Dover N.H.

July 13, 1866

My dear General —

Your of yesterday

weeks late was duly received.

Circumstances have prevented an

Earlier acknowledgment of it —

but I desire now to close definitively

an arrangement with you to lecture

for us sometime during the coming

winter. I am unable at present

to fix upon any time, though I hope

we shall be able to conform to
you encountered is that particular.
At any rate, the time must be
left for future adjustment.

Permit me to request an
answer to this communication, in
order that I may know that
my understanding on the subject
is correct.

With best wishes for you
personally, I remain

Your friendincerely

Oscar Hall

May 18, 1858.
Salem July 13, 1866

Dear Sir,

I have the honor, in behalf of the Young Men's Union of this city, to invite you to lecture before them during the coming season. Our season commences in October and ends during March. Should you decide to accept our invitation, we will try to make your visit a pleasant one, and will treat you as to time and place. Hoping that you will accept our invitation which I wish could be made more urgent.

I am very happy to see you,

O. O. Horan

Major Snel.

D. E. Seyer

O. O. Horan

Salem, Mass.
The text on the page is not clearly legible due to the handwriting style and quality of the image. It appears to be a note or a letter, but the content is not discernible.
Raleigh July 13, 1866

Dear General,

My case was taken up last Friday (6th), & all the witnesses present for the prosecution heard. I was told to name the witnesses needed for defense, & did so. Supposing I was to complete the case as far as the first charge goes, But Monday morning the Court ordered the judge Advocate to report progress to the Sec. of War, & then Adjourned the Case till an answer could be obtained. Thus we stand waiting. My witnesses are all here, but nothing more can be done without the presence of Genl. Steedman & Sullivan to finish the prosecution.

Gen. Palmer admits that I am entitled to have a day fixed for resuming the case, but the Court cannot do this without orders from Washington. Meantime other cases are taken up.
in the same way, partly tried & dropped.

Now this whole proceeding is a piece of gross injustice. When accused & slandered in an official report, I asked for a Court of Inquiry, had a right to an immediate hearing. When relived on account of the false accusations & slanders, I had a right to know at once the charges against me, & to a chance to refute them. More than two months have passed, & these charges still hang over me, my mouth being closed by the action of the Government. An equally long period may yet elapse before I shall have an opportunity to be heard. Then the value of my defence both to myself & to the Bureau will be far less than if made while the matter was fresh in the public mind.

By this long delay I shall lose the offer of a very honorable position in civil life.

If I were personally acquainted with the Sec. of War, I would appeal directly to him for justice. But as
I am not, I make my appeal to you.
Three courses seem to me possible.
1. Steelman + Ballston may be ordered here Immediately, so the trial go on without delay
2. The Court may be ordered to adjourn, say two months, so the accused be ready for trial. Meantime the witnesses might be dismissed, the officers accused have a leave of absence, or ordered on duty.
3. An order may be published declaring that no case can be made out, which would of course be the same as an acquittal of all accused, a sum to the Govt. many thousand dollars. Then all of us who are no longer needed could be mustered out at once.

Very Respectfully Yours
E. cittling
New York July 13th 1864

Maj Genl O C Howard, Dear Sir,

Can you be obtained to deliver a lecture at Bloomfield N. J., some time during the months of October or November 1865? An early answer will very much oblige Yours Very Truly

O H Harlans

Dr Harlans
Philley Dunton Co
Box 1784
NY
Personal

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Office Assistant Commissioner, State of Georgia,

Augusta, Ga., July 14th 1866.

Dear General,

I have received the order from your office detaining me on a board to revise the Regulations of the Bureau. I hope to start for Washington next Thursday or Saturday. I have suggested to Mr. Stoddard that he allow Mr. Wood Capt. Deardorff to run this office in his, Jane Woods' name, and by his order during my absence. I prefer this to turning over the command to the ranking officer in whose discretion I have not perfect confidence although he is a good officer in most respects.

Bryant has had a meeting of his Georgia Equal Rights association. On an ex-parte he advised the Convention to refer its report to his committee for discussion. Subsequently on invitation I spoke to the Convention, telling...
the Members that it was my duty to inform them of the character and conduct and intentions of Bryan and to warn them against him. The Convention then passed a vote of thanks for my address and the information given, and after I left passed a note forbidding the further use of their paper to make attacks on myself and directing that my name should only be mentioned in a respect for Mr. Bryan in their paper. The Convention further condemned the past attacks made upon Mr. Bryan as going beyond and Mr. Sturtevant was chargé du loge de Bryan. It says he is to return to Philadelphia near but the Colonel people suspect he does not intend to return. It will be a blessing to them if he does not.

