Chicago, Ill., 8th Sept. 1866

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

Dear Sir,

I now have the honor, on behalf of the "Associated Western Literary Societies," of making formal application to you to deliver the following lecture, as per list enclosed—Please notice the conditions agreed to some of these applications.

There may be some modifications or additions to this list. If there should be, I will let you know after I hear from you—I think now that we should prefer that you should not come till after the first of Jan., but can tell better after hearing from all the lecturers, I will let you know soon as possible.

If there is any time you prefer to come, please inform me & I will try to arrange the lectures agreeable to you if possible. Please inform me by return mail, which of the Lectures you accept, although I hope you will accept them all, as they all want to hear you very much—If convenient,
The "A. W. L. S." is an association of about thirty of the leading Literary and Lecture Societies of the West, formed for the purpose of joint action and mutual benefit (both to themselves and the Lecturers) in the matter of obtaining Lecturers, &c., &c. By this combined action they trust to become enabled to obtain the very best talent, by offering to the Lecturers regular routes of greater or less extent, thereby making it more of an object for them to come "out West" than has been previously the case, when only detached engagements could be offered to them, and those very often widely apart. We hope, also, to be of benefit to the smaller and "weaker" Societies among us, by enabling them to obtain Lecturers whom they otherwise could not hope to obtain, as many Lecturers will lecture for them in an extended course, at somewhat reduced figures, when else they could not afford to do so.

The particular advantages we offer to Lecturers consists in the fact that, instead of dealing with several persons in making their engagements, they deal in this case with only one (the Cor. Sec. of the "A. W. L. S.") who will arrange their routes, so that they may give the greatest number of lectures with the least possible loss of time, &c., &c., thus saving them a very great amount of trouble in the shape of correspondence, or the expense of employing an Agent, if they have been in the habit of doing so.

Of course, some Lecturers receive more applications from the Association than others, and the Cor. Sec. is instructed to apply only for those Lecturers receiving five applications or upwards: although he will, by particular request, apply for any of those receiving a less number.

It is understood, that in applying for Lecturers, they are to come, if at all, some time during the regular Lecture Season, or between the first of November and the fifteenth of March. When Lecturers cannot come within that period, but can come at a different time, they will please say so distinctly, in which case their propositions will be submitted to the different constituent Societies.

Lecturers, in their answers, will please give their lowest terms, stating also whether there will be any additional expenses in the shape of traveling or hotel bills, &c., and if so, exactly what, and how much; they will also state the exact time they can come, the whole number of Lectures they can deliver, also give the titles, in full, of their different Lectures:—in short, they will please make their answers as concise and definite as possible, so to save time and trouble to the Corresponding Secretary.

Each Lecturer will be paid the price agreed upon by the Cor. Sec. of the "A. W. L. S." at the close of his Lecture, by the Society before which he lectures.

There is a wide field for improvement, both intellectually and physically, in the Great West, and its people are ready and anxious to hear first rate Lectures, and are willing to pay for them; such can do good here, and we sincerely hope that all of those to whom we apply will consent to come, even at the sacrifice of a little personal ease and comfort.

Respectfully,

EDWIN LEE BROWN,
(Frst. Y. M. A., Chicago)
Cor. Sec. "A. W. L. S."

See--See other side.
Please telegraph so I may know as soon as possible what lectures on can depend upon, also write in full.

Yours most respectfully,

Edwin Lee Brown.

P.S. If you telegraph (as well as write) please be sure and direct the telegram to me at 46 River St., N.Y.

E. Le B.
Chicago, Ill.
September 8, 1866.

Makes a formal application on behalf of The Associated Western Literary Societies to General Howard to deliver lectures.
Brunswick Sept. 4, 1866

Dear General,

There is one remark in your letter of the 30th which I do not understand. 

"The Secretary perhaps fears the effect of the publication of the proceedings." Why I can't see, unless he is anxious to sustain the course of the President.

Nor can I understand why he should condemn officers of the Bureau for doing what other officers have always been in

the habit of doing. Had the order applied to all officers, there
would have been no dividing distinction, but in that case
it would have compelled every General officer to resign.
My remark about the veto
I don't remember, but the effect
of it was apparent to I should
not have hesitated to say so
in any situations publicly or
privately.
I do not feel content to
Eat the bread of idleness, but
there seems to be no help
for me. I would like to open my mouth for the country again. I will it be proper for me to attend the Pittsburgh Convention.

