Pineau Refugees, Treadwell, Jr.
Head: Louis Fifth Sub-Division
Harpea Ferry June 27, 1868

General:

In obedience to your letter of the 26th inst. I have the honor to submit herewith papers in explanation of an account for actual expenses incurred in the investigation of the Winchester Affair, paid by Gen. Ballew, May 19, 1868.

At the time of the investigation the teacher boarded with Capt. McDonnell. I deemed it expedient, in order to obtain all the facts without restraint, to request Miss Neering to come to Harpea Ferry. Pursuant to a request from Rev. Mr. Brackett, at my instance, she came to Harpea Ferry. I paid her expenses at the time, for which the account referred to was presented. Form 17, being the only voucher...
Upon which the account would be paid, I made it out in the usual form, not deeming the matter of importance. I omitted to state the circumstances as the time.

I am yours,

Respectfully,

Your obedient,

[Signature]

[Signature]
According to the records, the item was received on 18th June 1889. It seems to be a formal letter discussing the transfer of a certain property or matter.

The content is difficult to decipher due to the handwriting style. It appears to be a legal or formal communication, possibly related to real estate or property transactions.

The presence of a seal suggests that it was an official document.

Unfortunately, without clearer handwriting, it's challenging to provide a precise translation or summary of the content.
Harper's Ferry W. Va
June 27, 1868

Sir:

Having been called upon to make an explanation of the expenditure of $5,000 in connection with the investigation of the McDonnell affair at Winchester,
Be kind enough to endorse hereon when you know as to manner the amount stated was expended by me and others.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

S. B. [Signature]
Attire from 1899.

Dear Sir,

I am writing in response to the request for information about the history of the town. As a historian, I have been conducting research on the subject and would be happy to share my findings with you.

I have found that the town's earliest settlement dates back to the 18th century, with evidence of Native American occupancy. Over the years, the town has experienced growth and development, with significant events such as the Civil War and the Industrial Revolution.

I would be interested in hearing your thoughts on the significance of these events in the town's history. Additionally, I would welcome any additional information or resources that you may have.

Thank you for considering my request. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Note: The name and position are not provided in the handwriting.]

P.S. Please find enclosed a copy of the town's historical society newsletter.
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Headquarters Ass't Commissioner, District Columbia,
Washington, May 8th, 1868

Capt. J. C. Brutaker

Dear Sir,

I enclose papers read from the Court this morning. After compliance with the order enclosed if you will transmit your bill of expenses with your report it will be paid.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully,

[Signature]

L.B.C. No. 603,
Golf Club

Dear Mr. Brown,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to inquire about the possibility of attending a conference in New York next month. I believe it would be a valuable opportunity for me to network with other professionals in my field.

Please let me know if you have any availability and if there are any travel arrangements that need to be made. I am open to any suggestions you might have.

Sincerely,

[signature]

[Additional notes and signatures]
Duble, Iowa, June 27, 1868

Dear Sir,

I write you on behalf of the associated Western Literary Societies. I should be pleased to present your name to our society as a lecturer for the season of 1868-9. You will see on the other side of this sheet the objects and aims of the American Institute. Should you decide to lecture in the West, please to give your subject

An early reply will much oblige,

G. L. Torbert

To

Genl. O. P. Howard
Washington, D.C.
Office of the Secretary of the
Associated Western Literary Societies,

Dubuque, Iowa, April 1st, 1868.

Dear Sir:

The "A. W. L. S." is an association of about one hundred of the leading Literary and Lecture Societies of the West contained in the circle embraced by Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Lawrence, Kans.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Saginaw and Detroit, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio,—formed for the purpose of joint action and mutual benefit (both to themselves and the Lecturers) in the matter of obtaining Lecturers, &c., &c. By this combined action, they trust to become enabled to obtain the very best talent, by offering to the Lecturers regular routes, of greater or less extent, as the case may be, thereby making it more of an object for them to come "West" than has previously been the case when only detached engagements could be offered to them, and those often very widely apart. This Association, it is hoped, will be of especial benefit to the smaller and "weaker" societies among us, by enabling them to obtain Lecturers whom they otherwise could not hope to obtain, as many Lecturers will lecture for them in an extended course, at somewhat reduced figures, when else they could not afford to do so.

The particular advantages we offer to Lecturers consist in the fact that, instead of dealing with several persons in making their arrangements, they deal in this case with only one, (the Cor. Sec. of the A. W. L. S.) who will arrange their entire routes, giving the exact day and date for each particular lecture, laying them out so that they may give the greatest number of lectures with the least possible loss of time. &c., &c., thus saving to Lecturers a very great amount of trouble in the shape of correspondence, or the expense of employing an Agent, if they have been in the habit of doing so.