Yours Very Truly,

[Signature]

May 2nd, 1861

[Address]
Personal

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Office Act. Asst Commissioner, State of Georgia,
Augusta, Ga., June 13th, 1866.

Dear Sir:

You have a letter of the 11th inst. which came last night and in which you request two reports. I am writing to say that the reports already sent from this office will I think have convinced you that the man Bagasky is totally untrustworthy. If the respect or confidence of the people are not to be lost, I am afraid we must not bear the closest inspection. It is rather flattering to pertinacity, as I clearly do, that there is no indiscretion in any quarter or Washington that I am trying to gain the good will of the freedmen. People at the expense of a loss of justice and protection to the freedmen, when I am almost daily insulted, in one way or another by the very people. I am a colored man, trying to please. For instance,
Last Sunday we coming out of church
with Mrs. Tilson a young woman whom
I was admitted to membership in
the church a few weeks since stepped
in front of us, and made insulting
unverbals at us as we in a line
and manner it ensured its reaching
on me. A few days before a
rude, ugly girl said to me, "I am
protesting for my little daughter.
Last evening some woman chased
your lady, passing one of my
staff, jerked away her dress and
she elegantly said in her hearing,"I
avoid touching a dirty hand" function
have been constant occur-
ences ever since I have been in
the state. I confess I lose my
temper when I think that after being
all this for the sake of the freedmen
and the advancement of the republic for
and was by member of Congress at
the installation of such a man as
this Bryant and these end mean.
Horace Greeley should represent me before the country. I remember that a man cannot touch pitch and escape defilement and I shrink with instinctive modification from a contest with such a set of hypocritical scoundrels. But it cannot be avoided, I am driven to it in self-defense, and I mean to bring the crushing weight of truth to bear on this nest of vipers. I don't think you will find me foolhardy enough to uproot a newspaper or destroy the liberty of the press, nor attempt to exercise any censorship over it. But I shall pursue any means from carrying into execution a threat that will almost certainly lead to a disturbance of the peace and amnestiny and the freedom. Don't fear that I shall lose influence over the people. This knows that the attack on me By and was occasioned by my influence to protect them against
the fraud he was practicing upon them. This very morning, I received a letter from Lawrence Spence (colonel), who is at the head of a colonel colony located in S.C. He is urging me to collect the money loaned to Bryan by this colony, and of which he states they are in great need.

And yet the man who took advantage of his influence with the Negroes to his own benefit, and to the great injury of this colony, is held up by those who are the beneficiaries. Surely, the members of Congress, the friends of the freedmen, and an officer who is the legitimate champion of the cause, this to protect their poor people is looked upon with suspicion and denunciation by the Republican press. But the case has not been reached. I don't like killing suspects. She is unpleasant, but being compelled to curb the excesses of the crowd. Those who may be incidentally hurt must stand firm unless.
Youngstown 6 July 1866

Genl. O. Howard
Washington City DC

Dear Sir,

At the request of the Board of Managers of the Youngstown Library & Lecture Association I write to inquire upon what time and at what time you can deliver a lecture before our Lecture Association during the Coming Winter. I am informed that you will be in the lecture field and nothing would please our people more than to listen to a lecture from you. Please inform me at your earliest convenience and obliged,

Yours Respectfully,

A.G. Lillian
Cor. Secy. Y L&A.
Corning, Steuben Co., N.Y.
July 16th, 1866

Gen. Howard:

Dear Sir:

The Steuben County Freedmen's Aid Society held their first annual meeting at Corning, the first Wednesday in September. The people of this place are anxious to get one at that time. One who can represent the cause ably and acceptably as that seems to be the great need of the organization. The renown of one who could do abundantly and faithfully that want as the freedman's friend - Gen. Howard.

Would it be possible for you to be with us? This would seem like presumption in a less worthy canal, but were the appeal made to a less earnest champion.
As it is our custom to ask for great favor at your hands,

On behalf of the Corning

Freemason's Aid Soc.

