

Frederick Main

July 23. [1867]

Maj. Gen. S. O. Howard } 194
Chairman. Dear Sir.

Your circular, in relation to
Contributions for the Cong. Church
in Washington - forwarded, is rec.

My own church - is not yet incor-
porated - financially - and we have
a hard struggle ahead of us in
the matter of building, some day.

Whether we shall or able to reach
the end proposed is uncertain.

Nevertheless I will make an effort
on my return - which will be then

middle of August - and
Communion with you again.

I am my dear Sir, with
great respect and esteem

Yours truly

Samuel Johnson

American Freedmans Union Commission,

No. 76 John Street. — P. O. Box 5,733.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Gen. Sec.

J. M. McKIM, Cor. Sec.

New York, July 23rd 1866.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Howard.

My dear Sir.

When Mr Chase requested a few weeks since a joint meeting of the Sec^y of the A. L. A. & the Com^y, we understood it was with authority to propose to us respectively to establish certain State Normal Schools on the basis of certain Bureau appropriations then indicated. On this understanding we agreed to undertake to organize State institutions for Virginia & North Carolina, provided the appropriations of \$10,000 & \$5,000 could be made to those States thro' us. The Com^y has since held itself responsible to carry out the proposed Normal School in both States. Knowing that the N.E. Branch had long entertained a desire to establish such an institution in Raleigh, where they have flourishing schools, I wrote to ask them if they would undertake it. As neither they nor I supposed there was any necessity for haste (the Com^y having assumed the work, the only question being thro' which branch it would fulfill its pledge.)

American Trade Union Commission,

No. 10 John Street — N. Y. C.

J. M. McKim, Secy.

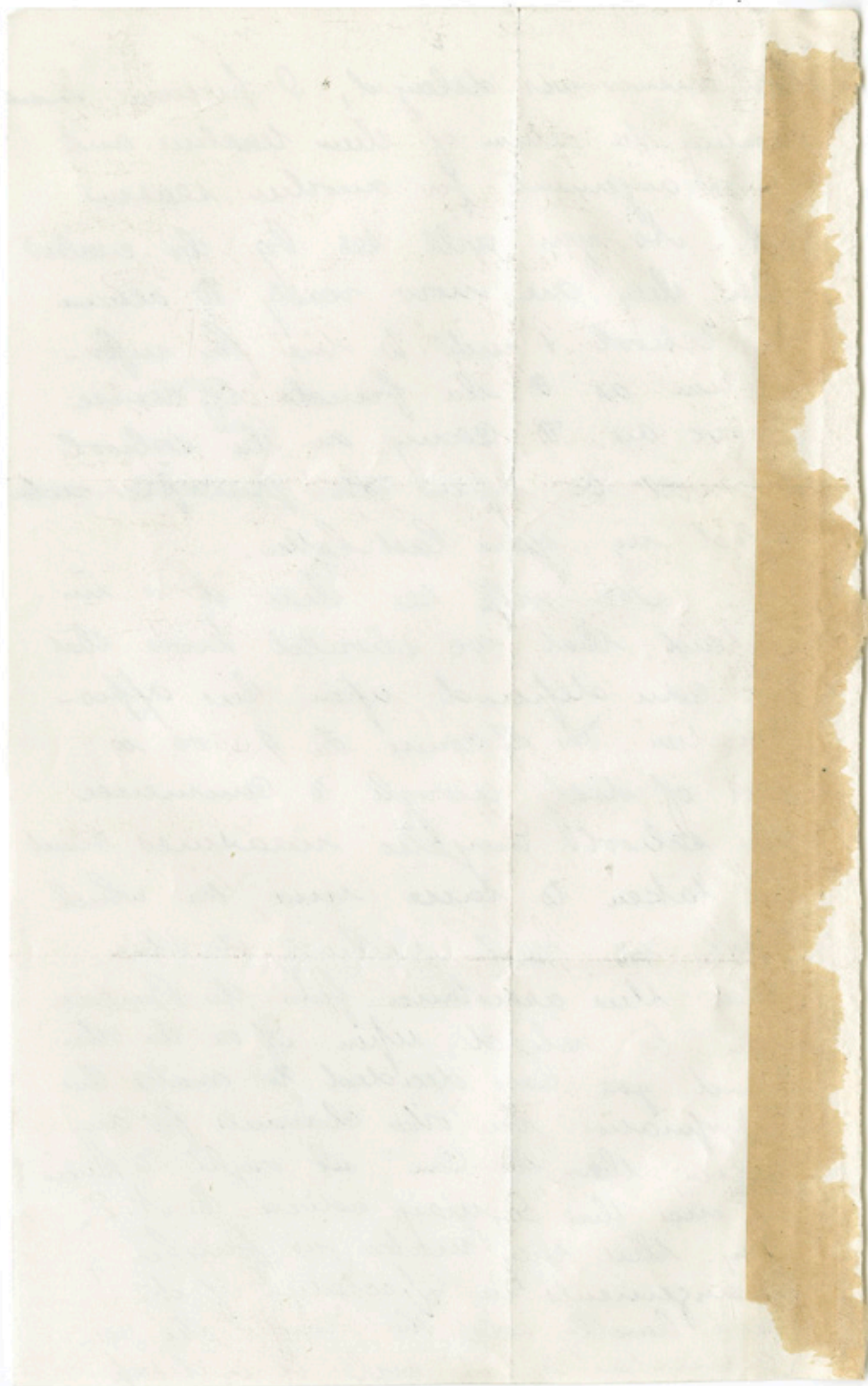
LYNN, MASS., Oct. 20, 1900.

