Richmond Ind.
Feb. 1st 1869

Dearest.

I did not know but I might have met you here, but I did not find a single letter - I do hope you are well - I reached home from Grace City yesterday afternoon (Saturday morning) Uncle Sam does not put any strong - but is pretty good flesh, but cannot hear much. I visited his Sunday schools yesterday and spoke in the Presbyterian church in the evening - All the family are well - Freddy has a pleasant home & a good wife & a good business. Carry is a nice girl a favorite all around - Annie happy as ever - Uncle home from cell - My own to you dear self & the little pickets -

I hope Mother is well & Hoppy & Cousin Iggie were enjoying Washington - Lovingly yr. husband Alex

Write Gardenville Pa. - State Coun. here again next Saturday. Want to be with you & not in Wilkes Barre the 11th of February. 14th yr. - 11th day - Double Valentine

732

S. F. Cooper

[redacted],
LAND AGENT,
—AND—
GENERAL TAX-PAYER.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

CASS COUNTY, NEBRASKA,

Plattsmouth, Feb 1, 1869 186

69

Rec'd 100 Reward
Wm Leighton
per pi

The taxes on Your Land
The E½ SW & W½ SE of 23-11-11
are now due - for 1868

Amt of Tax	13.26
Fees	1.00
	14.26

Please remit

Yours
S. F. Cooper

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rules of this Company require that all messages received for transmission, shall be written on the message blanks of the Company, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

O. H. PALMER, Sec'y. WILLIAM ORTON, Pres't.

Dated, Washington D.C. Feb 1st 1869

Received at 12.15 P M

To Gen O. O. Howard

Care W H Miller

Port Wayne

Gov. Hayes expects you to be his guest at Columbus.

J A Sladenbot

(Capt U.S.A.A. D.C.)

10 Dec 195 Paid

11/2

Feb 1st

Port Tobacco, Md. Feb. 1st 1869.-

Major General O. O. Howard

General:

Although I have officially replied to your A. A. A. General, my full heart prompts this personal reply and assures me my motives will be appreciated. I am truly grateful to you for the continuance of my appointment as an Agent of the Bureau.- Not only do I thank you, General, but beyond and above all do I thank and praise Him from whom all blessings flow"- Him who has "numbered the hairs of our heads", and who will not let a "sparrow fall to the ground without his notice".

Sincerely hoping that your valuable life may long be spared, and that many blessings, temporal and spiritual, may rest upon you and yours, I am,

Respectfully and truly yours

Wm R. Wilmer

Lexington Ky Feb 1/69

Gen O O Howard

Dear Bro in Christ

I am thus far on my way home — have been to Louisville — to Gen Runkle — at his request. Since receiving your order he has been to Berea — has returned an enthusiastic convert to impartial education. He says he "never saw anything like it"; and when he saw the persevering effort of those young men, white & colored, to get an education and that Berea is the only place for all eastern Kentucky, and exactly on the border between the hill country & the blue grass where the

young men from the two regions can conveniently meet, he has become enthusiastic in the idea that Berea is the place, and that an elegant dormitory must be there and completed by 15 of June

We shall call it Howard Hall and very much desire that you shall be there at our commencement - anniversary - July 1st - and dedicate the building.

That will be the time of the inauguration of our coming president -

R. E. H. Fairchild.

Gen Rankle now thinks Berea is the place for the Teachers Institute for the state, where the teachers from all parts of the state shall meet, colored & white, male & female; and spend the two months of our vacation there. The rooms will be there, board cheaper than any where else, - rural scenery - four kinds of water

The railroad is now complete from Louisville up to Richmond, our county town, is within eight miles of our place — we will have trains running ready for transportation. Teachers farther south will find that a cheap & pleasant place for their recreation — healthful spring and rural walks in every direction. I believe God means that this shall be the place where Merit shall be recognized and treated accordingly whether white or colored.

