proceeding. Youself after was
a Colony which may be better
by some known name (as)

P. T. TRAVEL
Philadelphia 13th June

I would be wise and public
and announce your decision of
purchasing the American farm
at some antagonism interest.
May I say - God grant
some large building

office of Treasury near Society
Burch. Room 424, desk 1st floor.

Henderson 201 W. Broad St.

32 Paradise 209 10th floor

70 Broad St.
Executive Dept. S.C.
Andrews 29th May 1866

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 19th just brings me the first intelligence which I have received of any intimation from the Freedmen School at Lexington in charge of Mr. Linnon. I have very recently returned from Columbia where I remained for upwards of a month (I left on the 25th instant) and no information or report of any violence has been reached me officially or unofficially, and you will remember that Lexington, C.S., the alleged scene of the outrage is but fourteen miles from Columbia.

The whole affair is either fabricated or exaggerated in my judgment.

I write to-day to Mr. Linnon Brozer, the State Attorney from Lexington, making negatyses of him concerning the affair.

I have given every assurance in various circles that the freedmen should not be molestcd in their schools and churches, and I am glad to be able to say they have flourishing schools in most of the towns and villages in the state.

As soon as I get a reply from Mr. Brozer I will communicate further with you and if any violence or outrage has been committed the officers shall be brought to punishment.

Respectfully yours,

James L. Orr

The Hon. Porter

At SC.
Washington, D.C., June 15th, 66

Dear Mr. B.C. Howard,

I am very thankful to you for the kind letter in regard to Gen. Kimber, which you were pleased to forward to me. The later circumstances of Gen. K... will soon appear. Please accept a copy of my work in the form of a note, to which I send for this mail. I enclose a testimonial from Gen. Kimber which vouches for my loyalty to the Government.
compelled to escape from Central Miss. My goods
I burned up and sent to
Goodman Depot on the
Miss Central R.R. in
Albany Co. Miss. Left
My adjutant and as
soon as it be come know
that My goods were at
good men live abroad.
My Church went to
good men and seized
My goods and sold them.
They did with the money I
know not. I suppose
that they join a part
in the Rebel Government
and retained the remain-
der. My Library was worth
15.00$. They sold my
wife's clothing as well as
mine. My churches owed me 6 or 7 I and
real dollars besides. My
house I sold since
the war but they are
determined that I shall
have it. I have the deed
recorded but when
the assignment the rec-
ord does not appear
or is doubtful, cut out
or erased. And the deed
was with my papers
which my clerks dropped
and I suppose destroyed.
My life would be in
ruin if I were to go
abroad. It seems to adhere to
the matter and the
scene would be great
if my influence were to
advance to poverty.
my offer have made money by their course. Would you be so kind as to inform me whether I can obtain redress through you as Com. J. Refugees. If I would not trouble you, but I know not how else to secure a just title to the property, of which the secessionists have written me. Yours truly.

J. John H. Hughes

Sycamore

Washington, June