Mr. Wellington

Yours of cons.
Bellevue Hotel
Washington, July 16, 1866

General:
The President has nominated you for a Gen. A. McAllister of Berrien to be U.S. Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio. Gen. H. is not here. If you can spare the time to call on DePuy, Sec. of State, H. B. Clarke & Potomac of the Judiciary Committee tomorrow and hear testimony as to his merits, you will do him a great favor. These Deputations are of the Judiciary Committee to whom the nomination will be referred.

Exceed me for the Union State.

Very truly,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Signature]
Confidential

Mea Opulgia Dup July 16th 1866

Genl C C. Howard.

Dear Sir - Believing you to be more intensely interested in everything that pertains to the several states of the South and to this Country generally, I have taken the liberty of writing to you. I am Southern born and Southern reared. Having never been outside the Slave States and an offspring from Slave holding parents, and until God see them free I too was a Slaveholder. I always owned slaves, but never sold one, nor should it have been an institution. Though reared in Louisiana and familiar with slavery, I abhorred that institution, and for many long years have desired more ardently that God would rid our fair land of this manifold right.

I must now tell you that I was and continue a Unionist, and have all the remarks that so far as my observation extends, that all those who have remained firm and unshaken in their loyalty were not as slaving many that were Unionists prior to the emancipation proclamation, but who were reduced to slavery. So soon as the issue was made between it and Unionists ingloriously shone the form and preferred clinging to the dead concept of slavery rather than standing by their grands old Country.

Allegiance with me is now, and will ever be, as cherished a thing as land, as heritage. The Lord never gave it, nor did I, nor will it for the sake of others nor give it. Every sweatdrop that the hand of oppression had stolen from the poor negro were drops of molten gold. - This Allegiance is a priceless and un purchasable possession, how their dearer I think of giving that irreplaceable thing simply to sustain upon myself and Country an institution I hated.

I am aware that among hundreds here they were forced into the rebel service. I was not, I was intended to be. Though but a small price creature, they fed and clothed me from any Juncture or happening of whatever.
though not of the character and form of a fraud, yet in my integrity I of course suffered imprisonment and shame, and my farm was plundered. But my health to hand are free from violence either forced or voluntary.

I told my master to remain at home, and tell them what was the case, and told them what would be the result, and soon after the overseer they left home to return to them when for 11 months they disappeared in a perfect darkness. At the end of the year they all returned bringing others with them, and I have others now employed as tenants upon my farm. I have given them comfortable cabins some 300 yards from my house and each family has potted them in neat gardens, they have good potato patches both sweet and Irish, with plenty of garden vegetables. I drew up my contracts in duplicate, in the presence of a good Union commissioner, and each man signing one copy, I the other. I had no approval from the Bureau, but that I was of service to that officer, but simply because there was no office near me, and I intimated no fear above them remaining with me.

I furnish every thing Land, Team, Tools &c. &c. to one and some I give one half when he produces one or the other third. They furnish Sower & Reapers. The latter thing I advanced by me and I charge them for all such things. Cow by to this time one has got along very smoothly. I have as good a crop a larger one than some had, but I have a much larger force. Each family have their own separate ground and I allow them to keep poultry. They are far more obedient and respectful to myself and family than when others. They feel their dependence on me and I would be a tyrant more soon I to oppress them. It is in my power to oppress them to render their situations intolerable, but I choose to be a brute to do this thing, and would do it, I am the law ignorant, unfortunate are created, when a life of bondage has debased and the
in their behavior below the standard of ordinary huma.

So far as behavior is concerned (in the 18th century) it is exemplary. They have no drunkenness, no unruliness, no habits of gaming. But they have not performed first-rate work. They do not work as for me about what is done. Some men are as good as officers. Do not suppose I drew any slaves by this. The difference is not in driving. The falling off is owing to late rising and the absence of intelligent direction in the field and the consequence of the men not going in the field at all. Still with all this their crops are in very good condition. But they are not doing over 30 acres per hand.

The results obtained from white labor (where men work their own farms) is largely in favor of the whites. My orders have received particular injury under the free than under the slave system. I would be safe in saying my crops in the case, one of life, perhaps the under the free than under the slave system. They are very desirous of learning to read, but at present nothing of this there is possible here.

The unfortunate, though deep rooted prejudice of the people against it. If we could frustrate any attempt in this direction and though the justice of the freedmen, I am more pronounced this attempt at this time impracticable.

