



L. I. vol. 1. 1870 7

Young Men's Christian Association Building,

Corner of Ninth and D Streets,

Washington, D. C.,

Jan. 1st 1870.

Major General O. O. Howard.

A Regular Meeting of the Board of

Managers will be held on ~~Saturday~~ *Monday* Evening,

Jan. 3rd, at seven o'clock, in the
Association Rooms.

Respectfully,

J. P. Lamborn
J. F. L.

Recording Secretary.

Important business.

2.1 Nov. 1. 1870



Young Men's Christian Association Building

Corner of Ninth and D Streets

Washington, D. C. *Nov. 1. 1870*

Dear General O. O. Johnson

A Regular Meeting of the Board of
Managers will be held on *Monday* Saturday Evening,
Nov. 3rd at seven o'clock, in the
Association Rooms.

Respectfully,

W. Lamborn

Recording Secretary

Oct. 21
Profratant



B-1- Feb. 1. 1870

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Salisbury.
Rowan County.
North Carolina.
Jan. 1st 1870.

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

Genl: I have the honor
to represent that, through our friend Hon.
Joseph Segar of Hampton, Va. I am an
applicant for a clerkship in the Navy
Deptmt. May I ask your kind cooperation
in securing me the position?

Hon. Mr. Segar is of the opinion that with
your influence he can obtain it.

In April, 1867. Col J. R. Edie, gave me the
clerkship in the Office En. R. Fort L., at this
station. You may perhaps remember me
officially, as I acted as Clerk until Oct 30th
1868. Col. Edie, Col. Chur, or Col. Thos. I. Johnston
would cheerfully and willingly give me any
testimonials required. I may add that, my
connection with the Bureau, has prejudiced
my efforts here; and necessity somewhat constrains
me to seek another home. Any effort in my
behalf will be most gratefully appreciated.

I am, Genl,

Very Sincerely &c,
Yr Obedt Servt
Leonidas Brown.



My dear Mr. Brewster
Washington D.C.

I have the honor
to inform you that through our friend Mr.
Brewster of Washington D.C. I have been
appointed for a clerkship in the Navy
Department. I have not yet received
confirmation of the position.
Mr. Brewster is of the opinion that with
your influence he can obtain it.
In April, 1867, Mr. Brewster gave me the
clerkship in the office of Mr. D. D. Webb at this
time. I was very much surprised and
gladly accepted as clerk until October
1867. But Mr. Brewster is now a member
of the Navy Department and nothing more
can be done. I may add that my
connection with the Bureau has been
very profitable and necessary in my
efforts to do another favor. My effort in my
clerkship will be most gratefully appreciated.
Very sincerely,
J. A. Allen

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Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations,

OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES,

Cor. 4th Avenue and 23d Street.

NEW YORK, Jan 1 1870.

Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear Sir,

I send you with this note a copy of the first number of the "Association Monthly," published by the International Executive Committee of our associations & of which, at their request, I am editor.

While I was preparing this number a devout praying mother, who has a son at West Point, & has had another at the Naval Academy, while two of her daughters have married Army officers distinguished in the late war viz. Genl Upton & A. J. Alexander, wrote me: "Be sure & leave something

in your paper for the young
men of the Army & Navy."

I naturally turn to you for
aid & counsel in this matter.
Will you please glance over Dr.
Anderson's article in the Monthly
the "Association in Colleges", advocating
the introduction of the Christian
Association into all our schools. Its
sectarian character would give it a
footing that it would disarm, as it
already at Rochester disarmed, all
ominational prejudice. I could not
on the theme Dr. Anderson having discussed
it with Dr. A. & being persuaded that
results would flow from it, but I must
relinquish your patience.

Do you think the suggestion,
any modified form, could be prac-
tically carried out either at West
Point or the Naval Academy.
Is it practicable for the Christian
men of these schools to organize
themselves into an association
for mutual encouragement
& edification as well as for

(2) (2) ①
(labor with & prayer for) their un-
converted associates.

If the scheme is practicable
a word from you upon the
subject would have great
influence. Can you let me hear
within the next two weeks, for
our February number, an article
of about the length of Dr Anderson's
presenting the Army & Navy side
of this question. I will see that
that number of the monthly
is circulated both at West Point
& in the Naval Academy.

For such articles as I have
asked for we pay at the rate
of \$15.00 a page, - which I understand
is not inferior to the price paid
for similar material by our
best & leading literary periodicals.
I add this not for business or boast-
ing purposes but because I know
you take ^{you take} deep interest in ~~the~~ all

departments of association
work & ~~start~~ in the starting
of this monthly periodical

Will you please let me
hear from you immediately
in reply to my request so
that I can rely for a certainty
upon having your contribu-
tion for ^{the} February Monthly.