Dear Sirs,

1900.

their answer was delayed, I presume awaiting the return of their teachers and the arrangements for another season's work. As you will see by the enclosed letter they are now ready to assume the school & write to me for information as to the funds. Of course if we are to carry on the school it will be upon the principles indicated in your last letter.

You will see that it is important that we should know that we can depend upon this appropriation. For of course the \$5000 is not of itself enough to commence the school. Energetic measures must be taken to raise more, in which work we need authority to state that this assistance from the Bureau can be relied upon. If on the other hand you have decided to make this appropriation thru other channels for any reason, than the Com^r, it ought to know at once that I may advise the N. E. Socy. that they make no further arrangements in expectation of it. I need hardly add that under the circumstances it will be a disap-



pointment to them not to
~~receive~~ ~~us~~ ~~as~~ ~~before~~, or at least not to be able
to rely upon the expected assis-
tance. I am sorry if there has been
any misunderstanding (I trust
there has not) on my part in
supposing that we undertook
the school in Virginia & North
Carolina, and that the appropria-
tions would be made thus in
those States, as the the A. M.
A. in Tenn. & Georgia.

I have written to Mrs
Olney that an act of incorporation
is a condition precedent to
securing the funds, which are
given to the school, not to the
Commission.

Yours Hoping for an early
answer I am
Yours truly
Lyman Abbott.
Gen. Sec.

American Freedmans Union Commission,

No. 76 John Street. — P. O. Box 5,733.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Gen. Sec.

J. M. McKIM, Cor. Sec.

New York,

1863.

Encl. in letter
to Rev. Howard.

New England Branch Freedmen's Union Commission,

No. 8 STUDIO BUILDING,

Boston, July 17. 1867

Rev. Lyman Atch
Dear Sir,

The teachers
Committee of the N. E. Branch,
have this morning voted to
accept the offer of five
thousand dollars for a
Normal School in Raleigh.
We shall at once endeavor
to obtain the necessary infor-
mation to act upon and
shall try to obtain the school
at the same time with the
others viz October 1st. Will
you be kind enough to give
us any information in your
power that may aid us.

Cannot we draw the money until
the act of Incorporation is Secured?
We have so small a Committee to
say that we cannot settle any
definite plan - but all members
of the Society seem agreed that
it is a thing we ought to do.

Yours very respectfully
Edward Cheney

No. Nor do we want until
the charter is put before
the Land of San Bartolome
the 2nd.

For the lack of this
instrument we are now
waiting for one of \$4.00
for Richmond

New England Branch Freedmen's Union Commission.

(RECENTLY NEW ENGLAND FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.)

"This Commission is constituted to aid and co-operate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No schools or supply depots shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color."—*Art II., Constitution.*

President.

HON. JOHN A. ANDREW.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. JACOB M. MANNING.
EDWARD ATKINSON.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE.
HON. JACOB SLEEPER.
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DR. ROBERT W. HOOPER.
PROF. WILLIAM B. ROGERS.
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REV. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D.
EDWARD L. PIERCE.
REV. R. C. WATERSTON.
DR. LE BARON RUSSELL.
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REV. H. M. DEXTER.
HON. THOMAS RUSSELL.
REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.
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Maine.

HIS EXCELLENCY S. CONY.
HON. I. WASHBURNE, JR.

HON. C. W. WILLARD.
HON. A. B. GARDNER.
REV. NORMAN SEAVER.

New Hampshire.

HON. I. GOODWIN.
T. H. LEVERETT.

Rhode Island.

HON. SETH PADELFORD.
JOHN CARTER BROWN.

General Secretary.

J. H. CHAPIN, 8 STUDIO BUILDING.

Recording Secretary.

J. A. LANE, 43 FRANKLIN STREET.

Assistant Secretary.

R. F. WALLCUT, 8 STUDIO BUILDING.

Treasurer.

EDWARD W. HOOPER, 20 STATE STREET.

Auditor.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR., 33 SUMMER STREET.

Executive Committee.

REV. JOHN PARKMAN, 8 Studio Building.
PROF. F. J. CHILD, Cambridge.
MRS. EDNAH D. CHENEY, 8 Studio Building.

EDWARD W. HOOPER, 20 State Street.
CADWALLADER CURRY, 55 Milk Street.

Committee on Teachers.

REV. JOHN PARKMAN, 8 Studio Building.
MISS H. E. STEVENSON, Sec., "
MRS. EDNAH D. CHENEY, "
REV. CHARLES LOWE, 26 Chauncy Street.

HON. MARTIN BRIMMER, 48 Beacon Street.
MRS. J. A. LANE, 623 Tremont Street.
MISS E. S. HOOPER, 8 Studio Building.
MRS. EBEN CUTLER, 11 Edinboro' Street.

Committee on Clothing and Supplies.

FRED. W. G. MAY, 2 Broad Street.
MRS. SAMUEL CABOT, 11 Park Square.
MRS. WILLIAM B. ROGERS, 1 Temple Place.