Why is it that the Sec. of war orders the trial of Capt. James and others? The charges against James are preposterous. He is not an officer, a his only connection with the Bureau is that of a voluntary helper. All that he has done has been done gratuitously; now he must be dragged before a Mil. Com., leaving his business
I tried to help, so that I cannot go to his relief. Boyden has no more connection with the Farmer than any other. Under Sec. 15, this is not a war in which civilians except those in the service of the President can be legally tried by Pro. Com. But the end of this siege will come.

My family are well. My regards to yours.

Ever your friend,

E. D. Hildreth
Zanesville, Ohio  
Sept 9th 1866

Dear Sir,

I am surprised and elated to find the people considering alive to the great question of the day and so decided in their opposition to the President. I can't find a man who endorses his cure. The ballot-box has democratized office for us as much as we do. This election this fall will convince him that he is not the people of the U.S. Some day our public servants will demand that the intelligent people of this Republic govern in spite of all patronage and needless travesty about the Constitution.
I have talked with many of our politicians in this State, and find they all take the same view of Freedmen Affairs that I advocate in my last note to you. They all say "Let us Howard to do any thing he dare do under the law of Congress, and like the President act in any way he may see proper." The feeling in our favor is stronger than I expected. I find the people willing to give us credit for what we have done. 

Our Senator Cox, who spotted her last night and was at one time nearly a Johnson man, speaks in the highest terms of the labor of the Bums and says he hopes you will stand up squarely to the demands of the Senate and stay as long as the President will let you an.
Our writers, newspapers and public men are all decrying Edwin M. Stanton. His praise as the revolutionary officer of the President are deserved. He is happily the right man in the right place as long as possible in order that the country may know what it is doing.

I have no news of any of my friends, and cannot incline to the feeling of pity for you and others at Washington who are toiling away at serious problems and wondering what the President will do next.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Thomas, S.
Bristol
January 17, 1866

Friendly Letter

Slade,

My notes to the Girls are not to be answered so don't be
grieved and sick if I write
from at once.

5 o'P.
my Dear General Meade,

Your valued favor of the 24th ult. was received at Nashville just as I was laying off my official harness and taking my departure for "home sweet home". The cholera was raging in S. Tenn. with such malignity and fatality that I hastened to my family as the 38th. Your telegram of the 25th intercepted me en route to S. Tenn. and I replied from Indianafield.

Your dispatch of the 1st was reached me on the 8th.

My "mustic eat" somewhat surprised me. I was not expecting it - and indeed did not wish it. until I could execute some plan I had in progress for the benefit of the freedmen in Tennessee and it was putting me ashore at a time unsuitable for business or civil life. Yet in obedience to orders from the President of the United States, my services being no longer required. I was relieved from the difficult and delicate responsibilities to which I had endeavored
for fifteen months to give prayerful and earnest con-
sideration.

I am very grateful to you for asking
me to return to the assistant Commissionership
of Vermont as a civilian under the law; but after
careful consideration of the question I can not
conclude it is best for me to re-engage in the
public service. I really can not afford to do it.
My family demand my presence and I must
go speedily as possible to some civil
business that will give us support. My Army
pay and allowances barely provided for myself and
family - and then I can not see how you or
any other Bureau official can accomplish
much good in the face of the President most
malign and wicked attacks when the Bureau
and its officials leave no opportunity to
misrepresent and defame us.

On Saturday last we gave the President
and his party a magnificent reception in our
City. without distinction of party, color, sex
sex - a previous condition of seclusion - the
great heart of St. Louis, thrilled with a most
genuinely welcome to the President of the United
States. We hoped to be spared the inspection that had been visited upon other cities through which the Caravan had made its pilgrimage—our Radical Mayor and City Council did their best for the distinguished itinerants. The following clipping from the leading Oshawa journal of this city tells just what kind of a reception we gave Mr. Johnson.
ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR THOMAS

On reaching the portico over the main entrance his Honor Mayor Thomas, surrounded by the members of the Common Council and other city officials, made the following address:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Cabinet, and Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States:

As Chief Executive of this great city numbering 200,000 persons, it has become my pleasing duty in behalf of our City Council, members of the Chamber of Commerce, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, mechanics, laborers and nabobs, to welcome and extend to you and your associates the hospitality of this city.

