My very dear friend,

I cannot rest satisfied till I explain to you the way in which I became interested in the "Presentation Contest," now in your city — and as will try you still further with your kind permission by addressing another letter to you — pardon?

The great lecturer and theinvested in largely 4 before we were so duped by that I sent a contribution to this, as I found we were not a loan ahead month after month so must do something to try to pay the interest on the mortgage we!

Was I so unable? I should have been wiser to have invested in the Bible Society.

my father & mother, husband & head were have told me — & I dare not pray for the success of my venture! but it was hard to lose even that venture! If I should draw anything I should be astonished for I
was brought up to have a holy horror of all such things. Still I must confes
I greatly dislike to get a small trest to pay for our house. Was sick. 

The college needed revenue was not 

enough & all this -ought I to have

"only trusted." 2 My little Daily said "I said

this strength is to sit still." in many a

trying moment & any aid came in such a

great way in the last moment that

I learned up the case & read comments on

it & pondered the words in my heart.

Till I was forced to acknowledge

"In all my fears & all my straits

My soul on His salutation waits."

I put the tickets to Millie Becher but

was sure he was gone away when he did

not write to me - my great anxiety came
to send to you to know whether the "Drawing"
had taken place, for you would hardly

believe I disposed of an article of apparel
to get the tickets? So you see I was much

baffled by conscience & necessity.

The pigeons are back & are very pleasant
an agreeable addition to the society—Their faithful German steward dropped down dead this morning from remorse of thirst and a bad accident occurred while the little church below were trying to raise money for a new church byTableent &c, a Miss Greytoll caught fire it was so nervous that she died.

We are pretty well at present, tho a good deal perplexed sometimes—Do you know anyone who would like to be near West Pond this summer, who would like the cottage—for a hundred & dollars a month we would furnish it for the summer months—if you have not tried about it please do not trouble yourself—but when Willie returns, he is so very kind as to say to him that I would like to hear about my tickets.

Please write to dearest friend our best love for your & yours from ever ever your grateful friend

[Signature]
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1867

Major Genl. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir,

Being desirous of rendering assistance to such of our citizens in the Southern States as are in need, I have in conjunction with several Philanthropic Gentlemen, inaugurated a meeting (an abstract of which is hereewith submitted) for the purpose of raising a fund to be devoted to that humane object.

It is the wish of the parties engaged in this Philanthropy that you receive from one and distribute surplus as may be realized, for the purpose named. In such manner, as in your judicious hands will conduct most to the benefit of the object.

Will you add to the many testimony of your countrymen, by accepting the fund thereby respectfully tendered.

Very respectfully,

G. W. Thomas

Sam General
Brooklyn, N.Y. June 1st 1867

139

Dear General,

I enclose please find certified check on Mechanics Bank of this city (payable to your order) for One Hundred Dollars ($100). It is sent as my mite towards erecting a Congregational Church in Washington.

Respectfully yours,

M. A. Williams M. D.

O. O. Howard Major General
Washington D. C.
New Orleans Oct
June 1st, 1867

Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard
Commissioned T.C. H. A.
Washington, D.C.

Dear General:

I take the liberty of waiving to this a circular which I am about to issue for the guidance of Officers of the Bureau in their work which I think will have the desired effect, taken in connection with the course marked out for Lieut. de Sogi in his proposed inspection tour which will commence on Monday next.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

With the greatest respect,

[Signature]
Circular

Of having come to the Knowledge of the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau that Circular No. 9 has had some influence been misconstrued, it is deemed proper for the information and guidance that Assistant and Assistant Commissioner to note that it is not intended for them to refrain from teaching the bureaucrats concerning their rights and duties as citizens. On the contrary it is the duty of all Officers of the Bureau and is thought by enjoined upon them to be instructed the bureaucrats that they may vote intelligently.

Neither is it intended that any of the bureaucrats should have any from political meetings: they can vote without taking part in them.
Private

Headquarters, Bureau R., F. & A. L.
Galveston, Texas, June 1st 1867

My dear General:

On taking charge of the Bureau for this state, I found but twenty
more agents covering an area of about
square miles and therefore

I have by a careful distribution of agents
covered the whole state nearly 20,000
square miles. The troops have by a
judicious distribution been so placed as
to give the agents of the Bureau ample
assistance at short notice.

