Yancy-town
Cedar Cliff
July 21st 1866

Gen Howard

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find a letter from Dr Dickey of Oxford, also one from a young Col man of whom he writes. They did not reach Washington until after we left. I will be much obliged if you can take the trouble to read them, and allow the young man to call and see you, and if by conversing with him you think he will make a useful minister, I shall be happy to add another $100, for his use, and not take the one appropriated to the Library.

Your deep interest in coloured people, and good judgment in regard to their character, must be my

apology for taxing you to attend to this matter.

Mr Dodge has been quite ill since we returned, but is now better. He unites with me in kindest remembrance to yourself and Mrs Howard, whom I trust we shall soon have the pleasure of knowing. We should be very happy to welcome you both, with Guy and any of your other children to our pleasant country home.

Very truly yours

Mrs W. E. Dodge

Gen Howard.

Washington Chronicle

REPORT OF AN INSPECTION OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.—Major General Terry, who has recently completed a tour of inspection in the State of Virginia, has forwarded to Major General O. O. Howard a report of the condition of the freedmen in that State. The report covers nearly two hundred pages closely written, and contains statements relative to outrages of the grossest nature, some of which were committed by employees at hospitals in which freedmen were placed to receive medical treatment. The report will receive careful consideration, and in cases in which it is apparent that trial and punishment is necessary immediate measures will be taken to bring the guilty parties to justice. The military force will be considerably increased in those sections in which such crimes are most prevalent, and provost courts will be opened in two or three districts.

ds,

1866.

Omaha

notice of "the Report" having been sent, has gone from this Office

I learn that Harpers Weekly has a "Pictorial Illustration" of the Girl Martha Banks

As near as I can learn, this last was obtained from the Photographer

Martha is very poorly I learn to day; and will not I presume be able to go to Judge Underwoods — The

Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Assistant Commissioner Department of Virginia,

Richmond, Va., July 21st, 1866.

Maj Genl O O Howard
Commissioner

Dear General

No notice of "the Report" having been sent, has gone from this Office

I learn that Harpers Weekly has a "Pictorial Illustration" of the Girl Martha Banks

As near as I can learn, this last was obtained from the Photographer

Martha is very poorly I learn to day; and will not I presume be able to go to Judge Underwoods — The

Surgeons consider her
recovery doubtful —
Your Respectfully
O. L. Moore

Richmond, Va. July 21. 1865

Brown, O.
Col. Kriegbaum -

Concerning the grave
Martha Banks -

New York July 22/66

Maj Gen O O Howard
Dr Sir

Your answer to mine of the 13th was duly received. Am very much gratified at the favorable prospect of being able to secure you, during your visit here, for a lecture in Bloomfield N. J. What subjects will you be prepared to lecture on and what are your terms, also? Awaiting an answer regarding subjects & terms, and trusting you may arrange it to visit us I remain

Yours Very Truly
D. V. Garabrant

with Bulkley, Dunton & Co N York
P. O Box 1784

Darien Depot, Ct. July 23, 1888.

20

Dear General, The enclosed dollar is from a poor Cong^l minister, who is unemployed at present, & is getting advanced in life, being nearly 67. I approve of your enterprize in building a Cong^l ch. in Washington, & contribute this mite to help it on. You need not trouble yourself, or agent, by acknowledging it.

Yours respectfully,
Ezra D. Rooney.

XCELLENCY

BUCKINGHAM,

ate of Connecticut,

AMATION.

h, to observe FRIDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as a

that day we may witness a whole people, turning aside from

Havana Mason Co. Ills
July 23/66

Maj. Gen O. O. Howard,

111

Dear Sir ~~Yours~~ Yours of June 30th came to hand in due time, but owing to a great press of work on hand at this time - harvest for Sam farming, I have not answered earlier. I am not as pastor of any church at present. There is no Congl. Church in this County at this time. Hence I could not take up any subscription or make a collection for you - for I am alone in this respect, in this region. I have long since felt the need of having a Congl. Church at Washington. Funds are not plenty with me - yet I enclose a $1. for the purpose of helping on the good cause.

Please accept the might
yet trust that God will
bless it. I bid you God sp
in the good cause & hope
Church Building will be speedily
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stand for the right & sp
truth as found in Je
Christ. I trust, Dea
Sir, that your hand
are now strengthened
your noble work amo
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B. Bill is now the law
Pres. Veto to the contr
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work - Elevating the lo
- making men & women
outoff the late Slave
& protect them in al
their rights against the
their oppressors. Heaven

blessing will rest upon
you for your noble deeds.
If you have any reports
for distribution - remem-
ber me, if you please.

112

I remain yours truly
Eli C. Fisk

Havana Ills
July 28th 66

Fisk & C.

Remits contribution
of one dollar

Ans. July 31st 66

Rec'd July 28th 66

Galveston Texas
July 23rd 1866

Maj Gen Howard
Dear General:

I consider it due to myself to call your attention to an article published in Flakes Bulletin of this City and addressed to the Hon Thos L. Eliot M. C. which reflects most unjustly on your administration of the Bureau, and which places me in the very improper light of having disclosed an official interview with you.

The facts are as near as I can remember these: a few evenings after I arrived in Galveston I was spending an Evening at Gen Gregory's house, and the write of the article above alluded to was

present. In conversation about the Schools I expressed agreeable surprise that there were so many schools in the State, stating at the same time without the least intention of reflecting on you, or with any idea of being misunderstood, that I made inquiry at Gen Howards Hd Qrs as to the number of schools in Texas after I had been assigned to duty in the State, your report to Congress was given me which only reported nine schools and eleven teachers. This report was undoubtedly based on Gen Gregory's first report to you after organizing the Bureau, and any just man would have immediately inferred that if I had been more specific in my inquiries the last report would have been placed in my hands from which I could have gotten figures more in accordance with the existing facts. The whole matter was a

mere incidental conversation in the presence of a vicious and unjust man, whom at the time I did not know to be your personal enemy. He requested Gen Fullerton to write you to this effect when I attacked him, and Gen F stated to me that he he had done so, but I felt it due to yourself that I should address you personally on the subject — I hope if your time will admit you will be pleased to drop me a few lines expressive of your feelings in the matter

Gens Fullerton & Stradman have been here, and I cannot trust myself to express my deep indignation at the manner of their inspection, and the character of the Commission, Gen Fullerton excepted. I cannot refrain from saying unoffi-

cially that it was the greatest burlesque morally, politically and in a military point of view that it has ever been my misfortune to cognizant. My own opinion is that their whole mission is a willful, deliberate, and premeditated lie. that they are required to make a certain character of a report, and hence the object of their inspections is sinister clandestine. ~~and~~ unmanly, and unjust. If you desire me I will write you the particulars in the strictest confidence.