This is the middle of July. Cotton is clear, but the constantly reading pieces of cotton caused by the summer and indiscriminate increase of the revenue for farmers that alone might greatly discourage its growth. Upon all our slave lands its culture cannot be conducted with any great speed because our acreable yields are so very small. Three acres to the Bale is as much as all our slave lands can produce. This will not justify cultivation upon the slave system of white Labor now adopted.

The negroes I have seen in confidence of finding cotton in permanence homes when they return to me that they propose for fruit trees around their cabins. Now, if I eject these poor unemployed beings from their new comfortable quarters in this winter. What are they to do? So whom are they to turn in?
My attention to quit Stock Hill, &c. in order to make Cotton my
speciality, but in that case I shall have no use in trades for
Women and Children. These good men are all I want;
and I can get them easily, because they know I will not
refuse them. I can make more money by this course
but they who are in the part that builds this country, &c.
resolute. There are not so many middle classes, but I think if
these middle classes were more active, the whole country
would be better off.

I have plenty of lease and corn to
increase my tenants. But there are younger men who are
now engaged in other pursuits. I must fear their
endeavour to make the most of their
land and improve it.

Please to write me a line as soon as you can.

The negroes are here, and must have employment, and
they must be furnished them. They are good labourers
and Southern men who have been much employed
but instead of their loyalty, they have been degraded
of not actually insulted. One of the first acts of the
new administration, humbled and ashamed to the dust,
and the State, and loyal men as these two States.

He who has been true and who has suffered the most to
come we could not take up arms against the Govern-
ment, since it was ordered to go before the State authorities and there
before them (who have been mostly indigent) have
received the allusions we had never forgotten, but what Mr. Dan's
affirm me had lost by the extraordinary ability of our States. I have no objection to the oath. It was
eminently just and judicious. The loyal men who have deplored the utmost efforts of the insurgents to force them into the
war should not certainly not have been humiliated or disgraced by such a force. It was an immediate act of
the war party here and a recognition of their superiority.

There is not that full and deep sense of participation here
for characteristic the little handful of Unionists 13 months
ago. Then they were all joy and jubilation. They were
difference between those men and the more uncompromising rebels, and though they have only done what good
faithful citizens should have done and while they have joined
friends in the other Party. There are among the few devoted
Unionists not megas capable of filling nearly any office
with ease and facility, but they are unobtrusive, the no
clamors for offices. Turning to their spirits and undertakes
Consequently they are bold might of the general semblance
made by those who are hungry for it with considerable
activity. No Unionists here who has stolen aloof from
the Southern movement. Can you now the most truthful ele
that office Atx. I find a few friends in Washington and
La. We put up their names for Office in their Parish. They
now found Unionism more as a discontent and for this we
are chosen for them. During the last 3 months evidence
of this discontent. Conclusively, I thought we had many
Union friends. Very many instead of both sides, but I
found these friends only coinciding with up because we
rejoined to their disloyalty of their Cause and did not attack
their conduct the stigma that the war people aids. Fear of
the Government for a few months made many friends for the
Unionists, but as soon as it was found that there was no
danger whatever in sailing under the old colors, they
have changed their leaning and formed a Union of Aristocracy.
politics — On the 16th of May 1861, when it was known the Confederacy was about to dissolve, the Unionists held a meeting and actually heard a Thanksgiving sermon preached, and in the banner was a lady who had rested for 14 years on her breast or in her hands. On the 17th of July we assembled at the same place and tendered the old flag, near the declaration of Independence. One had 2 addresses delivered.

There are the only occasions in all my knowledge where citizens have seen the flag — on the last 17, one did not raise the flag although we have a fine one. The poor dispossessed Unionists have received no known sympathy from the great heart of the nation. Their country is no longer virtuous, and there is no necessity for the present to warm the heart and to soothe the mind. Its day is done and of suffering, then being now no occupied for a display of enthusiasm, they are not willing to arouse against them the ire of the people. If you at Washington or elsewhere think love for the Union is increasing here, you are mistaken. Without a foreign war there cannot be no danger here to the Government. Rather than this I have no opinion whatever to give.

Would you think proper to write to me I would be happy to receive your communications, and will do anything in my power to aid or oppose in benefiting the Federal. I cannot give you any opinion in this upon hopes or causes.

