

Please address EDWIN LEE BROWN, 179

Cor. Sec. "Associated Western Literary Societies,"

46 RIVER STREET, UP STAIRS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

See CIRCULAR of objects and aims of this Association on the OTHER SIDE.

Chicago, Ill.,

8<sup>th</sup> Sept 1866

Genl. O. O. Howard.

Washington. D.C.

Dear Sir,

I now have the honor, in behalf of the Associated Western Literary Societies; of making formal application to you to deliver the following Lectures, as per list enclosed - Please notice the Conditions annexed to some of them 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'y, 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,

# Associated Western Literary Societies.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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,

(Pres. Y. M. A., Chicago.)

Cor. Sec. "A. W. L. S."

See other side.



pleas Telegraph so I may know soon as  
possible what lectures we 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 one at 46 River St., up  
Stair.

E. L. B.

1 Brown Edwin Geo

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Chicago Ill  
September 8<sup>th</sup> 1866.

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Makes a formal applica-  
tion on behalf of The "Associated  
Western Literary Societies to  
General Howard to deliver  
lectures.

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Brusswick Sept. 8. 1866

Dear General

There is one  
remark in your letter of the  
30<sup>th</sup> which I do not understand;  
viz. "The Secretary perhaps fears  
<sup>the effect of</sup>  
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 injurious  
distinction; but in that case  
it would have compelled nearly  
every General officer to resign.  
My remark about the veto  
I don't remember; but the effect  
of it was apparent, & I should  
not have hesitated to say so  
in any situation, 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.  
Will it be proper for me to  
attend the Pittsburg Convention?

Why is it that the Sec.  
of war orders the trial of Capt.  
James & others? The charges  
against James are preposterous.  
He is not an officer, & 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

6 5 4 3 2 1 0 in  
I tied up here, so that I  
cannot go to his relief.

Boylan has no more connection with the Bureau than my boy George. Under Gen. Orders No. 26 issued "by direction of the President," none of these civilians except Fitz can be legally tried by Mil. Com.

But the end of this injustice will come.

My family are well. My regards to yours.

Ever your friend

C. J. Feltton.



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Jamesville Ohio  
Sept 9<sup>th</sup> 1866

Dear Sir,

I am surprised and elated  
to find the people everywhere 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 course.

The Ballandeghan Democrats  
opposed him as much as we do.  
The election this fall will  
convince him that he is not  
the people of the U.S. Some  
day our public servants will  
decide that the intelligent  
people of this Republic, give  
it and in spite of all patronage  
and senile twaddle about  
the Constitution.

I have talked with many Town  
politicians in this State, and find  
they all take the same view of  
Freedman Affairs that I admitted  
in my last note to you. They all  
say "Let Howard do any thing  
he can dare do under the law  
of Congress, and let the President  
do 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  
and Gerrard Cox, who spoke  
here last night and was at  
one time nearly as Johnson man  
speaks in the highest terms of  
the labors of the Bureau and  
says he hopes you will stand  
up squarely to the demands of  
the people and stay as long  
as the President will let you alone.



Our Writers papers and public men  
are all according to Edwin M Stanton  
more praise as the Revolutionary scheme  
of the President are developed. They  
say Stanton is right and should  
stay in his place as long as possible  
in order that the Country may know  
what the army is doing.

I am having a pleasant time with  
my friends, and cannot resist the  
feeling of pity for you and others  
at Washington who are toiling away  
at Bureau problems and wondering  
what the President will do next.

Sincerely Yours  
Saml Thomas

Thomas, S.  
Brighton  
Zanesville, O.  
Sept 9, 1866

Friendly  
letter

Slader

My notes to the Genl are  
not to be answered so don't be  
apprehensive if I write  
several more

S. D.

Recd. Sept 12. 1866



Personal

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214. Chouteau at  
Saint Louis Sept 10<sup>th</sup> 1866

My Dear General Howard

Your valued favor of the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 St. Louis with such malignity and fatality, that I hastened to my family on the 3<sup>rd</sup> inst. Your telegram of the 2<sup>d</sup> intercepted me en route to St. Louis and I replied from Indianapolis. Your dispatch of the 4<sup>th</sup> inst. reached me on the 8<sup>th</sup>