My health is now is very good - though for the first two months I was here I had great fears that I could not endure the climate. I am for the best work better than when I left Washington, and hope I have gotten the better of the sudden change of climate. I do not object to letting Gen Gregory see this letter - My very kindest regards to him —

Respectfully Your friend

O. B. Willcox

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

From the N. York Express.]

Mr. Raymond writes from Washington to the Times, seasonably preparing us for another veto in case Congress insists upon making the issue. Congress still insists that the South (as States in rebellion) has no right to representation in Congress, and it proposes to assert this power by requiring from these States assent to certain amendments of the Constitution, as the condition of being admitted to representation in Congress. Now, says Mr. Raymond:

"This difference between the President and Congress is radical It touches the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government. The Committee has embodied it in a bill, which is now pending in the House. If passed, as it probably will be, by both Houses, it goes to the President for his signature. I hear members expressing the hope that he will sign it—that, as Congress has surrendered so much, *he* will now surrender *this* for the sake of harmony. They forget that in a matter of fundamental principle, neither he nor any other man in his position, could possibly sanction by his signature what he believes to be a distinct and clear departure from the express requirements of the Constitution. To do so would be to sacrifice consistency, conscience and character to a desire for harmony; and this, President Johnson, certainly, is not likely to do. If the bill is sent to him it *will, beyond all question, be returned with his objections.* Possibly it may be passed, notwithstanding his objections,—but this renews the conflict, divides the Union party and the country, places the President in an attitude of opposition, and introduces with the fall canvass an abstract issue, upon which the Union candidates who deny the right of representation cannot possibly gain any new strength, and are likely to lose that they have already."

All present indications are that Congress will pass this bill, notwithstanding Mr. R's remonstrance, and that it will be, as it ought to be, vetoed by the President.

LEGAL DECISIONS.—The Wisconsin Legislature had formally considered a proposition to abolish all laws for the collection of debts.—The mover of the bill, Mr. Elmore, is a great wag, as evinced by the following extract:

"The speaker proceeded to review the present system of collecting debts. It was all a humbug and a cheat, a matter of technicalities and legal shuffling. Lawyers gave advices in order to obtain fees and encourage litigation. Judses made blunders and mistakes. He had a little experience in law, and that was rich. (Laughter.) He would give a history of it. The speaker then related how he had purchased a yoke of oxen about fifteen years ago—paid fifty dollars for them—a few days after the son of the man of whom he had bought the oxen came to him and said the oxen were his. He insisted on having me pay over again, and commenced suit before a justice. The jury didn't agree. Finally, through the Basswood Justices of the Peace, the case went against him. He appealed to the Circuit Court in Milwaukee. There I lost again, and said to my lawyer, I will give you ten dollars to quote Pennsylvania law to Judge Miller, and get another new trial ordered. (Great laughter.) He took the ten dollars and performed his duty.

"A new trial was then granted, and the venue changed to Walworth county. Judge Irwin was then the Judge. Any man who wanted to gain the cause in his court had either to go hunting with him and let the Judge claim all the game that was shot or else pat his dog. (Laughter.) I fed that dog with crackers. (Renewed laughter.) The case was decided in my favor. When I heard the decision, I thought the dog had followed me about long enough—I turned round and gave him a kick. The yelp of the dog had hardly subsided ere I heard the Judge say, "Mr. Clerk, this judgment is set aside and a new trial granted." (Great laughter.) Mr. Speaker, that kick cost me $200. (Convulsive laughter.)

"You have no doubt seen a suit in a Justice's court in the country. There is time spent by jurors and hangers-on, besides other costs, at least $50, besides the ill-feeling and dissensions caused by it. It is all a cheat.—The litigants had better sit down and play a game of "old sledge" to decide the case. It would be more sure to settle the dispute justly."

HEIRS TO TWO MILLIONS.—The Atlanta (Ga.) New Era contains the subjoined: "Robert Bruce Blackburn's boro', Scotland, one of the wealthiest manufacturers in Europe, died a few months since, leaving an estate estimated at over two million of dollars. The heirs at law, as we understand from parties conversant with the history of the family, are the late John Blackburn, of South Carolina, and another brother who settled in East Tennessee several years since. John Blackburn's estate is represented in part by Dr. J. C. C. Blackburn, of this city, and perhaps by another brother somewhere in the West, probably in Texas or Arkansas."

A SPANKING TEAM.—Dr. Potter, of Tionesta-Venango county, it is reported, made a wager of $5,000 a few weeks since that he would drive his pair of mares, over a country to be selected by him, 100 miles in 9½ hours. The event came off on last Saturday week, and the Doctor drove 103 miles and 17 rods in 9 hours and 11 minutes and 12 seconds, stoping once to feed and twice to water. This is the best time on record. The animals are a beautiful pair of large bay mares, and they came in apparently quite fresh, under a strong pull. The Dostor was afterwards offered $10,000 for his team, but he refused to sell it

PRECIOUS STONES OF WISCONSIN.—A beautiful piece of gray cornelian has been received at the General Land Office, weighing seven-teen ounces. It was picked up on [illegible] teeets of St. Croix [illegible]

THE PROSPECT FOR 1866.

From the Cincinnati Times, June 14th.]

If no misfortune shall happen to the potato crop from this time to the harvest, there will be an unprecedented yield. They are in the finest possible condition at present, and it is not probable that dry weather will hereafter very much damage the crop for this season.

This will afford a very considerable compensation for the short wheat crop and the high price of flower for the coming year. Potatoes can be so largely used as to supply half the bread of the family, so that even at $14 per barrel for flour no family need expend more for bread than when it is but $6 per barrel. We suppose that a more extensive use of good sound potatoes would also be more healthful than so much food so highly concentrated as flour.

