Private

Head Quarters Department of the Potomac,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and A. Lands.

Richmond, Va., April 12th, 1867

Maj. Genl. O.O. Howard
Dear General

I forward to obey my first order under the "Military Bill" in regard to the jurisdiction of Bureau Officers. Will you please inform me if it meets with your approval. I have given the subject much thought and believe the freedmen can be fully protected by it, and at the same time local Magistrates be allowed to exercise the functions of their office if they will do so with impartiality.

It may be necessary to do the like in other counties.
Richmond Oct
Apl. 1 67

Brown Col

Encloses his draft order under the Military Bill
wishes to know if it merits General Grant's approval

Recd. Apl. 2 67
Executive Mansion.
Washington, D.C. April 1st, 1867.

Personal.

Dear General:

Your note of the 27th, making inquiry respecting the Southern relief act, was only placed in my hands this morning, having, I presume, been mislaid by one of our messengers while I was at the Capitol. I very much regret that I did not receive it in time to reply, and beg to assure you that the information would have been
promptly given had your note fallen into my hands. I think that on the succeeding day an officer from your Bureau called on me personally, and received the information which you desired, viz. as to whether or not the President had approved the bill.

With sincere respect,

Very truly yours,

W. G. Moore
Us Army

To Major Genl. O. O. Howard

U.S. Army.
Executive Mansion
April 1st, 1867

Hon. W. H.
Col. H. Mann.

Letter in reference to a note due to him on the 97rd and 97th graders in relation to the "Southern Relief Act." The note was only received this am. (Ap. 1.)

Had the note been received, it would have been answered promptly.

GRAND MASS MEETING to Ratify the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention held at Harrisburg, Feb'y. 26th and 27th, 1867. To be held at the Academy of Music, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday Evening, April 13th, 1867.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1867.

DEAR SIR:

You are particularly invited by the Com of arrangements for the above Meeting to be present & address the Meeting. This will be the largest Temperance Meeting ever held in this City and if you can be with us it will add very much to the interest of the Meeting and the advancement of the Cause if it is not possible for you to be present, please let us hear from you at once and oblige

Yours Respectfully,

John C. Magrigan
Chairman Com of arrangements
118 S 7th St. Phila

To Gen C.O. Howard
Washington D.C.
Chirr such or not

Protest, please inform

Of such.

If you desire to add any

for your record.

If you wish to add any

in LS may be done so.

If you wish to add any

in LS may be done so.

for your record.

Chirr such or not.

Chirr such or not.
Washington, April 1st, 1867

Dear O.O. Howard:

General:

The meeting of the Young Men Christian Association, which was to have taken place at the 19th street Baptist Church, on the 13th of March, will be held no present providence—on the evening of the 8th of April at 8 o'clock at Asbury Chapel, cor. of 11th St., N.W.

The advisory committee of said A.M., respectfully invite you to be present, and address the meeting on that occasion.

A reply at your earliest convenience is desired.

W.E. Freeman

N. 216 Post.
Camden, N.C.
April 17th, 1864

Major Genl. O.O. Howard
Commissary Bureau R. F. A.

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

If you will show me mercy to one, let me plead on behalf of my wife and children. In my crippled condition, I am unable to go back to my old profession of accountant if business prospects were good and how am I to support them? And the recent wound I have received was on a tour of duty in the Bureau, while inspector of the year ago the 9th of January last the wagon broke the action throwing me out injuring my thigh. I will never walk well, dislocated my arm breaking the ulnar bone, so that when I went to North Carolina in March I could not dress and undress myself, and until within three or four months to write with any left hand, I suffered much with it and could only get any sleep by taking an overdose of laudanum drink and it is the only thing I feel able to, and when you sent one to Tennessee, before Major Hethman demanded
The pledge from me I had determined not to drink any although I was touched in my pride and had taken when he put the question, I felt glad for I knew I should keep it. I was getting along so well in Tennessee, I felt sorry to leave you. I had satisfied you. I would stick to it, so it is. I have been wronged, and I do not know if you told one who made the report I had why and when for it was a wrong both to Brady and myself. Had he known so much against me he should have reported it to me before and had no trials by Court Martial and not waited five or six months while mine was out and appointed again in another branch of service and sent away to distant States then. Stub us in the dark, it was cowardly at least. I am willing to forgive if not forget. I have always been taught to ask forgiveness when in error and to forgive as for Col. Brady he received a black eye in a bar room but was not to blame; he was not in the habit of going much into such places but that day being as I said to him let us take something hot and said he would although he did not like to go in then when we went in and got through several other officers came in and we entered into conversation. I had some business to attend to, opened myself, said I had called for and went out. Some short time afterward I heard that Col. Brady had been struck in a bar room, I then met a person
She said that one of the gentlemen I had left Col. B. telling
with them to pay for some drinks he had asked
for and perceived it was more than he had called
for and the bar-keeper said it was for the other
two drinks Col. B. then said I had paid for them.