My "muster out" somewhat surprised me. I was not expecting it - and indeed did not wish it until I could execute some plans I had in progress for the benefit of the freedmen in Tennessee - and it was putting me ashore at a time unpropitious for business in 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 undertaken







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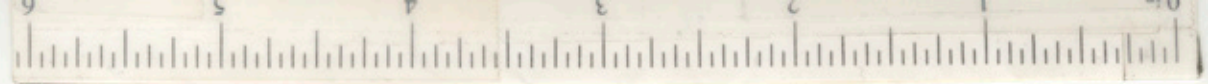
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for fifteen months to give prayerful and earnest consideration.

I am very grateful to you for asking me to return to the Assistant Commissionership of Zenc. 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 so. My family demand my presence and I must as speedily as possible return to some civil pursuit that will give us support. My Army pay & 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's most unjust and wicked attacks upon the Bureau and its officials. We lose no opportunity to misrepresent and defame us.

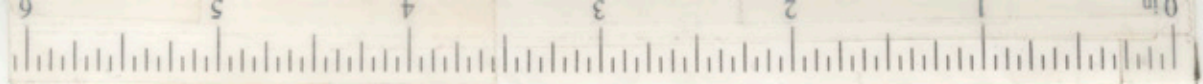
On Saturday last we gave the President and his party a magnificent reception in our City. Without distinction of party, color, sect sex "or previous condition of servitude" the great heart of St. Louis, throbbled with a most generous welcome to the President of the United







States. We hoped to be spared the inflictions 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 Johnson 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.

or Congress, in the Third Congressional District, as 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 73.

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 rising 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 acquirements 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. Far-

quhar, Ellen, Bells, Golden, and the company



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 INSTITU-**  
TION will begin on Monday, September 24th.  
Sept 1st

## ROOFING! ROOFING!!

**PLASTIC SLATE IS A FIRE PROOF**  
compound, which reconstructs under exposure into  
**OLID SLATE.** It is uninjured by the severest cold.  
It 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.

**CHILTON 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  
Isle, Mulberry and Levee, St. Louis, fronting 77 feet  
on Main street and Levee, and running through the en-  
tire 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 prop-  
erty desirable for warehouses and commission stores, and  
under it peculiarly fit for profitable investment. Title  
perfect.

**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.

Real Estate Agents, CHICAGO  
1228 1st & Sun Wed & Fri

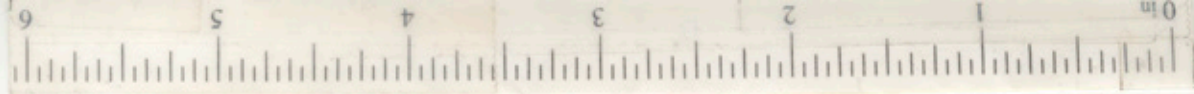
# VALUABLE FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

**Adrian County, Missouri.**

**FOR SALE**—Eleven hundred and thirty-eight acres of land in Adrian county, Missouri, being the south half of section three (3), the whole of section ten (10), and the N. W. ¼ of section 15, all in township 39 of range 8 west; it lays about 6 miles S. of Mexico and just west of Jefftown, Mo., on the North



The following extracts from Mr Johnson's <sup>202</sup> speech  
will show you how we Radicals and Bureauites  
who joined in the reception caught it



The following extracts from the Johnson papers  
will show you that the historical and geographical  
and general information is correct.

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5

The following extracts from the Johnson papers  
will show you that the historical and geographical  
and general information is correct.



4 3 2 1  
wish it was in my power to address you under favorable circumstances upon some of the questions that agitate and distract the public mind at this time. Questions which have grown out of a fiery ordeal 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 sacrifice 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 caucuses you will understand that they then knew (cheers) that a Convention was to be called, which was extinct, 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 disfranchise white men. (Great cheering.) When you begin to talk about New Orleans, (confusion,) 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 that speeches were made incendiary 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 superseding and overturning 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 defunct Convention—set up in violation of law, and without the will of the people

the Chief Magistrate and the chief dignitaries of the nation. Many requests were made of us last night to keep the arch standing for awhile, and light it again some early evening. This request can be complied with, and it will be again illuminated to-night.