MRS. A. L. MERRILL, 151 Newton Street.
MISS LUCY ELLIS, 114 Boylston Street.
L. P. ROWLAND, JR., 5 Tremont Temple.

Committee on Correspondence.

FRANCIS J. CHILD, Cambridge.
DR. H. I. BOWDITCH, 113 Boylston Street.
DR. SAMUEL CABOT, 11 Park Square.

CHARLES A. CUMMINGS, 9 Studio Building.
REV. FRED. FROTHINGHAM, Brattleboro', Vt.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM ENDICOTT, JR., 33 Summer St.
HON. MARTIN BRIMMER, 48 Beacon St.
E. W. KINSLEY, 37 Franklin Street.
CADWALLADER CURRY, 55 Milk Street.

CHARLES R. COOMAN, 7 Park Square.
MISS ABBY W. MAY, 27 Hollis Street.
EDWARD HARRIS, Woonsocket, R. I.
HENRY LOOMIS, Burlington, Vt.

All supplies for Freedmen should be addressed, "L. P. ROWLAND, No. 5 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., For Fr. Union Commission. From —."

Each package should contain an invoice of the contents; and a duplicate copy should be sent by mail to L. P. ROWLAND, 8 Studio Building, Boston, Mass.

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South Hadley Mass.
July 23^d. 1867.

My Dear General.

Your favor of 19th inst has found me here in my summer retreat. I am very glad to get it. It clears up some doubts and difficulties which had arisen in my mind, I think not unnaturally, and states admirably the principles upon which it seems to me this work can best be carried on; in such way as, not perhaps to give satisfaction to all, but to prevent reasonable criticism from any. I wish I could see you. Ten minutes of personal conversation is worth a quire of letters. And I have

evidently failed² in one or two
respects to express the ideas
I wished to. Suffer me to
essay a re-statement.

I I heartily approve your
course in giving aid without
partiality or prejudice, as I
believe you have aimed to do,
to all organizations aiming
to establish free schools in
the South. While I think
it would be better for all
to unite in a common
effort to establish common
schools, you cannot require
that, even if you commenced
it. And it may be doubt-
ful, whether ~~as a public~~
~~office~~, the complexion of the
society which undertake the

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work is a matter with which
you, ~~have~~ as a public officer,
have any concern. I am ~~certain~~
sorry if it is thought I ask
you to "confine assistance to
schools assisted by people be-
lieving to no denomination."

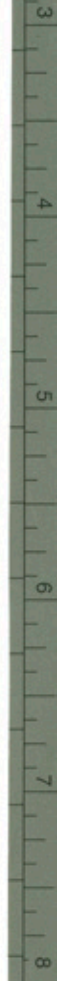
I pray you assist, to the utmost
of your power all schools, no mat-
ter who they belong to, so that they
are un denominational.

II But Mr Smith informed
us, that Messrs McKim & Shaw,
of his desire to start in N. C.
an Episcopalian school. The
Episcopalian catechism was to
be a part of the instruction. I
think one of the five school
days was to be given to it.

... in a matter not which
... as a public officer,
... and Governor. I can
... it is thought I can
... to "confuse" children
... of people be
... to me "chicken skin"
... you count, to the extent
... from all schools, in that
... they belong to, so that they
... institutional
... to the first reformer
... the latter the two others
... to that in 1870
... of the school. The
... of the school was to
... of the school. I
... of the first school
... to be given to it

None but Episcop⁴alians were to
be ~~employed~~ in it on any account.
Its avowed object was the
indoctrination of Episcopacy;
the extension of the Episcopal
Church. This was the scheme as
he proposed it to us. I had
never seen from you any
public or private statement
of the principles on which, in
this respect, you administered
the Bureau. And in my igno-
rance I wrote direct to
headquarters, not to prefer charges,
I had none to prefer; not
to demand explanations, I
had no right to demand
any; but to call your attention

but this object was to
imposed in it on any account
covered object was the
action of the property
action of the property
al. This was the reason as
referred to as I had
to have four years
to a general statement
the property on which in
referred to the statement
there was that in my opinion
I have the property
property, but the property
at that time to pay; but
the property of the property
no right to statement
but I will pay attention



to certain general principles,
which I am glad by your
letter to be assured had
been previously considered
and adopted by you. I did
not wish to narrow your field or
your sympathies, only to ask
your consideration to the question
whether you could safely support
out of public funds schools
which "narrow down their in-
structions in order to propagate
their peculiar doctrines." I am
glad to know, as I did not
before, that this question had
been considered by you, &
that you purpose not to do
so.

III Do not think I wrote

I believe general principles
which I am glad to see
you to be concerned with

from amongst themselves
and satisfied by you. I did
not want to mention your list or

any further, but to ask
conclusion to the question
be your child safe and

of public funds below
of a major down their in-
come and order to purchase

from American literature, I am
not so sure as I feel and
we, that the question has

consequence by you. I
your purpose not to do

III. I do not think I want

at the suggestion of the so-called
liberal Christians. I wrote at
my own. In fact I have
heard very little from them,
very little in our Com-
mission directly, about this
matter. But some of the
wisest & most far seeing
men in the Pres. & Cong.
Churches are considering
the dangers to the Common-
wealth from appropriations
of public funds to denomina-
tional institutions. The question
is assuming importance in
our own State - So far as I
reflected any sentiments
other than my own, it was
those caught from these
gentlemen -

the suggestion of the so called
learned Christians. I must at
least say the fact I have
learned say little for them.
I say little in our Com-
munion directly about this
matter. The name of the
most violent for being
given in the free & open
discussion are considered
the changes to the Com-
munion from Affirmation
of faith forced to observe
that restriction. The former
is a seemingly insignificant
thing on that - I for as I
reflected and sentiment
other than you can not
these counts from these
positions.

