General:

At the session of our Sabbath School Class on the 6th inst. H. G. Smith and myself were selected as a committee to present to you, with our expressions of sentiment, on behalf of the Class, the sum of $100, contributed to aid in constructing the Congregational Church. In the absence of Mr. Smith at Boston, the duty devolves entirely upon me.

This money, collected at the suggestion of our worthy teacher Rev. J. W. Alvord, I have the pleasure of transmitting herewith, as per constructions.

If in expressing what I conceived to be the sentiments of the Class, any personal reference is made to yourself and your worth in this great enterprise, I hope that no modesty on that account, at least, will hinder you from mak
ing knows these sentiments of the Class.

It must not be forgotten, General, that
your presence in the rear of this movement
has had much to do with bringing forth the
contributions from the depths of poverty. To
Class, perhaps, all things considered, has a great
er love for, and interest in such a cause;
yet there is no question that profound respect
and admiration for the person soliciting
the subscriptions, on behalf of the Church, have ex-
ested no small influence in gaining our
vote. We are not alone in this feel-
ing. Doubtless many thousands of the dollars,
sent from the East, South, & West have been
similarly from a similar influence
given to the same principle, but, our personal
of respect for, and faith in the person bringing
the cause. We would not be understood as assert-
that
ing, there is not a very great appreciation for
the cause itself. There is but the channels through
$24,25,000 / 24,000 = 1000$

$24,25,000 / 1000 = 24.25$

$60 / 60 = 1$

$42 / 60 = 0.70$

$22 / 22 = 1$
which the money is solicited, greatly increase the number and amount of the contributions, and constitute in reality the basis of final success.

From our views therefore of your influence in the great undertaking, and because of your long, uniring, and consistent course, as the practical Christian advocate of the rights of all humanity, and especially the Negro, may we not still hope and expect much from you in the establishing of a Congregational Church here, which shall truly be in faith and practice a Christian temple; which shall believe, in practice, and only tolerate, the spirit and teachings of Christ. May we not hear your voice in favor gathering from the highways and byways, and welcoming, untrammelled, any and all of God's
creatures, of whatever nationality, needing salvation?

You have frequently noted the fact, greatly to be regretted, that the religions and the churches of this country have ever been, in main, the outgrowth and exponent of public sentiment. So the people of the North have been, the morally interests first considered, so has their religious been. So the people of the South have been, on account of their peculiar institutions, so has their religious been. In short in whatever direction the selfish desires and prejudices of the peoples have led them, they have always twisted their religion accordingly.

Shall there be a great temple reared here to continue such a state of things in this country? This is a grand opportunity to begin right, to practically adopt in all respects the teachings of our Saviour as the foundation...
principles of this Church, to which every man and woman shall subscribe. Their shall we have a church, comprised of members whose lives will be moulded by their religion, and not their religion by their lives.

It does not appear to us, that such has been made the mission of this Church. There are those in it, who do not hesitate to express their preference to reach Heaven through white man’s church; and those in high places who practically sanction such a preference. Too unfortunate attempts have been made in this direction, though perhaps not intentional. The finds a colored effort, resulting in a vindication of the prejudices of the people. It would seem in this day and time to be any thing but the mark of a Christian people to come to the rescue of the prejudices of man
kind, lest it may be rooted from them.

To say that the prejudices of men should be
respected only so far as they do not con-
flict with the laws of God, is simply to say
nothing; or to inform men that their little
selfish preferences are to color, race or
condition are allowable. Whatever may be
the purpose in such assertions, the results, to
a large portion of our countrymen are ob-
fact. wrong. The public mind gladly
seizes any thing looking towards a sancti-
tion of the old state of things.

The second, as recent sermons, to
prove that the interests of humanity,
and especially the negroes would be best
conserved, if they could be induced to
run the race of life by themselves.

One or two of the class, believing themselves
christians, had taken occasion to apply for
admission to the Church. Providence had
previously
cast their lot in a town, where they were
educated in the congregational faith, and
taught to believe that the best interests of
humanity would be furthered by a commingling
of the races, in state and church. But
when the very opposite position was taken, in
the sermon referred to, these two brethren natu-
really withdrew their requests, and sent state-
ments, giving their reasons therefor, to the
deacons of the Church, supposing them to be
the proper channels through which the commu-
nications would reach the Church.