Then the prospect for a very large corn crop is good, and between the corn and the potatoes we may be pretty sure that the wheat deficiency will be fully made up, and 1866 will prove to be one of the most prolific years.

Speculators must not calculate very high on the advantage of so monopolizing wheat as to extort wealth from the staff of life. The spring crops will completely flank you, and you might as well let what wheat shall be harvested take the regular course of fair dealing and honest business.

But the wheat will not be so very short after all. It will be fair in Illinois, good in Nebraska, half a crop in Wisconsin and Michigan, one-third in Ohio, and a quarter in Indiana. Much of the deficiency of winter wheat will be made up by larger sowings of the spring variety.

On the whole, farmers will have abundant reason for thankfulness to the God of 1866.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law giving the [illegible] right to arrest of idle persons who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting grog-shops or houses of ill-repute, or lodging in groceries, outhouses, market-places, sheds, barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all beggars or others receiving alms. Any person known to be a pickpocket. thief, burglar, either by his own confession or otherwise, if not engaged at some lawful employment, is declared a vagrant and arrested accordingly.

A singular casualty recently occurred at Grafton, Mass., by which Mr. H. K. Potter, a gentleman well known to many citizens of Worcester as an active member of the Horticultural Society, lost his life. He had been for some time engaged in sinking large stones that lay around on his farm, and had finally come to the last one, a huge boulder, weighing perhaps two tons or more. He was engaged all the morning of Friday in digging a large hole by the side of it and partially under it, when the rock fell, crushing him against the side of the cavity, and probably causing instant death.

Dr. Manning, of Palmer, has brought a suit against W. S. Nichols, of Monson, Mass., to receive $200 for medical attendance upon his daughter, who for several years has been unable to walk or talk. Dr. Manning says he began treating her in January last, and agreed to charge nothing for his services unless he could make her walk and talk before the 1st of May. She recovered previous to that time, and her friends decline paying the doctor's bill, claiming that her remarkable cure was caused by the prayers of the Church, and not by any medicine of the doctor's.

The Boston public library contains 123,000 volumes. Its largest contributors are Joshua Bates, of London, who gave $100,000 worth of books, and Theodore Parker, who left 11,000 books and 3,000 pamphlets. In 1865 nearly 195,000 books were lent, or an average of 708 per day. The greatest number given out in a single day was 1,464. The Superintendent reports a constantly improving character in the circulation, and that it is tending strongly to the more substantial and useful class of books.

George Peabody is so betrothed by beggars and begging petitions that, as a relief, his servants are ordered not to answer the door-bell at all, and only those who are intimate enough to enter without ringing can have a chance at the millionaire. Missionary agents and church committees are particularly liberal in their requests.

One of the Methodist ministers at the Boston Convention last week, stated that his salary for the first year's preaching consisted of a new hat and a bushel of apples. Since then he has been more fortunate, having received about $25 annually.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Lowell have imported $40,000 worth of English machinery, and commenced the production of delaines.

Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness will deliver the address before the graduating class of the Harvard divinity school.

REMARKS ON EATING.—Professor Blot said it was a fact beyond all question that the intellectual and moral faculties of man are influenced in a large degree in their operations by those physical conditions which are dependent upon our food. Physiology proves that it is the contraction of the muscles that produces wrinkles; therefore, a person whose food is properly prepared will always appear younger and more beautiful than one who follows no scientific principles in his eating. Good food, properly prepared, will keep his muscles in order and elastic. Any one, male or female, young or old, starting with a good stomach, can keep healthy and in good flesh with proper food; it is only necessary to select the kind required by the constitution, and prepare it judiciously. It is not what we eat that makes us fat, but what we digest. Bad food may [illegible] ing a temporary bloatedness, but not the [illegible] e opinion expressed by Thomas Jefferson, well as by a celebrated New York clergyman, at good things have been made by the Cre- or for good people. Another thing in food, ought always to be prepared according to age of the person for whom it is intended, for the sex, as well as according to the mate and the season. In winter more fatty tter is necessary to be eaten than any other e of the year. In spring, greens, which rify the blood and remove the bile occa- ned by eating fatty substances in the win- . In winter we need more bile: in spring we must get rid of it if we would healthy. When warm weather or hot ther comes we must supply the wasted sys- by eating meat. Meat is better in sum- than anything else. It is a great mistake uppose that vegetables are the best for the mach at this season of the year. He rec- mends roast beef for summer. Skim off fat. Don't bring fat to the table.

t is reported that Edwin Forrest, the trage- n, proposes on his return from California arry out a long contemplated scheme by nding and endowing in Philadelphia, a me for Retired Actors. Some months e, Mr. Forrest purchased a large estate for purpose.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE STATUTES AT LARGE

nd Treaties of the United States of America, passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, 1861--62

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That if any officer named in the first section of this act shall put on the list he is required to make the name of any person at his own request, or on the request of any other person, or shall be guilty of any fraud or collusion with respect to the drawing of jurors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days, for each and every offence. And if the clerk of the circuit court shall draw from the box a greater number of names than is required by the court in accordance with the provisions of this act, or shall put in said box any name after the same has been delivered to him as aforesaid, or shall be guilty of any fraud or collusion in respect to the drawing of jurors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than sixty days, for each and every offence.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any person selected as a juror and duly notified to attend according to the requirements of this act, shall, without sufficient cause, neglect to attend agreeably to such notice, he shall be fined by the court in a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every day he shall be absent during the sitting of said court.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the names on the lists specified in the second section of this act shall be selected, as near as may be, from among the citizens of the several wards of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the three divisions of the copply of Washington outside the limits of said cities formed by the eastern branch of the Potomac river and Rock creek, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants residing in said wards and districts respectively.

Approved, June 16, 1862.