Let this communication be wholly private. It is not a too popular thing to communicate with an officer, and I should be very sorry you should make any public exhibition of my letter. Should you write please use only a common citizen envelope, that no attention whatever may be called to it.

Yours in Confidence,

J. E. Tate,

Washington, from whom I have received yours.

[Signature: J. E. Tate]
Seydaun, May 16, 1866

Maj. Genl. C.C. Stewart,

Arm. Corp. B.C. A. D. C.

General:

Having served long and
as I think faithfully in the Service, I respectfully ask your
attention to the enclosed recommendations which are forwarded
to the Adjt. Genl. Office at Washington from Genl.

The recommendations were forwarded through the hands
of one Regent for his endorsement, and as I learned from
the officer himself afterwards, was strongly disapproved by him
principally. I had been in detached service
now and for you Genl. in view of the recommendations
of which one was from one of your own apprentices, that you
now forward this, recommending my best appointment
to a Staff duty for meritorious services, which though
but honorary, will be a testimonial that an officer can
have his services appreciated wherever his line of duty
may be. Hoping that this may elicit your earliest attention

Sam. General,

Your Hon. Col. Son,

W. P. Stickney

(Late) Senator 99 U.S. 3rd
New York, 9th May, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War,
Washington A.C.

Sir:

I would respectfully recommend that Capt. W. B. Steckney be promoted to a Captaincy in this Regiment.

Capt. Steckney would undoubtedly fill the position of Captain with credit. In the management of this present line of duties, he has displayed more than ordinary ability, I deem that a promotion in the Service is justly merited, and in consideration thereof I strongly urge your favorable consideration of this communication.

Very respectfully,

Geo. A. S. Smith

F. S. Merritt
Headquarters P.R. Arm. S.,
Saginaw, S.,
Sept. 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

S. S. Stetson, has never
his country long and faithful.
He has long been in the
service of the Union and
has had many important
trials connected with him.
He has displayed good
stake in the management
of affairs of the Peristian
in connection with the
Union at Shantung and
in all the countries known
as Northern Western S.

He is eminently fit for any post the go-

Thos. Connex
Capt. Connex
B. R. A. L.
Stetson

The promotion requested is well deserved.
If the promotion cannot
be given in his own regi-
ment I would recommend
his appointment to some other

B. R. A. L.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1866.

Major Genl C.C. Howard

Commander

Dear General,

On reply to your note of the 14th I have to state that the largest concentration of freedmen at any one point in Virginia is on the Peninsula.

Although the measures now going on will do something to reduce this population they will be inadequate to accomplish all that we desire.

We hope these people will be benefitted by the "Land Act".

I shall get off to-day a report of outrages to which I beg your personal attention - I think we over
have given the State Courts a fair trial.

Keeping your health will hold good through your hard work this hot weather. I hope general with much respect,

Your Old Serv.

O. M. M.
West Point N.Y.
July 16th 1863

Charles David
Orford Police

Please send your application to Gen. Howard to help in getting promotion in the Police service. Has been a soldier and served in the Regular Army Army Artillery.

I again take the liberty of writing to you concerning your efforts in trying to aid me to obtain a base relaxation situation in the Police force in the City of New York. I was directed to write to you again by (Professor Bartlett) to let you know I am at hand as to send a few lines to the Police Commissioners recommending me for promotion. I will have to trouble in obtaining it. I Since only have a little aid, and I know you can do a great deal for me if you will. Perhaps you would like to know

-packed July 25th 1863
Who I am or what I was I turn to three years or more.

Poor my! In the cavalry I which burns sergeant all.

My entanglement gathering I was charged I joined at the 24th

In which I laid part catchers run five feet.

Dennard court home I Dennard

Railroad I trail little road

and at the沪深 of Louisiana

also a great many others

Wimberly Distant I then joined

the police force I in which I am a

member one year so I am trying
to clear my self which the law all

all trying to do

Therefore when you will please
to forward on a few lines to

The Commissioner in my behalf

I am very respectful

Your friend & Servant

David Charles

3rd Ward Police
Senate U.S.
July 16th
1867

Maj. Gen. Howard

To:

Capt. H. J. Howland

Commissary of Subsistence

He is now mustered out of Service.

If you could supply him, you could secure a good office and oblige many

of his friends.

I am very

[Signature]