IV. Your reference to the Howard University I do not fully understand. All that I have ever heard of it has been in warm commendation. I did not suppose it to be denominational - Nor did I know that it was dependent on the Bureau for support.

Now my dear Sir, I beg you to believe that I have never thought of preferring charges, directly or impliedly, against you or the Bureau - As the friend of Southern education, of the Bureau, & a personal friend to you; as

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I thought I might esteem my-
self, I wrote to call your
attention to certain considera-
tions, which I thought con-
cerned both you & the work.
Your answer leaves nothing
to desire, save that I could
wish you would in some
form give public utterance
to the same general princi-
ples. As to the Normal School in
Raleigh, the N.E. Branch are consider-
ing the establishment of one there,
trusting to the Bureau appropriation
for aid. But if Mr Smith will
undertake to establish & main-
tain one which shall be "nei-
ther be named nor conducted
as an exclusive Episcopal School,"

which shall be conducted
as a State institution, with
reference not to Church
extension, but education, I
have no doubt the N.E.
Branch would gracefully
withdraw in his favor.
No such proposition was
suggested to us by Mr
Smith. Such at least was
not the proposition which
came to me.

Yours Very Truly
Lyman Abbott.
Gen. Sec.

P.S. The enclosed letter sent
by Mr McKim to me, I take
the liberty of forwarding to you
as an expression of his views.
The satisfaction which
your letter has given him -
To all that you say
about "fences" & "free
range" Amen - There has been
so far no controversy between
the A. F. W. C. & any other society,
there shall not be so long as
it takes two to make a
controversy.

L. A.

South Hadley Mass.
July 23-1867

Abbott Lyman

Replies to Genl. Howards
letter of the 19th inst, with
regard to denominational
Schools. Encloses a
letter from J. M. McKim
to himself, on the same
subject.

RECEIVED

JUL
26
1867

American Freedman's Union Commission,

No. 30 Vesey Street.—P. O. Box 5,733.

LYMAN ABBOTT, Gen. Sec.

J. M. McKIM, Cor. Sec.

157
New York, July 20th 1867

My dear Abbott

Here is a letter from
Mr. Alvord to me and one from
Fm. Howard to you. I like
them both, and I think you
will too.

Mr. Alvord says that the
General favors "full broad and
undenominational educa:
tion"; that "this was un
doubtedly the intention of
Congress"; and that "the pro
posal of thus disbursing
public funds" is plain to
be seen. This is sound
doctrine and I am pleased
as you will be, to have it
so distinctly stated. Would

it not be well, in what you
write for the next Frederator,
to give the Bureau credit
for this liberal avowal of poli-
cy?

What Mr. Alvord means by
his last paragraph in which
he says: "Our friends might
perhaps give it and on dif-
ferent principles" I don't exact-
ly see. Perhaps he means
that though the Bureau could
not give ^{on} ~~to~~ any but the
broadest & most unsectarian
principles, our friends, not being
under government obligation,
might not feel so restricted.

The General's letter seems to
me to be entirely satisfactory
both in regard to particular
cases & general doctrine. In
the former he says if Mr. Smith
can't establish a school on
the broad foundation, he can't
have Bureau aid; in the

later he says he proposes to give
no public funds for the support
of any sect in the work of
education.

Now, as I understand it,
is the true ground. Taking
this broad and Catholic po-
sition, the Bureau it seems
to me should be able to meet
all cases.

It is evident that the Gen-
eral thinks that it is you &
I that are finding fault. He
does not know that we have
not consented to be the mouth-
pieces to him, of his con-
victs & kin, religious and
political. I venture to say
that you have never heard
a complaint of this kind from
a single so called "Liberal
Christian"; and I venture
to add that the most energetic
protest you have ever
heard

on the subject have come from
the so called "evangelical"

did you ~~entirely~~ say any
thing about the Humanitarian
society in your letter to the
General? I said nothing to him
about it except in the way
of approbation. I know of no
one here who objects to it or
to the General's interest in
it.

What the General says about
"an implied accusation in your
letter and in Mr McKim's corres-
pondence" that "he is 'disposed to
give the public funds to free
protestantian purposes'" is a
mistake so far as I am con-
cerned. I never dreamed of
such a thing. I did suppose
however that he had in some
instances given Russian and
protestantian bodies for edu-
cation purposes. The use
in the beginning, to do this and

I was under the impression
that the Bureau still did it.
Whether I was right in
this impression or not is a
matter that need not now be
considered, in view of the doc-
trine now avowed and which
I have already referred to.
I mean the doctrine involved
in the words: "I never shall
purpose to give public funds
for the support of any sect
in the work of education".

If I had supposed that the
Federal gave public funds
to sects for pictarian pur-
poses, I should not have
made it a subject of im-
plied accusation; but of ex-
press charge.