Of course, some Lecturers, receive more applications from the Association than others, and the Cor. Sec. is instructed to apply only for those Lecturers receiving free applications or upwards; although he will, by particular request, apply for any of those receiving a less number.

It is understood, that in applying for Lecturers, they are to come, if at all, some time during the regular Lecture Season, or between the first of November and the fifteenth of April. When Lecturers cannot come within that period, but can come at a different time, they will please say so distinctly, in which case their propositions will be submitted to the different constituent Societies.

Lecturers, in their answers or applications, will state their lowest terms per lecture, which terms must cover their traveling and hotel expenses and every other expense connected therewith; they will also state the exact time they can start, how many weeks or months they can devote to the West, how many Lectures they can give each week, also give the titles, in full, of their different Lectures—in short, they will please make their answers as concise and definite as possible, to save time and trouble to the Corresponding Secretary.

Each Lecturer will be paid at the close of each Lecture, by the Society before which he has lectured, the price previously agreed upon with the Cor. Sec. of the "A. W. L. S.," which price, as above stated, is to cover all expenses of whatever nature.

There is a wide field for improvement, both intellectually and physically, in the Great West, and its people are ready and anxious to hear first rate Lecturers, and are willing to pay for them; such can do good here, and we sincerely hope that all of those to whom we apply will consent to come, even at the sacrifice of a little personal ease and comfort.

The expenses of the organization are paid by assessment on the Societies and Lecturers. Several of the leading Lecturers have signified a willingness to pay a sum equal to 5 per cent on their gross receipts derived from lectures given under the auspices of the A. W. L. S. If convenient for you to visit the West during the coming Autumn or Winter, please write me at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

G. L. TORBERT,
Cor. Sec. A. W. L. S., Dubuque, Iowa.
Circular No. 2—June 27th, 1868.

At the annual convention of the "Associated Western Literary Societies," held at Milwaukee May 19th, 1868, the subject of prices of lectures was referred to a special committee, who reported as follows:

Gentlemen:—Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of lectures and the devising of some plan for, and relieving the societies of this association from the burden caused by the exorbitant price thereof, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report:

Upon examination of the reports of the several associations (a schedule of which is hereunto annexed,) we find that the past lecture season has not been a financial success. Some societies—those in our larger cities—have realized a handsome profit. Others have come out about even; while many have sustained financial losses. Making allowance for bad weather, and taking into consideration that in many cases the failure of lecturers to fulfil their appointments, has operated to the disadvantage of the societies, your committee are decidedly of opinion that the burden of loss has been in consequence of the high price of the lecturers.

Again, in some cases lecturers whose routes have been arranged under the auspices of this society, have lectured before associations in competition with a member of the A. W. L. S., thus virtually defeating the object for which this society was formed by bringing a loss upon its members. Your committee can but feel that this society ought by all means to protect its members from a competition which will bring upon them financial loss. They feel that the price of lectures is much too high, and although recognizing the application of the law of supply and demand, believe that all honorable means ought to be used to reduce it. Therefore, they would respectfully submit the following resolutions, embodying the above recommendations, and ask their adoption by this association.

The resolutions of the committee were amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That persons lecturing under the auspices of the A. W.
L. S. will not be expected to lecture before rival or competing societies in the same town or city.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be instructed to prepare an address to lecturers expressive of the views of this society relative to a reduction of the price of lectures, and to use their best endeavors in such manner as their judgment may dictate to secure, if possible, such reduction of prices.

The report and resolutions were then adopted.

In discharge of the duty imposed upon us by the second resolution, we invite the attention of lecturers to the matter of terms for their lectures the coming season.

From the decided expression of opinion on the part of delegates to the convention and from concurrent expressions received from associations not there represented, we are called upon to say that the prices latterly paid for lectures in general have been too high, and it is the "view of these societies" that a reduction is necessary to the successful maintenance of lecture courses in the west.

The societies do not assume to pass judgment upon the value of the lecturer’s time and efforts to himself, but, as interested parties, they may properly judge and speak of the pecuniary value of lectures to themselves.