But to state now to ratify the reasons
given by our brethren, or to mature the pro-
mun at length, we would to God. Since
our future position in this country, is a mat-
ter of doubt, and since we are in the mid-
dimesse of ignorance, degradation and oppression, me would to God that we could have had the benefit of the doubt, rather than our oppressors. Such an argument may be presented in the session, to our enemies and quelled friends, that it is best for colored people to seek separate organizations, can only put off the day of our deliverance from the heavy burden of prejudice and inequality. We venture the assertion that the noted Ramse in his celebrated argument to set the foundation of the miracles of Jesus Christ did no more to injure the cause of Christianity, than such an argument will do to retard the cause of humanity in this country.

But, General, in spite of all this, we willingly and cheerfully contribute our portion, feeling satisfied that we shall ever find...
you, together with our true friends, fearless advocates of practical Christianity, determined;

believing in the power of pure and holy purposes, to unite with, and welcome, to your ranks, all nationalities of men;

in building a grand Christian civilization which shall honor and glorify God.

With sentiments of high regard,

I have the honor to be,

Yours, on behalf of our cause,

John H. Cook

Major General O.O. Howard

Chairman Building Committee

Washington, D.C.
But, General, in spite of all this, I most willingly and cheerfully contribute our portion, feeling satisfied that we shall ever find you and our true friends, fearless advocates of practical Christianity, determined, in peace and war, to unite with and welcome to your ranks all nationalities of men, in building up grand Christian civilization which shall honor and glorify God.

With sentiments of high regard,
I am yours, for the class,

John H. Cash

To Major General O.O. Howard

Free Building Fund 13th Cong Church

Washington, D.C.
American Freedmen's Union Commission.
North-Western Office, 15 Lombard Block.

Officers.
Chief Justice S. P. Chase, President.
William Lloyd Garrison, Pres'dts.
Charles G. Hammond, Gen'l Sec.
Rev. Lyman Abbott, Gen'l Sec.
J. Miller McKim, Cor. Sec.
Geo. Cabot Ward, Treas.

North-Western Advisory Committee.
Hon. S. B. Goodale, Chairman.
Edwin C. Larned, Esq., Secretary.
Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D.
Rev. R. B. Mason, Treasurer.
Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D.
J. Young Stannard, Esq.
Rev. Robt. Patterson, D. D.

Toldeo, Ohio, Dec 21st 1867

Mr. Sen. O. O. Howard

Dear Sir,

I came out intending to

the West in September, stay

ing here on three weeks, but I

have found so much to do -

the rush to ill-informed and

apathetic on this the great

question of the day that I

have been detained till this
time. My aim has been

to lead men in the

leading cities, and to make

true to the importance for

the future of the Country of

providing without delay a

system of elementary educa-

tion for the young male citize.
a view out her cast in January to help to put interest reflections to one or more events if they had. It would do great good. NRT has been done for the movement out here except in a half progressive, half. Emancipation, in a way. It has never been urged when the subject as a great and imperative national want. The must either left them of making citizens up or they will fall by chance and the towns the subject known this two better. If we cannot this before next Friday. This is 18th Hubbard Block. Chicago, after that, he so very of New York.
My efforts have been attended with encouraging results. But I am asked in Chicago, in Milwaukee, and elsewhere, why I don’t set up a public lecturer to put some one in the motion. I asked for a leader in this movement from the East to come out — will I address it? My not set formal standards on the Garrison or bring such men in or persons to come out to help me in it, that say, “My answer has been: ‘We shall do this. We shall set the example — I can set them gentlemanly to come, and I think I can succeed.”

Now my dear friend, can you not and will you not, assist me?
Paid Ohio Dec 26th 64

McKinley

Give an account of his operations in the west. Would like to have General Howard run out that way some time early in January.

PS: Ask not if I was at Glades. I was made of bricks in Cov. I took a round trip to New Orleans.