But I want no "contro-
versy". It was to avoid
controversy that is, occasion
of controversy

that I wrote to the General
in a private & friendly way;
and it was for this reason
that I discussed the question
in the last Freedman, in-
directly & not directly. all
I had to say of General
Howard & the Bureau
was in the way of
praise. What I had to
say, not in the way
of praise, I had written
in a ~~previous~~ letter
to the General himself.

When you write to the
General let him know that
we are prepared with all our
hearts to his: "let us
keep at work"; that we
have "fences" in this per-
sue, and that we will

unite with him with one
whole ~~heart~~^{soul} in giving
the "sheep" free range. I
shall not write to him
or to Mr. Alvord, as you
will speak for us both.

But if you are going
to write anything for the
Freeman let me have
it immediately & oblige

Yours truly

Wm Kim

American Freedman's Union Commission,

No. 30 Vesey Street—P. O. Box 5,733.

J. M. McKIM, Com. Sec.

TYMAN ABBOTT, Genl. Sec.

©New-Orleans, 48

Chicago, July, 23. 1867. 195

Dear General:

Enclosed please find
our C.W. B. & Co. No. 251, on Fourth St. N.Y.
for One Hundred Dollars, being amt. of
my subscription to Ym Church. This
fully speaks the ab interest we have in the
success of this enterprise.

With the best regards,
Ever yours,

195
E. W. Blatchford,

Co. Howard. May. Tent.

Ch. & Fidd. Com.

Washington. D.C.

Chicago, July 23. 1877.

Dear General,

Enclosed please find

Bill of exchange on New York City.

The enclosed bill is for the

subscription to your Church. This

amounts to the sum of \$100.00

of which \$50.00 is in cash.

With the best regards,

Yours,

E. A. Washburn.

Hon. Wm. H. Hunt.

New York City.

Washington, D. C.

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Oshkosh July 23. 1867

Genl O. O. Howard
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

Yours of June 10th is recd asking for
ten dollars each per one S. & Church
toward the completion of your church
building & I presented it to the school
& the voted to send the ten dollars
which please find enclosed & I will
forward the matter to the church soon
& if they respond will send the rest
I pray you may succeed in your noble
undertaking

Yours truly

A B Knapp Sept

O. O. Howard

Maj General

Chm building com

Oshkosh Wis.
July 23^d 1867

Knapp A.B.
Supt. S. S.

Encloses ten dollars
for the Cong. Church
in Washington D.C.
from their Sunday
school. States that he
will present Genl.
Howards letter to the
Church soon.

RECEIVED

JUL
26
1867

153
Private & Personal

Washington, D.C.

July 23, 1867

General:

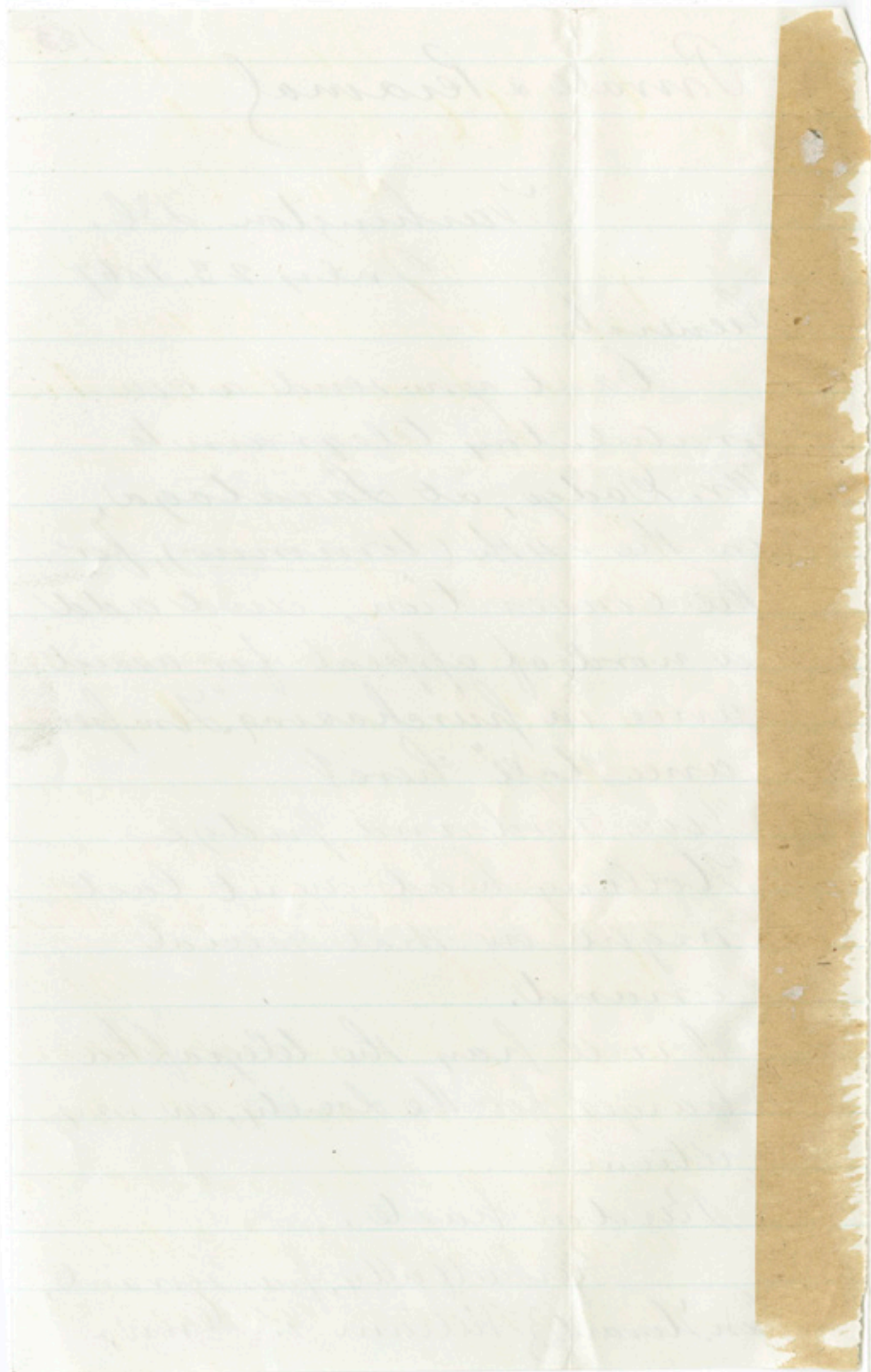
Can't you send a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Dodge, at Saratoga, on the 24th (tomorrow), for the convention, and add a word of appeal for assistance in purchasing "Temperance Hall" here?

