ALL MONEY LETTERS, AND LETTERS CONCERNING PACKAGES OF CLOTHING, &C., SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO W. E. WHITING, 53 JOHN STREET, NEW-YORK.

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American Missionary Association:

No. 53 JOHN STREET.

PRESIDENT—REV. E. N. KIRK, D.D., Boston, Mass.

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W. E. WHITING, ESQ., *Asst. Treas., N. Y.*
REV. E. P. SMITH, *Gen. Field Agent, N. Y.*

New York, Aug 24. 1867

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

Dear Sir

A young friend of mine, wishes to visit West Point, and understands that a permit from a General officer is necessary.

I will esteem it a personal favor, if you will send him such a permit, for himself Saml. P. Russell, and a friend Cha's V. Gregg. They would like to see all that may be seen.

I will vouch for their respectability, & good behavior.

Please address your

reply, to

Saml. P. Russell
11 Bridge St.
Newark,
New Jersey.

He has been in our rooms, & is interested in the Workmen's cause,

Very truly
Yours &c
G. Whipple
Cor. Sec

New York
Aug. 24th 1867

Whipple Rev. George

Requests that Genl. Howard will give a permit to a friend of his to visit West Point together with two other young men.
Reply to Saml. P. Russell
11 Bridge St Newark N.J.

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Toledo, Ohio
Aug 24th 1867.

My Dear Genl.,

I see by the telegrams that you are to go overboard - and that an order has been published which will just about destroy the efficiency of the Bureau. Of course I hope you will be permitted to remain - & I write to say that if there is any way to keep Genl Scott in South Carolina I hope it will be done.

Truly yours
J. M. Ashley

Maj Gen O. O. Howard
Washington

Lima Landing Ark
Aug 27th 1867

Maj. Genl O. O. Howard.

Respected Sir;

As opportunity did not occur allowing me to call on or write to you while in Washington in consequence of our somewhat hurried departure, I take the liberty of embracing the first opportunity of thanking you for your kindness to us in doing for Mr Benson what you have. Though I find words are inadequate, Genl, to express all the gratitude which I feel towards you, the instrument in Gods hands, of assisting us in our time

Pine Bluff Ark.
Aug. 24th 1867

Benson, Mrs. S. E. S.

Returns thanks to Genl. Howard for his kindness to Mr Benson,
States that there is great opposition to her School and cannot secure any place for the holding of the same. Regrets this very much, and asks what can be done

of trouble, If God still grants us health and strength we will soon have paid our little debts which were incurred during the time Mr Benson was without employment, I hope I will it may not seem bold in me in thus expressing thanks of which my heart is indeed full toward God and yourself,

I have opened a little Sunday school hoping I may be instrumental in God's hands of sowing some good seed, there is not a church or a school in the whole county since the war, which is (I think) much to be deplored, I have had (and still have) much to encounter, with my little school, having been at last denied a place to hold it, the owner of the office will not permit it in his room in consequence of Mr Benson having been obliged to enforce the law with him connected with the bureau, and ~~there~~ forbidden to hold it in the quarters by the owner of the plan

station where we live, nor yet on his ground
they seem to be afraid it will make them
colored children act improperly if allowed
this blessed priveledge, therefore I shall
this Sunday be without any place to have
the expectant little colored children who
so anxious to learn the right way
appeal to you - Jeil, what am I to do
if it is unlawful for me to have these
little children spend two hours every Sabbath
afternoon learning the way to God, Mr Ben
Lson has done all he could for me,
he is unprotected here himself, and has
a great deal to encounter in the discharge
of his own duties, as there is no guard
here of Military force and the peop
are very lawless, I received the
you sent to Mr B, and I am very much
obliged, I shall distribute some 10
With Much Respect
Jeil - Very Truly
Mrs L. E. L. Benson

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Washington, D. C. Aug. 24,
408, 13th St.

Dear Sir;

As I am intending to go home in a few days I would like to recover the hundred dollar seven-thirty bond which I loaned to you in June for the benefit of the church building fund.— Perhaps you can make arrangement so that I can call at the Bank and get the Bond,— on Tuesday next.—

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to you for the effort you made to assist me in getting employment.—

[Over.]

I hope that by God's favor the work on the church edifice will go on prosperously and that the building will be completed in due time.—

I would be glad if I had a prospect of seeing it when it arrives at that state, but that is not at present the case.—

Very respectfully
Your obt Serv't
Horace Silsby,
408, 13th St.—

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard,
Com'd &c.—

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

Washington, 24 August 1867

Maj. General O. O. Howard,
Com'r B. of R. F. & A. L.

