Bureau Refugees. Freedmen, &c.
Head Qrs Fifth Sub Dist
Harpers Ferry June 27. 1868.

General:

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

At the time of the investigation the teachers boarded with Capt McDonnell. I deemed it expedient, in order to obtain all the facts without restraint, to request Miss Deering to come to Harpers Ferry. Pursuant to a request from Rev. Mr. Brackett, at my instance, she came to Harpers 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 could be paid, I made it out in the usual form, not deeming the matter of importance I omitted to state the circumstances at the time

I am General
Respectfully
Your obd't serv't
J. A. Rumbaugh
Subsist Com'y

Genl T. H. Stevens
A. I. Genl.

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Harpers Ferry W. Va
June 27. 68.

Rev. N. C. Brackett,
Harpers Ferry.

Sir:

Having been called upon to make an Estimation of the expenditure of $5.20 in connection with the investigation of the McDonnell affair at Winchester. Be kind enough to endorse thereon what you know as to manner the amount stated was expended by me, and oblige:

Respectfully
Your obd Servt
J. C. Burbaker
Subassist Comy

This is to certify that I received of Capt. Brobaker $45.00 which I paid A. Phillips E. E. Deering for her expenses in coming A Hooper Esq at the request of Capt. Brobaker, to testify in relation to Capt. J. A. McDonald. The money was paid to me, and by me A Phillips Deering at the time of the investigation

N. C. Brackett

Witness Geo W. Fee

June 27, 1868.

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**Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,**

Headquarters Ass't Commissioner, District Columbia,

*Washington,* May 8th, 1868.

Capt J. C. Brubaker

Dear Sir;

I enclose papers rec'd 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

Saml Ordway

Q.M.G.

L.B.L. No. 603,

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Please Address G. L. TORBERT,
Cor. Sec. "Associated Western Literary Societies,"
DUBUQUE, IOWA.

See CIRCULAR of objects and aims of this Association on the OTHER SIDE.

Dubuque, 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 societies as a lecturer for the season of 1868-9 You will see on a perusal of circular on the other side of this sheet the objects and aims of the A.W.L.S Should you decide to lecture in the West please to give your Subject-terms &c
An early reply will much oblige

G. L. Torbert
Secy

To
Genl O. O. 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, Kan.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Saginawa 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 *five* 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.*

# "A. W. L. S."

## 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 exceded 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. Ths 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, *Sec'y.*

W. H. WITHINGTON, *Pres't. A. W. L. S.*

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Yours,

L. TORRERT, W. H. WITHINGTON,

Sec'y. Pres't A. W. L. S.

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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

you at any admissable
hour. May I now
ask you to read and
ponder Judge Potter's
letter.

The proposed position
is held in very high
esteem in the State of New
York, and unless your
theory of life is diverging
and settled against such
an undertaking and

from Washington, I should now I permitted urge you to regard this one with favor.

Please return me the Judges letter, and if you wished can to discuss the matter, pray let me know.

Yours truly
Roscoe Conkling

Maj. Genl. O. O. Howard.
Washington
D. C.

U.S. Senate June 30th 68

Conkling Roscoe

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

Urges the General to accept the position.

Judge Potter's letter to be returned.

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Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
FOR ARKANSAS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER



Private

Little Rock, Ark., June 30, 1868.

Maj. Genl O. O. Howard.

Dear General;

I write to you upon a personal matter & feel disposed to apologize at the outset for I would not like to appear ungrateful for the distinguished favors already bestowed upon me by the War Department. But honors, like other things in this world, are relative. When I 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 Maj. 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 & have since received the additional grade — I have been advised to call attention to my case. I delayed hoping the desired favor would come of itself as all similar favors have come heretofore — I was brevetted a Major General of Volunteers, consequently the merpary recommendations are on record in the War Department. Were it not so I would not call attention to the matter at all. But if my record will justify the conferring 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 Pike of Maine in regard to it but learn that he has gone home.

Very Respectfully
Yr Obt Servant
C. H. Smith
Brvt Brig Genl

b. 23. Q C 76 Vol. 1, 1868

Little Rock June 30th 68

Smith, C. F.
Bvt Brig Genl

Thinks there is need of his being brevetted a Major General. Reasons for such a brevet are already in the War Dept.
Respectfully requests that the Comm.r call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter

Letter not to be referred.

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Troy N.Y.
June 30th 1868

Gen Howard
My dear Sir

I have just received the first report from Moses Payne the colored boy I sent to Potsdam from the Asylum You will perhaps remember him as the boy for gave cloth for a coat & clothe He was older than the children received at the Asylum but was taken at your special request & I understand the matter

I found the best kind of a home for him where he will receive good care & training

His mistress Mrs. Kenda writes that he is smart & capable & learning anything but very independent & threatens to

run away. It would be impossible for this boy to find a better home anywhere I should be sorry to have him leave the place.

It occurred to me that a word from you might have great influence with Moses as he speaks of you with so much respect.

I do not wish to trouble you with this matter but I have made such an effort to get this boy a good place & really feel so much interested in him I should be very glad if you will have the kindness to write Moses as I think a word from you will have more weight with him than that of any other person.

Moses is with W. A. Honda Potsdam St. Lawrence Co N.Y.

Very respectfully

Cornelia W. Erwin

F. 7. C.C. Vol. 1, 1868

Troy N. York
June 30th 1868

Jennie Cornelia W

States that Moses
Pagne the young un-
principled colored lad,
(to whom the General gave
a suit of clothes) had
a good home secured for
him with Mr W.
A Fonda, Potsdam St. Law-
rence Co. N.Y.; but Moses
is becoming restless and talks
about running away from his
place. Thinks that a let-
ter from the General
would quiet him.

Do not publish

Burnett House
Cincinnati O.
June 30 1868.

Mr. Smith
Editor Gazette

My dear Sir,

I read an article from Genl. Boynton 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 investigation at any time.

Please suspend judgment against me until I can have time to write you

(over)

fwd. on page 702

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. O. Howard

Maj Genl.

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 at this time in preparing some lectures upon Congregationalism which he is to give to the Andover students. He goes there for the purpose 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, & perhaps could get time while at Andover, but not before. As for the grounds to warrant the calling of an ex parte council, he would want time to consider, before saying what would & what would not be

sufficient. He thinks, however, that the deposing of the deacons & the manner in which it was done would be a proper ground. I should judge from what he said that any allegations that might be made of conduct on the part of the pastor which was so far injudicious or wrong as seriously to impair his prospect of usefulness in the church to which he ministers would be proper matter to present to such a council. He did not say this expressly, but the general tenor of his remarks leads me to draw this inference. He admitted, — in reply to a question of mine — that a large & respectable minority might with propriety invite a council to advise what course would be wisest & expedient for them to take; and of course the published conclusions of such a council would have weight & influence upon public

opinion in the churches of our denomination & in the community in general. He said that, in soliciting a ~~ss~~ call for a mutual council, the motion before the church should specify distinct & definite points to be laid before the council. Then, in case of refusal, the same points should be referred to the ex parte 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 polity & 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 at Yale. After that time he can do so.

If you see Mr. Nichols, please say to him that circumstances prevented my calling on him last week as I intended. I shall be in Connecticut 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, Conn. will reach me.

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

Samuel Porter