Maj General C.C. Howard.

Feeling deeply the importance of a suitable place, where some of the rising generation among the population of this District, at least, may be properly trained for all household duties, which shall fit them for stations into which many are now being called, without any preparation or qualification for such service as the demand requires. I am led to ask what can be done for this class, whose homes furnish no opportunity for any desirable attainments in the culinary art, to.

Many for lack of the necessary means of subsistence, go forth to earn their daily bread, in a most shiftless manner, going from place to place for want of being educated so as to perform their allotted part well, and often, no doubt, taxing the patience of their employers far beyond what they bargain for.

In the meantime these inexperienced ones may, I fear, oft times become sadly disheartened with a sense of their inability to serve acceptably, and many of them, ignorant of the true position of usefulness to which, under favorable circumstances, they may...
rise, are sometimes in danger of losing their ambition to make themselves proficient in these matters, to avoid which, and in order to increase their means of prosperity &c. as well as to contribute largely to the comfort of those in whose service they may enlist, I think it rejoiced to see such an Institution started in some neighboring State, as would recommend itself not only to such as these, but to the communities as likely to result in a blessing to many, and where before careless habits become fixed, they may be systematically and thoroughly initiated into the various domestic arts and with good principles instilled into their hearts, they may go forth to fill an important part in life, and realize more fully that they have a great power within for usefulness and true independence which may stimulate them to excel in whatever branch they undertake, bearing in mind that "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

In order the more speedily and effectually to accomplish such a work, I would recommend its being started just far enough from Washington as to root the subjects from surrounding influences and associations, which tend so much to impede their advancement. Many, I find, who are hired out to...
the month are in the habit of returning to their homes for the night. Now, while the Freedmen's Bureau is administering so liberally to the temporal wants of the destitute, and the demands for clothing to fit out many of this class to go out to service are promptly responded to when investigation proves that they are proper subjects for such relief, yet there is an unsatisfied feeling, and degree of sadness which creeps over one, as we behold many of them thus gratefully clothed, but at the same time so little prepared for the path before them. And the question arises, Where are the benevolent hearts that are willing, either in this city or elsewhere, to take such novices into their families and instruct them, or cause them to be patiently instructed in all the routine of domestic duties? We fear alas! that there are too few. Be made up for this deficiency, and to supply what seems to be a great need of the present age. I would recommend that an Institution for this purpose be established in Pennsylvania, where I believe, that not a few would now gratefully embrace the privilege of being thus taught—

respectfully

C.E. Valentine
Washington, D.C., February 1st, 1868.

Major General C. F. Howard,
Commissioner, Bureau R.T.Y.R.t.

General:

I am already under so many obligations to you, that I prefer with deference this request for an additional favor; but I trust that the circumstances in which I am placed, will plead my excuse for intruding upon you at this time.

Through your kindness in appointing me to an agency in the Bureau at a salary of $125 per month, in October last, you opened up a brighter prospect for me; and, I was in hope, that this salary, together with what I might derive from the Evening Classes in Howard University, would enable me to support my family comfortably.

You are, I believe, aware of the misapprehension under which I was laboring as
To the terms upon which I took charge of the
Café, a misapprehension which was not
officially corrected until the 24th ult. I have
thus been necessitated to depend mainly on
my salary from the Bureau for the support
of a family of eight persons, including myself
and that, too, while compelled to meet duties
incurred by the removal and establishment
of my family here. I have been in hopes of
somewhat relieved of my burdens by finding
a situation as teacher for my oldest niece,
but thus far, there has been no response to
the application for that purpose.
This is a question whether, in attending
premises cases before justice of the peace
without having taken out an attorney's license
as required by the Internal Revenue Act, I have
under myself liable to prosecution; and Mr.
W. Brown, Esq., has advised me to take out a
license. Other friends, too, both here and abroad,
have advised me to apply for admission to prac-
tice in the U.S. Supreme Court. Neither of these
can I take on account of my inability to pay
the requisite fee.
The charge of attending to camp fires or fire house for night during these months of the week, after six hours spent daily in office business, is rather a trying one, taxing severely my physical powers, and reaching times which I would gladly spend in my family circle. Still, I am interested in my occupation, although inadequately remunerated, am willing to endure for a time this sacrifice which they demand.

But I would respectfully suggest, that my daily duties in the Solicitor's Office ought, of themselves, to enable me to support my family, involving, as they do, the performance of professional services meriting a higher compensation than that which I now receive. In this opinion I have the concurrence and sympathy of A. H. Browne, Esq., who has kindly permitted me to refer you to him in this matter.

The view of the facts here presented would respectfully solicit, General, an increase of my salary as an agent of the Bureau. Trusting that you will look favorably upon this request from the honor, General, to be,

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

George B. Wilson.
Charleston, S. C. 1st Febr. 1868.