Our citizens are not unlike other people. They wish to see, take by the hand, and converse with the President of our great and glorious Republic. Have patience with them, and receive them courteously, and their reception and hospitality to yourself and friends will not be surpassed by any city since you left the Capitol of the nation. You will find them liberal and kind-hearted.

Mr. President—On behalf of myself I extend to you my hand, and say, I am much gratified to meet you this day; you being the only Chief Magistrate I have ever had the pleasure of taking by the hand in St. Louis during my residence of forty years. While with us speak to our people, state facts; they have been in the habit of hearing and thinking for themselves and can penetrate every thought, action and word spoken, even though it be from the President of the United States.
for Congress, in the Third Congressional District, has about 2,000 plurality over Hoyt, the independent candidate, but has not a majority over Hoyt and Bingham, Democrat.

SCRANTON, PA. Sept. 8.

James Archibald, of this city, has been nominated as Union Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District.

River and Weather.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.

River risen 21 inches. Weather clear. Thermometer 70.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 8.

River rising with three feet two inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 74.

Theatrical and Musical.

As the dull season has not yet reached its end, owing to still lingering fright about cholera, the week has not been a very lively one in a theatrical way. At DeBar's Opera-House, the ruling star, Miss Lotta, has had a rather flattering patronage, the dullness of the times considered. She is to play for one week more, during which, no doubt, she will make the most of her cleverness and versatility. In burlesque, eccentric comedy, Irish character, and all protean requirements she is quite at home, and quite amusing. An evening may be very pleasantly spent by a spectator at DeBar's during her engagement.

At the Olympic, the regular dramatic season was inaugurated by the old St. Louis favorites, Mrs. Farber, Sheridan, Bella Golden, and the company of
The City Authorities.

Noticeable among those who appreciated the obligation to pay high honors to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, were our City Officials. The uncompromising party views of our Mayor are well understood. He is a Radical of unsuspected fidelity to the Radical political creed. He entitled himself to the respect of political adversaries, and to the cordial esteem of the entire city, by the heartiness with which he took the lead, and co-operated untiringly with others in completing the arrangements for the reception of the President and his illustrious friends, exhibiting himself as a broad-spirited, high-minded citizen, who elevated himself to the high level of the glorious plane of honor and renown that St. Louis has attained among the cities of the Union, leaving party prejudices far below him. All honor to Mayor Thomas for this. With him the entire City Council acted as auxiliaries and spared no labor or expense requisite for an appropriate display of the city they represent, on the occasion calling for a grand demonstration in honor of the chief dignitaries of the nation. We take pleasure in making public note of this, which, under some circumstances, it would be most singular to notice at all. But Philadelphia and Chicago and the village city of Springfield, Ill., have placed themselves on the bad eminence where ill-bred manners and the most vulgar of partisan passions were displayed to the gaze of the Republic. St. Louis does not stand with the infamous trio.
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

THE NEXT TERM IN COLLEGIATE
and Academic Departments will begin on Monday,
September 24th.

Mary Institute.

THE NEXT TERM IN THIS INSTITUTION will begin on Monday, September 24th.

ROOFING! ROOFING!!

PLASTIC SLATE IS A FIRE PROOF compound, which reconstructs under exposure into OLD SLAVE. It is uninjured by the severest cold. Heat only petrifies it the sooner. It is adapted to steep or flat roofs. Excellent for coating tin roofs, since it prevents rusting and leaking.

I furnish it ready mixed, so that any farmer can make his own roof. Send for free circular.

CHARLES B. ALLEN,
Northwest corner Olive and Fifth streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

Read This!

A BARGAIN FOR Capitalists.

WE HAVE FOR SALE at a great bargain, that very eligible building Lot on the corner of Main, Mulberry and Levee, St. Louis, fronting 77 feet on Main street and Levee, and running through the entire block 300 ft. deep. It has 2 fronts, one on Main street and Levee, and its proximity to the main depot of the Iron Mountain Railroad on Plum street, make the property desirable for warehouses and commission stores, and render it peculiarly fit for profitable investment. Title good.

HILL & STEPHANI,
THE CITIZENS.