CHAP. CIII. — *An Act defining additional Causes of Challenge, and prescribing an Additional Oath for Grand and Petit Jurors in the United States Courts.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the existing causes of disqualification and challenge of grand and petit jurors in the courts of the United States, the following are hereby declared and established, namely: without duress and coercion to have taken up arms, or to have joined any insurrection and rebellion, against the United States; to have adhered to any rebellion, giving it aid and comfort; to have given, directly or indirectly, any assistance in money, arms, horses, clothes or anything whatever, to or for the use or benefit of any person or persons whom the person giving such assistance knew to have joined, or to be about to join, any insurrection or rebellion, or to have resisted, or to be about to resist with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United State, or whom he had good ground to believe had joined or was about to join any insurrection or rebellion, or had resisted or was about to resist, with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United States, and to have counselled and advised any person or persons to join any insurrection and rebellion, or to resist with force of arms the laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That at each and every term of any court of the United States, the district attorney, or other person acting for and on behalf of the United States in said court, may move, and the court in their discretion may require the clerk to tender to each and every person who may be summoned to serve as a grand or petit juror or venireman or talesman in said court, the following oath or affirmation, viz.: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will support the Constitution of the United States of America; that you have not, without duress and constraint, taken up arms or joined any insurrection or rebellion against the United States; that you have not adhered to any insurrection or rebellion, giving it aid and comfort; that you have not, directly or indirectly, given any assistance in money or any other thing to any person or persons whom you knew or had good ground to believe had joined or was about to join said insurrection and rebellion, or had resisted or was about to resist, with force of arms, the execution of the laws of the United States; and that you have not counselled or advised any person or persons to join any rebellion against, or to resist with force of arms, the laws of the United States." Any person or persons declining to take said oath shall be discharged by the court from serving on the grand or petit jury, or venire, to which he may have been summoned.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That each and every person who shall take the oath herein prescribed, and who shall swear falsely to any matter of fact embraced by it, shall be held to have committed the crime of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime.

Approved, June 17, 1862.

CHAP. CIV.—*An Act making provision for raising Property of the United States sunk in the waters thereof.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to contract with such pe son or persons as he shall deem most for the public service for raising such vessels, their armaments, stores, or equipments, belonging to the United States, and sunk in the waters thereof; and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is [illegible] provisions of this act into effect.

Approved, June 17, 1862.

CH. CV.—*An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the Names of Certain Vessels.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to change the name of the schooner "Frank Pierce," owned by A. Emerson and Company, of Youngstown, State of New York, to that of "General Sigel;" and also to change the name of the vessel "Maury," owned by A. A. Low and Brothers, of Brooklyn, State of New York, to that of "Benefactress;" and also to change the name of the bark "Henry H. Didier," owned by William Applegarth and William Hubbard, of Baltimore, State of Maryland, to that of the "Flora," and to grant said vessels registers in said respective names.

Approved, June 17, 1862.

CHAP. CVIII.—*An Act to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American Registers to certain Vessels.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue

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Texas, June 10th, 1866.

Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, M. C.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:—In the semi-weekly issue of the New York Tribune, of May 15th, I find an article upon Generals Steadman and Fullerton, and the Freedmen's Bureau, and a letter from Gen. Howard to the Rev. Mr. Whipple; also, the report of a meeting of colored men, held at Newbern, N. C.

In his letter to the Rev. Mr. Whipple, Gen. Howard says, "you and our friends, may rest assured, that every shadow of accusation of complicity in crime, on the part of those officers is utterly without foundation." It is a little singular, however, that while Gen. Howard was volunteering this sweeping defence of his agents, without, as he admits, having received the facts in the case, the colored people themselves, in a meeting at Newbern, a meeting called to defend the Bureau and its agents, were distinctly declaring by resolution, that they must strongly condem the *atrocity* of one of those very agents, and the short-comings of others.

I know nothing of the merits of the case in North Carolina, whether the agents, there were guilty or not; and I only refer to it, as another evidence of the Administration of Gen. Howard. I know somewhat of that administraion in Alabama; much more of it in Texas, and all about it, in Louisiana. The article in the Tribune, suggests, very naturally, that Gen. Howard should know more of his own Bureau than Generals Steadman and Fullerton. I have been rather inclined to attribute the melancholy management of the Bureau, by Gen. Howard to his real ignorance of its condition and needs. His sources of information have been partial and prejudiced. It would seem as if he had stopped his ears, and closed his doors and the portfolios of his Bureau, to statement, to petition and to remonstrance, from others, than his own school of martinets and bigots. A Quaker, a Universalist, a Jew, or any person suspected of belonging to what Gen. Howard would term, "the unevangelical classes of society," have had little access to the ear of Gen. Howard, unless endorsed by some one of the General's own discipleship; or the person himself, was of sufficient importance to compel consideration.

Antecedents, exhibiting a life-time devotion to the principles of Freedom; a vital loyalty, in the reign of treason; a steady expenditure of blood and treasure for an imperiled nationality, have seemed to weigh nothing with the Chief Commissioner, as against the accusation or the opposition of any Puritanic employee, whom Gen. Howard, having appointed, in the name of God, must in the name of God, defend.

Men, like the Rev. Mr. Fitz, the Rev. Thomas W. Conway, and Mr. Isaac G. Hubbs—the latter sent out of a Department, by a special military order, for officially robbing the teachers of the colored schools, and for speculating upon the necessities of the Freedmen—are of the classes of men to whom Gen. Howard appears to have given hearing and credence. It was the interest of these classes of men to impose upon the Chief Commissioner.

They besieged him day and night. They inundated his Bureau and himself with private letters and communications, and they incompassed it in personal appeal. In addition, they moulded official papers for special effect. There are instances wherein reports have been made by agents to the Chief Commissioner at Washington, which reports were fabricated; manufactured from altered official papers; made up without data, and after having been interjected with the needful number of pious phrases were forwarded as official reports. Gen. Howard was nomediately and accurately informed of the fraud. Facts, dates and figures were furnished him. Not only did he reject the truth and accept the falsehood, but he interposed his personal influence to sustain the culprits, and to retain them in place, thereby losing many thousands of dollars to the Government, and in the end subverting a paramount interest of the freedmen.

In this manner, the Bureau in Louisiana has been conducted. The colored schools of Louisiana—the most extensive and successful scheme of colored instruction that has existed, as a sequence of this war—have been utterly overthrown and dispersed.