Between Second and Third streets, and Third and fourth, handsome flags were suspended at different points. From the windows of the St. Louis Press Club across to the balcony in front of the Police Commissioners' office, suspended by a rope, an immense flag drooped over the street, and near the corner of fourth street, a similar display was made, while from many windows, small flags and streamers and banners fluttered in the breeze.

#### OLIVE STREET

It was 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 beak a quantity of ribbons and streamers of gay colors. The balcony was also adorned by flags interblended, and festooned, 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 to those of the most immediate interest and striking nature. Prominent 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 similarly decorated. Allen's sale stables displayed several handsome flags. Parson's & Co. flag store also hung out streamers and flags; one large blue silk flag, bearing the Missouri coat-of-arms, was particularly attractive. From Guenaudon's restaurant various flags spread out on the breeze, and added to the general effect, but the main attractions were

#### THE DECORATIONS OF THE LINDELL 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 wrapped 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 fully at home under the national colors—colors which Grant, Farragut, Rousseau, Steedman, Radford, and others of the party have perilled their lives to defend, and which the President, and Secretary Seward and Secretary Wells, with the noblest impulses of patriots and the soundest convictions of statesmen, are courageously striving against the savage fanaticism and the seeming corruptions of the radicalism of the day to preserve in merciful and rightful authority. When dark came, the glass



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 that was shed is upon their skirts, 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 did arrest for a time, a bill 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 malignd, 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 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 Christ. (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! If I have played the Judas, who has 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 condemned, and put him to 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—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  
reches above, created a handsome illumination, be-  
hind which could be seen swarms of ladies and  
gentlemen moving about in the parlors and corridors,  
and desiring to see and pay their respects to the  
honored guests of the evening.

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

#### PERSONAL DECORATIONS.

Under this head we may remark that numbers of  
men and boys early in the day, appeared on the  
thronged streets, and offered for sale roset badges,  
consisting of small ferrotypes 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 flap-  
pet of the buyers.

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

#### THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

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 adorning the building.  
Outside 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-  
gantly fitted up, awaited the coming of the  
distinguished party invited.

#### THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

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

Off the line of the procession too, many houses  
and windows in the city had a share of decorations  
in honor of the day, but we must pass them by with-  
out 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-  
thusiasm prevailed. No one could stand at the  
Court-house and look down the long vista of Fourth  
street, colored by the hue of innumerable flags,  
without feeling that the gay and flashing scene was no  
ordinary and stereotyped display, but the  
result of hearty and genuine feeling.

#### THE LEVEE PRECEDING THE ARRIVAL.

As the hour approached when the Presidential  
party was expected, the fact became 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-  
lect on the levee. By one o'clock a vast concourse  
had 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.



and cheers.) Why, I have labored as much in the cause of emancipation as any other mortal man living, but while I have strived 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 clan 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 mist, this prejudice that has been incrusting upon the public mind must give way and reason become triumphant. (Cheers.) Now, my countrymen, let me call your attention to a single 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 profits. 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 \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000, as the case may be, and let us work the 4,000,000 of slaves. In fine, 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. (Voice: "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 to

## ST. LOUIS. SI

bear all the expense, and if there were any profits left, why they would pocket them—(laughter and cheers;) while you, the people, must pay the expense of running the machine out of your own pockets, while they got the profits of it.

int whariboats were densely packed, while those fortunate enough to obtain admission on board the different steamboats moored at the various wharves, crowded the upper decks and hurricane roofs until nothing could be seen but a dense mass of human beings.

#### MILITARY AND POLICE PREPARATIONS.

As announced with an order, previously issued, an efficient force of police was on hand, and as the hour approached for the arrival of the boats from Alton, they appeared on the levee fronting the handsome whariboat of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, and a large space was cleared in front of the entrance to the whariboat 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. B. L. E. Bonneville. The Artillery men were drawn up in three files, and, with their crimson plumes 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.