Without distinction of party ties, our people entered enthusiastically into the same work. Every interest sought to be represented. Money was liberally subscribed and judiciously expended under the direction of experienced committees, our whole population watching with approbation and excited expectation the progress of the preparations, with a happy pride in the city that never does anything by halves.
VALUABLE FARMING LANDS
FOR SALE.

Audrain County, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Eleven hundred and thirty-eight acres of land in Audrain county, Missouri, being the south half of section three (3), the whole of section ten (10), and the N W 1/4 of section 18, in township 50 of range 8 west; it lies about 6 miles S of Mexico and just west of Jefferson, Mo., on the North
The following extract from Mr. Ahuoni's speech will show you how we Radicals and Bureaucrats who joined in the reception caught it.
wish it was in my power to address you under favorable circumstances upon some of the questions that agitate and distress the public mind at this time. Questions which have grown out of a noisy or real that we have just passed through, and which I think as important as this we have just passed by. The time has come when it seems to me that all ought to be prepared for peace, the rebellion being suppressed, and the shedding of blood being stopped, the sacrifices of life being suspended and stayed, it seems that the time has arrived when we should have peace; when the bleeding arteries should be tied up. (A voice: "New Orleans;" go on.)

Perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New Orleans, you might understand more about it than you do, (Laughter and cheers.) And if you will go back (cries for "Seward")—if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New Orleans, perhaps you would not be so prompt in calling out New Orleans. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there.

If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress, (Great cheering and cries of "bully.") You will find that the riot at New Orleans was substantially planned—if you will take up the proceedings in their causes, you will understand that they themselves (cheers) that a Convention was to be called, which was distinct, by its power having expired; that it was said, and the intention was that a new Government was to be organized; and in the organization of that Government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time to disfranchise white men. (Great cheering.) When you begin to talk about New Orleans, (commotion,) you ought to understand what you are talking about.

When you read the speeches that were made or take up the facts,—on Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat,—you will there find what speeches were made necessary in their character, exciting that portion of population, the black population, to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. (A voice, "that's so!" and cheers.) You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supersede the recognized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been recognized by the Government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion in that Convention, with the intention of supplanting and upturning the civil government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States—I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, (cheers,) and hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. These men were to go there; a Government was to be organized, and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be superseded, set aside and overthrown. You talk to me about New Orleans, and then the question was to come up, when they had established their Government—a question of political power, which of the two Governments was to be recognized—a new Government inaugurated under this defective Convention set up in violation of law, and without the will of the people.
the Chief Magistrate and the other dignitaries of the Nation. Many requests were made of us last night to keep the arch standing for awhile, and light it again on some early evening. This request can be complied with, and it will be again illuminated tonight.

Between Second and Third streets, and Third and fourth, handsome flags were suspended at different points. From the windows of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, across to the balcony in front of the Post Office Commissioners office, suspended by a rope, an immense flag drooping over the street, and near the corner of fourth street, a similar display was made, while on many windows, small flags and streamers were fluttering in the breeze.

OLIVE STREET

as elaborately ornamented, and many of the buildings were very tastefully decorated. The Pacific railroad Office, on the corner of Seventh street, attracted considerable attention. On the balcony was displayed a striking ornamental design, consisting of an eagle with outstretched wings, and from the back a quantity of ribbons and streamers of gay colors. The balcony was also adorned by flags interblended, and rustoned, from the windows national ensigns were suspended, among them the flag of the Pacific Railroad Regiment. Many of the other streets of the city were appropriately and creditably adorned, but in the press of matter, we are compelled to pass on those who the most immediate interest and striking nature. Premises among such was.

WASHINGTON AVENUE

This broad and handsome thoroughfare was fittingly embellished, and presented a very fine appearance. Almost every window of the large brick buildings used during the war as military headquarters, was ornamented with flags and colored streamers. Many other buildings on both sides of the avenue were equally decorated. Allen’s saloon displayed several handsome flags. Parson’s & Co. flag store also hung out streamers and flags; one large blue flag, bearing the Missouri coat of arms, was particularly attractive. From G. & J. Penn’s restaurant various flags spread out on the breeze, and added to the general effect, but the main attractions were.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE LANDELL HOTEL

