NOTE.

Among my MSS. I have found a copy, from shorthand notes, taken of seventeen Lectures delivered to my congregation in the years 1847 and 1848, at Manchester, on "The Life and Sufferings of Jesus Christ as our Redeemer." I have perused them again, not without profit, I hope, and recalled sacred emotions inspired by their delivery. Though prepared before "Ecce Homo" or "Ecce Deus" was published, they may prove useful to readers for whom a less ambitious strain would be welcome, and therefore have I contemplated the project of giving them publicity. The teacher of the Bible class and of the higher classes in Sunday Schools may find them helpful in discharging the duties to which they devote themselves. To others they will revive the recollection of facts and truths very precious to the Christian.

I propose that their publication shall be contingent on the measure of encouragement offered by personal friends. If I can assure myself of subscriptions for 500 copies at Five Shillings a copy, I shall not doubt but that the work will incur no loss. Subscribers of One Sovereign shall be entitled to five copies, if they will favour me by previous communication.

 Providential mercies have so filled my cup, that, though a septuagenarian, I am able and gratified when invited to take occasional pulpit duties. I am thankful to him whom I have served as a gracious Master, that, while a loser by uncontrollable reverses, I need not be careful or troubled about the things which perish. A covenant promise has been verified.
hitherto, and will continue its assurance so long as I can enabled to abide in “the place of defence,” secure among “the munitions of rocks.” I do not look to Fate, or any subordinate authorities, as having decreed this case for me. My times are in his hands whom I delight to serve. An active life, diversified by urgent and official duties, to which I have been called in all parts of Great Britain, has made me know and enjoy the recreations of a secluded retreat and a quiet resting-place. I have experienced the pleasures of pastoral life whilst watching for souls as one that must give account; and though the retrospect has its sorrowful shades as well as its gleams of sunshine, the records of the past are not without their attractions and their hallowed memories.

I refer to the extract appended, as exemplifying the style of printing, size of page, and matter of the volume—350 pages.

James Whaseie

General

O.C. Howard

EXTRACT OF LECTURE.

Yet our Lord himself said, “The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head.” When he was feeding and healing multitudes; when he was commanding the grave to give up its treasures, and could say to the winds, Be still, and to the sea, Be calm; when he could control the monsters of the deep, and could have brought from the fathomless abyss all the wealth that the sea contains and the ocean possesses, he was a poor man. There never was a virtuous man poorer than Jesus Christ. Two of his disciples confess, “Silver and gold have I none;” yet they had lacked nothing. I do not know the man that could apply the words, “Foxes have holes, birds of the
air have nests, but I have not where to lay my head;" but Jesus could in truth say so. If he had pursued his secular work, and had continued to labour as a carpenter, he might have had a home, as well as other carpenters had; if, even as a tradesman, he had availed himself of the natural resources of the country, he might have had a habitation as his portion among the people of Nazareth. But no: he devoted himself to his evangelizing ministrations; and I want this to be contemplated. It is not sufficiently considered. Our Lord was poor because *he preached the Gospel*; he had not where to lay his head because he worked for our salvation; his poverty arose from the entire devotedness with which he accomplished his mission. "My meat," he says, "is to do the will of him that sent me, and to finish his work." I say that our Lord was poor when he was doing all that work: whether he was feeding the multitude or healing the sick and diseased; whether he was teaching his followers as no man ever taught, or cherishing the most affectionate intercourse with his personal disciples, he still remained a poor man.