Gov. Ford and Judge Hollingshead went last night on that special errand.

I will pay the telegraphic charges, for the Society, on my return.

Pardon haste.

Respectfully, your servant,
Mayben. Howard. } William P. Drew.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Washington, D. C., July 23 1867

E. M. Cushman Esq.

Secy of Board of Trustees H. U.

Sir

I have the honor to report that in accordance with the vote of the Trustees instructing me to select a lot for Maj Gen. O. O. Howard not to exceed one acre in extent, I have designated Lot No. 11 in Block 4. the bounds of which are as follows; Beginning at the junction of 7th Street Road with Howard Avenue at a point 100 feet North of Bell's North line, and running Easterly on the North line of said Howard Avenue 150 feet, thence Northerly, at a right angle with said line 290 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thence Westerly 150 feet to 7th Street road, thence Southerly on the East line of said road 290 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the point of starting; containing 43560 Square feet, or one acre.

Respectfully Submitted

C. Whittlesey
agent

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1867.

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the Freedmen's Bureau, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, very truly,
J. M. McKim

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Ordnance Office,

War Department.

Washington. July 23 1867.

Maj. Genl O. O. Howard.
Com. Bureau Refugees Freedmen &c
Washington City.

Sir:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and in reply to state that the explanation therein contained, relative to the disposition made of the property issued to you by E. B. Harding Acting Quartermaster General of the State of Maine on the 4th of June 1867, is entirely satisfactory and you are relieved from all further responsibility on account of the same.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

By order,

John A. Edwards

Brigadier Major.

Assistant to Chief of Ordnance.

Ordnance Office

War Department

Washington

Mr. C. C. Jones

Chief Clerk

Ordnance Office

Washington

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the purchase of the Ordnance Office.

The matter has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John A. Jones

Chief Clerk

Ordnance Office

Washington

Enclosed

is a copy of the report of the Ordnance Office.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John A. Jones

5
New Orleans La.

July 23rd 1867

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard

Respected Sir

Permit a life-long temperance man to express to you the great pleasure with which he read in a late No. of the Boston Commonwealth your Order dated May 15th 1867. I am confident from what I have seen in several of the cities and towns of Va. that you have not overrated the evil of intemperance among freedmen. In Yorktown Va. - where I was stationed for about nine months of last year, as A. A. Surgeon - the freedmen seem to be fast settling into the habit of using intoxicating liquors. It is, or was - the custom of the traders there to "treat" their colored, as well as their white customers - for the purpose of course of drawing and retaining trade. This practice probably obtains in other localities. I have reason to believe that many in this way have been led into the habit and in this way commenced their downward course.

The colored people of New Orleans, do not seem to me to be in the habit of using intoxicating liquors

New Orleans La
July 22-1867

My dear V. D. Stoddard
Philadelphia Pa

Received on Friday afternoon
to inform to you the great pleasure with which
I have in order to the State Commissioner
I am very glad to hear from
I have been in receipt of the letter and thank
you for your letter and the interest for each of
the papers here but cannot find the rest of
the papers and the papers. The papers for -
I was interested for about six months of last
year as a V. D. Stoddard - the papers sent to the
papers for the first of many interesting papers
and was the value of the papers to the "last"
of the papers as well as the other papers for
papers of course of the papers and returning
the papers probably obtain in the papers
the papers to the papers but many in the papers
the papers the papers and the papers
the papers the papers and the papers
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as freely as do the freedmen of Va. Having been here but a few weeks, I cannot speak with certainty on this point; from what I learn, however, it is undoubtedly true, that the evil habit is fast growing upon them.

I take pleasure in stating that a Lincoln Temperance Society is about being organized in this city upon the plan mentioned in your order - a preliminary meeting has been called and I trust that in a week or so ~~we~~ shall have a Society of earnest temperance men.