So great is the area of the state and
so imperfect the means of communication
that agents at remote points guilty of
neglects or indiscretions have to be dealt
with summarily and promptly and to
supply their places and to prevent long
economies existing it is necessary to appoint at once — There are portions of
the state that which it may still be necessary to further divide into sub-statute to
put that complete protection as you necessary at this juncture — I will try
in a few days to forward a full report of
the condition of affords in this state.
Any reports that I might have made
previous to this time must have been
based upon too incomplete data to
have been of any great value.

Your most trut
Chn Griffin

Genl O.O. Howard.
Hdqs. B. R. F. D. T.
Galveston, Texas, June 17th, 1861.

Griffin Charles
Brig. Gen.

Reports that on taking charge of this State, he found two hundred nine Agents covering an area of about 50,000 square miles, and therefore extending protection to about one-fourth the area and one-half the Freedmen. Also that he has by a careful disposition of Agents, covered the whole State nearly 200,000 square miles. His troops have by a careful distribution been so placed as to give the agents of the Bureau ample assistance. In justice to all, He will in a few days forward a full report of the condition of the State. Encloses a list showing the number of white men who can vote, the "Black Civil War."
We are pleased to notice the return of our fellow-countrymen, Judge Hoff, for our absence.

He has been in Lecompton, reading the Civil Rights bill, and not finding any business, the Judge declined to engage in a jury of his own to abide by the provisions of that bill. He was compelled to adjourn these courts without transacting any business, as he was bound to present himself in the courts.

The Judge is in the Department of the Interior, and will be held here. He has not been able to get the necessary papers, and is not able to attend to his business.

Judge Hoff is in Lecompton, and will be there until he is called upon to attend to his business.

The Judge is in Lecompton, and will be there until he is called upon to attend to his business.
East Boston June 2nd 1867
No 128 East Sumner St
General Howard.

Dear Sir,

will you please accept this dollar for your Church fund I have sent five before this I dont know whether you have received it or not I hope that you have. I intend to send more soon from a SOLDIERS formaly of the 23rd Reg.

in kindest regards
and Christian fellowship

I am very truly and respectfully yours
Thomas Boardman

140
New York, June 3, 1867

Maj. Genl. O.O. Howard,

My dear Sir:

The report which I brought of my interview with you has given our friends here great satisfaction. I was so much interested and so much pleased with all I saw and all you told me when in Washington that I don’t like to say a word that is not in the line of entire approbation, and yet I have heard mutterings from different sources since my return of which I think you ought to be advised. The course of all great enterprises in this country is sepa- rate jealousy; and the sects and creeds which require the most perilous seamanship are denomina- tionalism and irreligion. Between these two the wise man holds his course.
The Methodists don't like the Baptists and the Presbyterians have a "Holy Fool" of the Roman Catholics. St. Louis, an appropriation made by you to a Baptist institution was explicitly acknowledged, but it came near bringing down upon you, "an indignant denunciation for the unauthorized use of Government money."

I don't know that you have ever given anything to the Catholics nor have I ever heard that you had, but I know that the matter is spoken of as though you had disburled part of your funds to them. If you have done so, it don't nor it has been from a liberal purpose to know no favorites, and to deal with all impartially. But, capable as this world to your liberality, I doubt if it would come.
as a justification when the time comes for inquiry upon this subject.

The public in this country always demand that public officers shall seek the public or come more good. Such is the well known jealousy of the people on this subject; that Wm. M. Evarts, Mr. Winthrop, and other Trustees of the Peabody Fund (which is not a strictly public fund) have adopted a rule to appropriate a part of that money to any institution not actually, or intending to be, a public institution. (See letter enclosed from Dr. Leav.)

Please think of this matter in reference to your trust and set down what I have said to the friendship of

Yours truly

[Signature]
New York
June 3rd 1867

M. Kriin J. M.

States that he was
well pleased with his
interview with Gen.
Howard when here,
and he has given no
satisfaction to his friends
in New York. Kindly
letter.
"The Trustees do not intend to support any school, nor to aid any school that does not intend to become a public school.