The general result of lecture courses the past year is set forth in the report of the committee before quoted. In addition to the cases of financial loss, to a very general extent in cases where the receipts have equalled or exceeded the expenditures, it has been solely through extraordinary efforts to win popular favor and effect sales of tickets. It is the judgment of our societies that they should not unduly suffer loss from lectures, and that the patronage which comes through good will to associations and the extra personal efforts of their officers should redound to the benefit of the associations.

We do not lose sight of the moral and intellectual culture afforded to communities by means of lectures, nor are we insensible to the fact that such benefits can not be measured by a money standard. Nevertheless, the practical fact remains that associations can not maintain lectures unless they pay financially. Officers can be found who will use their time and efforts to make the lecture course successful, if a chance is afforded; but where the expense is so great that the
result in most towns and small cities is almost sure to be loss or no profit, lectures can not be maintained. The losses sustained last year will cause several societies in prominent places to give up lectures.

The societies think that the terms of lecturers should correspond in some measure with the receipts which might be realized by them independent of the labor and good will of societies taking a season or trip through.

In the case of most of the societies connected with the A. W. L. S. the novelty of a course of lectures has worn off. The large class of people who go only to see famous men or women have seen most of the lecturers now in the field. Patronage is reduced to that class who from culture and taste enjoy lectures. This class, save, perhaps, in the large cities and college towns, is comparatively small, and lessened receipts suggest lessened expenses.

While shrinking from invidious distinctions—recognizing simply such differences in public favor as exist without discussing the grounds therefor—we remark: In the case of lecturers of eminent popularity, whose names draw full houses and upon whose engagements societies generally have profited, though paying a large sum, we can not, perhaps, ask much reduction; but for first-class lecturers in general, such as are sought by the A. W. L. S., the range of prices which societies feel is all they can afford to pay is from $50 to $75 in towns and small cities, $75 to $125 in the large cities.

It is for lecturers to consider how far the character of a list of engagements, made up by the Secretary of the A.W. L. S., in economy of time and travel bears upon the value to them of each lecture.

Earnestly inviting the consideration of lecturers to the subject, and trusting they may find it both practicable and profitable to meet the views of the societies relative to a reduction in prices, we are

G. L. TORBERT,  W. H. WITHINGTON,
Sec'y.  Pres't. A. W. L. S.
Mr. W. A.]

The present is the occasion of the society connected with the A. W. W. W. A. to make an appeal to the members of the society to contribute towards the support of the society. The society has been established for the purpose of promoting the interests of the members, and it is hoped that the society may continue to exist and flourish...

With the kind permission of the President of the A. W. W. A., we are permitted to make the following statement: The society has been formed with the object of promoting the interests of the members, and it is hoped that the society may continue to exist and flourish...

Yours truly,

W. Morrison.

ATTACHMENT

W. A. W. W. A.
United States Senate Chamber.
Washington. June 30, 1868

My dear sir:

The enclosed letter has been twenty-four hours in my hands, and I have almost hourly sought the opportunity to call upon you in person. The extraordinary urgency of public and Committee business has prevented my going to
May I now ask you to read and ponder Judge Potter's letter.

The proposition is held in very high esteem in the state of New York, and unless your theory of life is divine and settled against such an undertaking as...
from Washington, I am now I permitted urge you to regard this one with favor.

Please return me the Judges list, and if you would care to inspect the list, pray let me know.

Yours Sincerely,
Alice Sparkling

Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard
Washington D.C.
U.S. Senate June 30th

Leaking Roses

Enclosed a letter from Judge Platt Potter of Schenectady in regard to securing the services of General Howard as President of Union College.

Urge the General to accept the position.

Judge Potter’s letter to be returned.
Private

Little Rock, Ark., June 31, 1868.

Dr. C. O. Howard,

Dear General,

I write to you upon a personal matter. I feel disposed to apologize at the outset for I would not like to appear unjustified for the distinguished favors already bestowed upon me by the War Department. But honors, like other things in this world, are relative. If only a captain I should not need to make this request, but as I am a colonel, there is much need of my being brevetted a Major General. You will discover reasons for my very much desiring this without—
further explanation. Many others were brevetted in the same manner in which I have been and have since received the additional grade. I have been advised to call attention to my case, I delayed humbly hoping the desired favor would come of itself as all similar favors have come hitherto. I was brevetted a Major General of Volunteers, and accordingly the military recommendations are on record in the War Department. This is not so I would not call attention to the matter at all. But if my need will justify the case, forming upon me the same grade in the regular army that was conferred upon me as a Volunteer, which has been conferred upon most or many other officers, I request
to have it done. Will you therefore do me the favor to call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter. Please do not refer this letter officially but make whatever private or confidential use of it you please. If you will devote an hour to my interest in this matter, it will be gratefully remembered. I wrote to my friend R. K. of Maine in regard to it but learn that he has your answer. Very Respectfully,

Yr. H. Smith

Brig. Gen.
As there is need of
its being speeded up,
respectfully request
that it be expedited
as early as possible.