Dear General:

I called to see you to-day to explain why I did not call months ago when I desired to do so at your residence. The death of a sister and other domestic afflictions, together with pressing personal matters, prevented. And since my return from the South, a fortnight since, I have been too unwell.

I see, General, that rumor hath it that the malignant guillotine of Mr. Johnson is being whetted for your official head. All right — for the more malignant he is, the briefer will be his existence. I see the Chicago Tribune has surrendered to the flood-tide of popular odium, and now favors impeachment. — By the

way, General, I very much desired to ask you for some papers in my name (recommendatory papers relative to a consulate,) which I understood, from Genl Fisk, that he sent you last Spring. Let me say to you, confidentially, that except my correspondence, I am out of employment; and I desire to use those papers to obtain something to do. My family, compelled to be in the West by impecuniosity, is suffering for what my lack of employment precludes them having. Could you not have the papers sent me this evening, at my rooms, 385 6th St., West, bet. G. & H. North (near Patent Office) I am suffering from fever, or I should call at your house this evening for the papers. I shall feel especially obliged for them now—this pm.—as I expect to meet a friend who can help me.

Very Truly, J. Q. Thompson.

Washington D.C.
Aug. 21st 1867

Thompson J.C.

States that he called to-day to see Genl. Navarro & explains why he has not called before.

Requests to have sent to him some papers in the Genl's possession recommending him to a consulate and which he understands from Genl. Fox he was sent to the Genl. last Spring. He desires them to aid him in getting something to do.

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Grantville Mass
Aug 24. 1867

Brig. Gen Howard
Chairman Building Commit.

Please find enclosed P.O.
Money Order for $10.00 being
contributed by the
Grantville S. School to
the fund for Building —

Very Truly Yours
Albion P Clapp
Treasurer.

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Roxbury, Mass Dec. 24 - 67

Dear General,

Telegrams from Washington to the public journals are very current, that your removal from the "Freedman's Bureau", is a measure decided upon; and I cannot resist the impulse of expressing to one of my old & honored commanders, the regret I feel at a measure, which

I regard as so injurious to
the interests of the country -
its highest & most honorable
interests. The Commissioner
of the Freedmen's Bureau is
vested with functions which
elevate him above the ordinary
level of administrative duty.
The moral element, of a high
standard, must ever be
present & prominent in his
government - give shape &
application to all his acts.
Party politics overlook much

in the conduct of public men, who developed brains & shrewd skill in discharging their duties. But the freedman - suddenly redeemed from a degrading & life long servitude imposed by our organic law - the consequences of a contract to which you & I and our fathers were parties - can only be made good men & citizens by a law of morals and humanity, not found in any party political code. We made them what they are, morally and dependent as fellow creatures, under our flag. Our political & industrial systems kept them

ignorant & barbarous - shut
out from them the light of
a surrounding civilization
designedly, - because slavery
would lose its ascendancy by
being exposed ~~by~~ to the influence
of education, the source and
incentive of national reflec-
tion. Ignorance made the slave
docile and thoughtless. The
national safety and unity
required and made necessary
the proclamation of emancipation
- education in civil and moral
duties can alone fit the
freedman for his new place
in the national community.
I recognize this duty towards

him. Having kept him for generations in a condition of forced labor for others, relieved from all care for self - that care and ambition which makes man look up and forward, always seeking for improvement in, at least, material things - having hung this mill stone about his neck, we are under a sacred obligation to the negro, to give him our help to recover from depression, for certainly one generation.

As yet, he does not know
how to do for himself; he
can work, but having all
his life been worked for the
benefit of others, labor is in
his eyes, only another system
of slavery; he must work
for his heretofore bond
master. certainly, a white
man, and he distrusts the
whole race of us. Can we
wonder at his suspicions?
The freedman must own
and till his own land, as
far as is practicable. We
must help him to commence

life with the gift of a hut, seed tools, a pig &c. We must make ~~them~~ him feel independent of others - give ~~them~~ him manhood suffrage; he ~~they~~ feel the dignity of that prerog of it, and is not fitted for it now, the friction of daily life & instruction of free speech will soon make ~~them~~ the intelligent blackman up to questions of public policy - at least, they will learn who are right guides as we march along. Make a police guard of these poor creatures to guard their own camp, with the ballot.

they can do it - will do it
if made to feel, that they
are independent and have
a comfortable home to go to.
What could the still rampant
spirit of secession do against
the watchful jealousy of
the freed slave? How long
could it live before the
fierce indignation and
wrath of his aroused memo-
-ries of wrong & oppression?
Our safety too, then demands
for the freedmen, immediate organization
into the great body politic
and a present and efficient
helping hand to make them

a hopeful man - to give him an object in life. I talked with negroes of all classes and ages in and round Richmond, when lately there - entirely about their views & prospects of life, never of politics. I found, that those who hired & worked land, paying rent in produce, were bright, cheerful and full of hope. Hope! that General is the desire we must plant in the negro heart; it breeds expectation and generally wins in life.