"To bring the people to the support of public schools is our chief object. We give only with reference to that end.

"Mere relief of the poor, mere education is not our primary object."
Dameholt Schule in der Nähe

Stunden an der Uhr

10.30 Uhr

Schule ist fertig

12.30 Uhr

Schule ist fertig

160. Tag
New York, June 3, 1867

General O.O. Howard
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Upon the application of my friend Mrs. W.B. Armstrong, Esq., president of the U.S. Missionary Association of which I have the honor of being a member, the Association have granted a library of 100 volumes to the General Missionary Sunday School of Washington, under your care. You will receive from our Secretary Mr. F. Lewis, in order for the books at the American S.P. Union, Philadelphia.

I take great pleasure in communicating this information.
to you & in assuring you of our heartly sympathy with you in this work for the freedmen in which you are so nobly engaged - also of our desire to render further aid should you intimate that it is needful. It would afford us great pleasure to have you acknowledge the receipt of the books, if your many engagements will allow you the time to do so.

On behalf of the S. S. Missionary Association of the 14th St. Presb. Church N. Y. city

Very Respectfully,

Charles Fanning

President
New York
June 3, 1867

Janning Charles

States that upon the application of his friend
W. H. Amory, the S. S.
Missionary Asso. of which
he is Presidt, have granted
a library of 100 volumes to
the Canal Mission school
of Wachita under Genl.
H. Harris to care. States
that an order will be sent
from the Secy. W. T. Fornes
for the transmition of
the books.
Gen O. O. Howard
Washington D.C.

My Dear Sir,

The enclosed application is by a young man whom I believe worthy of the position he requests of the Sec. of War. You will see by this application that entered the Army a private and was mustered out a Captain. I understand his record in the service was untarnishable.

He informs me, he acquired while in the Army a love of the service that makes him desirous to return. His father was a worthy and great physician, but unfortunately he lost both father and mother while absent in the Army.

Now, my dear Sir, if you acquaintances with me, it is sufficient to warrant you to enclose the enclosed application and forward it to the Sec. of War. I shall salute it a personal favor, Co. B. Bullis informs me he has forwarded it to the War Department testimonial. Permit me to congratulate you on the good sense Providence is enabling you to do for the people of the South.
May you see success in your efforts to relieve suffering. Elevate, Christianize, and free from foul citizenships the freedmen in the Southern rebellious states.

Yours Most Respectfully & Truly,

John Doell

Chairman

Buffalo Branch N.Y. Christian Companion

Buffalo June 3 1867
Attended to

---

The rigid

Lords the head will gain

of him in the highest

if I wait he will share

and welcome us for

the coming of finals

we must consider in

attachment or a going,

in search of love. The

institutions and friends

during the interval

carefully planned.

F. H. John

Maunder C.L.
Confidential.

Richmond, Va., June 5, 1869.

General:

I have had today a long and satisfactory interview with General Brown, and some things have been explained to me which before I could not understand. You will remember that in my communication of yesterday I expressed my surprise at some apparent difference between the Bureau official here and Mr. upward—

the editor of the New Nation—

and a prominent representative of our cause in this State. I now find that if any difference has existed, it has arisen...
from a misapprehension on Mr. Brown's part of Mr. Hume's position.

The General tells me this, meaning that they are to gather in and many other
things in confidence. He explained of the politics of the State and the role
which will be played. The Hume rule matter is insignificant in itself.

So far as I was led to couple some idea of conservatism with Mr. Brown's presumed
prejudice against him. This prejudice does not exist. And the General
certainly does not entertain conservative ideas. His work of routine work
with me on the front.
occasion of my meeting with him as he told me to date a note from the back which I proceeded Mr. Johnson to Richmond and stopped at the same hotel and company got me into bad company at least into a doubtful position and the girl was not disposed to be entirely communicative on points of politics my mind is crowded with suggestions as the results of our conversation this morning but it is almost impossible to detail them when present the main topics will doubtless come out in my further communication times for the meantime how the kindness to instruct me
whether you will prefer
to have these communica-
tions addressed directly
to yourself, as the one of
counsel yesterday, or to the Bureau;
or written without regard
to official form, simply,
as I would write a com-
munication for the press.
I shall not speak publicly
while in Richmond, for
fear that I find here.
But I am desirous to
be instructed in what
returns in general you
will allow me liberty
in the matter of public
speaking. Further South
I shall not doubt find much opportunity for this, what should say would of course be always in the general interests of the party and principles which all loyal people of the country espouse.