Dear General:

The Rev. Mr. Potter of Charleston, who is already known to you, thinks it may be satisfactory to you to have the testimony of another teaching his work in this city, among the colored children, in which you have heretofore manifested so much friendly interest. It is not necessary to say anything to you about the importance and value of the work in which the Rev. Mr. Potter has so zealously devoted himself. In my judgment it is strange to me other now spending for the restoration and reclamation of the South. Mr. P. has gathered together more than eight hundred children, who without his efforts would be living as in idleness and ignorance, candidates for the prison and the pillory—and who are now daily receiving such instruction as will fit them for the duties and responsibilities of life. I have visited the schools and have witnessed with much gratification
Mr. Porter's white school and found it in successful operation, and promising the most gratifying results. He has, in addition to these schools, just opened a home for orphans, and this enterprise commends itself to your favorable consideration. I trust you may be able to encourage Mr. Porter in his Christian labors by substantial contributions to all these establishments.
the influence of capacity and fidelity in the
teachers and of industry and patience on the
part of the scholars as shown in the progres-
sively already made in their studies. The
success has been wonderful, and God has
evidently blessed this effort for the cause
of morality and religion in the city and the
state. The building occupied by the Prince
Center accommodates five hundred additional
scholars, and these can readily be had,
if the means for employing teachers were avai-
lable. I cannot forbear expressing the hope
therefore, that you may be able to add
this further to the generous contributions
which you have already made, as I am
persuaded the funds must be well and
wisely applied.

Respectfully, and truly yours,

C.P. Highpines.

Maj. Gen. E. D. Howard,
Washington,
D.C.
Charleston & Co.
Feb. 1st, 1868

Kingsbury & P.

Testifies concerning the efficiency of Mr. Porter of this place, etc. etc.
Aurora, Ills
Feb. 1, 1865

Dear Sir,

I excuse the liberty I take in addressing you. But I am engaged in writing a History of the 8th Regt. Ill. Cavalry, with which you became acquainted during the winter of 1861-62, when we lay in Camp California near Alexandria as also during the Peninsula and Maryland Campaigns, and until you left the Army of the Potomac. The regiment have always entertained the highest regards for you and a few paragraphs from you embodying your opinion of this regiment I solicit for insertion in the History. As I know it would gratify the surviving members for whom this work is being written.

Hoping you will comply with this request.

I remain,

Faithfully Yours,

A. Hard

Maj. Genl. C.C. Howard
Late Surgeon 8th Regt. Ill Cavalry

Washington, D.C.
No. 3 Bible House  
New York Feb. 1, 1858

Major Gen. O. O. Howard  
Adj. General

I have recently returned from a visit to Charleston, S.C., where I was enabled to see to some degree what is being done for the Freedmen — from Genl. Scott and the Rev. Mr. Porter. I received many attentions, for which I feel deeply indebted to both of those gentlemen. As to the former, I would say that from all I could learn he is administering the affairs of Bureau with great wisdom and effect. So far as I will do to intrust power to any official, I hope it may be given to him — for it is perfectly manifest that the shortest and least
road to the restoration of peace. If that isolated Virginia is to be found, through the eyes of what under the Constitution, would be called arbitrary power.

Evidently, her right. It is of a practical turn of mind and has the confidence of both the white and colored population.

After a good deal of examination and inquiry I am led to think that Mr. Porter is doing excellent and important work. To my surprise he seems to be the only clergyman...
Nicodemus Charleston. He is at all times in cooperation with the efforts in behalf of The Freedmen. He speaks in the highest and warmest terms of yourself and of Gen'l Scott.

I have felt it is due to these gentlemen that I should bear this testimony. I might speak of many things I saw and heard bearing upon the great issues before the country, but you have other sources of information, and therefore I will not trouble you.

Sincerely respectfully yours,

[Signature]

(over)
I should not probably trouble you now were it not that you once did me the honor to call and converse with me about the work for the freedmen in Charleston and particularly Mr. Foster's connection with it.
Gen. Howard,

The name of that gentleman is

C. B. Smith,
now employed as a clerk in the Auditor's Office, Minder's Building.

His place of residence is 372, 10th St., between L. and M. sts.

M. Conant.

Feb. 1, 1868.
Washington Feb. 1st 88

Gentleman:

Give name of
L. B. Smith
Clerk 2d Auditor's Office
Henderson Building.

Residence:
372 Thist St. erb.
1 and N. St.

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1868
PRIVATE
Washington, D.C.
February 1, 1868

Dear Sir:

Enclosed I send you
$10. a subscription towards the
building of our church from Mr.
William Kinwood a quaker
in the office of the treasurer N.O.
I desire the prosperity
of the church in all it's pur-
tains to its welfare and rights
of man and the kingdom of
the highest.

Please acknowledge receipt
by bearer and give Mr. Kin-
wood audit for the account.
will you also send a few
copies of the resolutions of the
Church last Sunday morning
with Proposal attached.

James H. Fillmore

To Maj. Gen. Q.O. Howard
or Mr. Charles Howard
Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Feb. 1, 1868.

Gen. Howard,
My dear Sir,

Returning to the office this morning after an absence of two days, I found the enclosed note from Mr. Fletcher.

I shall be surprised if nothing more prompt has been made by yourself.

The purport of the note evidently leaves the way open for selecting an individual of known classical attainments, such as your specially wished to secure. And I certainly feel relieved of some anxiety on that account.

Very truly yours,

M. Conant.
January 25 1868.

My Dear Mr. Conant,

I have heard from you through Mr. Bryden, also from Gen. Howland in regard to the Ferdinand's Normal School.

I regret that I am not able to respond to the General's invitation to "come immediately to Washington."

The Ferdinand's cause is a noble one and I feel a deep interest in its welfare.

We are pleasantly situated here; our school is young but it is growing in numbers & faith.
With the Legislature it is yet an experiment, how many Normal Schools are needed in the State. I have presented our Howard's application to the State Supt. of Schools and it may be possible for me to get released from my duties here at the close of the term, the last of February, if at that time a better man has not been secured for Washington School. Accept my thanks for your kind remembrance of Mrs. Ferrites in sending regards to Mr. & Mrs. Ferrite. Respectfully yours,

G. F. Hebbels