If the subject I have sug-
gested is not an inviting or
practicable ^{one} will you not select
one of your own & notify
me that I may expect the
article within the next two
or three weeks. You will
thus help the good cause &
greatly oblige.

Yours very cordially & fraternally

Richard D. Morse

Editor of Association Monthly

Cor. 4th Ave. & 23rd Street.

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New York, January 1st 1870.



Sir

Deeply interested in the important
object stated in the accompanying Circular
& believing that the plan therein proposed is
admirably adapted to promote it. We most
cordially commend the movement to your Con-
sideration, & invite, at your earliest convenience,
an expression of your views & any suggestions
you may be disposed to offer, in relation to it.

We are,

Yours, very respectfully,

James Brown

J. P. Weston

Horatio Potter

W. Adams

Isaac Ferris

E. L. Parker

Nathan Bishop

W. G. Wetherby

New York, January, 1870.

It may not be amiss to state that the Gentlemen, whose names are subscribed to the foregoing Letter, have all personally and carefully considered the Object and Plan embraced in the Circular which accompanies it.

One half of them are widely known in business and professional circles, and the other as distinguished ministers of the Gospel. Mr. James Brown is of the well known Banking House of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.; Mr. Winston is the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Mr. Fancher is the eminent Methodist Lawyer of this city; Nathan Bishop, L.L.D., is one of the most excellent and useful laymen in the Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. William Adams, of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Horatio Potter, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. Ferris, of the Reformed (Dutch) Church and Chancellor of the University of New York, are fitting representatives of the Christian Ministry in their respective denominations.

Will you, Sir, have the kindness to inclose your Reply in the accompanying stamped envelope, and post it.

J. M. S.

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SOCIETY
For Promoting Life Insurance
AMONG CLERGYMEN.

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THE
SOCIETY
FOR PROMOTING LIFE INSURANCE
AMONG CHURGEMEN.

PREAMBLE.

It is proposed to organize a Society, under the General Law of the State of New York, for the sole purpose of promoting Life Insurance among Clergymen. This Society to be represented by and under the direction of well-known citizens, possessing the confidence of the public in an eminent degree for their integrity and financial ability, who may be induced to accept the trust and perform the service involved from purely *benevolent* considerations, for the benefit of the laborious and ill-paid class whom it seeks to aid. This Society intends to *confine* itself to Clergymen and their families, the Professors in our Colleges and Theological Seminaries, and the Secretaries and Agents of our benevolent institutions, and to insure for their benefit in the several best accepted forms of Life Insurance.

THIS SOCIETY WILL BE BROADLY CATHOLIC IN ITS *personnel* AND IN ITS ADMINISTRATION. IT WILL RECOGNISE NO DENOMINATIONAL LINES, BUT WILL AIM IMPARTIALLY TO PROMOTE ITS OBJECT EQUALLY IN ALL THE BRANCHES OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. IT WILL BE AT THE SAME TIME THOROUGHLY PROTESTANT—ITS MANAGERS BELIEVING THAT THE EXIGENCIES OF OUR COUNTRY AND TIMES DEMAND THAT THE STRENGTH AND INFLUENCE OF OUR EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT MINISTRY SHOULD BE INCREASED IN EVERY POSSIBLE WAY.

Rates of Insurance.

The *longevity* of clergymen as a class is favorable to low rates. According to good authority the expectation of life for clergymen is 60 years—lawyers 54—physicians 52—mechanics and the laboring classes under 50. Farmers only as a class equal clergymen.

As the object aimed at by this Society is not to make a dollar, and as the Directors intend its whole administration shall be characterized by the most rigid *economy*, and as our leading Insurance Companies are in full sympathy with our object and will cordially coöperate with us in promoting the benevolent end sought, we shall be able to affect insurance in behalf of those whom we seek to benefit, at RATES MATERIALLY LOWER than can be obtained through any other channel.

Forms of Insurance.

This Society proposes to furnish every approved description of Life and Endowment Insurance, combining the advantages offered by the various leading companies, arrangements with whom have been made on highly favorable terms.

1. This Society will respond to any *individual application*, from any of the classes named in the Preamble, to insure for his own benefit, or for the benefit of his family, in any form he may prefer, and in any company in correspondence with the Society.
2. Any Church or Parish may insure the life of its Pastor or stated preacher through this Society, or of any Missionary, home or foreign, or Student in Divinity, belonging to it.