But I observe yet further, that, during the performance of such work, he chose to be in a measure dependent upon their good-will. When asked by John’s messengers whether he was the Messiah, he answered, "Go your way, and tell John what things ye have seen and heard, how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the Gospel is preached." These were the proofs he gave that he was the Messiah. He did not send word to John that he had been invested with power by the Sanhedrin, or clothed with authority by the emperor or his lieutenant; or that by his own miraculous power he could control the collection of the tithes and the appropriation of the revenues of the country for his own advantage; that he was independent in wealth, and rode in his own
chariot; that he dwelt in a magnificent palace, was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day. No: "to the poor the Gospel is preached:" that was the crowning evidence that he was the Messiah. And yet he chose to be dependent upon these poor followers for his support. How may we understand or determine this? We answer, his followers had a purse among them. It is said, Judas "had the bag, and bare what was put therein." We do not find his disciples had any employment more than their Master: they were not so regularly occupied, at least, as to provide resources for their support. The bag, or purse, contained something which must have been contributed by some one. It did not come from the Government authorities; we know not that it could have come by right of inheritance; it was not derived by trade or property. It must therefore have been the proceeds of voluntary contributions, and probably the gifts of the poor people jointly. But this contribution, let it be remembered, was no matter of contract. It was not, "I will heal your sick if you pay me so much;" it was not, "I will give you lessons of wisdom if you will give me so high a fee;" but he delivered the counsels of wisdom, he wrought the cures, and when the heart of the recipient was stirred to respond I have no doubt he did not refuse its offering. You do not read in all the Gospels these words, "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," but you read them in the Apostles; and we know he said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Well, then, this must have passed between our Lord and some of his personal disciples, and may have been spoken by him at a time when some return was made, when some gift was received. We conclude he had received it, then doubtless he acknowledged the reception, and said, "Oh, I love to see a cheerful giver: it is more blessed to give than to receive."
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS.
Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, 1869

Maj. Gen. O.O. Howard

Commissioner P. F. & A. R.

General.

Just before leaving this city, you instructed me to have the name of Mr. A. W. Shedd, Law Student, enrolled upon the list of employees of the Bureau, with permission to have time assigned to me as my clerk. I have this morning spoken to General Whittelsey, in regard to the matter, and he refuses to enrol the name of Mr. Shedd, without a written order from you to that effect.

By allowing me to hear from you by return mail on this subject, or by giving orders direct to General Whittelsey, you will oblige, General.

(Prov.)
Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

J.M. Laughton

P.S. This letter was sent by mistake to Philadelphia, and the one intended for my correspondent at that place, was sent to you.

July 22, 1869

J.M.L.
Adrian

Miss

Dear Sir - Will you have a vacancy on your course at St. John's at Adrian when near here. The Good Templars are doing much good here but are in debt and have a desire to secure you at as reasonable a rate as possible.

Hoping that you will not consider the request as equating to a lack of appreciation of your merits.

James George B. (Rev) J. P. Powell
Do you remember our
previous demi-engagement,
previous years.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Washington City, Jan 20, 1869

Dear Sir,

I had hoped to have the pleasure of meeting you here, with the reference to the Minutes of the New School Rugby body at New York. I have had a most pleasant interview with you. Perhaps you may have been in your office? I could hardly have believed that in your absence I should have had so pleasant a time here. I shall write...
I am not able to communicate directly to Mr. Mitchell on this matter. I understand that he is still hospitalized and not in a position to receive or send messages.

I have been informed that Mr. Mitchell has been cared for by the N.Y. Care. They have been very kind and attentive to him. I hope he will recover soon.

I am in touch with Mr. Mitchell and will keep you informed of any developments.

I am deeply saddened to hear of the passing of Mr. N. Rhodes. He was a truly outstanding man and will be greatly missed.

May the Lord be with you.

[Signature]
Dear General,

Mr. Bumby has submitted three matters with request that I submit them to you for decision:

1st. Shall he divide the upper story of this building into rooms as planned by Mr. Searle?
2nd. Shall he make another flight of stairs from the second floor to the fourth story at a cost of $550?
3rd. Shall a contract be made with Thornton Smith for a concrete pavement over the whole cellar floor except pantry room - cost $857.25.