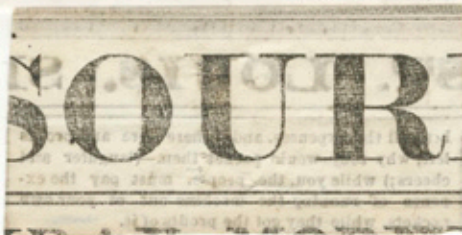
#### FALSE ALARMS.

After all these preparations had been completed, the Military and Police, and each individual in the vast crowd had found the best stand point possible, abandoning the idea in despair, 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 up the river, and as the moments flew by and two o'clock was reached, and still 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 subside as the alarm was proved to be groundless. At last, however, the vast throng of spectators was rewarded or nearly two hours' waiting by the actual

#### 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, lashed 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. Cheers after cheers rolled up in vast billows of sound from the throngs of people on the Levee, and the crowds on the steamboats along the shore; and, mingling with the consecutive thunder of the guns firing the

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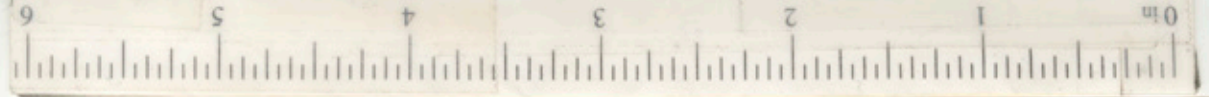
and thus for two hours did the Italian President continue his harangue to the multitude who without distinction of party had welcomed him to the hospitalities of our City. The apologies offered privately by the President's personal friends: that he was drunk and insisted upon speaking in the face of their earnest protest are not sufficient. I have seen Mr Johnson both drunk and sober and on Saturday night thought him quite sober. Rousseau and Steadman were his aides-de-camp. Grant and Farragut refused to show their faces at the Banquet after the speech of Mr Johnson.

I should hardly want to fill the place of one of the President's new "task-masters" and be charged 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







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I would have been glad to have fought the Campaign  
with you "on this line". had it seemed good to  
continue me as an officer: but must respectfully  
decline to return 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

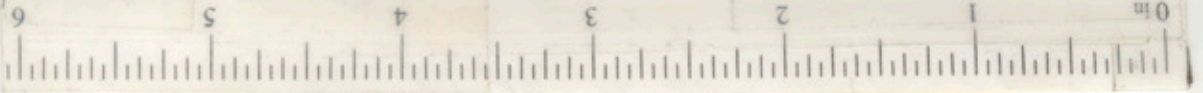
My Sister and the Children  
join me in much love to yourself and household  
We shall always be glad to hear from and  
count yourself and friends among our loved ones  
I have the honor to remain

Your faithful friend & bro  
Clinton B. Stark

P.S. Mr Schuman isn't well in doing much to  
strengthen the cause of Radicalism -

S.





7th, Division 13.  
 May, Que

Recd. Sept 13th 1866.

161  
 83  
 214



5 4 3 2 1  
Iona Coll. Grindle to Sept;  
[1869]

185  
My dear General,

I want to say a word, not about Iona Coll. or Congregationalism in Washington, but about our old friend, Boudoin. The papers tell me that Pres. 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 with the Presidency & of proposals declined by Prof Seelye of Amherst Coll. For one I should be sorry to see Dr H. taken from Bangor Sem. and Prof Seelye's Presbyterian tendencies are such I should be sorry to see him at Brunswick. My father <sup>at Bath</sup> writes me that the influence that sustained Pres. Woods so long is starting to put in a copped head. And I am moved, as an attached alumnus, to ask, why one of the

# IOWA COLLEGE.

## FACULTY.

REV. G. F. MAGOUN, President.  
 " L. F. PARKER, Prof. Ancient Languages.  
 MR. C. W. VON COELLN, Prof. Mathematics.  
 REV. H. W. PARKER, Prof. Nat. Science.  
 " C. W. CLAPP, Prof. Rhetoric, &c.  
 " S. J. BUCKS, Prin. Prep. Dep't.  
 MRS. S. C. PARKER, Principal Ladies' Dep't.  
 DR. T. HOLZNER, Lecturer on Physiology, &c.

