These colored physicians have applied to the Society for membership, but were rejected, by a large majority, although the Board of Examiners reported favorably on them. At the last election of officers in the Society, held January 3, 1870, the chairman of this board was removed, and a gentleman, late of the Confederate army, well known for his opposition to the admission of colored physicians, was elected in his place, thus ensuring their future defeat. Other gentlemen who served during the war in the Confederate army are now prominent in the control of its affairs.

At the same meeting a white candidate, a gentleman of high professional standing, and occupying an important official position, was objected to, solely on the ground that he was believed to be in favor of the admission of colored members.

Again, the circular published by the committee of the Society, states that their weekly meetings are "social reunions." These meetings are conducted under strictly parliamentary rules, from the opening to the adjournment, and only professional questions, essays, and papers, are brought forward for discussion, and gentlemen are even required to obtain permission of the President to retire from the meeting. If these meetings, held in compliance with the charter of the Society, are only social reunions, then the meetings of all bodies not strictly parliamentary are social reunions.

Other colored men will soon graduate from medical colleges in the United States and throughout the world, and their rights should be protected and guaranteed within this District.

It is a fact worthy of note, that this is the only country and the only profession in which such a distinction is now made. Science knows no race, color, or condition, and we protest against the Medical Society of the District of Columbia maintaining such a relic of barbarism.

We, for the reasons stated, and in accordance with the spirit of the times, ask Congress to grant a charter to a new society which will give all rights, privileges, and immunities to all physicians, making only the presentation of a diploma from some college recognized by the American Medical Association, and good standing in the profession, the qualifications necessary for membership.

ROBERT REYNARD, M.D., President.

John G. Stephenson, M.D.,
Alex. T. Augusta, M.D.,
D. W. Bliss, M.D.,
Silas L. Loomis, M.D.,
C. Adams Gray, M.D., Secretary.
MEMORIAL
OF THE
National Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

To the Members of the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States:

Whereas it has been stated in a published circular that the persons endeavoring to form a medical society on the basis of "equality before the law" have maliciously and falsely attacked the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, we deem it but just to the public, as well as ourselves, to make the following statement of facts:

Within the past few years, some colored physicians, regular graduates of medical colleges, and of unimpeachable character and reputation, having held positions as surgeons in the Union army during the rebellion, have settled in this city and secured to themselves a large professional practice.

There being only one medical society in the District where all licenses to practice must be obtained, and all advantages flowing from medical and professional discussions were to be enjoyed, it became the duty of these colored physicians to obtain license and membership, in order to keep up their medical education, and derive all the advantages from weekly professional discussions.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia has, on two different occasions, refused to elect these colored physicians to membership, acknowledging that the color of the candidate was the reason for so doing, and some of its members have refused to consult with them because they were not members of the Society.

This was in June, 1869. Hoping that discussion of the subject would aid in securing justice, we were content to await the result.

January 5, 1870, by a vote of 26 to 10, the Society refused to consider a resolution offered by Dr. Rayburn, which read as follows, viz:

"Resolved, That no physician (who is otherwise eligible) shall be excluded from membership in this society on account of his race or color."

Some of the present officers of the Society have refused to consult with the colored physicians, but instead thereof, have taken charge of patients who were under their care, without giving them the customary notice of their dismissal, in direct violation of the ethics of the profession.
Dear General,

On Saturday Mr. Corwin and myself had an interview with the Secretary in reference to his returning the estimate for an additional building at the city hospital in Boston.

His estimate—As agreed to in his letter from in letting with certain facts, I had mentioned—where he has referred to the Committee I have written an letter and have kept a copy for the Corwin signature which he will return to me. As time...
is all important. I beg you to call at my office sometime tomorrow and sign so that it can be handed to Gen.

Very truly,

[Signature]

[Address]

I have sent you a copy for your information with the enclosures of the papers.
Chicago January 25th 1870

General O. O. Howard, U.S.A.
Washington D.C.

General

Will you do me the favor to inform me in confidence, and at your earliest convenience, if you have a nephew or other relative named "Lansing B. Howard." The party I wish to enquire about is of a gentlemanly appearance, about 25 to 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, hair rather thin, brown in color and slightly bald, dressed well. Write, short hand, and is a very fine penman. This gentleman has commenced the study of the law in this City and I shall feel obliged if you will inform me if you are acquainted with him and if he is worthy of confidence.

Yours very respectfully,

Paul Cornell.
Treasury Department,
Second Comptroller’s Office,

Jan. 9th, 1840.

Mr. J. M. Broadhead,

2d Comptroller Treasury,

Dear Sir,

I will to remark a

suspicion found of a public

motion in regard Securities.

I see no advantage in what are

called “security signs” for such a

Trust.

Yours truly,

W. J. Harwood

But, my dear Sir,

The Government being ultimately

responsible, I think the in-
vestment indicated would be

as safe as any other.

Aug. 22, 1870.

[Signature]
The Annual Meeting of the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth will be held on Monday Jan 31 at 9 A.M. at the house of Mrs. Johnson 12th St. near E.

Geo. & Baker, Secy

1870

[ca.-Jan 27]
Washington, D.C., January 27, 1870

Major Geo. G. Howard

Dear Sir,

I learn from our Cashier at Savannah and at Charleston that a movement is making in both those cities to collect a tax on the Branches of this Company located there. The object of this communication is to request your influence with Governor Scott and (all other proper agents) as you have just cause to see the expropriation. I do not think that the tax can be collected by law. But I wish to avoid all legal complications, and for that object I have legal action.