If not he would, the bar-keeper then struck him
in the face and blackened his eye. I am certain no
officers on duty in the Bureau was ever more prompt
and efficient. As much so, he was benevolent and
kind to all, and Congress never a more able defender
and a gentleman, which I wish I could say in
the same manner of truth of many others. General
I am not used to pleading or making excuses. I
went into the service in May 61. I was never under
arrest or even reprehended — and do not feel guilty
of having needed it. I had no money or pay
my expenses in Washington, and therefore make
this last plea for justice I may by letter,
Please have me reinstated. I am quite certain
you can do it, and I will do what I intended
to do if you had given it to Mr. Cottets and had me
reinstated when I was in Washington. Give you
a pledge never to drink any more intoxicating
drinks, all of which I ask and promise for the
sake of my wife and children.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obt. Ser.

Capt. T. T. Stedman
1st Lt. 11th U.S. Inf.
Dear Girl,

My wedding will take place on the 25th of April and I have the honor to renew my invitation made some time since. I sincerely trust that it will be convenient for you at least to come, for I think that time of nothing could give me more pleasure than to be honored by the presence of Mrs. Howard.

Capt. Shuman will represent General others, whom you know, if you will come I will either read you a talk over the fight and Fort Henry Roads or will pay your expenses. I come to Mrs. Howard the children and members of the staff.
Yours always,

M.E. [illegible]

Major Gen. Howard

Washington, DC
Private

M. Pleasant

Box 19, near
Charleston
S.C.

April 2, 1863

Major General Howard, U.S.A.
Commissary of Bureau of A. F.

General,

Although as a medical officer in the Bureau I may be stepping out of my province to write to you and in truth may get into a "sea of difficulties" by doing so, yet I venture to take a little respectfully informing you that it is for yourself and for no second person for I think any man having proper feeling for the Col. people and I may even add patriotic feeling ought to write to you. Remember I write to you trusting in you as a Gentleman that you will not bring me into trouble with the Officers in this District of the Bureau, for truly I mean we all like to them and least of all to our most worthy and beloved Major General Scott who is a true hearted Republican and justified by all the freedmen, but I am fearful of complaining in Charleston for assuredly the Complaints I can make to you against the Sub. Ass't Commissioner, but Major O'Brien would certainly come to his ears third, one of the Under officials at Head Quarters. The Complaint is, that Maj. O'Brien as a true rebel sympathizes not only in every way takes part with the rebels against the Col. people but where a positive order in the
Buman - a vacant Office - he is disposed to be commended
such persons. Now I do not want no desire to injure Majr.
o'Briune you esteem for he is really a very warm hearted man,
but I do not believe in putting rebels in the Bureau.
Majr O' Brien is a democrat in favor of "Southern Rights!" and
is very much beloved here by the rebel citizens. They like him
as they say, because he is "on the right." He has lately
engaged for his Clerk a Soldier from the rebel army. formerly
Wade Hampton's Command. and who never was either there at rebel
His name is Mann a great - Letly he commanded to the medical
department a son of old Mr. Morehead's - a notorious rebel
planter in this Parish - and this morning Dr. Williams,
noted rebel (Called by Young Mr. Morehead in his Bear) "one
of the first 10! body guard." - This physician also is looking
for a position in the Bureau. This morning he came to this
Dispensary stating he had been Majr O' Brien's last night and
that he would like to get my position here as he knows the idea
of a scientific man like me would be better in Charge at the Hospital in
Charleston." - It is a clear case Majr O' Brien wishes to be taken
by his friends and to hear no radical - least of all need help.
I therefore respectfully ask of you not to confirm a single step
of Majr O' Brien's until you have had a searchly investigation
This comes from a man and true radical section our revered and
worthy Majr financial Scott - and also Thos the Chief Medical
Officer who is doubtless a proper man for otherwise I presume he would not be at the head of the Bureau—