Pardon my presumption in saying that I think the last paragraph of your Order must prove inoperative and barren of results - Officers without a personal motive will rarely report the delinquencies of their brother Officers - should any one do so, he would be likely to find himself ostracised by his former friends and perhaps in the predicament of a Bureau Officer in Va. who after having reported a superior officer, for the fault in question and other unmilitary conduct, found himself suddenly dismissed the service - and who after several months of effort has been unable to get restored to duty or to learn even the charges against him - This too although application has been made to your office and to that of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

New Canaan
July 23rd 1867

My M^{rs} M. D.

Congratulates

Sam^l Howard for the
winning of temperance
Order No. 15. states that
he has been a life long
temperance man.

It seems to me that an often inspection by strictly
temperance officers would be more certain in its results,
that officers and agents of the Bureau who are intemperate
men would by these means be more likely to be
reported to your office.

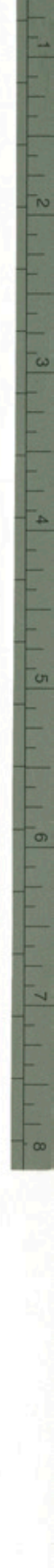
With the highest respect for you Sir as
an officer and as a man, I subscribe myself
Very Truly

Your Obedt servt

W. H. Gray M.D.

P.O. Box 2798 N. Orleans La

It seems to me that an office inspection by itself
... officer would be more certain in its results
... office and agents of the Bureau who are interested
... would be more aware of their own duty to be
... to the office
... the most important subject for your bin as
... and we must be sure to put out a report
... for this
... White but
... Prop. No. 2
... in the ...



6
Boston Mass

July 23, 1867

My dear General,

Allow me to
call your attention to my
friend Mr Orms now of
Georgia who will be in
Washington in a few days.
He says he has met you and
will probably call upon you
He left Washington just before
our Church was formed, other-
wise he would have been one
with us. He has been prospered
in business since leaving
Washington - and has told me
that he will make a contri-
bution to the Church - I asked

him to talk the matter over
with you as it seemed probable
that he would thereby be led
to make a larger subscrip-
tion. He is superintendent
of a Gold mine in Georgia at
present. Eventually he expects
to live in Washington -

I had the pleasure of reading
your circular letter and
little Church where I
preached three weeks ago and
took occasion to urge the
the cause upon their atten-
tion - I hope and pray that
the churches will make a
generous response to the
appeal and that the needed
funds may be obtained.

Very Respectfully Yours
Wm A Thompson

Major General
O. O. Howard
Washington
D.C. }

Boston Mass,
July 23rd 1867

Thompson Wm^d.

Calls Gen. Howards
attention to his friend
Mr. Orms now of Georgia
and who will visit
Washington soon and
will probably call on
the Genl. and make a
contribution to the Church

RECEIVED
JUL
26
1867

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War Department,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,

Washington, July 23 1867

My dear General Howard

I would like
to have seen you an moment -
about Thomas' Enterprise
I saw the letter yesterday
& do not see that Whitman or
Thomas relieves the case
the attempt only increases the
crime of the attempt
Why do they not state in
their letter a programme
how the \$150,000 can be divided
except by lot -

In a despatch yesterday in
Virgin Herald it would seem
to be left that Thomas was to
fix the matter as he

meet you now that,
I have no doubt is impossible

I would like to have seen you
on the matter but must
leave tonight -

I am so well satisfied of
this man's scheme that
I shall use all proper efforts
to have the matter shown up
in its right light -

You remember the great
indignation against this man
his backers when the drawing
of his Mupt scheme was
published it will be so well
known. Therefore I am very anxious
you should examine the
matter carefully before
you become misled by
the contrary you name to
be done his Mupt
Yours
C. W. Vanuxem

43. Burnham St.
Cleveland, Ohio.
July. 23. 1867.

Mag. Gen. O. O. Howard,
Sir;

When I saw
you in Washington and spoke to
you about the University to be
erected, I remarked to you at
the time that I would like to pur-
chase one of the lots that I saw for
sale on such reasonable terms.

You said that you wish I would,
as you desire my services at the
University at some future period.
I have often thought of your remark
since you made it. I do not know
whether you spoke in a kindly and
complimentary manner, or whether
you really desired at some future

period I should be connected with the University as Tutor or Professor.

Be this as it may, I would like to purchase one of the lots, and you would oblige me by sending me the different prices and sizes of them. I should like to purchase one whether I ever reside in Washington or not.

With regard to the University, I do cherish the ambition that at some future day I may be connected with it or some similar one as a Tutor or Professor. I say at some future day, for I feel my work to be at present in the South. But I believe in the course of the next five or ten years the educational institutions of the South will be, in a large measure, in the hands of the white Southerners; and you know how inimical they are to the interests of the colored people, and how unwilling they would be to

bestow on me the position I aspire to. However honorable my ambition might be, and however qualified I might be to fill the position, they certainly would never bestow it on me.

I do not know whether the Trustees of the Howard University are intended to have colored as well as white Professors and Tutors. One would naturally think that men with whom you are associated would be inclined to employ colored as well as white men if they can be found qualified. I hope such will be the case. I think it would be beneficial, for I cannot conceive of anything more stimulating to colored men.