It is a matter of regret with me that I am unable to carry out the original plan of the Bureau in any mission South. So far as my connection with may have possibly become known through myself it was not a fault—but a misfortune. There were half a dozen others who could not but know it from the time of my appointment. I could have been safely indifferent to scandalous reports of my character which could be.
as thoroughly disproved as they were maliciously made. I had the luck the fact stood in my face and your that my mission to the was known. Whether this fact was chargeable to me or not its natural tendency was to diminish your confidence in my trustworthiness. The result of this, I am conscious, that I still suffer, though, as I said, I was in no fault, he the future mistakes can be avoided.

As to what remains, I believe that I can be of service to the Bureau.
I shall report often and fully, but will present to make such special arrangements into matters as you may instruct me.

According to instructions, I left Washington immediately upon receiving news with the smallest allowance of money in my pocket. I gave my note to Gravel, with the express intention of paying the additional $50 at the end of May. This it was impossible to do, as I could not remain to collect money at that time. I made partial arrangements to have money forwarded here.
fial I shall be locked in Richmond until I can procure funds to keep my way out of it. If Mr. 
McPherson has not called on you for my debt to him of $50, and you think proper to instruct 
Eld. Ballock to advance me an additional sum for travel and expenses, I would esteem it a 
great favor. A mean 
case do nothing as well 
as he is able, when he 
had no money, and I 
came just in that con 
situation, and must be
Should any private arrangements fail me.

There are other sources but I cannot appeal to them in time. I have twice written to Mr. McPherson requesting him to delay his sight draft upon me. I have not heard from him but presume he will do so. Had I remained in Washington until the 1st. I could have arranged it under

any circumstances, when I am once relieved from pressure of this kind. I shall be happy to be home in the future.

I have enclosed this letter too many, yet one
wrote home and I am
done. Paul Brown desires
me to receive his. land through
the press of from the war
construction by the New York
Herald and request here of
his recent circular with
reference to Registration.
I shall of course endeavor
to do so. If Paul
Ballock can ofl'der me
his letter can
reach me here within
three days. This very
intention to spend tomorrow
in the schools.

Very respect,
Yours,
W. F. Armstrong
New York, June 3, 1867

Eo. O. Howard,

Dear Sir:

Just as I was leaving Washington, a letter from Mr. John hillengee of Augusta, Georgia, on the subject of his appointment as Solicitor for the Treatment of Ga., or a portion of them. He informs me is exercising the duties of the position, but is required to take the official oath of 1862 known as the "iron clad" which in account of his having belonged to a company called Silver greys at Augusta. Home assistance afforded his son, who was a captain of artillery, he can't do. He argues that it is not an office, but an appointment that he holds under you. He presents a legal opinion of two
gentlemen enquiring in the case, Judge James V. Amt. H. T. Johnson, sustaining that view. The Courts of the State before which he appears to defend and protect freedmen, are presided over by Judges & Magistrates who take no such oath. I suppose the smallest trust within your discretion, and hope you will promptly relieve all, etc. from such requirement. Judge James V. Amt. H. T. Johnson, both award to the, etc., ability, worth and fitness for the position of Solicitor. I cannot add that I have already said on this point. I really am satisfied he is the man for the place.

I have the honor,

Yours, etc.,

Joshua Hill, of Georgia.
Dear Sir,

I came up this way to pay over the amount I had collected on the promised subscription and also desire to see you on reference to that appointment to go south to be about one month. Please let me hear from you in accordance to it, at your earliest convenience.

Very truly,
S. F. Stockham

(O. W.)
I am very glad you have assigned Mr. Laughton to this position, but with all my respect and consideration allow me to say that I know of no man who understands the true idea of education better than myself.

I have no ambition about the matter. I would like to employ my one talent in my specialty, but as I have before said I will abide my time.

Sincerely, G. H. N.
Wash., D.C.
June 3d 67

Needham Geo.