3. Any individual, or corporation, or association, that desires to secure the benefit of life insurance to any Protestant clergyman, or to any professor in any College or Theological Seminary, or secretary or agent of any benevolent society or institution, or to their family, may do so through this Society.
4. Churches or Parishes shall be by this Society urgently solicited, from time to time, to make provision in the *call and settlement* of a Pastor, not only for his current support, but, in addition thereto, for an *Insurance on his life*, for the benefit of his family at his death, or made available to him after a certain term of years, or in case he is at any time disabled from active service in the ministry.

We specify, simply in the way of suggestion, a few forms to which special attention is invited, as particularly suitable to ministers of the gospel.

1. The TEMPORARY INSURANCE plan, which covers a single year. Thus, a Parish wishing to insure the life of its pastor for one year, on a policy of \$5,000, minister's age 35, would be required to pay only \$67.95. The next year a trifling higher premium must be paid, corresponding to the increased age.

If the party should die within the year, the sum of \$5,000 would accrue to his family.

In this way, at a small annual cost, a church might secure a *standing insurance* upon the life of its pastor.

2. The ORDINARY LIFE plan. By the payment of a small annual premium, \$5,000 or \$10,000 can be secured to the minister's family at his death. Thus, for about \$90 a year, (minister's age 30,) a policy of \$5,000 could be had.
3. WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT plan. In this the policy is paid at death or at any specified age. Suppose a Parish settles a Pastor at the age of 30. In addition to a provision for his current support, it gives him a policy of insurance for \$10,000. The annual premium will be about \$300. If he dies in their service, his family will receive the \$10,000, with the accumulated profits. At 60, (if he lives till then,) when his health and strength may begin to give way, his policy will be paid, amounting now to probably \$20,000, which would be a noble provision for his old age.
4. SIMPLE ENDOWMENT. By one payment at the time of insuring, a paid-up policy, payable at death or at any specified age. In this way a Parish could give a fitting testimonial to its Pastor, either at the time of his settlement among or dismissal from them.
5. DEFERRED ANNUITIES. By the payment of a moderate sum at one time or in annual premiums, a regular income may be secured. This is one of the best forms of insurance for ministers. Thus, for an annual sum for five years, (beginning with the Pastor's age at 30,) averaging \$160, or \$700 in one payment, will secure to him an *annual income of \$500 for the rest of life*, to begin on reaching 60. Any individual or Parish by this timely *small outlay* can make a minister's old age comparatively comfortable. There is scarcely a Parish in the land that could not do this by a special effort, or by an annual collection. It is *far more economical and in every way preferable* to the principle of raising large funds for disabled ministers.

How the Work is to be Done.

1. The Plan contemplates an Association organized on a benevolent Christian foundation, with special reference to the object aimed at, under the direction of Christian men, who will conduct its affairs on the principles of thorough economy and integrity, for the sole benefit of the class sought to be aided by it; but instead of organizing a new company, and issuing policies in its own name, to insure through companies already existing, and established in public confidence, securing from them *special and liberal terms*, on benevolent grounds, and the advantage accruing to the parties insured.

This Society will not, therefore, come into competition with companies already existing, will incur but a fraction of their expense in the conduct of its business, and will act simply in the capacity of an *organized benevolent agency* to promote life insurance for the benefit of clergymen.

2. By means of the *Press*—especially the religious press—invoking its earnest and powerful support in behalf of a measure believed to be vital to the recruiting and efficient working and comfort of the ministry of this wonderfully developing and growing nation, which so much needs their best services.
3. By means of the *Pulpit*, believing that the object is a proper one to claim its attention and advocacy, as it not only relates to the worldly maintenance of Christ's ministers while prosecuting their holy calling, but also to the prosperity of the church and the welfare of the nation.
4. Through *Sessions, Vestries, Consistories, Committees and Trustees*, representing and acting for our churches and parishes, putting itself in communication with them and pressing the subject from time to time upon their consideration.
5. Through *Ecclesiastical Bodies*, inviting their hearty coöperation, and securing, as far as it may be practicable, their indorsement and recommendation.

Much would be gained by a recommendation to the churches to designate a day for an annual collection for the object aimed at by the Society, such a collection to be sacredly held and invested by it for the purchase of an annuity or some other form of life insurance for the benefit of their pastor.

6. Bequests and contributions will flow in this direction, as well as in other channels of Christian benevolence, and be used by the Society for the benefit of worthy and needy clergymen.
7. Lastly, by means of an *Executive Committee or Board of Directors*, embracing the best available business talent in the country to manage its financial matters, and a *Secretary or General Agent* approved by the Churches, whose business it shall be to conduct the correspondence of the Society with pastors and parishes, to visit and confer with churches and ecclesiastical bodies from time to time, to present the object from the pulpit as far as practicable, and employ the press as far as may be in furthering the object.