What is a man worth who
goes into line of battle
without hope? Put the
negro in a situation to
hope, he'll come to something
you may be sure. To-day,
in Richmond, crowds of
stout, hearty fellows have
lounge at street corners
stealing & begging from hand
to day - because they have
no hope. They must have
schools and churches &
teachers & pastors at any
cost - our cost if necessary,
and at present, it would
be from our purse, I
confess. What of that?

Why, I met & talked in Richmond with negros - both sexes - intelligent, well mannered and well dressed people as one would wish to know or be satisfied to know, who understand "the situation", practically as well as you & I do. These were fine people. See pen both of years ago. When I said to one woman. The future position of your race depends upon education - school & church training, she replied, cer-tainly! my children go to school. certainly! was said with a strong emphasis. Yes, the children of to-day will be the men & women

of twenty years hence, and they will control, or have a large ballot influence in public affairs, in all this future. Therefore, begin education now, send it hand in hand with help to organize industry - industrial industry. Politically, the negros will be a unit for - well! till memory be worn out; fear will make them so - fear of forfeiting their freedom. They must learn to have confidence not only in themselves; but also, the public men of the country; and a strongly rooted conviction in their own material prosperity will

give both. They will see that they are self supporting & will naturally turn to those who have made them so.

These things require time and labor. A wise, zealous and believing head must give direction to their accomplishment. We commenced wrong. We established your Bureau for the benefit of the freedmen and made, of unwashed slaveholders, new State Governments. The two elements of administration were in antagonism.

It could not be otherwise, for all southern men believe that slavery is the normal condition of the negro; you believe, that all men are by divine law, free. Military Government for the conquered rebels, till they can accept and live up to our standard of republican institutions; is best. Under it and it only, can a Freedmen's Bureau exercise its functions energetically and fruitfully.

I am sorry, therefore to have any change on the

organization of your department. I have faith in you - your intelligence, ambition & humanity, and who knows what manner of man will succeed? - The law limits the Bureau to 1863. If its term of life should not be prolonged - what a farce we have been acting - more, what a crime we shall commit! The negro will relapse into hopeless and helpless despair, and our abandonment of him will be more criminal than the original offence. We have no peace yet - only a cessation of hostilities in the field, of armed war.

this quasi state of peace will take a leap peaceful from become aggressive, with the freedman for its objective point. Now, the Bureau officers keep watch & ward over them, and the military commanders afford protection, & prevent outrage. Abolish the watch, and the military commander comes in to punish outrage. Who can stop a cannon ball with his foot? He can keep it in a a state of rest - the armor plate of resistance to prevention. I shall fight for the Bureau. Excuse this long & rambling letter. It is a private one from a private, not a public man, and always believe me, your friend

Gen. O O Howard. W. Raymond Lee

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NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK,
LATE
Bank of the Metropolis,

Washington, 24 Aug: 1867

My Dear Sir,

I think I can aid you in finding employment for a considerable number of colored men as laborers if the matter be taken in hand at once. I would call to see you in reference to it but am alone here and cannot leave. Perhaps you can spare time to call on me during the day: or, if it would suit you better, I would be glad to confer with you at my house (458 E. St.) at such hour after 5 P.M. as you may name.

Yours very truly,
Moses Kelly,

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Present.

Office of the Am. Sou. Fr. Society
Boston Aug 2d. 67

Dear Sir,

Silver and gold have I none but such as I have I give unto you. Enclosing a Conference Document called the Black Valley Rail Road which I send to you by Mail this day. This document has been circulated largely in the army and navy and I trust has done good. From what I know of the colored men I should think it would be useful among them. Will

you please examine
it and let me know
what you think of it.
I send you a specimen
of each kind. If it
could be gotten up in
large quantities the
expense of it would
be very much reduced.
Please use the pictures
which I send in
such way as you
see fit.
God bless you in
your great work among
the freedmen & the
oppressed. Yours truly
J. W. Clarke
Soc Am. Sea. Front Sq
13 Cornhill Boston.