Nothing of great importance has occurred since you left us.
Some fears are expressed by the trustees about the Downing and
I have ordered such action as will
make it secure.
The family are all well.
Yours very truly,
E. Whitting
a.a.g.
on the "American Exchange National Bank" N.Y. I am visiting with a Mrs. Hubbell, a retired merchant formerly from Connecticut... My companion is set in a drawing-room in the region. This afternoon I have visited the Elgin Academy, 400 or 50 students, girls to boys, and made hear a most splendid from the own town schools, pupils coming from the community. There are about 3 the celebrated Elgin Watch factory where they manufacture about 1,000 watches per day. More young ladies there are engaged in the factory. Delicate figures do delicate work. I am much interested in this wonderful factory. The women earn from Wellbank hours. That of them have all their own machinery. I regard them when you will do besides read letter if I think so. Can you manage to write me at any time. Your heart writing.
Euler's one and only discovery is not known. The
encyclopaedia is not known. The
classical picture book is not included.

The focus on Euler is on
his Register of life. The
names without, larger, smaller, etc.
are abundant.

Elgin is on
the North Western road near
Chicago near Rockford. There
was a train on Monday. I am
at Rockford again. To
Elgin which you know is in
the very mouth West corner of
Illinois. I arrived yesterday with
Capt. Bliss from Wisconsin with
furnace and wagon as our
accommodate money. Mrs. Bliss, the
head, has a large family with
three children.

I have sent your two checks, one
from Chicago and another
from a bank at Rockford, Ille.

Now I enclose another of $100
from Mr. Bliss, Elgin.

A Mr. Meagher who knew my father at
Pocahontas, Maine. He heard
there came in to see me just now.

Theatres himself very useful
in my last lecture "fainting law"
the most. My advertising even a
letter alone had too much, he
then got one more for I new books,
to reduce size of first. It had my
feels devoted to what I can not
congratulate. Mr. McPherson at a ball
in Chicago yesterday morning - Tom
said what would you know I
have just

I know what a place you
are in! I teach people clearing, such
a place for thinking it.

My 3' clock which I have just
obtained is from Mr. House Bank, Elgin W.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Jan. 21st, 1867

My dear Ben:—

Today for the first time I learned about where you were to be in Iowa, or anything in regard to your proposed lecturing tour. I am not connected with the Lecture Association here except as a common member who must write them once a year to vote & then let the officers do the work. I see by a Circular which Mr. Torbert sent me today that you are appointed to speak at Monticello Tuesday, Jan'y 26th and at Davenport Jan'y 27th & Iowa City the 28th. Since the appointments were made the trains on the Dubuque Road have been changed to arrive here later and on the C & NW RR they go earlier so that the train from
Monticello where your lecture is
26th August. At two hours too late to go to Allt.
Yeomen where you are appointed to
speak on the 27th.

In order for you to go to Terra
City from Mount Vernon, you must
leave Mt. Vernon about 12 o'clock
at night, come here over from
this point go to Terra City by stage
having here at 5 1/2 o'clock next
morning. Below Rapids you see
is the great connecting point
for Central Terra, one must come
due to pass either way.

You will perceive from the
above that you must either
miss your appointment at Monti-
cello or Mt. Vernon, for you cannot
make connections to speak at both
places. Please Telegraph one from
Duluth on Saturday afternoon which
of the alternatives you adopt and
I will arrange either a rest for you
here or a lecture here before the
Y. M. C. A. lecture on the eight
that you are appointed for Monticello
or Mt. Vernon—better the latter.
You can also send one or both
Monday morning, explaining fully
your purposes, which I will get
on Monday night. I shall be
at Court on Monday, Tuesday, and
Wednesday, and on Tuesday or on
Wednesday, I will get on the same
train conveying you, at Marion, and
come with you to Cedar Rapids.
Marion is our County seat, and
I go up in the morning to Court.
I return in the evening. It seems
to me, too, that if you tie up all
night after lecturing at Mt. Vernon on
the 29th, and after going to
Iowa City by Stage across the Country
starting from Cedar Rapids at 8 4/40.
1 o'clock A.M., and riding five hours in one of the poorest
conveyances this country affords
you will be nearly used up
and will not be able to speak
at Davenport on the 28th.
I think you will conclude
not to go to Mt. Vernon and
Mr. [illegible] can
Telegraph the Society then,
and state as reason the failure
of trains to connect.
Telegraph me at all events
Saturday, and write in first
Monday morning. Rosa is
very dubious to see you, have you
so I expect are the rest of the
family. Should you conclude to
speak at Mt. Vernon, I will go down
to see you and return with you here
in the night, but you will go shortly
and to see me or any family you, except
in the night. Affectionately your brother