The Need of such a Society.

The hands of thousands of Christ's ministers are weakened and their hearts

made heavy by the matter of "worldly maintenance." It is the secret of the failure of health and premature breaking down of mental and physical energy, to an extent that the church little suspects. It operates, in an age like the present, more than at any former period, to deter men from seeking the gospel ministry as their life's work, especially the more talented and enterprising class of pious youth.

1. There are in the United States, according to Prof. Schem's *Ecclesiastical Almanac* for 1868, 60,319 Protestant Clergymen, ministering to a fraction short of 6,000,000 communicants, and about 10,000,000 non-communicants, in all, 16,000,000 souls. From the best data at command, it is believed that the average salaries of these 60,000 clergymen will not exceed \$700 annually. Previous to the war, i. e., in 1860, the estimate of careful ecclesiastical statisticians gave the average of Protestant ministers' salaries in the United States at something less than \$500.

The increase of salaries therefore during the last nine years has been about 50 per cent., while the cost of living during the same period, as every one knows, has *more than doubled*; so that, as compared with the actual current *cost of living*, the present temporal support of our clergymen is *materially less* than it was in previous years. And this is equally true of our salaried professors, secretaries and agents in the great field of Christian work.

The difference *against* the ministry of to-day, contrasted with their condition ten years ago, is equal to one-quarter or one-fifth of their living.

2. There is no other class of men among us so *poorly paid* as our clergymen. *Their average pay is only a little more than half the pay of skilled mechanical labor.* According to Commissioner Wells' Report the price of trained mechanical labor at the present time ranges from \$3.50 to \$8 per day. Average it at \$4, and the mechanic receives for 313 working days \$1,252; while the clergyman who has expended from five to eight years, and from \$3,000 to \$5,000 on his education, and who works 365 days in the year, gets \$750.

Relatively too, while mechanical and all other labor has advanced from 150 to 200 per cent., the pay of ministers has advanced only 50 per cent.

If our mechanics and other workers, who are receiving from 50 to 100 per cent. *more* than our clergymen, and whose annual earnings during the present decade of years have *more than doubled*, while clergymen's have advanced only 50 per cent., are, as Mr. Wells' Report conclusively shows, "growing poorer and poorer," what must be the condition and prospect of the wretchedly-paid ministry in view of the augmented cost of living?

3. *The Rule which has hitherto governed the Church in the matter of ministerial support is unjust, and in many of its results disastrous both to the clergy and to the people.* Precluded by the nature of his holy calling from turning aside to secular avocations, and unfitted by his training and habits of life to earn a living in the usual way of worldly business, when laid aside from active service by ill-health, or when worn out, or become unacceptable by reason of age, Humanity and Religion dictate that he should receive a worldly maintenance that should place him above embarrassment and the fear of want, while in actual service, and also make some provision that shall be available when health fails or old age lays

him by, or leave something for his family when he is removed by death. But the Rule which has hitherto governed the matter of ministerial sustenance contemplates nothing beyond an *actual current support* to the man who devotes himself wholly to men's spiritual welfare. It looks to no provision for old age; none for the failure of health; none for the increased expenses of a growing family; none for his family in case of death. All that the clergyman can *expect* when he has reached the field of ministerial service through a long and costly process of training, leaving him often encumbered with debt, is a *bare support for the time he is able to work*, and work to the acceptance of the people: and that time is *materially shortened* in our day by the preference given to young men. To have passed the age of 50 is now almost fatal to a clergyman's chance of an eligible settlement; and the result is that a larger proportion than formerly of our religious teachers are left in the decline of life without the means of support, or are forced to earn a scanty and precarious living in some other way, which is to be deprecated not only on their own account but as a discredit to Religion and the Church.

But, *in practice*, the Rule falls short of the end it proposes. It is a fact, capable of abundant proof, that the Protestant ministry of the American Church—a body of men who, for intelligence and culture, piety and devotion to their calling, and for usefulness to the Church and to the nation at large, will compare favorably with the ministry of any other land or age—are to-day actually *receiving salaries that barely, with the most exacting economy, keep them and their families from want*. And in a very large number of instances, were it not for sources of income other than the pay given them by the churches to which they minister, they would be forced to relinquish their sacred calling.

It is an undoubted fact that, *as a class, our ministers are more severely taxed for their own support than are any equal number even of their wealthiest and most liberal parishioners*.