This Bank differs from any other in these cities in this: that it "has" back to its depositors all the money it earns, it is not our institutions for the benefit of a few stockholders. The sphere of its benefits is co-extensive with the community.
In but a single instance in our history has a tax been collected either State or Municipal. The United States Government exempts us from taxation. By section 79 Internal Revenue Act approved July 12th, 1862, we are exempt from Banker's and Broker's license duty.

The general idea which appeared to rule in the minds of legislators was that no tax could be levied upon thrifty, economical and industrious among the poor to whom this Institution specially comes. The vast majority of depositions and within a hundred dollars each, they are men, women, and children, who never before had anything for the very good reason that they could own nothing by law; their little savings have been accumulated bit by bit over a time coming from the hard work of years, rescued out of a scanty return from months of toil labor. The true economy of those American States lies in the exemption of this Bank of these people from taxation, for we cannot see that through a thousand indirect channels contributions will flow to the public treasury, from the general thrift.
But I need not elaborate upon this theme to you, from the suggestions already made many others will occur to your mind. Any influence you may be able to use in the direction mentioned will add another to the many obligations we are already due to you.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. Eaton

February 1873
16 Morton Place
Boston Jan 27 70

Dear Sir,

After hearing your Lecture on "Incidents and Experiences" at Remont Temple I decided to have you deliver it in Lowell, but as you were to return to Washington at once it was useless to apply to you at that time. What I wish to know is if you are likely to come this way any time within the next three months and if so what your terms would be for the GAR.

Accept my best wishes for your health, prosperity and success.

G P Thompson
Jan. 27, 1870

Major General Howard

Dear Sir,

A clergyman in England, a Congregationalist, but a stranger to me except as I have had some literary correspondence with him. I desire you to inquire of him if he can refer him to anyone who can give him some information about the purchase of a farm in Virginia. He thinks of coming to this country as a resident. He is a worthy man, if I may judge from his letters, and...
I should be glad to put him in the way of receiving the information he seeks, and yet of receiving from some one who will not rashly encourage him to emigrate as he proposes.

I know nothing of the subject of real estate in Virginia, and know of nobody who does. If whom I can properly ask the favour of a reply to this gentleman's inquiries, unless it be yourself.

My object in writing therefore is to ask whether I may take the liberty to suggest to him that he should addresses a letter to you, stating with definiteness the
Yarmouth, July 27th.

Gen'l. Hazard

Dr. Sir,

May I occupy a few moments of your valuable time? The Constitution of the Union restricts certain printer, of voting, holding office, to numbers in good standing of Evangelical Church. An amendment is purging which will remove the word, and substitute
acknowledging the gift
to those who love our Lord
Christ, and believe in
His divinity, and that
He made an atonement
for the sins of the world.
I propose this:
Any person (or young man)
who is a member of the
local church may become
Please give your opinion
of either or both or neither
of these temperaments and
thus relieve Mr. Robert Elliott.
Washington, D. C., Jan 27, 1870

Dear Sirs,

I had an interview with Mr. Carte today and presented the reception project which he is highly pleased with it is true if you thought best his house including office are at your service, but he thinks the 4th C a good the best place; he also suggests the name of Chief Justice Chase after your in the case as Dr. I. Carte at his to follow as you or not as you think best. I think with great prayer it will work as I pray. Accomplish our object. I write because I am obliged to go to Philadelphia P.M. having received a telegram from my son Collett asking my present at once as he was quite ill—Dear Sir I pray that God keep of his life he is very dear to his heart and we have been pleading with this Lord to make very careful of remaining healthy. Best wishes to all. An in his hands. I cannot tell when Perry returns.
Mr. O'Driscoll said he would like to know the facts.
I want to do a good deal of work. I wonder if it might work out or not in a month or two.
Say two weeks for Monday next. I am to have a room in the Revere 6th floor.

Every wish that you will have.

love and Sympathy

Yours truly,


Fred E.
Maj Genl C C Howard

Washington.

Dear Sir!

The undersigned, Panditachay by profession, had been during the Rebellion a member of the 21st Army Corps. Severely wounded on the left hand on the third day of the battle of Pittsburg. I find it almost impossible to follow my profession in a manner sufficient to provide for the wants and necessities of life of my family. 1862 & 1863. I served in the capacity of Clerks in the Commissary Department for the Inspector.
General, and for the Major-Generals Kelly and Emory in Cumberland, Md., enjoying the highest appreciation of my Superior Officer.

Abiding in destitute, I received a thoroughly scientific education, having studied at the University of Tennessee from 1856, and passed successfully the two higher State Examinations.

In my present emergency I appeal to the noble feelings of a man who occupies a foremost rank in the nation, the virtues of which will be remembered in most enduring terms by every member of the U.S. Corps, as whose conduct of bravery, guided by religious impulses, are forever associated with the history of the late rebellion.

Dear Sir! Should you feel like patronizing a soldier, who has faithfully served in your

Command during the war, by procuring me a situation as Clerk in your Agricultural Department, you would confer a favor on me and my family which would be remembered in our prayers for your welfare as long as we live - and my unexhausted gratitude would only be equalized by my ever renewed efforts to gain your approval by my steadfast attention to my duties.

I remain, Major General, your

most humble servant

Ferdinand Kerder.
J. A. Haden
Br. Capt. U. S. A. A.D.C.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of Gen. Armstrong

I acknowledge the receipt of check

for $234.76 on Int. Exchange

Very truly yours,

E. Richardson

Farm Manager, Normal Inst.