Very truly yours,

By Perry Creek

[unsigned]
Yong, N.Y.
June 31st, 1868

Gen. Howard

My dear Sir,

I have just received the first report from Moses Payne the colored boy I sent to Potosi from the Asylum. You will perhaps remember him as the boy for gume cloth for a suit of clothes. He was older than the children received at the Asylum but was taken at your special request as I understand the matter. I found the best kind of a home for him where he will receive good care and training.

His mistress, Mrs. Fonda, insists that he is a smart capable of learning anything but very independent and slow.
Can away. It would be impossible for this boy to find a better home anywhere I should be sorry I have him here the place it occurred to me that a word from you might have great influence with more to the friends of you with much respect I do not wish to hurry you with this matter but I have made such an effort to get this boy a good place I really feel so much interested in him I think he very glad if you will have the kindness to write more as I think a word from you will have come weight with him than that of any other person.

Trusted is with W. A. Fonda
Potdam, St. Lawrence Co. N. Y.

Very respectfully,

Carolina W. Fonda
June 30th, 1868

Young N.York

Francis Cornelia H.

States that Moses

Passed the evening not

Promising colored lady,

To whom he gave

a suit of clothes

A good home seemed for

Her with Mrs. H.

A Fonda, Paterson, S.F.

Revere Co. 248, but Moses

Is becoming restless and talks

About running away from this

Place. Thinks that a letter

from the General

Would quiet him.

Received

Jul 3

1868
Burlingame House
Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Smith, June 30 1868.

Edwin Gage. My dear sir,

I read an article

from Genl. Roynton today in

your issue, which gives me a

good deal of pain.

It is false in spirit and

false in fact. I would be

glad to have an investiga-
tion at any time,

Please suspend judgment

against me until I can

have time to write you

over!
from Washington.

I have had some difficulty with Dr. Boynton as you know and his son takes this wicked way of giving a stab. Coming from a Republican it will of course be calculated to do great harm.

Please be careful in publishing personal assaults from this quarter.

In strict confidence

Yours truly,

signed O. T. Howard
was here.
New Haven, Ct. June 30, 1868.

Gen. O.O. Howard.

My dear Sir,

I arrived here this morning about the first thing I did was to call on Dr. Bacon. I found him busy all this time in preparing some lectures upon Congregationalism which he is to give to the Andover students. He goes there for the present soon next week, I think he said.

I suggested that he should write you his views on one or two points.

He said he would gladly do so, if he had time and it. At Andover, but not before. As for the grounds to warrant the calling of an expert's council, he would want time to consider before saying what would or what would not be.
sufficient. He thinks, however, that the disapproving manner in which it was done would be a proper ground. I would judge from what he said that any allegations that might be made of conduct on the part of the pastor which was so far injurious or wrong as seriously to impair his prospects of usefulness in the church to which his ministry would be proper matter to present to such a council. He did not say this expressively, but the general tenor of his remarks leads me to draw this inference. He added:

To reply to a question of mine, that a large & respectable minority might with propriety invite a council to advise what course would be proper & expedient for them to take; and of course the publication of such a council would have weight & influence upon public
opinion in the churches of our denomination and in the community in general. He said that, in soliciting a call for a mutual council, the motion before the council should specify distinct and definite points to be laid before the council. Then, in case of refusal, the same points should be referred to the executive council, if one is called.

I do not know whether all this is applicable to the present situation of affairs, but when I left Washington last week, I was led to apprehend that the attempts for a mutual council might after all prove a failure.

The principles of ecclesiastical society and the modes of procedure are so unsettled in our denomination, that it seems to me the safest course to get advice as to the preliminary...
steps from some of the leading men who will compose the council. Dr. Bacon says he cannot attend any council till after the Commencement of July. After that time he can do so.

If you see Mr. Nichols, please say to him that circumstances prevent my calling on him last week as I intended. I shall be in Cummington more or less till the early part of Sept.; if you or Mr. Nichols think of any thing I can do here for the advantage of our church, a line addressed to me at Farmington, Cummington, will reach me.

Please excuse the liberty I take in the extreme haste in which I write. Respectfully & sincerely yours,

Samuel Porter.