[The pastor of one of the largest Presbyterian churches in the State of New Jersey, at the end of six years, when the loss of health from overwork among them laid him aside for years, found that he had paid out of his private means \$3,000 for the privilege of preaching the Gospel to them. Another minister at the close of a 30 years' pastorate told his people that it had cost him \$20,000 out of his private purse. These pastors were men of character and lived economically. And the churches they ministered to were wealthy and liberal. And they are representative cases to be found all over the land.]

Take another case, which touches upon one of the most difficult problems connected with our Foreign Missionary work, and which is only one of a growing class. One of our missionaries from India, and his wife, both in feeble health, with five young children, were obliged to return to their native land and dissolve their relations to the Board. What could they do? Their Pastor alone knew the straights to which they were reduced; how scantily their table for years was spread; how destitute they were of decent and comfortable clothing; and what long and fearful struggles they had to endure before they could earn a comfortable support.]

The bearings of such sorrowful facts on the peace of mind and the working power of our ministers—on the permanence of the pastoral relation—and on the question of an adequate supply of ministers for the future, in order to meet our rapidly augmenting needs at home and abroad—are obvious and of the gravest character.

It is an alarming fact that the ratio of young men in the process of training for the Protestant ministry is *materially smaller than it was thirty years ago*, and that in the face of a rapidly increasing population and larger and more imperative demands for Christian laborers, both in the home and foreign field.

This matter of *insufficient and lessening support* we believe is one of the chief reasons for this condition of things, and the Church we fear will not obtain an adequate supply of the right kind of ministers until a more liberal sentiment and practice come to prevail in the matter of providing for the temporal necessities of those who consecrate their earthly all to her service.

4. We believe the *time has come* when the Protestant Church of this land, grown rich and powerful for good, and with a greater Christian Work on her hands to do than ever before fell, in the providence of God, to the lot of any people, should make an advance toward a more liberal and just provision for the temporal support of her ministers. And it is our firm conviction, as the result of not a little investigation, that many of our intelligent, influential and liberal laymen are ready to join in any wise and efficient scheme to enlighten and bring the Church up to her duty in this important matter.

Nor can this be done in any way so *readily*, so *economically*, so *beneficially*, as by the principle of Life Insurance, applied through well-ascertained laws, at the least possible cost, conscientiously, wisely and economically worked by a Board in whom Clergymen and the Churches can confide, and as a benevolent scheme with special reference to the needs and interests of Clergymen.

The *principles of Life Insurance* are already fairly worked out, and firmly established, and their beneficial nature, as a provident measure, is universally confessed. It only needs now some plan to secure to Clergymen, as a class, the benefits of this benign system—some agency to set the thing agoing and induce the churches to take hold of it in their behalf.

Very few of our ministers—probably not one in twenty—can spare from their scanty income the means necessary to anticipate future needs and provide for them—they have more than they can do to meet present demands; the people mainly must invoke this Providential provision for them, or in ten thousand instances they must forego all advantages from it.

The need of *some* provision has *long been felt*, and some efforts have been put forth in other ways to afford relief. Five of our religious denominations have established, more or less perfectly, agencies for raising a *fund for disabled ministers*. The total sum raised by them for this object the last year was \$85,000, to meet the needy cases in a body of 12,000 ministers. Aside from the cost of such agencies, and the inadequacy of the relief it affords, the fact that it is regarded too much as a *charity* and must be pressed upon the notice of the churches each year, when they are already burdened and perplexed by the great number of other calls, is a serious objection. The plan here proposed saves the cost of numerous agencies, lifts the object out of the series of charities and places it where it properly belongs—among the legitimate business arrangements of each parish—and also secures the much-needed benefit to *all*, so far and fast as the plan can be introduced. Without interfering in the least with Denominational action for the relief of their own disabled ministers, this Society proposes to occupy a much *broader* field, and to render efficient aid and encouragement to those who are enduring "the heat and burden of the day," and to make reliable provision *beforehand* for the time of old age, and for their families if they fall in the service.



H. I.
Richmond

General:

I
has been put
some person
I was a deser-

ment. (3^d Maine) during the war.

That I afterward enlisted in the
19th Regt. and was Court martialled
and dismissed the service and that
my entire past record is dishonorable
and bad.

I desire to cor-
rect this falsehood. In my
chamber hangs a testimonial from
the State of Maine presented to me
last year "for honorable services
rendered as a volunteer from that
State," signed by Gov. Chamberlain
and by Gen. Caldwell, Asst. Genl and
dated July 4th 1868. From the

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENT.
We notice by the Washington dispatches
that General D. B. White has been ap-
pointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for
the Fourth District of this State, vice Hon.
F. W. Haskell, resigned.