Several new standards of immense size were hung out from the Washington avenue side of the house, upon poles, while one of truly colossal dimensions was pendant from a rope stretched across the street to the top of a building on the opposite block. In the lower vestibule the columns at the sides of the grand stairways were draped from the floor to the ceiling in flags. Thirty or forty more flags, all new, and each of them twenty feet in length, were devoted to draping the capitals of the columns and the arches from end to end of both piazzas, so that the President and his distinguished companions, on entering the portals of the edifice, must have felt that they were at home under the national colors—colors which Grant, Farragut, Rousseau, Steedman, Tadford, and others of the party have thrilled their lives to defend, and which the President, and Secretary Seward and Secretary Wells, with the noblest impulses of patriotism and the soundest convictions of right, are courageously striving against the wave of fanaticism and the terrors of corruption of the salad day to preserve in merciful and rightful authority. When dark came, the glass windows behind the pillars in the piazzas were illuminated with
Then when they had established their Government, and extended universal or impartial franchise, as they called it, to this colored population, then this Radical Congress was to determine that a Government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana. (Voices "never" and cheers and "hurrah for Andy.")

So much for the New Orleans riot—and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood was drawn, and every hair of their skulls, and they are responsible for it. (Cheers.) I could trace this thing a little closer, but I will not do it here to-night. But when you talk about New Orleans, and talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps, as I have been introduced here, and you have provoked questions of this kind, though it does not provoke me, I will tell you a few wholesome things that have been done by this Radical Congress. (Cheers.)

In connection with New Orleans and the extension of the elective franchise, I know that I have been traduced and abused. I know it has come in advance of me here, as it has elsewhere, and that I have attempted to exercise an arbitrary power in resisting laws that were intended to be forced upon the Government. (Cheers, and cries of "hear."). Yes, that I had exercised the veto power. ("bully for you") that I had abandoned the party that elected me, and that I was a traitor (cheers) because I exercised the veto power in attempting, and dutifully to perform the duty, that was called a Freedman's Bureau bill. (Cheers.) Yes, that I was a traitor! And I have been traduced, I have been slandered, I have been untruthful, I have been called Judas Iscariot, and all that. Now, my countrymen here to-night, it is very easy to indulge in epithets, it is very easy to call a man a Judas, and cry out traitor—but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts, he is very often found wanting.

Judas Iscariot? Judas! There was a Judas once, one of the twelve apostles. (Oh! yes, the twelve apostles had a traitor, (A voice, "and a Moses too," great laughter.) The twelve apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas, unless he had had twelve Apostles. It is I have played the Judas, who he's been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? (Hisses and cheers.) Are these the men that set up and compare themselves with the Saviour of men, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and that try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, is to be denounced as a Judas? ("Hurrah for Andy," and cheers.)

In the days when there were twelve Apostles, and when there was a Christ, while there were Judases, there were unbelievers. Yes, while there were Judases there were unbelievers. (Voices, "hear," "three groans for Fletcher.") Yes, oh! yes—unbelievers in Christ—men who persecuted, and slandered, and brought him before Pontius Pilate, and preferred charges, and threatened death on the cross, to satisfy unbelievers; and this same persecuting, diabolical and nefarious clan to-day who would persecute and shed the blood of innocent men to carry out their purposes? (Cheers) But let me tell you—you let me give you a few words here to-night—and but a short time since I heard some one say in the crowd that we had a Moses. (Laughter and cheers.) Yes, there was a Moses. And I know sometimes it has been said, that I have said, that I would be the Moses of the colored man. ("Never,"
and long rows of China lanterns hanging from the rooves above, created a handsomc illumination, be-
ind which could be seen swarms of ladies and
artemen moving about in the parlors and corridors,
and desiring to see and pay their respects to the
onored guests of the evening.

Further up the avenue from many private houses
and some flags were hung from the windows, and
he appearance of the entire length of the avenue as
far as the eye could reach, was uncommonly brilli-
ant and striking.

PERSONAL DECORATIONS.

Under this head we may remark, that numbers of
men and boys early in the day, appeared on the
bronged streets, and offered for sale roset badges,
consisting of small ferotypes of the President,
grant, &c., affixed to pieces of red white and blue
ribbons. The badges sold with great rapidity, and
were, as soon as purchased, pinned to the coat flag-
nel of the buyers.

Many other prominent public buildings through-
out the city were also beautifully ornamented.

THE OLYMPIC THEATER.