States that he was at the office of Gen. Howard and settled up several of his subscriptions that were in his book.
New-York, 3 June, 1867

My dear General:

I was in your office the afternoon of the 11th of March, when you wrote the enclosed to Mr. Colton. Your clerk had gone for the day and you thought of keeping it over to have it copied into your letter book before sending it. I was afraid that such delay would, or might prevent its reaching its destination in time; and promised to return you a copy thereof. I now redeem my promise.

Yours ever truly,

A. N. Rankin

American Kegmen's Union Commission

The end of the line for

We're all in a fix, if I don't know what to do. I'll need to

well, I'm thinking of visiting the city. It

wants to visit the city. I'm thinking of visiting the city. It

and there's a lot of work to be done.

and there's a lot of work to be done.

assumed that the work will be done.

assumed that the work will be done.

Peter
War Department,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, March 11th, 1867.

Rev. Erastus Bolton,

My dear sir:

It will be impossible for me to be with you Wednesday night, but I trust you will do just as well without me. Your organization at Columbia, S.C., having a teachers' home and some five hundred children at school, having also a superintendent and an excellent corps of teachers, remains in my mind as a sample of your method of operating in the missionary field. I visited all the schools, spending a day in their examination, and I assure you, I was surprised and delighted with the progress that had been made in one short year. I found examples of rare scholarship and aptness to learn, that would compare favorably with any white scholars in the United States.

I could give you accounts of the several visits I had paid to schools under the direction of the Freedmen's Union Commission in this city, and assure you of the great satisfaction...
every such visit has afforded me, but you are probably as thoroughly acquainted as I am with your own system of operations and its success.

Mr. J. M. McKinly says in this address at Chicago, "The object of the Freedmens movement, as represented by the American Freedmens Union Commission, is to do for the Southern States what our forefathers did for New England, and what our wisest and most truly Christian statesmen, now living, have done for the North and West, viz: give them, in outline at least, a system of popular and impartial education."

This expresses plainly the object I have had in view while endeavoring to execute the trust committed to my charge. My desire perhaps has been rather to encourage every effort, from whatever quarter it came, and concentrate as much force as possible, to overcome the blind prejudice and formidable opposition to the education of the colored people. Than simply to establish a New England system. Florida has already adopted a Common School system, not quite so liberal, it is true, as they will establish five years hence, yet it is a step in the right direction. Alabama has also recently passed a Law inagr.
writing a very liberal system of education. Other states will soon follow the examples set by these two.

This work is done in obedience to the public sentiment which has been born and nurtured in the Southern States under the unceasing care of the friends of education that have been sent into every nook and corner of the Southern Country.

These messengers took their lives in their hands, followed up the armies, sat down on the Sea Islands, established themselves in the cities, carried with them books and charts, tracts and papers, set up a school wherever they stopped, and they have seemed to me, more than any other men and women, to be going “into all the world and carrying the gospel to every creature.” Despised, misrepresented, called mercenary, ostracized by persons of less culture than themselves, these teachers have suffered no obstacle to thwart, no hatred to make them hesitate, but have, energetically and earnestly, demonstrated, by their success, the true nature of their mission.

The Government, through this Bureau, will
furnish the same facilities during the coming year as in the past. It will aid in the rental, repairs, and construction of school buildings, in the transportation of the teachers from their homes to the place of labor, and afford such other facilities and assistance as can be done by a hearty cooperation with your Association in the noble work in which you are engaged.

In some of the States, a small fund derived from what is called "Confederate property" may be used for educational purposes without restriction.

In some places freedmen are establishing their own schools, but the general rule is that our people who believe in the grand missionary work which is being done, must contribute liberally and in sufficient sums to support the teachers and the organizations necessary to keep them in the field. We cannot afford to have the friends of progress and education enter into contention with each other. Those sore heads, and selfish traders in benevolence, who have, by chance, been allowed to interrupt the general harmony of effort must be thrust aside, and every earnest, active friend of humanity who is willing to pull at the oar should be encouraged and strengthened—thus his labors may become more and more effective.

Wishing you complete success in your meeting and the blessing of God upon you in your enterprise, I remain very truly yours.