Major Haskell who is a prominent re-
publican and leading member of the State
Senate, retires from this responsible office
which he has filled with honor and ability,
to enter upon other pursuits in a different
field of enterprise and in which we predict
for him increased success and usefulness.

We are glad to know that the selection
of a successor to Major Haskell has fallen
to General White, whose merits eminently
entitle him to such marked consideration.
General White is also a thorough Repub-
lican.

Jewish Rabbis from the

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69



H. 1. - Dec. 1. 1870
Richmond Va. January 2nd 1869.
General:

I learn that a report has been put in circulation here by some person or persons stating that I was a deserter from your regiment. (3^d Maine) during the war. That I afterward enlisted in the 19th Regt. and was Court Martialled and dismissed the service and that my entire past record is dishonorable and bad. I desire to correct this falsehood. In my chamber hangs a testimonial from the State of Maine presented to me last year "for honorable services rendered as a volunteer from that State," signed by Gov. Chamberlain and by Gen. Caldwell, Asst. Genl and dated July 4th 1868. From the

in session to-day transacting civil business.
Theatrical. Last night the "Lancashire Lass" was played to a rather slim house.
It had been badly rehearsed, and was tiresome to the audience. Mr. Varney, Mr. Wood and Mr. Head, and Mr. Stoner, among the gentlemen did their parts well, while Miss Saville, as she always does, hooded the stage with the sunlight of her bright eyes. But the play was nevertheless tiresome. To-night the season closes with "Mistress Crime" and "Ireland as it was." Two excellent pieces, which should attract a full house.
Next week, commencing on Monday, we are to have the Newcomb Minstrels, and Joe Dunmelt, who come to us heralded with a grand flourish from the North, and will doubtless prove a good card.
The Cardozo & Co. Robbery. The continued case of Michael Kelly, charged with buying and receiving from Press Knuckles a piece of the silk which was stolen from Messrs Cardozo, Alstep & Fowndes.

fact that I enlisted at the commencement of the war in your regiment. That I received two promotions in the field upon your recommendation and served much of the time under your immediate command and then, when the war was over after spending some time in Maine, I applied to you for appointment in this State, presenting letters to you from Joshua Nye and others. you did appoint me an officer in your Dept. in Virginia, which place I held until last January. I have thought that there would be no impropriety in asking you to acknowledge the receipt of this letter and to state whether or not, in your opinion, the services which I have had the honor to render have been honorable and useful. I would add, General,

that I am now a member of the State Senate & enclose ^{an item of} from the State Journal ^{of November 6th} to prove that my course in Virginia is approved by our friends.

I earnestly ask your early consideration of this note and hope you may be pleased to write me as soon as convenient.

I beg to remain, General,

with very much respect

Your obt. Servt.

J. W. Hoakell -

Major Gen. O. O. Howard U.S.A.
Washington D.C.

B-2. Vol. 1. - 1870 15



84 N. Eden St.,
Baltimore, January 3^d, 1870.

Major General O. O. Howard,
Washington, D. C.
General:-

In view of your many acts of kindness, known to me personally and by reputation, I have been prompted to address you, and respectfully solicit your aid in my behalf.

During the war I was chief clerk to Col Alexander Bliss, 2^d Me. (at present, Secretary American Legation at Berlin), who valued my services very highly, of which I have ample proofs. During his absence from the office, at one time covering a period of seven months, the duties were performed the same as though he were present. I continued in his employ until he left the country for Berlin.

I have witnessed a protracted idleness since July, 1868, although my efforts to obtain employment have scarcely for a moment ceased. I am now

burdened with a debt that I am exceedingly anxious but unable to discharge.

I have been promised employment in the Custom House in this city. A note was sent me to that effect on the 1st ultimo. Through a mistake of the messenger the letter did not reach me until the third day from the date. I immediately reported upon its receipt, but another clerk had been appointed the day previous.

I would not seek employment under the Government were it open to me elsewhere.

General, I have no political or other friends to help me in the matter. Naturally reserved, my circle of acquaintances is limited. I come to you because I believe you will help me if you can. I have "given entire satisfaction" to all my employers.

I earnestly hope that you will appreciate my efforts, and lend your influence in my behalf.

Very respectfully,

Your obt. servt.,

Theodore N. Burgess



Philp & Solomons,
Booksellers & Stationers.

Washington, Jan 3^d 1870

Maj. Genl. O. O. Steward
D. Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of to day enclosing your check for Fifty Dollars - \$50 - the amount of a donation from Hon. J. W. Forney for the poor of our City, - with the further request from you, that it go directly to the most needy, which you may be assured it will, as to this class of persons we are now issuing over a thousand loans of Bread

daily, besides other ne-
cessities in proportion.