Received Dec 5th 1864

P. L. B. Dec 13th 64

PRIVATE

RECEIVES

DEC 4 1867
Philadelphia Dec 21st 1867

To Maj Gen. O.O. Howard

Esteemed Friend,

I heard from a person just arrived from Washington that Breant Genl. Doubleday, Colonel of the 35th Regt M.S. Infantry (my son J. C. E. Croson) is in Washington; if so, could he do anything to aid in obtaining, Colonel, my son J. C. E. Croson Breasts, as a reward for my self & you gaining, as per letter I mailed to you a few days back, which I presume has received. Would it be proper & advisable to breach the matter to Genl. Doubleday. My son being stationed at a great distance (San Antonio Texas) renders it impossible for me to advise both him in the premises as it would take nearly 4 weeks before I could hear from him.

If this way is clear for a few words in Charles behalf to Genl. Doubleday if there will speak them, I shall be greatly obliged, if not, would this be willing to advise one in the matter.

I am greatly indebted to Sen. S. Greene

John B. Erosson
1921 Parrish St
Saint Louis, Mo. December 2nd, 1867.

Sir,

You are hereby notified, that, at the Second annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee held in this City, November 15th, 1867, the following was the result of Election of Officers for the ensuing year: viz.:

President
Vice President
Recording Secretary
Corresponding Secretary
Treasurer
The Election was upon report of the Committee on nomination and made unanimous. I am, with great respect,

WM. Dayton

Secretary

Society of the Army of the Tennessee

Major General
O.O. Howard U.S.A.
Washington D.C.
Dear [Name]

I have received your favor to remit the amount of $60 with cash as stated. I return you my check.

#334 E. 44th St., C. 13, 110

Your committee held a meeting at my office and drafted a circular which Mrs. S. B. Kellogg has sent out to the friends. I hope it will bring good results.

I read with much interest of your visit in Cincinnati. The press treated you handsomely so far as I could discover.

We will always give you a
Dear Mr. Cotton:

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent development of the project in your office. I have been following the progress of the project closely, and I am aware that there have been delays and issues that have arisen. I understand that these challenges are common in projects of this nature, but I am writing to request your attention to these points.

Firstly, the timeline for the completion of the project has been extended due to unforeseen circumstances. This has caused some clients to express their dissatisfaction. I would appreciate it if you could provide an updated timeline and assurance that the project will be completed within the new deadline.

Secondly, there have been some issues with the quality of the work. I have noticed some discrepancies in the final product that do not meet the required standards. I am concerned that these issues may affect the reputation of our company. I would like to discuss the measures that can be taken to ensure the quality of the work.

Lastly, I have been informed that there have been some financial discrepancies in the project budget. I am aware that these are common in projects of this nature, but I would like to request a detailed explanation of these issues and the steps that are being taken to address them.

I am confident that with your guidance and leadership, we can overcome these challenges and ensure the successful completion of the project. I look forward to hearing your thoughts on these matters.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,
[Your Name]
heartily welcome in St. Louis. I hope you will have a pleasant time at the wedding. Will see you next month. My household unite in messages of love to you & your.

Very Truly,

Christian B. Hart

Maj Genl O.O. Howard
Washington D.C.
St. Louis No. 1867
Dec. 31, 1867

Sir, Clinton B.

An enclosed letter enclosed in the check for $18.00

Received by:

Dec. 7, 1867

PRIVATE

PLTB Scagelton
Philadelphia Temperance Society

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1867

Gen. C. Y. Howard

Dear Sir:

We are making arrangements for a course of Popular Temperance Lectures, to be delivered in this city, under the auspices of this Society, some time during the months of February, March, or April next.

I invite you to inquire if you are able and willing to deliver one of these contemplated Lectures.

If so, we would like to be informed of the time it would suit you to lecture, and also of the terms, etc., upon which you are willing to do so.

Please reply at your earliest convenience, and send it to me at this office.

Respectfully yours, etc,

Thomas Gordon, Sec'y.
Philada Dec. 3, 1867

Major General O.O. Howard
Washington

My dear General,

You will I hope excuse the liberty I take in addressing you, but when you know the object of this letter I know you will pardon my troubling you.