I told Gen Runkle what you told me that the building would not to cost over Eight Thousand dollars —

Can you come and be at our commencement and make an address — dedicate Howard Hall. What will you do

Yours John G. Fee

We had a grand endorsement at Cooper Institute

E

W. No. 64. Vol. 1. 1869.

Richmond, Indiana, February 1st, 1869.

Gen'l O. O. Howard:

Dear Sir:

I listened attentively to your lecture last night; and during its delivery my mind was filled with various and conflicting emotions. In the space of an ordinary letter, I could not express these emotions. It seems clear to me that you are a Christian man; and I readily and joyfully recognize you as a Christian brother. Yet I could not help thinking that you had considered but a part of the subject about which you engaged our attention. While you manifested a delicate Christian sensibility, I could not avoid seeing marked inconsistency in your observations. With the same tenderness that you manifested towards your classmates, whom you conceived to be in sad error, I would attempt to show to your mind some errors which I conceive were concealed from your thoughts, in both the letter and the spirit of your lecture. Your position before the people of this country, is such that a fatal error will bring to you fearful consequences. You ought, if possible, to be right in your position on the question of war.

To begin, then, are you sure that any degree of mental acuteness will enable you to reconcile Christianity with the necessary spirit and practice of war? It seems to me that the love which Christ and the apostles enjoin, cannot be reduced to harmony with the teachings and practices of war. While I was interested in the history you gave of your hope in the Savior — being in its result quite like my own experience — yet I drew a contrast between your conduct, after you became a Christian, and that of many during the early ages of Christianity. Like yourself, they were, at the time of their conversion, engaged in military life. But they discontinued it, believing that they could not follow Christ and remain in it. We know that many of them abandoned their places in the army and at the head of their legions at the cost of their lives. I need not cite instances. I hope you will read them if you have not. And we know, too, that Christians utterly refused to engage in wars till after the time of Constantine and till the church became worldly under the church-state policy of that ruler. The history of the church, during the primitive times of Christianity, is exceedingly interesting to the follower of Christ, showing how all the Christians then regarded the profession of arms and the business of war. And as they taught, it seems clear to me that their Master taught — all disallowed the spirit and fact of war.

Last night I noticed that you quoted nothing from Christ or an apostle to justify war or the profession of arms. I presume that no authority from either could be cited. I do not think that the early Christians loved this world so well as we do. Nor could they have been induced to destroy men about it. With them the soul was the great theme. All earthly things shrank into nothingness before their minds. Nor do they have the appearance of having exalted country as we do. The exaltation of country is an idea borrowed from Greece or Rome. Christ taught nothing of it, tho. He enjoined obedience to tyrannical civil government, when we would think it virtuous to throw off allegiance and fight. But I apprehend that Christ never enjoined what we call patriotism. We may suppose the reason to be, that it forms no part of the conception of Christianity.

During your lecture, while you were telling us of the value of the soul, I reflected about the multiplied hundreds, nay, thousands, who had been, unprepared, hurried before God during the recent war. Shot down, their priceless souls are lost. Might not some of them have been saved but for the war? And are not men responsible for the loss of these souls? Language could not portray my feelings as you described the deeds of war. Oh! I thought, are we doomed to the sad necessity of slaying one another about these worldly interests? Must men, like your fellow cadets, who had often mingled their prayers, and tears, and sympathies before the throne, before which all are rebels, take opposite sides on a question of worldly good, and then destroy each other? Do reason and our true interests demand it? and does Christianity sanction it? I cannot believe it. My soul revolts at the idea. And I queried with myself — How can General Howard see these things as he does? He seems to take them for granted. Has he never really, carefully considered them? He seems so tender and loving, how can he think war right — war about a mere worldly good? To my mind General Howard was wrong — just as clearly wrong as the brother officer who could not understand his Christian experience. — Then I said — How strange is the human mind! What a strange medley of conceptions it may have! I do not question the Christianity of General Howard; yet I cannot see how a Christian can think as he does. Is it the result of education? Yet how important to be right on a question which involves at once the life of the bodies and souls of men! The acts of cruelty witnessed by him caused him to think right on the question of slavery; will the deeds of the late war lead him to right conclusions on the subject of war? Both slavery and war are demonstrably wrong, while the latter is the parent of the former. Is not each equally unnecessary to the well-being of our race? To my mind they are demonstrably so.