P. W. Gilmore
Dear General,

I am much obliged for your letter of the 10th instant. In my recollection of him, he was a religious gentleman, and I have been taught to revere him. I look back to the days when we had our conversations about religion and politics. He was a great orator and a man of great character. His opinions of his character and conduct are highly esteemed by his friends. I am most grateful to you for your kind words.

I desire to use these facts in my forthcoming life of him.
will highly appreciate the service.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

Sent to [Name].
My dear [Name],

Will you be kind enough to call at the Bank when you can make it convenient? I oblige.

Yours,

[Signature]

Capt. Huntington
Salena Ill. Jan. 23, 1869

Dearest,

I will start with God. We all Miller last night. God bless you. Mrs. Miller, wife and little daughter went up to Mrs. Miller. The God. Married in a few days after the letter. We had a letter and went among many cattle. Some of the cattle was in the midst of the snow. Russey formerly of Nemi's. Mr. Smith was present. Unfortunately their was a "kitch" about was using splitting a fence on the part of Mr. Seear and Smith. We came late in commencing the letter. Yet the house was full of good citizens. The letter is as I said. It was like a pleasant visit to some appearance. This morning I wrote to them. We want to know. Mrs. Smith wrote. Mrs. Richards. He sold his husband to the mill last night. I went to see them. They were told. This morning you were engaged. The house is a square brick after a little overlooking the valley and taking in the entire town. Mr. Salena's house flying to us to divide Salena in two parts. It is seven miles by the main road to the Mississippi, but a leg
of the main lines must be a straight line. From both Mounts and the hotel we get the information where he is staying. It was once a good home but is now a dirty neglect establishment. Helena seems going backward, and II. has divested the trade to other centers.

Then there is another story. My father, having grown up on this farm, tells the story of when as a boy holding his horse to page another call. He used drawing a committee up into the Edwards Stables to join them. His enemy was another, not very good picture but simply another suggestion. I have seen them before. He was used to feed also his horse. He was a young man from 1859 to '61. Emil Mantle's father had a branch of his business there since when really liked him. I hope you on all will live this morning. I am very anxious to hear from you. Love to all — sneeze a check in this letter of $100. on National Park Bank.

Send me from Merchants State Bank, Helena.

I hope to hear from you.

Tomorrow.

Mrs. Weilbacher.
New London, Aug. 25 1869

Major Genl W.W. Farrow

H'r.

I had the honor to pleasure of receiving your kind reply to the letter I took the liberty to write you. I have been to see that I do not evince too much of my duties & disturbances. You know I was able to answer one, the few deep interest I feel in yourself & the cause which God has committed to your care, as his faithful steward, must be my apology. I sought with intense interest to the proceedings & reports of the Council daily. I have seen the Consolidated report in the Independent which is circulating & mile towards the pastor & his party, who have caused all this trouble by a departure from the Masonic sentiments & sympathies of yourself, the founders of the church. But I am pleased to see that the force has stated the original issue clearly.
That the impression made by the Vermont Act of 1870, and the act of the Church, have had a direct tendency to check and abate the sympathies of the denominations of this state, the course of further help that the Church has many good men and women undoubtedly participate in the feelings of the minority, see this subject. It is our duty to think that the insinuations in some way or by the action of that pamphlet against yourself, under your neglect, as a department of the Government, not only to purify the Church to its purest, but to receive a nomination to the Vice Presidency, ought to have become a severe and pointed rebuke.