It being generally anticipated that the President
and party would visit this new and beautiful place
of amusement in the evening, the proprietors spared
no trouble in preparing and adornning the building.
Insides from every window brilliant flags were dis-
played, and the entire building presented a very
pleasing appearance. Inside of the house had also
been appropriately adorned and a private box ele-
antly fitted up, awaited the coming of the distin-
guished party invited.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

Was dressed with flags from the windows
uring the day, and at night there was a very full
display of the national colors in the lower story, the
several columns running from Walnut street
through to Elm being draped; flags were affixed to
the parlor, to the stairway, and also to the wind-
ows in the lofty dining room, where the banquet took
place. The gas globes were also lighted in the por-
corns, and to these were added a display of lanterns,
composed each of red, white, and blue paper.

On the line of the procession too, many houses
and windows in the city had a share of decorations
in honor of the occasion, but we must pass them by
without particular description of their gala attire.

It is enough, however, to say, that the general ap-
pearance of the streets was varied and beautiful,
and that on all sides the utmost unanimity and en-
thousiasm prevailed. No one could stand at the
Court house and look down the long vista of Fourth
street, colored by the line of innumerable flags,
without feeling that the gay and flashing scene was no
ordinary and stereotyped display, but the result
of thought and bearing and grand and gay feeling.

THE LEVEL PRECEDING THE ARRIVAL.

As the hour approached when the Presidential
party was expected, the fact became evident, evidenced by
the gathering crowds in the streets and the increas-
ing hum of excitement throughout the city, as is
customary on such occasions. Long before it was pos-
sible for the boats to arrive, the crowd began to col-
cet on the levee. By one o'clock a vast concourse
and gathered on the broad space sloping to the
river, and from Walnut to Market street, the levee
airily swarmed with an innumerable and incongru-
ous throng, all excited and expectant, but unusually
well ordered and quiet. Every available spot was
occupied that offered even a partial view of the
river, and the windows and roofs of the houses
and stores fronting on the levee
were crowded with excited spectators, the disci-
and cheers.) Why, I have labored as much in the cause of emancipation as any other mortal man living, but while I have striven to emancipate the colored man, I have felt, and now feel that we have a great many white men that want emancipation. (Laughter and cheers.) There is a set amongst you that have got shackles on their limbs, and are as much under the heel and control of their masters as the colored man that was emancipated. (Cheers.) I call upon you here to-night, as freemen, as men who favor the emancipation of the white man, as well as the colored ones. I have been in favor of emancipation, I have nothing to disguise about that I have tried to do as much, and have done as much and when they talk about Moses and the colored man being led into the promised land, where is the land that this man proposes to lead them? (Cheers.) When we talk about taking them out from among the white population and sending them to other climes, what is it they propose? Why, it is to give us a Freedmen’s Bureau. And after giving us a Freedmen’s Bureau, what then? Why, here in the South, it is not necessary for me to talk to you, where I have lived and you have lived, and understand the whole system, and how it operates; we know how the slaves have been worked heretofore. Their original owners bought the land and raised the negroes, or purchased them, as the case might be; paid all the expenses of carrying on the farm, and in the end, after producing tobacco, cotton, hemp and flax, and all the various products of the South, bringing them into the market, without any profit on them, while these owners put it all into their own pockets. This was their condition before the emancipation. This was their condition before we talked about their “Moses.” (Laughter.) I ask your attention. Come, as we have got to talking on this subject, give me your attention for a few minutes. I am addressing myself to your brains and not to your prejudices, to your reason and not to your passions. And when reason and argument again resume their empire, this must, this prejudice that has been incrustated upon the public mind must give way and reason become triumphant. (Cheers.) Now, my countrymen, let me call your attention to a simple fact, the Freedmen’s Bureau. (Laughter and hisses.) Yes; slavery was an accursed institution till emancipation took place. It was an accursed institution while one set of men worked them and got the profit. But after emancipation took place, they gave us the Freedmen’s Bureau. They gave us these agents to go into every county, every township, and into every school district throughout the United States, and especially the Southern States. They gave us commissioners. They gave us $12,000,000 and placed the power in the hands of the Executive, who was to work this machinery, with the army brought to his aid, and to sustain it. Then let us run it, with $12,000,000 as a beginning, and in the end receive $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, as the case may be, and let us work the 4,000,000 of slaves. In 1862, the Freedmen’s Bureau was a simple proposition to transfer 4,000,000 of slaves in the United States from their original owners to a new set of taskmasters. (Voices: “Never,” and cheers.) I have been laboring for years to emancipate them; and then I was opposed to seeing them transferred to a new set of taskmasters, to be worked with more rigor than they had been worked heretofore. (Cheers.) Yes; under this new system they would work the slaves, and call on the Government.
MILITARY AND POLICE PREPARATIONS.