Our ancestors honestly thought they ought to fight for the interests of the church, as we now fight for what we conceive to be the interests of the state. Had they not as good reasons for their conduct as

we have for ours? Does Christianity allow the one more than the other? If God is a wise moral governor, how can it, under the constitution of nature, be necessary for rational beings to destroy each other about either spiritual or temporal interests? It cannot be. Man's interest always accords with his duty. — A great field of thought lies here. But I cannot enter it. I should be glad to have a personal interview with you on the general subject, satisfied that the subject of peace is the great subject of this age. — I would, like yourself, be a Presbyterian, but the question of war stands in the way. I cannot see how the church can accomplish its mission, while Christian people allow war and engage in it. How shall the sword be beaten into the plowshare, while Christians continue to fight? Must Christians wait till the world cease to do wrong before they cease to fight? Yet is not this the substance of the whole argument for war? Do not Christ forbids all war by forbidding the feelings necessary to it. In the midst of a battle, were two armies suddenly to become possessed of the feeling and spirit you described as having at the time of your conversion, they would instantly cease fighting and rush to the arms of each other in the ardor of sincere affection. Do you not believe it? And that is just what Christianity teaches. Love is its ruling principle. We are to love our enemies; forgive them; pray for them. And this, I must think, does not allow us to kill them — does not allow them to kill us. — You quoted yesterday before the colored Sabbath school the two great laws — the sum of the laws of the prophets — love to God and man; do the necessary principles of war allow full exercise to these? Can we love our neighbor as ourself, and cut him down with the sword or run him through with a bayonet? Could you slay Gen. Hardee under this injunction of God? You will pardon my dullness, my brother, but I cannot reconcile the laws of the King of kings with the teaching and practices of war. — In relation to the recent war in this country, you said the North was surely right. General Hardee, Stonewall Jackson, and A. H. Stephens, would affirm the same thing of the South; while others, true peace-men, would declare with a confidence excluding doubt, that both North and South were as surely wrong as the teaching of Christ is right. This is my abiding conviction. Mortals have no unerring standard of truth but that which the Scriptures contain; and surely no man can learn from the Scriptures what the mind of God is in relation to the recent conflict in our country. And without a certain measure of truth, all inferences about the mind of God can be only sophistical and suited to mislead. Nor can we interpret our duty from God's providences. These are mysterious, lying in the depths of the sea, and are capable of interpretation to suit the wishes on opposite sides. Both parties in the late war inferred

the right to fight from the providences of God. Nor can we infer the favor of God because of the apparent success of any scheme or measure. For, generally, wrong, upon the whole, has succeeded in this world — and succeeded under the providence of God. In the late conflict, I think there was no way but for wrong to succeed, since it is clear to my mind that both parties were wrong. Besides, apparent success is not always real success. There can be real success only when action accords with the laws of Christ: whence I infer that no war can be a success, for the laws of Christ allow no war. And if success, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, infers the approbation of God, the act of planting slavery in this country must have been a success. And so the continued success of sin must mistily the same inference. I cannot accept such reasoning. Nor can I interpret the providence of God so as to infer a rule of moral duty. Such a rule can come only from His revealed will. Hence I infer nothing, as to the mind of God, as touching the success or failure in the late war. I only learn, in His revealed truth, that He forbids us to exercise the feelings without which there could have been no war; and there I learn my duty, and learn that both parties were and are wrong. And here my process of reasoning ends. I do not attempt to go beyond the revealed will of God. — In conclusion, I have felt a delicacy in writing thus, but I have felt a friend that you would give it a patient perusal, and have hoped that it might do you good to turn the general question of the right to engage in war over in your thoughts. The idea of killing men ever appalls my mind; and so I cannot but think it a great wrong; and being satisfied that war can decide the right or wrong of no question, though it may change outward condition, upon a broad survey and inference, a reasonable doubt is supplied as to whether war was ever the source of any good to man. Hoping that this letter may be accepted and read in the kindly spirit in which it is conceived and written; and hoping that it may cause you carefully to reconsider the whole subject of war, and reach that conclusion which may harmonize with what a Christian man ought to believe on the subject, I desire to be, in the bonds of Christian brotherhood,