Remember I do not want you to inquire Maj. O'Brien in any way whatever, but simply and solely to check "in the bed" his hateful and detestable rebel sympathies.

Touting you will pardon me for writing this letter to you as well as the liberty.

Sincere and devotedly yours,

John E. Talbot, M.D.

A. H. Sevg. U.S.A.

in Charge of Christ Church Parish.
Of course.

Dufu shared a check for my subscription to The Howard Choece. It doesn't have to be back for J. Do.

Yours,

Mrs. Brecher

Apr 2 1867

112
Washington April 8th 1869

Dear Howard,

Dr. Sin,

I have just read a letter from a friend in the South, which all the most interesting state letters such a late of war that I feel constrained to address you on this subject, which must be near the heart of every true friend of humanity as such you have a well-earned reputation. Our city is at length moving in this matter that noble band the Christian Association I learn, soon expect to send a vessel from our own wharees freighted with bread stuffs to our starving brethren, but Sin one vessel load of provisions will not suffice for several states where poverty and its dread follow famine have made those once fruitful fields desert. What would like, to see is that the government to send
quantities of grain to different points of the most desolate districts, & then let it be announced that such will be loaned to the citizens, to be repaid next fall when it is hoped a rise in Providence will once more bless them with abundant harvests. This would relieve their present wants without coming in the form of charity, which we all know is so galling to noble & sensitive natures. I tell you that I have alluded to, says the spring has been quite favorable to farming, & they would be very hopeful, if they could only secure a sufficiency of laborers. The blacks that remain generally remain with their former owners, but there are not enough to cultivate the great staple cotton, to any extent. If by any means we could induce the vast numbers that are crowded by suffering in this & other large cities to find homes in the country, & become producers instead of worthless consumers, in what an altered condition would
The event—winter found them!
I have been among them considerably during the severe winter which has just passed by, visiting them as far as in my power, for I think I can say with truth, that I have never yet turned a deaf ear to human misery. Another matter I wish to mention is their will close. In my visits I found a colored family very destitute indeed, not willingly idle, but because they could not obtain employment, I have partly supported them. When the winter is near, I advised them as soon as spring approached to return to the home which they had left in Virginia, to which the old mother especially was much attached. On their request I wrote to their former mistress, asking her permission to return. She immediately answered saying they would be glad to have all return. Particularly the old woman whom they wished to care for in her old age, in return for her faithful services. Not feeling able to furnish means to transport the entire family, I sent her to
the "Buscan," thinking they would be aided but they returned telling me your agents would not give her transportation tickets to her old home, but would send her birth or other distant places. I could not see the justice of an order not but think it did not emanate from you to feel confident that you will correct it that I shall go on a few weeks on the same ground. Hoping that you will excuse this lengthy note to having no apology for it only the desire to bid if possible the good work which you are striving to accomplish. I am yours with great respect.

A. Lady
The Safety of Negro Suffrage.

Gen. O. O. Howard recently delivered an address in Washington, embodying the results of his observations at the South during a late trip. In the course of his remarks he said:

A meeting of colored people held at Montgomery during my stay at that place, was a remarkable one. A large room was filled with men from the city and from different parts of the State. After various speakers had depicted to me somewhat in detail the poverty, sufferings and ill usage to which they had been subjected by proud, haughty, domineering, selfish men, I asked them suddenly, “What’s the remedy?” Some answered, “Give us the right to protect ourselves.” I then said, “Do you wish the colored people to vote?” With one voice they said, “Yes.” But one of their number, a very intelligent, educated negro, stepped to the front and said, “I don’t want the colored people to vote for five years, for I want the radicals to remain in power. Here, and for twenty miles away, they’ll vote right, but farther off they’ll vote for Mass. William and Mass. John, to get their good will.” Hereupon an old negro, with grey hairs and deeply furrowed brow, with broken provincial speech, called out with great energy: “Every creature has got an instinct—the calf goes to the cow to suck, the bee to the hive. We’s a poor, humble, degraded people, but we know our friends. We’d walk fifteen miles in war time to find out about the battle; we can walk fifteen miles and more to find how to vote.” The question was put, when an overwhelming majority voted for immediate and universal manhood suffrage.
Miscellaneous.

Pianos! Pianos!
Persons wishing to purchase Pianos can be furnished at prices varying from $300 to $1000, by
L. W. BALLARD, Teacher of Music.
N. B.—The subscription is also Agent for Melodeons, &c.

For Sale or Exchange.
A desirable FARM of sixty acres, 2½ miles from Central Block in Lewiston, good orchard, wood
enough for home use, well fenced, buildings fair, terms liberal. Inquire of PATRICK McGILLICUDDY.
Lewiston, Feb. 18, 1867—deedf

Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Joshua Fanning, late
of Lewiston, deceased, for medical services, will please call
at the office of Fessenden & Frye, and settle the same im-
mmediately, and save costs.

ELMA FANNING,
Administratrix.

Piano-Forte.
INSTRUCTION given on the PIANO-FORTE by
Miss AMELIA A. SMALL.
Residence, Dr. Small's,
- Park Street.

H. C. Bradford, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Residence, Park Street, - Lewiston, Maine.
Office Hours—1 to 2 P. M. 7 to 8 P. M.

House for Sale.
In AUBURNDALE, on Hampshire Street, with about one
acre of land bounded by the street on all sides; large stable;
house 17 rooms finished; 4 minutes' walk from the P. O.
and if applied for soon will be sold at a bargain. Apply to,
J. B. EMERTON.

Auburn, March 2, 1867—deedf
45 Bible Home
New York, April 2, 1867

Dear Howard,

Can you tell me when I can secure a copy of the entire address, of which the accompanying extract is a part? I desire it very much for my relations on the war.

Please write the copy if you cannot send me the whole.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Ed. "Rebellion Record"
New York City,
April 2, '67

Wood 
Frank 
Editor Rebellion Record

Enclose a copy of
Speech delivered by
Genl. Howard at
Washington, Enclue
an Enclue

Answered
APR 8 1867
Answered
APR 4 1867
April 3, 1867

My dear O. O. Howard

Senior

Subsequent

reflection leads me to doubt

somewhat whether I was right

in reforming the School in

the Church building. I have

not mentioned the matter to

any one yet, but desire to

consider further what influence

such an arrangement might have

upon our Church before forming

a definite opinion. My truly

Yours,

Chas. H. Dayton
O. O. Thrap, Springfield, April 3, 1867
Webster Co.
Wisconsin

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard
Sir

Your communication is received.

A letter answering your document was mailed at this office about the time you mention and I presume it was the one which you say is missing.

Respectfully,

O. O. Thrap, Jr.
Washington, D.C. April 3, 1867.

Major General O.O. Howard,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Washington, D.C.

My dear sir:

I received your note in reference to the transfer of $50,000 from your Bureau to the Agricultural, on the afternoon preceding the day of the adjournment. The Senate resolution I saw was not going to be reached in the regular order, before the adjournment on that day. I therefore by consent of the House called the bill up from the Speaker's table and proposed an amendment providing that you should expend $50,000 for the purchase and distribution of seeds in the Southern states. It would have readily passed but for the fear that it would have endangered the bill, as it would have required the concurrence of the Senate. I was appealed to by a great number of members to withdraw the amendment on that ground, and fearing that if I pressed it and carried it, it might result in the defeat of the bill, I took the liberty to withdraw it, believing that you would have done the same under the same circumstances. I thought it better to have that sum transferred for the charitable purposes mentioned, than to suffer a defeat. Having my action in the premises will meet your approval. I am

Very respectfully,

E.C. Ingersoll