It must be remembered that the colored schools of Louisiana were begun and carried to the point of their great success under what Gen. Howard is pleased to regard as unevangelical auspices; that is, Unitarian and Quaker, and that these results were attained before Gen. Howard became Chief Commissioner.

Under such auspices, Gen. Howard, upon his accession to office, found in the colored schools of Louisiana, in July last, over twenty thousand freed people, with no debt or reproach upon the system of instruction. At that time the colored schools were transferred by Gen. Howard to the Rev. Thomas W. Conway, and to Capt. Henry R. Pease, and under them to the tender care of numerous agents of the class of the Rev. Mr. Fitz and of Mr. Hubbs, and of worse. Under such men in a little over four months the colored schools of Louisiana disappeared, leaving as a residium a large debt upon the Government, and a biting reproach upon the Northern name.

I have said that much of Gen. Howard's apparent official failure may result from his real ignorance of his own Bureau. Gen. Howard is a Major General in the American army. He was educated at West Point. He has just emerged from active service, through the late civil war. He is living in the capital of the country, and is there exercising the functions of a high military-civil official. He is in daily intercourse with the Executive of the nation, with the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, with the Congress of the United States, with the Ministers of State, and with all the Bureaus of the Government. And yet, it seems, Major General, so educated, and so circumstanced, *did not know* that the army regulations forbade himself and his subordinates to use, in any manner, their official positions for private advantage, in money making. He was ignorant of the fact that the law of Congress, passed three years ago, had re-affirmed that paragraph of the army regulations, and had extended it over civilians, making it a penal offense for any appointee so to act. So ignorant was General Howard of these vital provisions of the military and civil law, which he is daily administering, that by his own admission he not only justified, but encouraged his subordinates, in running plantations, and in the exercise of official privilege for individual enrichment.

In the face of these facts, it is not surprising that Gen. Howard should be ignorant of lesser and secondary matters, appertaining to his Bureau.

Brigadier General Gregory was recently relieved from the Assistant Commissionership of Texas. Major General Kiddoo was assigned to the place. Gen. Kiddoo passed through New Orleans and arrived in Galveston and assumed the duties of his office during the first week of May. Early in April, Gen. Kiddoo, on the eve of leaving Washington, called on Gen. Howard for information respecting the Bureau in the vast empire to which he had been assigned. Gen. Howard handed to Gen. Kiddoo his, Gen. Howard's Report to Congress, made in December, six months before. From that report, Gen. Kiddoo was expected to ascertain the condition of Texas. In that report it is stated, among other things, that there were in Texas "eleven colored schools with nine teachers," which would embrace about six hundred pupils. No further or later information was afforded the new Assistant Commissioner. That was all that Gen. Howard knew of that branch of his Bureau in Texas, so late as April, although accurate and regular official monthly reports had been sent to him from that State during the six months from December to April.

While in New Orleans on his way to Texas, Gen. Kiddoo, who justly regards the education of the freed people as of primary importance, expressed surprise and regret at the low state of the educational interest in Texas, as represented by the report of Gen. Howard. Gen. Baird, the Assistant Commissioner, used the occasion to say that the colored public schools of Louisiana had ceased to exist, and that "pay schools," or schools supported by the colored people themselves, were a fallacy and impossible. Gen. Kiddoo left New Orleans for Texas, arriving in Galveston in less than a month after his interview with Gen. Howard in Washington. Gen. Kiddoo was more than surprised to find in active operation in Texas, *ninety schools* with *four thousand seven hundred pupils*, all of the schools self-sustaining; maintained wholly by the colored people, without cost to the Government. So little did Gen. Howard know of his own Bureau, in this great State; so little did his Assistant Commissioner, Baird, know of what was passing around him relating to the general affairs of the Bureau; so little does he appreciate the issues of the time. From a military Bureau, so officialed, what is there to hope? From an army, so officered, what could also found these nourishing schools, under the care of Mr. E. M. Wheelock, a Unitarian, the same who was three years connected with the colored schools of Louisiana. Mr. Wheelock was removed in that State upon the accession to office of the Rev. T. W. Conway. From that hour the colored schools of Louisiana began to decay. Dogmatism took the place of liberality and common sense, in their management. The popular sentiment which had grown to be with them was soon arrayed against them. It was announced that none but approved christians were to be employed in the Louisiana Bureau. It was openly stated that Catholic teachers would be no longer employed, although New Orleans is a papal city, and many of the teachers and thousands of the colored children are of that faith. When it became apparent that the schools were to be no longer secular, but sectarian, they began to go down.

Soon after Mr. Wheelock was removed from the Bureau in that State, he was called by Gen. Gregory to the superintendence of the colored schools in Texas. Under his control they grew as rapidly in Texas as they have decayed in Louisiana, under the direct interposition of Gen. Howard. It is a singular comment upon these facts, that the Rev. J. R. Shiphard late, (I believe) private secretary of Gen. Howard, and later Secretary of the "Freedmen's Aid Commission," at Washington, wrote to Gen. Gregory, towards the first of March, saying, that the "Freedmen's Aid Commission," was not disposed to assist the Bureau in Texas, while the Texan Bureau kept in service Mr. E. M. Wheelock, with whose administration in Louisiana, he, the Rev. Mr. Shiphard assumed to be familiar. It must be observed that this letter of Secretary Shiphard, was written at the very moment when the schools of Texas under Mr. Wheelock were prospering signally, and without cost to the government while the schools of Louisiana had just ceased to exist, leaving a large debt upon the government under the bigotry, weakness, and corruption of Mr. Shiphard's own especial friends. Gen. Gregory, late Assistant Commissioner of Texas, is a sharp Calvanist. He is fixed in the faith, and diligent in the forms of his church. But he is still Catholic in spirit, from native common sense and from twenty-five years of Anti-Slavery life. Therefore he declined to accede to the covert, demand of Secretary Shiphard to remove Lieut. Wheelock, and he wrote to the Secretary, that in this magestic epoch we need men of *works* as well as of profession! In a short time Gen. Gregory was himself removed. It is thus, through all its ramifications that Gen. Howard has run the Freedmen's Bureau, by a puritanical fanaticism. The exceptions, are, where the Assistant Commissioners have been wiser than their chief. In connection with this subject, I notice, that a Boston paper, "The Right Way," alleges as an argument against Gen. Fullerton that the colored schools of Louisiana were destroyed by him.