Very truly and fraternally,

J. M. Washburn.

Reply Feb 6
(1864)

108 East 11th Street
New York Feby 1st 1869

Maj Genl O. O. Howard

Dear Sir

You will oblige me very much if you can send me, or put me in the way of getting ~~the~~ a copy or two of the Report or proceedings of the Ex parte Council and whatever has been officially published of the late troubles in Dr Boyntons Church

Excuse me for the liberty here taken and believe me

Yours Truly

William Ewing

In regard to the matter of my mechanical contrivance, I dropped it for the time, & have had no time to look at it since. Occasionally a thought of it flits through my mind, with some thought of how this or that might be better done; but my health has been good, & I have not been driven to seek relaxation, & so I have given my undivided attention to my duties. Very possibly, when the necessity of relaxation returns, I may inquire into the usefulness of that or something else.

Please remember us all with kindest regards to Mrs. Goodhue, & your daughter.

Yours Very Truly

O. Street.

Pastor of Flight
Ch. Lowell

Dr. Moses Kimball Boynton. D.D.

Lowell Feb. 1st 1869.

Mr. Goodhue,

My Dear Friend,

Your very agreeable & interesting letter found me at just one of those crises when a dozen things coming all together, literally compel one to delay answering a letter, for a little while, though I felt like answering it at once. I was very much interested, as you supposed I would be in the result of the Council. We gave the proceeds of a Sabbath contribution for the Congl. Ch. at Washington in response to one of Gen. Howard's appeals, & of course, more desirous that the ch. should prosper. I had read all that had been published, so far as I could get access to it, on both sides, & was anxious to know what the exact truth was. The pamphlet issued by Dr. Boynton & his friends, was sent me by some one; - the wrapper was torn off by some one of my family, so that I could not determine whether it was from you. I read it carefully through, & found myself more ~~bff~~ befogged than before. But the decision of the Council makes everything plain as to the past. I hope the difficulty will now, or

soon, be adjusted in a manner to satisfy the sense of justice & the Christian sentiment of an impartial public. Your conjecture as to the course things will be likely to take seems to me an exceedingly natural one. I could wish, for the sake of the interest I feel in the enterprise, that it might retrieve its standing in your estimation, so that you could feel like going on with them again. I wonder if you have seen the account which was published in the Congregationalist. Judging by that, I think the Council must have been deemed a very respectable & able one, & leave not much chance for a reversal of its finding: especially as it goes against those who got up the tribunal. I felt especially relieved to read in the report of Gen. Howard's remarks, that the intemperate language which was attributed to him in the pamphlet I have referred to, was immediately retracted & apologized for. I was glad for his sake that he had enough of the man & the Christian to put himself right at once; & I was glad again, that in referring to it before the council, he could speak so mildly, of what I should characterize as a base injustice & an outrage; viz. that he should be reported & published through all the United States, as though he had justified, or persisted in the offence for which he made immediate reparation. You will observe that he makes no complaint of their reporting his fault. He only complains that they did not tell of his repentance as well. Noble man! There is one side of a generous nature that comes out all the better for a mistake & a fault. He asks for no indulgence. All he wants is simple justice & fair-play. That one exhibition of the man prepares me to expect to find much good in him. But the best of all is the gentle & Christian terms in which he referred to it.