Incidentally, I will
here remark, that it
would appear, that fully
three quarters of those
so relieved are colored
people.

May I be permitted
to inquire if you suc-
ceeded in getting cloth-
ing from the War Depart-
ment for distribution to
refugees &c? and if so,
when we can confer with
you in relation to the
receipt of some part for
our Association.

With thanks and great
regard, I am,

Yours truly
A. F. Browning
Treasurer

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Sagetown, Ill.
3rd Jan'y 1870.

Gen'l O.O. Howard,
Washington, D.C.

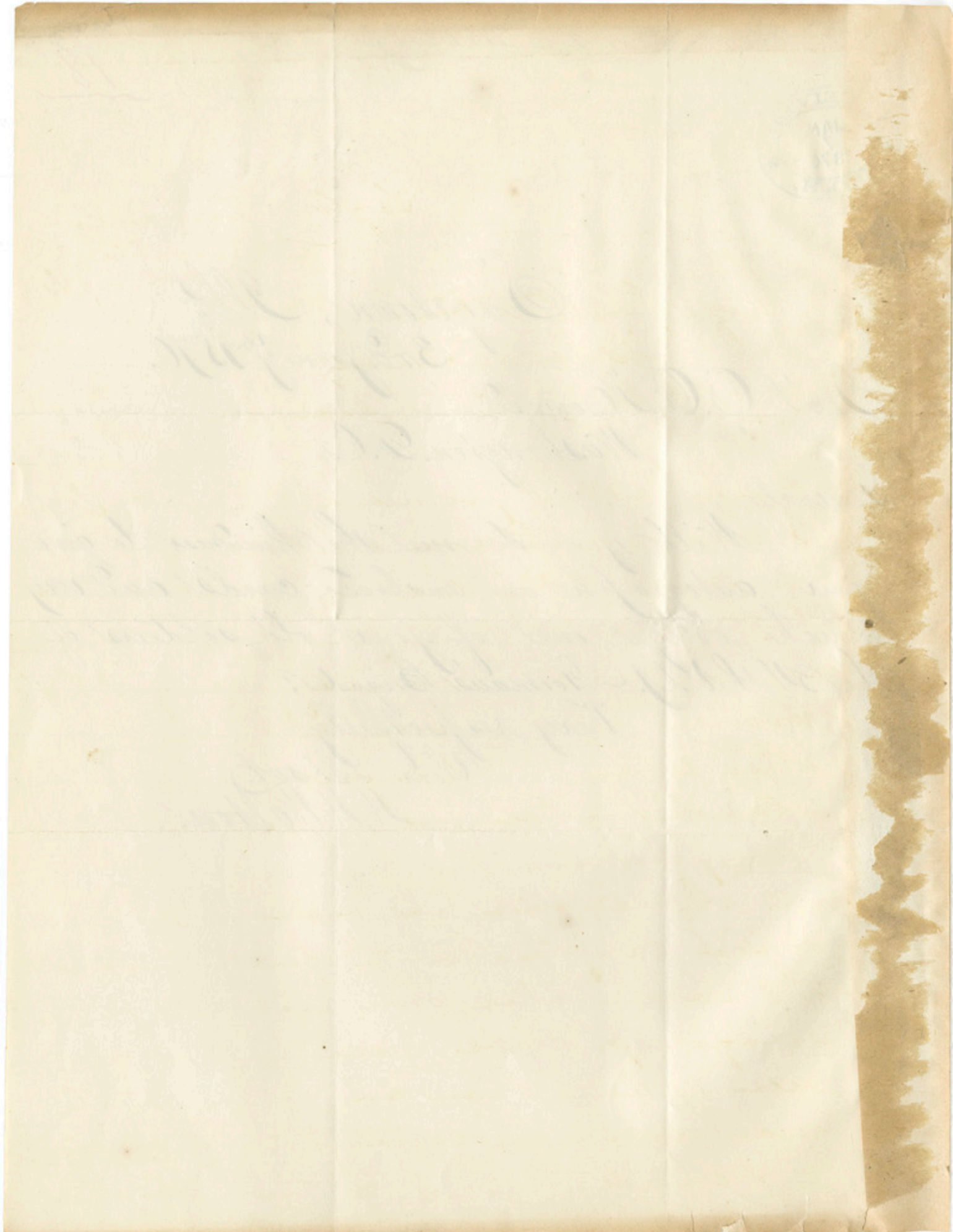
General,

Will you do me the kindness to give
your autograph on enclosed cards and very
much oblige one of your old soldiers of
the 34th U.S. - Gorman's Brigade?