Mr. Sterns and Mr. Whipple of the "Right Way," are just and able men—they are simply misinformed. The truth is, that Gen. Fullerton, when temporarily Assistant Commissioner of Louisiana, strained every nerve, and drew upon every resource, to sustain the colored schools of Louisiana. When the government found it absolutely necessary to speedily dismiss the Rev. Mr. Conway, Gen. Fullerton was sent, to exercise for a short time, this functions of Assistant Commissioner in that State. Gen. Fullerton found the Bureau under the Rev. Mr. Conway involved in debt, loaded with business accumulated by neglect, incumbered by sinecures and parasites and administered by incapacity and passion. Gen. Fullerton did what he could to rectify the gross misrule. In his efforts to correct the abuses he was impeded by the direct interference of Gen. Howard.

I disagree with Genreal Fullerton upon points of public policy. I am a Radical. I am an Abolitionist of the early time. But I believe in Gen. Fullerton's integrity and ability. I am inclined to credit his report of affairs in North Carolina, partly because he makes it, and partly, because I know, and I know that he knows, how bad they were in Louisiana under the Rev. T. W. Conway. That they have not improved under Gen. Baird is manifest, for the New Orleans Tribune, the able and fearless organ of the colored people, avers that the Bureau there is, at present, simply an engine of oppression.

So much is sure, that General Baird, Assistant Commissioner, and quasi Departmental Commander, is no improvement, either in philosophy or practice, upon his predecessor, Mr. Conway. Having by his incapacity for administration, his utter incomprehension of the tremendous issues of our civil war, and by his martinet and dilitante habits, succeeded in completing the ruin of the schools, and in landing the Bureau in effeminacy and reproach, it is natural that Gen. Baird should seek to direct attention from his own misrule by mean and cruel aspersion of the colored people, as, in his sneering remarks that niggers wouldn't pay for their own instruction. This, Commissioner Baird asserts, in the face of the alacrity with which the colored people there came forward to pay tuition, even when they were satisfied that, under Gen. Baird, the money was being wasted. He uttered this mean accusation of the colored people in the face of the facts within reach of his hand, in the State of Texas—a State where, it is said, no Northener can live; where the temporary turbulence of society makes life itself a sufferance rather than a right.

The facts, in respect of the Louisiana Bureau, will be printed in detail, in a short time. I perceive that considerable trepidation is already manifested in certain quarters in New Orleans, in anticipation of the coming of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton. Gen. Baird avers that he does not fear the ultimate results of "investigation;" he only dreads the annoyance!! If Steadman and Fullerton would not come for three or four months, he would have things "fixed up!" The Assistant Commissioner is uneasy, and well he may be. He is spending twenty-five thousand dollars a month to run the Louisiana Bureau into the ground, while the Bureau of Texas, six times as large, and in every respect more difficult, is self-sustaining.

It is to be hoped that your Congressional Committee will not be misled by culpable officials, of whatever rank or position; nor captured, or possessed, or stultified by the gastric delights of dinners, the all-controlling agency of the Crescent City. If your Congressional Committee arrives in New Orleans hungry and thirsty, their report will be as harmless and comfortable, as their own subsequent fullness. The virtue essential to a committee of inquiry in that city is only to be attained, like the healing virtue in scripture, by "fasting." Justice and the colored man have a long account to settle with the Bureau officials in Louisiana.

If the Congressional committee you have raised is not to be sent out for the single purpose of counterstating Gens. Steadman and Fullerton, but to seek the truth, in good faith, then that committee might sit with profit all summer in New Orleans, with plenary powers to send for persons and papers, [illegible] and corruption. Elaborate and proper statements will be made. Let the inquiry of your committee run back to the beginning of the Bureau in Louisiana. It will be interesting to inquire, and profitable to know, how much money has been wasted; how much embezzled; under what vociferous and pious cant the Government and the black man have been robbed.—If you are in earnest, Mr. Eliot, the field is wide. It is true that the policy of Gen. Howard not only gave to his special appointees the opportunity for plunder, but for escape, and many have dispersed and records have been destroyed or lost. But enough remains. You design to extend the time of the Bureau and to vote it millions of money. Are its enlarged powers and vast resources to be administered in the future, as in the past, by a blind and bilious bigotry? Is the Freedmen's Bureau to become a Calvanistic Missionary Society? I have no war with Calvanists, and no objection to Missionaries; but, when a high Government Official becomes, officially, a Theological propagandist, and points his bigotry with the bayonet, I have a right to protest. Has the Government created a high office, and appropriated to its support millions of money, that through it may be precipitated upon the South, whatever there is of vagabond Evangelism in the North? It is not so much the Bureau that the South resents, as it is the administration of it. Little as the Southern people like the Bureau, they still accept it as a part of a "disagreeable situation."

But when they meet, in agents of the Bureau, men who are self-righteous and intolerant—who are ignorant of secular affairs, destitute of administrative or executive ability—men whose lust of power is in the inverse ratio of their fitness to exercise it; whose greed of gain is quickened by an unexpected hope of profit—whose only claim to place is a dogmatical agreement with the chief of the Bureau, is it not natural that hostility to the agent should be transferred to the Bureau that quarters such men upon communities?

If it is a part of the plan, or of the political necessity of our friends to fasten upon the reviving vitality of the nation an administration such as that of Gen. Howard, then they are supplying arguments against the Bureau more rapidly than they can answer them. In thus clothing unfitness with power, in placing the incubus of bigotry and incapacity upon the greatest secondary measure of the Revolution, we are defeating the end we have in view; and from being the friends, we are becoming the enemies of the colored man. It is the colored man who has to foot the bills of suffering and of every form of loss, from the mal-administration of a Bureau established, especially, for his benefit.

And not only the colored man, but the white, is affected by this rule. Not only the planting interest, but the whole labor and production of the South, and in so far as they have relations to the north, the industrial interests of the country are in the grip of the Chief Commissioner.