I suppose you have heard before that there are no quarrels so bitter as religious quarrels. And now, — perhaps, indeed many times before, you have seen it proved. In one view it is a sore trial of one's faith in religious men; & it is often used to the disadvantage of religion itself. But it is only one of those human infirmities in spite of which religion must make its way. The New Testament has two notable instances, (see Acts 15: 37–39. & Gal. 2: 11–14.) from which we learn, not only that such things will occur, but that they cannot be hidden from the world. Good men, & even apostles must be known as having this imperfection clinging to them still.

Paymaster General's Office,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Feb 3rd, 1869.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir;

It is a long time since I was speaking to you of presenting my brother's case to Gen. Schofield. I had expected to have seen him, but as he did not come, I wrote my application to the Secretary last month, & went down to your old place with it & found you had moved.

Any assistance you may feel to give in getting my brother righted upon the rolls will be gratefully appreciated. You will see by my statement to the Secretary, that his was a very agravated case.

Sincerely Yours

Jerome B. Oliver

W. No. 65. Vol. 1. 1869.

Delaware Ohio
Feb. 3rd 1869

Maj Genl O. O. Howard
Sir

I am instructed by the Lecture Association of the O. W. U. to request that you take the morning train on Friday for this place so as to arrive here at 12 o'clock M. The reason of the request will be made known on your arrival

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt
Thos J. White
Chairman Ex Com.

Feb Recd 27

E

Blank No. 1. 3

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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O. H. PALMER, Sec'y. J. H. WADE, Pres't.

Dated, Louisville Ky Feby 3d 1869

Received at Columbus O 5th 140 PM

To Maj Gen O O Howard

Will you be here if not where can I meet you

Ben P Runkle
asst Comr
Forwarded from
Indianapolis Feby 5th 1869

5 9
5 9

18 / 38 Collect

3

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The rates of this Company are fixed by agreement with other Telegraph Companies, which is on file at the office of the Company, where any person interested therein may examine the same. Additional copies have been agreed to by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

O. H. PALMER, Sec'y. A. H. WADE, Pres't.

Dated Cincinnati Feb 3 1864

Received at Columbus

Gen'l Wm Sherman

Will you let me know if
not relieve Gen Grant
if

Geo D Ramsey
Chief Ord

Cincinnati Feb 3 1864

Gen Sherman

New London Feb 3/69

Maj Genl O. O. Howard

Sir

Since I wrote You last, I have received the full report of the discussions & decisions of the Washington Ecc. Council & rejoice that such an able body of men called by the Minister & majority of the Ch should have spoken truth so much candor & plainness in a Christian & courteous spirit & sustained the minority & Yourself so triumphantly — I assure You it meets with universal approbation in N.E. & I bless God that You have had this large measure of support & encouragement in Your laborious & most responsible position —

I hope You will not think me obtrusive if I know my own heart, I only wish to give You that small measure of support & encouragement which may be accorded by a humble servant of Christ to an honored & beloved Brother in the same service

I met an esteemed friend from Washington lately & he said you were carrying too heavy a load & looked care worn & exhausted —

Let me beg you to be careful of yourself & roll all your burdens on the Savior — Many devoted pious hearts are beating & praying for you, & the great cause with which you are identified, & it would seem as if you had reached that period of success in this great struggle, in which you might pause some before, & enjoy to some extent, the gratitude of your Countrymen, & especially those for whom you have labored so faithfully & successfully —

That God may have you & all dear to you & the cause of our beloved Country in His holy care & keeping is the prayer of your friend & humble servant

P. Hurlbut

The FISK SCHOOL was founded by the American Missionary Association and Western Freedman's Aid Commission, in January, 1866. While conducted as a Public School, there was an average attendance of 800 pupils. In August, 1867, (the City of Nashville having provided Public Schools for all classes,) a Charter was secured for a University, and the Academic and Normal Departments were opened the following September. The number of pupils in attendance for the first term was 319.