It is certainly very discouraging to us to feel that after we have qualified ourselves, often at great effort and expense, for positions of usefulness, we are denied them, simply on account of our color, and the temptation is thus

often placed before us to leave the country in disgust, and betake ourselves to countries where merit alone and not color is the test by which a man is tried. I can assure you nothing but devotion to the interests of our race, and a profound sense of religious duty sustain us at such trying periods.

Perhaps I have taken too much liberty in expressing myself so freely to one with whom I am so little acquainted.

Very respectfully

F. L. Cardozo.

Ch

9
Treasury Department,

Office of Internal Revenue,

Washington, July 23rd, 1867.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard.

Sir:

Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter from the Hon. C. H. Van Wyck respecting the Thomas lottery. I have requested Mr. Thomas to show cause, if he has any why the permit which I issued to him to conduct his enterprise free from tax, should not be revoked.

Will you do me the favor, the next time you are passing this way, to step into this Office, and acquaint me with what you may know of the circumstances of the case.

Very Respectfully,

E. R. Loring
Commissioner

Dear Sir,

Washington D.C.

July 23rd 1867

Postpaid U.S.

Commissary

Enclosed a copy of a
letter from Hon. W.H.

San Myer respecting the

Thomas Loring's Request

Genl. Howard to call with

his office the next time

he passes that way, and

acquaintance of what the

known of the case.

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JUL
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1867

(Copy)

Washington D. C.
July 22^d 1867

To the Hon. E. A. Rollins
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

In the Chronicle of this morning are copies of letters, one from General Howard, in which he justly says of the "National offering enterprise" with which his name has been connected the "lottery features are patent."

In reply Prosper W. Wetmore of New York city writes that Mr. Thomas proposes to give full value for the certificates he disposes of, if so there could be no surplus. Yet he continues "After appropriating the larger share to the relief of the South then to return the surplus to those who have created the fund."

The falsity of that statement is apparent from Mr Thomas' programme. He proposes to raise \$500,000 by 250,000 persons each

giving \$2.00 and receiving a picture which is pretended to be worth \$2.00; if so the half million would be used up. He says the larger share is appropriated to the relief of the South" not so, only \$150,000 goes in that direction, while \$150,000 is to be returned to those who created the fund". In what manner? does Thomas state in his programme, or Wetmore in his letter? They say they are opposed to lotteries yet propose to divide the \$150,000 into 3076 prizes of different sums from 2 to 20,000 dollars. Why do they ^{not} tell us how \$150,000 can be distributed among 3076 persons when 250,000 have contributed. And again how \$150,000 can be distributed so one man will receive \$20,000 and another \$2.00 - Except by lot, by drawing, by chance, which is the sum total of lotteries and gambling. There is also a letter from Thomas in which he claims to be personally opposed to "Lotteries and gift enterprises". His conversion must have been since his shameful "lottery & gift enterprise" in New York City, last winter.

...and receiving a picture which
...to be worth \$2.50, if to the half
...would be used up. The right the
...is appropriate to the relief of
...\$100.00 per year in the
...which \$100.00 is to be returned to
...the created the fund. In what way
...the fund? The fund is to be
...in his letter? They say the
...the letters get papers to be
...into 2000 pages of different
...to be done. Why do they tell us
...can be distributed among
...have contributed. And
...can be distributed to
...and another
...of drawing by chance,
...of the names of the
...There is also a letter from
...which he claims to be from
...to be distributed
...to be distributed
...to be distributed
...to be distributed
...to be distributed

Wetmore says, Thomas has performed a princely act in giving nearly \$100,000 to the children of our Volunteer Soldiers?

If by that he asks encouragement for Thomas, he knows the statement is untrue. Thomas gave no money of his own, but by this proposed "lottery & gift enterprise" to which he is now personally opposed, obtained nearly \$400,000. on the pretense, that half of it should be appropriated to Soldiers Children and the other half honestly gambled for, whereas the children got about one fourth, and the disposition of the three fourths, had not the shelter with which decent gamblers and lottery venders cover their transactions.

Most of it was offered in trinkets at extravagant valuations, for instance, articles in the programme valued at \$5.00 were not worth 25 cents, others valued at \$10.00 not worth 50 cents. He was princely in appropriating to himself and friends the larger share of nearly \$300,000 of other peoples money.

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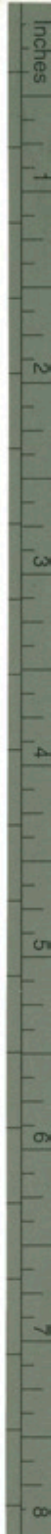
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His operation then was a lottery of the meanest and basest kind.

Of the half million he now proposes to raise, the large share of \$200,000 will probably find its way into his pockets. The great portion of his pictures will likely cost him from 10 to 25 Cents each.

If this man is personally opposed to "lotteries and gift enterprises" why does he not stay at home and open shop in New York City, is it right to tolerate here what is condemned there?

My object in this application is to show that Thomas Enterprise is for his own gain and not properly to be exempted from taxation.

The rules established by your Department are an improvement upon the legislation of Congress, they require that the entire net proceeds should be appropriated to the Charity - whereas of the half million to be raised, only \$150,000 goes to the object proposed. Therefore I most respectfully ask that this order of exemption be annulled.

Yours Respy
(signed) C. H. Von Wyck

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