In this way, the Freedmen's Bureau swells beyond local importance, to national magnitude. The question of "Reconstruction," of a recompacted Nationality, lie within the determining of a chief, whose standard of a man's capacity, integrity, or fitness, for official place, is his acceptance of the Westminster Catechism. You have in the north a plethora of governing ability. The revolution has stimulated even ordinary men to the exercise of great capacity. There must be some one of these, who has insight and outsight to compass the issues of the times. In whom is the aptness to meet the exigencies with courage and fairness, to harmonize capital and labor and to re-unite the disjointed interests.

Give us such a man at the head of the Bureau, and festering individual discontent and political complications will disappear before the activity and hope that must spring from renewed and harmonized industry.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

A RADICAL.

Avon Pitt Co. N. C.
July 23rd 1866.

Dear General,

I am in receipt of your circular letter setting forth the prospects and wants of the Cong.l Chh. in Washington. It ought to succeed. You want as good a church edifice and in as eligible a position as any church in the city. You must have it, and the friends of religion must pay for it. I am a poor man, but I will give a hundred dollars, and should be glad to make it a thousand - I must make my subscription payable in Feb. next, but probably this will not be too late to be of use to you - With warmest wishes for the success of this enterprise, the welfare of the Bureau and your own personal good, I remain

Very faithfully yours,

Horace James -

Maj Genl O. O. Howard -

Avon Pitt Co N.C.
July 23d 1880

James Horace

Contribution of 100$ payable in February next to the Washington church fund.

Rec'd July 30th 1880

Dear Brother Kind words from you are always welcome. We had an excellent meeting on Tuesday night when the amt necessary to purchase the lots was subscribed — so that now we want for our national church about $1,000 from the North — Again thanking you I remain

Affect yours

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Phil. July 23. 1866

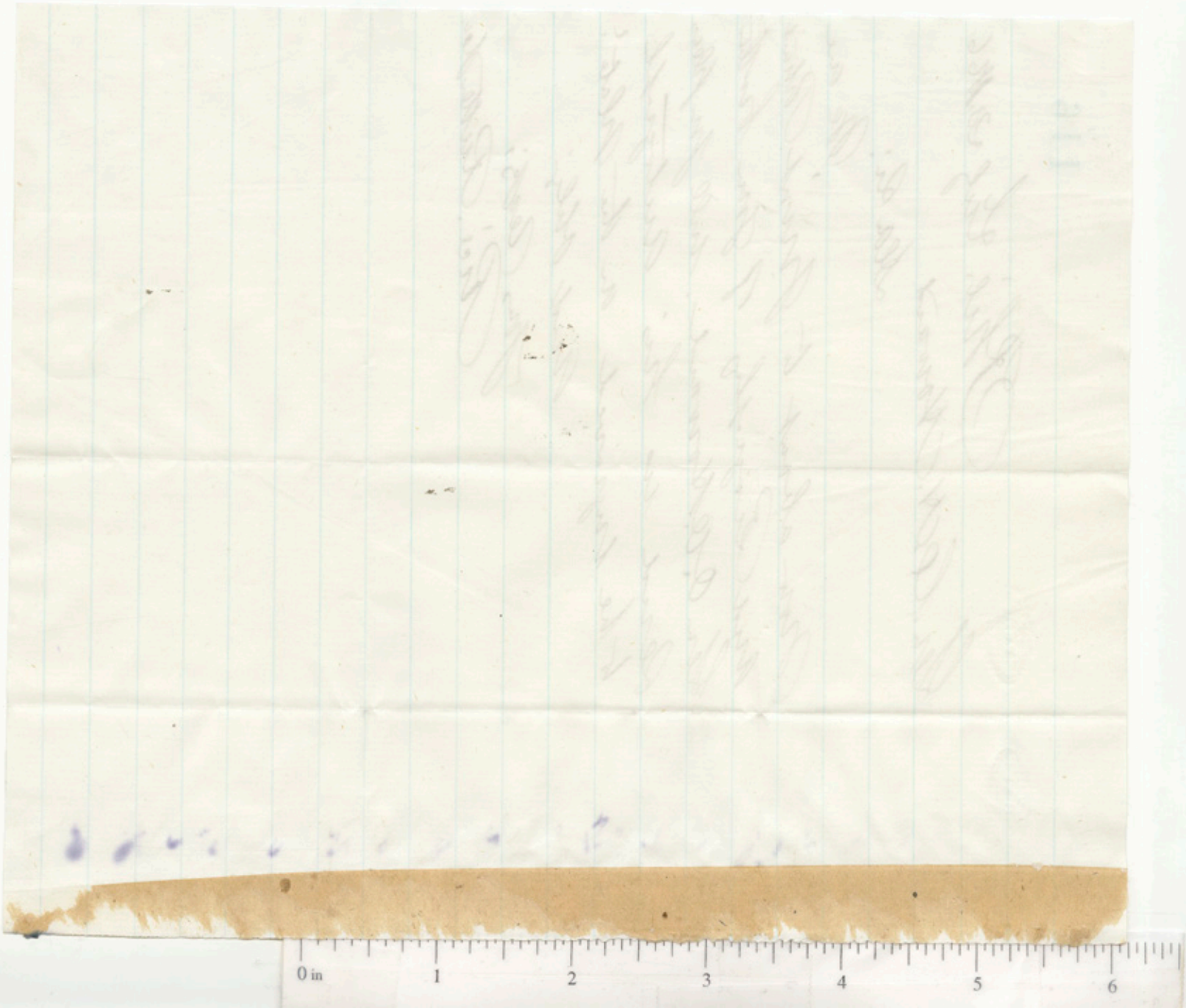
Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear Sir:

We are now about to print Portrait and Biography of your brother Gen. O. O. Howard. Will you please send us his autograph to be engraved on the plate?

Yours truly,

Rice, Butler & Co.



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Portland July 23 1866

Genl. O O Howard

Dear Sir

Yours of 16th was duly recvd, with a request that I would remit the amt of dividends collected for your wife - which I now enclose by Check from Canal-National Bank - on the National Park Bank of New York - $260

Please acknowledge the receipt of same and of the fifty dollars sent by letter April 13th if recvd - - -

We were all pleased to hear that you and family were all well

With kind regards for all

Your Affectionate Uncle

E Waite

Portland Me
July 23/66

Walter, &c

Friendly letter

July 25. 1866.