FISK UNIVERSITY,

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3 1869

Gen. Maj. O. O. Howard
Comm. Bureau &c. Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

I am authorized, by the Faculty of this Institution and the Board of Trustees to tender you a most cordial invitation to attend and participate in the dedicatory exercises of the "Howard Chapel" of the Fisk University, some time about the last of the present month, the precise time and the particular part that we wish you to bear in these exercises will be made known to you when we learn of your acceptance of this invitation

We trust that no argument nor exhibit of facts is necessary to convince you how important a bearing these exercises if properly conducted will have upon our especial work and the work at large:

Neither do we think it necessary to inform you how much we desire your

presence and your aid on an occasion so much importance to us.

Hoping to hear from you soon and to learn of your acceptance of this invitation I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant

John Ogden Prin.
Rest. B.S. Inst.

State of Ohio
Executive Department.

Columbus, Feb. 4 1869

My dear – I have just received your letter of the 1st Feb. have ordered Drew without comment to turn over the carriage to Gen. W – & asked him to rearrange. I hope it will be all right. Now Darling meet me Saturday a week from tomorrow at Norwalk Ohio (Feb. 13) We can then spend our wedding day together – Now will only be twelve days from home.

You can start Thursday morning with tickets: through if possible. You will go thro. Baltimore to Harrisburg thence thro. Pittsburg & Cleveland, Ohio to Norwalk. You will be one night & two days on the train. I left Uncle Harvey for Indianapolis Monday last – had rather a pleasant time at Ind. a poor audience & bad house to speak in – at Fort Wayne the next night – & took tea with a Mr Thos Evans – very stormy night

but had a very good & appreciative audience - had to start immediately for Canton Ohio - found a pleasant hospitality at the Porter's - they (his family) lost one son during the war - Thursday night we a full & kind house - gave "Southern Tour" & made apparent satisfaction - Tom wont allow me to praise any lady but you. He thinks anybody quite comes up to Mrs Howard - so with him we clear & near as to business, he says so. He will be something of an expense but a great help - he arranges my lectures - has that the pays are all right. I am glad you are well - sorry indeed for Siggie S. Uncle Henry is very unwell - he went with me to church & Sunday school & it broke him down. but he does look badly - They wished again & again that you were with me. I shall go back to Detroit then next Saturday (day after tomorrow) and then start for Grand Rapids Mich. I am now with ~~the~~ Brother Thomas & his wife - She has a little daughter 17 months old - all the other children boys - Uncle much bent to boy - Grace, Jessie Chauncey & Harry - I am glad the letter "most Pappa's letters" - I never met any better children than ours - Pappa being proud. When they come to Mothers & Cousin Siggie - I would send you a draft - tonight but cannot get the money to the bank - I sent the last for $100 to Gen. Whitelsey - for deposit because I thought you might have started with Chas. I shall expect you at Norwalk. We will then have short rides around home. I shall send Tom home as soon as you come. I want to be with you this 14th anniversary of 14th Feb. They say the test of true love is "what do you think of him or her when away?" By this test I need not tell you how much I love yourself -

God bless you - take care of yourself adieu lovingly
or talk & write! Otis

American Missionary Association,
29, Lombard Block,
Secretaries:
George Whipple, Michael E. Strieby, } New York.
Charles H. Howard, Dist. Sec'y, Chicago.

Chicago, Feb 4 1869.

Dear Brother

Passing through Canton Tues. night a passenger getting into the car told me you were to speak there last night (Wed) he thought you would have a full house. But I fear the storm prevented. You were to be at Columbus tonight and so I will send this letter there. Maj. Whittle thought he saw you in Chicago yesterday but I thought you would have looked in upon my office though not aware I was here. I see the Tribune (Chicago) of this morning has opinions of Mullet and Clark that the University is not

safe. What nonsense! At a Public meeting the night before I left Mr. Rumney testified that from experiment he was satisfied the block would last longer than quite - said it was so demonstrated before the Gen. Harbor Committee said in no sense did the wet penetrate more than 1/2 a block into the wall & that that left two entire bricks and one half of another perfectly dry. He said that common Salmon brick would dissolve in water but that was not a fair test as they would not in a wall. I suppose that Mullet experimented upon a broken block not having the glazing which is the chief protection against penetration of water.