I trust I believe God will give you grace and strength to rise above all these trials. You may have. May God the cause of your to order a copy of this report in full to all other papers connected with it. I am but a humble servant.

[Signature]
Personel

Washington A.C. Confinement

Maj. Gen. D. H. Winder
Washington N.C.

General,

I desire to address you a few lines and express to you my highest respect and appreciation for the kind interest you have shown in the welfare of officers in confined service.

On the 3rd day of August 1865, I received from you an appointment as clerk in the J. A. Everts office here. From August 1865 to January 1867, I have held this position as clerk under General Rutherford. During this time I have not missed a day's service, and have never been praised with a word of remuneration from my employer, Gen. Rutherford. From the very start I have done everything in my power to carry out the objects of the War, and I am the early service of life.

I have found considerable liquor obtained from the use of intoxicating drinks from the date of my appointment. I have made Temperance Speeches to the colored people.

In politics I have taken a very active stand, and when
Time now admitted. I have spoken
my piece in public, I have
taken an open earnest stand, on
Sunday School, Bible Class, on
Benevolent Societies, because I
knew that it was a part of my
mission — and I am honestly
persuaded, I left nothing undone to
make the work of the Bureau
effective. Of the people
here are asked, by what means
have they been most benefited.
The answer will be, Bezalel
Rutherford and G. E. Ashley
and the Freedmen's Bureau.

If you ask them, who lifted their
children from the climes of Crete.
They tell you the Bureau Schools.
If they are asked any question
as to which bureau has most in-
strumental in lifting up the masses,
the answer is, the Government
through the agency of the Freed-
men's Bureau.

This is one of the
large Southern cities, where there
have been no local Methodist
Colored men, 'back-lotting' the objects of its mission — that
probably this may be accounted for when it is universally known
here that the enemies of the ag
all — are all — itching to any —
white people,

If, the Bearer, true
for the first thirteen months —Aug
July 4th 1868, been the only
place where the Black men
could obtain justice, and protection.

Now the time has come, when
the people for whom this agency
was created to protect, find pro-
tection in the wise laws of the
State under Republican Government,
and I am now, allow the 1st
of January 1869 to pass, wishing
assuming your charge, you, my, the
Bearer, never ever be forgotten.

The Resolution, introduced & passed
on that day in the Jubilee Meeting,
(a copy of which I sent you) testify
in showing my connection
with you and the Bearer. I wish
to say, that, I thank you
honestly, from giving me employment
when Stonotan was looking me
square in the face and I
decide it amuse you that I
have labored secretly to con-
vince you how worthy I was
of your consideration.

Dow it
Very Respectfully
Your olh Sib

G. M. Arnold

Alterman Corner—

Wilmington, N.C.
Boston, Sunday evening.
Jan. 24th, 1869.

Rev. O. O. Howard.

My dear Brother,

I have just finished the services of another Sabbath. The steps of the last worshippers have died away in the halls & silence reigns where but now was prayer & praise.

But what I took my plea for was to congratulate you on your triumph at the late Council. Then Brother Alden returned, I took pains to see him & hear his statement of his views. & from that time have felt confident that one red came
but all right.

The worst of the decision against the Pastor, he must feel. And the sooner he realizes the better for all.

In doubt.

I hope now that he will take a new start, as well as a new stand.

Will not some thing bring you this way in the course of the winter or spring? We all be glad to see you as I alone here.

My years of absence have hard been of great service to me. I have grown stronger, better in mind and body. Mrs. Webb all
Was greatly benefitted.
I hope you & yours are enjoying Washington life as you enjoy being together again. When Sherman becomes bent he may send you MP - I don't know. I hope not. You have had your share of field & outpost work. Perhaps he will thank so, & give you a good place in Washington for the future.
I like to see Charlie also & his beautiful wife & baby. My love to them.

Present my love to your own true New England wife & children & believe me as ever cordially yours, 
Brother E.B. Webb.