## Calendar for 1866-67.

The Fall Term commences August 20th.  
 " Spring Term " February 6th.  
 " Summer Term " April 15th.  
 " Winter School " November 28th.

For further particulars, address

PASST. G. F. MAGOUN,  
 GREENSBELL, IOWA.



former professors, most acceptable white men,  
and most nobly serviceable to the <sup>1866</sup> loyal cause  
since, couldn't be recalled? He would make a  
most accomplished Pres. Whether he would go I  
don't know as he is on his way home from Europe.  
Of course I don't mean Gen Chamberlain, whom  
the young men would love to have, but whom the  
State needs as Gov. And I do mean Rev Dr  
R. D. Hitchcock of Wp. from Prof. Nat. & Rev.  
Religion - eloquent, true, accomplished, learned  
enough, vastly <sup>more</sup> popular than the President, whom  
he & Dr Wood, were side by side, & possessed  
of much of that thrilling power over young  
men which many heads of Colleges sadly lack.  
The copperheads & Wood's men in the Board  
wouldn't like him, but they couldn't so well  
resist him. And he would give our noble old  
College a grand start in a future we should  
have joy in.

This is a Democratic country - and a free  
country - at least in Iowa - and one free  
-ate may say what he thinks & another.

We are all looking with the greatest concern  
to see what is to become of your Bureau & of  
yourself. It is mark of the bold both here in the  
country that an overthrow & vacancy have  
not 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  
motivation to assassinate the President - whom  
he may be. Uncle Abe, you know, thought  
our name V. Pres., in his first term - was a  
better insurance on his life than half the  
land in Ills!

We haven't agreed that Prof. Tachier is

Yours ever most heartily  
Gage T. Magoun.



Waterville. Sept. 10. 1866

This will introduce to Maj Genl O. O. Howard  
Lieut Asa T. Abbott of Georgetown D. C. —  
whom I recommend to Genl 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 Genl Howard for any assistance he may  
render Lieut Abbott.

Very truly,

W. A. P. Dillingham





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Mount Morris N.Y. Sept 10<sup>th</sup> 66  
Gen. O. O. Howard  
Washington D.C.

My Dear Brother

Sometimes since  
I received a circular representing  
the enterprise of the new Congl Church  
building in the City of W. and  
soliciting aid for that noble object

I have not had time to  
reply before this and deeply regret  
that my reply must be unaccompanied  
by a few dollars which were it in my  
power would most cheerfully be  
given. But I am poor and have the  
care of my Parents who are old and  
infirm and instead of being the  
Pastor of a wealthy church I am

Supporting myself and those  
depending upon me by farming  
working, very hard and continuing

I have not at present a single  
dollar to give you, I wish it was  
possible for me to give thousands  
aid you in this good work.

I shall keep in memory  
cause in which you and others  
engaged in and if possible to  
you a little aid in the future  
certainly do so with great pleasure

You have my sympathy  
my hearts warmest love and  
prayer for success and prosper  
in this noble undertaking effort  
of building a congregation  
Ch - at the Capitol of our nation

With sincere and affectionate  
regard I am truly yours in

Daniel W. Marvin



P.S. Permit me to say with  
 Confidence that I have sometimes  
 thought of seeking a position  
 in the service of the government  
 but as I have no popular  
 government official to use his  
 influence in my favor my  
 prospect for obtaining such a  
 position is not at all promising

I ~~am~~ or have formerly been  
 Clerk in a publishing house  
 and am fond of using the pen  
 though hard labor at the plough  
 has made my hand rather  
 stiff for such business

D. W. M.

Recd Sept 10 1864

14  
Marion, D. H.

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Mount Morris  
N.Y. Sept 11<sup>th</sup> 1866

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States that he  
cannot give anything  
for the Congrega-  
tional Church.

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Recd Sept 13<sup>th</sup> 1866.



Homer, N.Y. Sept 10 1866

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard,

41

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

Very respectfully,  
Geo. B. Holbrook

Pastor

41

P.S. The sum is small but we have had many cases of late, two or three persons gone.



Stimulus Book

Stimulus Book  
Sept 12 - 1866

Stimulus  
Book for  
Church

50

Sept 12, 1866