It was a great pity that Dr. Sunderland should have elicited another opinion from Mullet when he had already committed,

himself in so hostile a manner.

I opine that Dr. Sunderland himself is rather scare-y.

After the Hardie Committee reports on the Hospital, if you should request it perhaps they would carefully examine and pronounce upon the safety of the University. I think their opinion, if favorable, would counteract that of Mullett.

Sen. Pomeroy had an experienced Architect from Kansas examine the University and he gave his opinion in writing which I think ought to be telegraphed as Mullett's has been that the building was safe.

I will suggest to Mr. Alger to have that opinion published in a letter today - Mr. Pomeroy, also gave his own favorable views & at our Trustee meeting there was a full tide setting against Dr. Loomis & Co. who are trying to get up a scene so that a separate bill (as I am told) may pass Congress establishing a Medical College distinct from Howard University - Dr. Rayburn & Gen. Pollock have no confidence in Loomis - nor am I in his moral integrity -

I will send this to care of Gov. Hayes, hoping he will forward if you have gone - All well at home - Affectionately L. M. Howard

Waterloo Iowa Feb 4th 1869
Gen Howard

Dear Sir

Will you do me the favor of informing me to what religious denomination you belong? after your Lecture in our sister town of Cedar Falls that point was in dispute & a friend asked me. (being an old soldier & my Regiment having had the honor of fighting under you) I was unable to reply. will you be kind enough to reply? I do not ask from idle curiosity but from a sincere wish to know

Respctfly H B Shaw, Box 237,
Waterloo Iowa

New Orleans La
Feby 5. 1869

O. O. Howard
Maj General
Dr General

Are you willing that I shall come on to Washington at the inauguration should I find my presence here is not absolutely necessary for a few days.

We hear rumors of turning the Bureau over to one of the Departments

What do you think of
its Existence in the
Educational department,
will it last until next
July, and what is the
prospect of my remaining
here. I am assigned to
a Frontier Post where there
are no quarters, to command
Two companies, probably
intended to annoy me
if there is any thing I can do
shall be obliged to you to
remember me in your
details at Washington,

I find in closing
the Bureau, many of its
agents in this state
are thoroughly dishon

We are rapidly however
closing up its business
Very Truly
Yours
Edmund Hatch
nsa

GEO. TOUSEY, Pres't.
D. M. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Capital, $400,000.

THE INDIANA NATIONAL BANK,

Designated United States Depositary.

Indianapolis Feby 5 1869.

Maj Genl O. O. Howard ~~Esq., Cashier,~~
Care C. A. Strickland
Richmond Ind.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is my Draft on

Ocean Nat Bank for $ 100.00

Exchange.

Collecting,

$

in payment for agreed fee for your Lecture delivered the 1st inst under the direction of the Y. M. Library asso of this City — $100.00

Please acknowledge receipt of the Enclosed

Yours Respectfully,

A. M. Taylor Jr.
Y. M. L. asso.

Brunswick, Maine
Feb. 5. 1869

My dear Howard –

I write to say that our Artist Mr. Willard is detained – & will not be in Washington until 2 or 3 wks later than he intended – perhaps not until March. I hope this will not put you to inconvenience. We must have a good picture of you – so please afford him whatever facilities you can in the way of sitting. The class enter into this affair with a great deal of spirit. It wd. please you to read the letters I have thus far rec'd. – they are full of affectionate regard for you – & of love for old Alma Mater. – I have sent

Mr. Willard a note of introduction
to you. He is the artist who
was selected by Massachusetts
to paint Lincoln for the State house
& I have no doubt he will
make a good picture of you.

We all congratulate you &
yr. "minority" on the "result"
that late council. I hope the
Lord will some how get it into
Dr. B's head that it is high time
for him to leave —

With kind remembrances to Mrs.
Howard & the family —

Yr. friend
C. C. Sewall

(ans. 24 C.)