An ample force of police was on hand, and as the hour approached for the arrival of the boats from Alton, they appeared on the levee, in front of the handsome wharf of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, and a large space was cleared in front of the entrance to the wharf and the crowd compelled to recede to proper limits; within this space the military force appointed to participate in the reception and procession was drawn up in imposing array. This force consisted of Battery C, 3d U. S. Artillery, under the immediate command of Captain and Brevet Brig. Gen. Gibson; a battalion of infantry volunteers, and a detachment of officers of volunteers, together with the band of the 3d U. S. Infantry; the whole force being under the command of Col. R. E. B. Bournville. The Artillery men were drawn up in three files, and, with their crimson dusters and brilliant equipments, made a very striking appearance. The police were dressed in their winter uniform, and presented the appearance of an efficient and thoroughly organized and disciplined force, and under the command of Capt. Dempsey, rendered most important service in preserving order and carrying out the programme as laid down previously.

FALSE ALARMS.

After all these preparations had been completed, the Military and Police, and each individual in the vast crowd had found the best standpoint possible, raving abandoned the idea of a general, had turned away from the thronged levee to seek some less crowded locality; the absorbing object of anticipation became the appearance of the fleet from Alton. All eyes were turned on the river, and as the men's eyes fixed on two o'clock the anticipated arrival of the two o'clock the anticipated arrival of the expected flotilla came not, watches were consulted and various speculations uttered as to the cause of delay. Two or three times the cry was raised, "Here they come," and spasmodic cheering was created, only, however, to subsides as the alarm proved to be groundless. At last, however, the vast throng of spectators was rewarded by the actual appearance of the flotilla.

APPEARANCE OF THE FLEET.

At about twenty minutes past two o'clock, the flotilla, consisting of the splendid steamboats Ruth, Olive Branch, and Andy Johnson, passed together, and moving abreast came into view round the bend of the river, the steamer Ruth forming the centre and carrying the President and party, the three boats being densely crowded, in fact, from the lower guards to the hurricane deck, each boat was literally covered with living freight. These boats formed the advance guard of the steamboat fleet that followed at a respectful distance. As soon as the actual appearance of the flotilla was demonstrated, the wildest excitement prevailed. Cheer after cheer rolled up in vast bl oilows of sound from the throngs of people on the levees, and the crowds on the steamboats along the shore; and, mingling with the constrictive thunder of the guns firing the
and thus for two hours did the Nation President continue his harangue to the multitude who without distinction of party had welcomed him to the hospitality of our City. The apologies offered privately by the President's personal friends that he was drunk, and insisted upon speaking in the face of their earnest protest are not sufficient. I have seen Mr. Auumu both drunk and sober and on Saturday night thought him quite sober. Roosevelt and Steadman were his aides-de-camp. Grant and Farragut refused to show their faces at the banquet after the speech of Mr. Auumu.

I should hardly want to fill the place of one of the President's new 'task-masters' and he charged me with filling my pockets with the profits of worse than slave labor.

The City of St. Louis has been most grossly insulted by the Executive of the United States.

General, I am more than grateful for your kind and commendatory words.
Dear [Recipient],

I hope this letter finds you well. I wanted to write to you to update you on the progress of my project. I have been working hard on the research, and I am making good progress. I have gathered a lot of data and have started analyzing it. I am confident that I will be able to complete the project on time.

I have also been working on the presentation. I have created a draft outline and have started preparing my slides. I plan to present my findings at the conference next month. I believe that my research has important implications for the field.

I will be sure to keep you updated on my progress. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out to me.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
I would have been glad to have fought the campaign
but with you "in this line" had it seemed good to
continue me as an officer: but must respectfully
decline to returns as a civilian. I make
recommendations for a successor in another
Communication. I will soon prepare and
forward a resume of my entire Bureau work.

My sick and the children
join me in much love to yourself and household.
We shall always be glad to hear from and
count yourself and friends among our loved ones.
I have the honor to remain

your faithful friend, etc.