I have an excellent chance to go into business on January 1, 1869 and some letters of Recommendation will be of great service to me. Several of my friends here of the Young Men's Christian Association will procure me letters from prominent persons.

Your Recommendation as a soldier I would honor more than any, and therefore
I take the liberty of asking this favor from you.

General Schuyler, I understand is in Washington but as I do not know his address, I would request you to show him this letter, and request him to procure me letters from several prominent men such as Judge Chase, Senators Sumner, Wilson and others. Thanking you in advance for your kindness I add the compliments of my family.

I remain very truly.

Your obedient servants,

F. Fiedlerman

late Capt. 47th Regt. to Gen. Carl Schuyler III Division 11th Corps.

206 Chemist St.

Would perhaps Gen. Grant endorse what you would tell him?
Philadelphia Dec. 5th 1867

Siddman Fritz

States that he has an excellent opportunity to go into business on the 7th Regiment and therefore requests a letter of recommendation from General Howard. States that he was a Capt. 7th Regt. Carl Schurz

[Signature]

[Stamp: RECEIVED DEC 5 1867]

[Stamp: PLB Dec 5th 1867]
May God, Dear Sir.

I had the pleasure of an introduction to you at Jackson, Miss., where I was on a hurried mission through the Southern States, and I was in attendance at the Statehouse as a member of the Legislature.

Your address on that occasion delivered from the gallery of the Governor's Mansion to a large assemblage of colored people—the interest you manifested in their moral, religious and temporal welfare, deeply impressed me, and with the belief that amid the horrors, the carnage and enmity of war, you have recognized your obligations and dependance on God.

I recollect in our conversation at Jackson, our church relations were brought up, when I informed you that I had been a member of the church from my fourteenth year; that I had been in the traveling connection of our church for more than forty years. The greater part of my life has been devoted to the interests of the church and in laboring for the good of my fellow men, from the time I gave my heart to God and my hand to the church. The first charge presented has to be brought against me; I have labored from my youth up to the present. God being my only guide to keep a conscience void of offense toward God and man. Of my council and preachers with my countrymen, we should have been saved from the horrors, the general confusion and miseries brought upon us by our late Civil War. But alas! Demagogues and politicians and fire-eaters would have it otherwise, and of all the
quietly. Also the most guilty in all Midland are those
killed as perceived candidates for the pernicious canals
of the several Southern States. Their inflammatory speech
madened the maps, and every member of any body
that signed the ordinance of secession ought to be hunted
in some form—Their property should be confiscated, for
were generally monied men—This would teach Them a
mortal lesson, and effects would tell upon unborn
generations. In their mad and maddening course they have
caused to be murdered and destroy all the land, poverty and ruin to
told numbers. In the general crash, I have been pecuniarily
ruined. As the result of the war, I have lost over one hundred
and dollars. Immediately after the decease of the Grant to
not so much to regain my lost fortune, as to pay my home
debts. The unfavorable seasons and the indisposition
the laborers to work, the fall in the price of Cotton,
the loss of many more of the men by a disease incurable
placed me in a position of utter helplessness. rally
can get help. I know not what I should do. I could not
sell my plantation for which I refused fifty thousand
dollars in 1860 for ten thousand dollars. Instead of
not believing I shall be able to meet it—If I fail to get
means to run it myself. I have now on the place a
number of colored labourers with large families who may
be turned out of doors unless I succeed in raising money
to carry on my farm. In a conversation with Mr. Dean
visited his father's last week. I made known my situation
of him if he thought I could obtain
help from Congress by being properly representative before
that body. He assured me that he was unable to say that
his opinion was I could not. I told him I had seen you
and that I had some slight acquaintance with General Buckman.
He then stated that I had better write to you and be governed by
your advice. If you thought you could aid me and I could
accomplish anything by visiting Washington I could then go on
and present my claims to Congress (etc.). As to my loyalty I
should have no trouble in establishing that. Before the war
broke out I was outspoken against secession. After the secession
of my State - prudence and safety dictated a different
course. I was silent. Though often appealed to to aid
in the way of loans. I never gave a dollar. My known
hostility to secession by the Confederate Government furnish
them with an excuse to quarter on me and without
the least compunction to consume whatever I had.
Living on the bank of the Mississippi River it was alike
subjected to the same treatment by the Federal soldiers.
So between the two I have been reduced to my pre-
ent estate of destitution. As I was most of the time
within the Federal lines at Nashville I could
not give a day or date or say by whose command I have
lost my property. Now this is the fact as can be sustained that
my life independent of the loss of my servants, would amount
to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. Here I could
speak that I forbear my letter is already too long.
I have written to you not as a military, the kind or as a
politician but as a man of God a brother who has a heart
To feel for the ills and woes of others. In God's name, I ask you to help me if you can. Surely my Government will not suffer an old and faithful subject now in his 78 years old, with his family, to starve while they have the means and the power to prevent it. Because this is true, I have to ask and believe me.