Recd July 25th 1866

INNEBAGO NATIONAL BANK.

. D. ROBERTSON, President. M. STARR, Vice-President. S. RISING, Cashier.

118

Rockford, Ill., July 24 1866

Gen O. O. Howard
Washington
Dept

I send enclosed draft on Bk of New York for $38 50/100 amount of Contribution by Second Congregational Ch. Rockford for Congregational Church at Washington —

Yours Truly
Thos D. Robertson

Rockford Ills
July 24th 1864

Robertson D.D.

Encloses draft for
38 Dl. B. contribution

ans July 28th

Recd July 28th 1864

Confidential

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Headquarters, Assistant Commissioner,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., July 24 1866.

Major Genl. O. O. Howard.
Commissioner

Dear General

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note of the 21st inst. and not only willingly give the pledge you ask of me but thank you for your friendly interest in me. I promise upon my honor that not a drop of any wine or spirits of any kind shall pass my lips as long as I live, I make this without any reservation, and General you can

may rely on me.

I do not care who told you, but I can assure you that I have never disgraced myself by drinking so much that I could not behave myself, but I give the pledge to you gladly because I love and honor you, and am desirous of retaining your esteem. I have ever esteemed it a privilege to call you my friend, and believe me General, I shall do all in my power to retain that friendship, and to carry out your views in the work in which you are engaged.

I remain General
With sentiments

of the Sincerest Esteem
Yours Truly
A N Smith
Bvt Lieut Col & A A G

Charleston S. C.
July 24/64

Smith A. W.
Major & A.A.G.

Confidential letter in relation to temperance

Ans'd by Genl
Howard per S.C.B.
August 1st 1864

Rec'd July 28/64

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Quartermaster General's Office,

Washington, D. C. July 24th, 1866.

Dear General.

I should do injustice to my feelings if I failed to express my earnest thanks for your kindness, for using your valuable influence in my behalf.

Gen: Shriver must kindly received your kind note and very politly told me, there are no vacancies at present unless the Congress pass the Army-Bill

I feel though my duty to notify to you, dear Gen: that through the freindship of Mr Carrier, and your recommendatio, I obtained from Gen: Brown a temporarely employment under is direction in the Quartermaster Gen: Dept.

I would have come personaly to present my thanks but, bein now unable, I took the liberty to show my gratitude by addressing you these few lines

Wishing you prosperity, and May God grant me the pleasure to see you the next President of this Magnanimous and Grand

Republic.

I have the honour

To be

Your Very Obedient Servant

C. C. de Rudio

Late Lt. 2nd U. S. Col'd Infantry

To Maj: Genl O. O. Howard.

Genl O. O. Howard,

My dear Bro:

I am very glad you didn't omit me in the distribution of your circulars, though I must needs make so poor a response. I have been trying to live on $1000 a year, with many & varied extra expenses, occasioned by the building up of the College — leaving my children in the hands of friends for two years to lighten my burdens — & my debts increase and I must have relief. A good man on Mr. S. B. Chittenden Esq. keeps me from the Poor House this year. But I delight to commend and speak every where of your noble and most indispensable enterprise at Washington. What I saw and heard of it stirred me all through

never was there such an opportunity. May God enable you & your co-laborers improve it as you wish.

I am struggling away at the forces of the College. Just now the whole Faculty are about to take the field in this State for the vacation. They for means to finish up the new building we distressingly need. We have a few thousand dollars to it & the stone foundation nearly laid.

Have you fallen upon the right man yet for the Sec. of War. to retain from Nitt here? I fear the Sec. himself will be out of his place before we find the man.

The Northwest hasn't a particle of confidence in Johnson. But we rejoice that the Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed on his head by an irresistible majority.

As sons of Bowdoin we ought to rejoice that Rev. Woods is going at last to

is too bad to have a State Rights man in politics so bigoted in religion at the head of a loyal Congregational College.

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Yours ever with very warm regard in Christ.

Geo. F. Magoun.

Iowa College 24th July 1866

Major Genl O. O. Howard.

140

Iowa College
July 24th 1861

Wagoner Geo. F.

Sympathizes with God & in the desire to found a Congregational church in Washington but his salary at present is too small to enable him to contribute.

file —

Recd July 28th 1861

American Freedman's Union Commission,
No. 76 John Street.—P. O. Box 5,733.
LYMAN ABBOTT, Gen. Sec. J. M. McKIM, Cor. Sec.

124

New York, July 24 1866.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard
Bureau &c Washington

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your favor of the 23rd just received.

You must be much annoyed by the applications you speak of.

If we can be of any use to you in the matter we are at your command. That is if you choose to send such letters of application as seem to be

ciation, and one of the heads of the Commission will come to see you in the
half of us all tomorrow or the
next day. I would come too, but I
am out of health & unable.

in our line rather than in yours, & either Mr Abbott or myself we will do what may seem to be required in the matter.

I had a letter from Gen. Thomas yesterday & am pleased to be in relations with him.

I congratulate you on the triumph of the Bureau bill. Its passage, under the circumstances, is an endorsement, personal & official, of which you may be proud.

Truly Yours
P. Mills Clum
Com'r &c

Chandler

76 John Street N. Y.
July 24th 66

McKim J. M.
Cor. Secy. P.C.

Desires applications for help in their line to be referred to them. Congratulates Genl. Howard upon the passage of the Bureau Bill

Recd July 26th 1866

Wash.n D.C.
July 24. '68

Dear Gen.

Your inquiry of the 20th inst. touching Woodlis matter is just at hand - and though his questions are quite vague I have gathered satisfactory answers so far as I could in the Pension Office. as follows

If there is any unpaid pension it can be

drawn by the heirs on
proper proof, but chil-
dren cannot establish
a pension which the
parent failed to establish
in his life time, although
he was fully entitled to
it - apply to 3d Auditor of Treas.
also -
If the soldier served
in the Continental Army
for & during the war, he
was entitled to bounty
land - and this claim
can be established by

his children or heirs at law.

There are no pamphlets with rules or regulations touching these matters - I think the cases are few and then fall under the text of the law -

My truly yours
L. Deane

Maj Gen Howard
Wash^n
D.C.

P.S. I return the letter with thanks. D.