Clinton B. Fisk

P.S. Mr. Edmonia isn't well, in doing much to
strength the cause of Radicalism.
My dear General,

I want to say a word, not about Iona College or Congregationalism in Washington, but about one of alma mater, Bowdoin. The paper tells me that Mrs. Woods has gone out of the faculty, and you have gone into the Board of Overseers. I also learn of the effort made to elect Dr. Harris of Bangor as the President. 2. I propose declined by Prof. Seely of Amherst Coll. For me I should be sorry to see Dr. H. taken from Bangor itself, and Prof. Seely's resignation sentences as much I should be sorry for him at Brunswick.

My father tells me that the influence that sustained Mrs. Woods so long is strong (put in a coffee-mug). But I am moved, as an attached alumnus, to ask, why one of the
fessor professors, most acceptable while there, and most nobly serviceable to the legal cause once, could not he recalled? He must make a most accomplished Res. Whether he could so I don’t know or he is in what way hence soon, of course I don’t mean you Chamberlain, whom the young men could love to have, but whom the state needs as for. And I do mean Rev. Dr. Hitchcock of Mt. Vernon Col., and Rev. Per. Religion - eloquent, true, accomplished, learned enough, partly popular than the Roswell, when he or Wood were ride by side, possessed of much of that thrilling power over young men which many Heads of Colleges lack. The topheads Wood men on the Board could at like him, but they couldnt so well resist him. And he would give one noble old Colly a good start into a future he should have joy in.
This is a democratic country— and a free country—at least in Iowa—and the State may say what he thinks of another.

We are all looking with the greatest concern to see what is to become of your Bureau and yourself. It is work of the bold both here and the country that an overthrow & vacancy here will come yet. If you are driven from your post I hope the true men of the land will make you Vice President that rebels may have no motive to assassinate the President, whoever he may be. Uncle Abe, you know, thought our name to be in his first term was a better insurance on his life than half the land in dells!

He haven't seemed that Refs. tactics.

Yours in most hearty
George R. Mason
Watersville, Sept. 10, 1866

This will introduce to Maj. Gen'l O. O. Howard

least Asa T. Abbott of Sycamore O. C. —

where I recommend to Gen'l Howard as a

young man of fine abilities, an honorable

record during the war, and worthy of

confidence and promotion.

I shall be under personal obligations
to Gen'l Howard for any assistance he may

render Asa Abbott.

Very truly,

W. H. P. Dilley, Jr.
Mount Morris, N.Y., Sept. 10th, 66

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

My Precious Brother,

Sustained since

I received a circular respecting the enterprise of the new Congregational building in the city of W. and

Solemn and grand for that noble object.

Though not had time to

reply before this and deeply regret

that my reply must be uncompromised

by a few dollars which were it many

persons would most cheerfully be

given. But I am poor and have the

case of my parents who are old and

infirm, and instead of being the

leader of a wealthy church I am
Supporting myself and those depending upon me by working very hard and saving I have not at present a single dollar to give you. I wish it were possible for me to give thousands and you in this good work. I shall keep in memory the cause in which you and others are engaged in and if possible to return a letter and in the future do certainly do so with good pleasure.

Your hope of my sympathy any hearts warmest Love and prayer for success and prosperity in this noble undertaking effort of building a congregation at or the Capitol for our Ideal.

With sincere and affectionate regard I am truly yours

Daniel W. Marvin
P.S. Permit me to add.

Confidence that I have sometimes thought of seeking a position in the service of the government. But as I have no popular government office to use his influence in my favor, any prospect for obtaining such a position is not at all promising. I have or have formerly been clerk in a publishing house and am fond of using the pen though hard labor at the plough had marred my hand rather shift for such business.

D. W. Dn.
Mt. Morris
1st Sept. 1866

States that he cannot give anything for the Congregational Church.

Rec'd Sept 13th 1866.
Homer, N.S. Sept 10, 1866

Major Genl. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir: A week or two ago I attempted to open your $25. contributed by members of the Congregational Church here for the building of the Church, Ch. Washington but as acknowledgment of if has been made. It was in bank notes in an envelope with printed address to open which was sent me with the appeal for aid. I wish to know if has been received.

Very respectfully,
Geo. W. Holbrook
Pastor

P.S. The sum is small but we have had many cases of late from one or three persons gene 13.