Very respectfully

Your obdt. servt.

H. H. Walton.



Bz. 3. Vol. 1. 1870

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Taylor Barracks
Louisville Ky.
Jan. 4. 1870

Major Gen. O. V. Howard
Washington City,
Dear Sir,

Some two weeks ago I promised Mr. C. T. Stoker I would write you a letter in his behalf. He did not call for the letter, & to day I learn he is waiting to hear from you supposing I had written, at or before the time he sent other letters. I regret the misunderstanding between us & hasten to fill my promise.

Mr. Stoker has read with me a few chapters in the Greek Testament & I have looked over several of his essays & probably have had a nearer view of him, than any other white man, since he came to Louisville.

I consider him, in natural abilities,

superior to any other other young man
of pure Affrican blood, that I ever met.

He speaks & writes with great
ease & fluency & there is an animation,
a sort of electricity, in his manner of
speaking that peculiarly fits him for
a teacher.

He became a candidate for orders
in the Episcopal Church soon after he came
to this country, was reared in the
English Church in Barbadoes & is a thorough
protestant with no apparent prejudices
against other protestant Christians.

But with my views of the Ministry.
I have thought it best for both him &
the cause of Christ that he should not be
in haste to take orders, but take more
time to become acquainted with himself
& his surroundings & to acquire a thorough
education. I have thought it possible
that he could be more useful to his
race in teaching than in preaching.

I have expressed this view to him &
he seems to readily fall in with it.

He has had the use of a good many
of my books & seems to have a great
thirst for knowledge, & if you could
furnish him a position in which he
could assist in supporting himself while
pursuing his studies in the University,
I have no doubt you would find
him a very competent & useful
assistant, & would through him greatly
further the object, which I know you
have so much at heart, the moral
& intellectual elevation of the colored race.

Respectfully & truly
Yours

Norman Badger
Post Chaplain
U.S.A.

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York Co. Jan. 4th 1870
Jesse L. Howard

Dear Sir

Believing you to be
a friend & benefactor to "Education"
I have determined to ask your as-
sistance in the Education of my only boy.

I have thought of writing to you for
months - but could not nerve myself
to the disagreeable task of asking aid
for myself or any member of my family
but for the good of my child I -
have determined at last to throw aside
all pride & ask if you will not view
me in "Educating" him? A friend
has offered to give him his "tuition"
I am not able to pay his board & that
I offer to induce me to determine
to ask for assistance from those I believe
will give it. Any amount I can
raise how small will be acceptable.

Your letter in reply to mine some time
since asking your influence with
Gen. Stoneham in regard to Mr. H.
Clark of the Court of G. City Co. to be
retained in office, was received.
I hope to say he is still clerk in
Hampden. Many thanks to you
also General for your kindness
in your prompt reply to my letter
last Feb.

The assistance I have asked in regard
to my child is strictly confidential.

If you should see fit to give a
reply to my request please
to "York Town" Va.

Yours respectfully

Lucy H. Howard

Maj. Genl. C.O. Howard

N-2- Vol. 1, 1870

KILBOURN & LATTA,**Real Estate Brokers,**

Corner of 7th and F Streets,

Washington, D.C. Jan 4th 1890.

General.

There will be a meeting of the general
Committee and other citizens, at Lincoln Hall
N. 9th & D St., on Saturday evening next the 8th inst
at 7³⁰ o'clock.

We intend having a stirring meeting
and to complain talking - not in an offensive
manner, but in a way becoming free and
independent citizens who cheerfully pay taxes
while denied representation.

We purpose telling the
country know that, as a community of American
citizens, we have some rights which Congress
is bound to respect! We shall agitate till
our proposed Exclusion bill passes Congress.

Gaul. O. O. Howard

Wm H. Hallet Kilbourn

KILBOURN & LATTIN

Real Estate Brokers

Corner of 7th and F Streets



Washington, D.C. Jan 11, 1871

General

There will be a meeting of the general committee on the 11th inst. at 7:30 o'clock.

The future being a serious matter as to sufficient holding and as our affairs are in a very promising position and our funds are ample for the present.

We further hope to be able to secure a loan of \$100,000 in the near future and to begin our operations on the 1st of April.



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Washington Jan 4th 1870
Gen. O. Howard

Dear Sir

Please inform me
if you have heard of a situation
for me yet as have none
at present having not been
able to perform duty I lost
my situation & if you
know of any please let me
know as I am in
need of employment at
present. I can give the best
of references

Respectfully Yours
At servant George Taylor
Please address Geo Taylor in care
of Lynch No 319
19th St bet K & L
City