Yours in Christian charity,

J. A. Owen

P.S. The time is short what I do must be done quickly, so write me at your earliest convenience.

Yours,

J. A. Owen

Austin, Texas

1862

[Signature]
Plymouth Dec 3rd, 1867

Dear Sir,

In reply to a circular received (sic) last (sic), relating to the 'Cong. Church of Washington City, D.C.' Please find enclosed a check on the 'Ninth Nat. Bank of New York' for Twenty dollars (20.) subject to your order. Ten dollars is paid by the children of the Sabbath School, & Ten by vote of the 3d Church of Plymouth.

Very Respectfully,
Your O.P. Snd.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

Washington City, D.C.
Dear Sir:

Washington, Dec. 4th, 1864

Gen. O. O. Howard,

I in the supposed absence of your brother, our worthy Chief of Purity Lodge, address you — he stated some days since that he could propose or recommend a large number of worthy and respectable colored men as candidates for admission to said Lodge. As I am unacquainted with any such parties, (colored) and as we desire to make a large accession to our members tomorrow (Thursday) evening, would you please send me the names of some suitable persons connected with the Bureau of or otherwise in season to allow me to invite them to be present and become members tomorrow evening. Please send me their names.

Yours...

[Signature]
Address that I may call upon them in Season

Address me either in your letter office
242 Seventh St. Bel. M. & N.

Very Respectfully

Miss Marie R. Greene
Room Baltimore Association for the Moral & Educational Improvement of the Colored People.
Baltimore Dec 11th 1867

Dear Sir,

We intend to formally open our Normal School for the Education of Colored Teachers on the Evening of Monday December 16th 1867. Emboldened by the interest you have always manifested in the work of our Association, we now ask of you to be present on that occasion and make the opening address. We do not ask for a speech of more than 30 or 40 minutes because we know you are much engaged and we have therefore made arrangements to divide the labor of the evening among several speakers; as Dr. Phillips Brooks, Judge Bond, Rev. Gregory, Dr. W. Ware, Dr. Mr. Dixon others.

To the Freedman's Bureau we are indebted
for much aid and many kindnesses
and we hope you will add to them
your presence on this occasion.

Mr. W. A. Janney will, on notification
of his own, or to me, shall you or
your arrival here and conduct you
or wherever else you may prefer.
Your kind reply in acceptance
of much oblige us.

Your Very Respectfully,

Jno. M. Cushing
C. S. Army

To
Maj. Gen. C. C. Howard
 Freedman's Bureau
Washington, D.C.
Boston Dec 14 of
Maj. Gen. C. Howard
Chairman, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Your circular of 10th inst. soliciting funds for the Congregational Church at Washington was duly received from Boston.

Send you today, by mail (in another envelope) a money order for twenty dollars as the contribution of the Concord St. Church & Sunday School of Salem, Mass. as requested.

Please acknowledge receipt to me at Boston.

Yours Truly,

W. K. Garrett

Please direct to: (Superintendent S.S.)

W. K. Garrett
Care Geo. C. Richardson & Co.
Boston, Mass.
Boston Dec 1, 1850

May Vint 00 Howard

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find money order mentioned in my note of this date.

Yours truly,

[Signature]