My Dear General,

I have turned over the article which you kindly sent to my care to our Managing Editor, who has charge of the Department of Communications, and he reports upon it that while it is a very good article it is in that respect on a par with a great number that he is constantly obliged to decline. He states that on the ground that so much accepted matter is already on hand as to make it almost impossible to use more, for a certain time, but mainly on the grounds that the public now demand of the
whom I write articles from well-known writers to a degree as to make the opportunity of those who are not so very well indeed.

He says if you will write for us, we will pay you your price, and we much hoped to bring you into the bargain.

I am now put to be able to make a better report, but I say what I am hindered to do, as my memorandum on the paper (by common consent) does not include much constraint upon the mature judgment of my friends.

With great respect,

[Signature]

Henry [Signature]
Mr. Gen'l O.O. Howard,
Wellington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to thank you for interest in my application for a reassignment, I felt sure that you did appreciate my position and would use your influence in my behalf.

I have as you know alienated my former friends and cannot expect any favors from any of those who once would have spared neither labor nor pains to promote my welfare. I feel that I have a claim on the administration and that my claim will be allowed.

I can truly say that no person in the South has sacrificed more for the restoration of the Union, and elevation of the freedmen, I have labored amid reproach and persecution, at the loss of reputation and often at the peril.
of my life. Of all those who once loved and honored me outside of my near relations, I cannot find one whom I can call my friend. For more than four years I have endured martyrdom to advance the best interests of both races by setting in operation those educational and religious influences that alone could make emancipation a glorious success.

After having given my all I turn to the administration and ask an appointment that will enable me to support my family, you know I ought to have it and I believe you will do all in your power to secure it for me. I fear the Chaplaincies may be filled, in that case secure me any position that you would be willing to see me hold, I can get no work here, and if I cannot secure a Chaplaincy I would be glad to have some appointment not inconsistent with my ministerial character. I will not write more relative to my condition and wants, from what I have said you understand both. Any assistance you may render in obtaining an appointment will be gratefully remembered by

Yours truly

W. L. Miller
July 15, 1870.

Dear General:

Although I don't want to interfere with or spoil a good bargain—I really think I ought to say to you that only three firms in this country are in the habit of making first-class pianos; namely—Steinway of N. Y., Chickering of Boston, Knabe of Baltimore.

Instruments of all other makers are very liable to be second-rate.

Do not buy until you have a talk with me, for I think I can tell you of something to your advantage in the matter. I shall be at your house Thursday evening.

Yours Truly—Moulthrop.
U. S. Barracks, Humboldt, Ia.

July 15th, 1870

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

As you were kind enough to furnish me, while at Union City, Tenn., with reports and data in regard to the Freedmen's Bureau for my then unfinished book on the Freedmen, I take pleasure in sending for your acceptance a completed copy of the work, trusting it may meet your approbation.

Very truly,
(Ins) Linda M. Slaughter.
Mr.参谋

说的非常对，我们应当加强合作，共同推进项目

我非常同意你的观点，我们需要保持密切的合作关系，以便

我们在项目中取得成功。
113 South 19th St  
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1870

Maj. Gen. C. C. President  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Yours was kind enough to offer, when I was in Washington last Spring, to speak to the Surgeon General in my behalf for an appointment as Acting Chief Surgeon U.S.A.

I left my name at the Medical Department for that purpose, but as yet have had no response. Will you now do me the favor to request...
of Gen. Barnes a situation in that corps for me— You know
somewhat of my army record

Very respectfully,

Yours ob't. servant

J.F. Taylor

Brig. D. Col. 6 Late Aug. 1865
Washington, D.C.
July 15, 1870

Dear Sir,

Tom Smith, of your class, who now practices law at Memphis and stands at the head of the bar, wrote me asking me to see that his name is put on the Senate list for removal of disabilities. Will you say a good word for him when you can? Will you write a note to the chairman of the committee having the matter in charge?

His address (I mean don’t forget to let the chairman know) is Thomas R. Smith, Memphis, June 22, Madison St.

Yours truly,
Joseph A. Ware

Gen. O.O. Howard.
39  

21  

The kids can help in the kitchen. 

Some help to wash it and are picked up. 

Don't use the same picker. 

What are you going to do? 

I was wondering if we could try. 

I was thinking if we could try. 

I was thinking if we could try.
P'Hiladelphia Feb 15 1870

Gen. O. O. Howard

Dear General:

I must apologize to you for writing so often - natural enough when I know how your heart is in your work.

Your "one idea," which I would now impress on you, is the great need of evangelical literature suitable for freedmen, S. C. mostly elementary and free to be sent forward now at the opening of Spring.

It is estimated fifty thousand are freedmen in South Carolina, more are learning. Sarcely any of the kind of literature above indicated in S. C. Colored people too poor to buy - must be given. Both more necessary in consequence of emancipation of Colored people.

The rising tide the man who can be best reached with the
mean of every citizen thing.

[Handwritten text partially legible]

This I do! you have our

[Handwritten text partially legible]

Not to enlarg[e] your capacity,

equal with per cent.

[Handwritten text partially legible]

[Handwritten text partially legible]

[Handwritten text partially legible]

you may choose

you know that the

[Handwritten text partially legible]

[Handwritten text partially legible]

[Handwritten text partially legible]

"What shall we do next?"

Quickly!"

Fraternally

Anna Burke.
uncomfortable as possible has driven them from estate labour to other occupations and that this policy is still continued — another proof that the spirit of slavery long survives its existence as an institution. As to the condition of the immigrants he writes — "I know this Cookie Immigration be the most abominable of cruel form of the slave-trade. Slavery, that has ever existed, since it is worse to capture people by fraud than by force, and a slave for life is in a far better position than a slave for a short period, because in the one case it is the owner’s interest to care for him until rich, in the other to let him die off as soon as possible. The negroes themselves say the slaves were never treated so badly as the Cookies."

The subject appears to be of so much importance to the United States at the present time that I hope to be kindly excused for thus pressing it. May I be allowed to suggest as one means of attracting public attention to it, that the chairman of the Anti-Slavery Committee be published in some of your periodicals & newspapers as early as may be. — Yours faithfully,

Joseph Cooper

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the Anti-Slavery Committee I take the liberty to send the enclosed minute on Immigration from China into the Southern States of the Union. The facts which have at various times been brought before the Committee during the last twenty years arising out of Immigration, especially into countries where slavery had previously existed, have been of the most alarming character.

Many rules & regulations have from time to time been laid down by the British Government both in its Imperial & Colonial capacities, and Immigration...
agent, have been appointed to prevent abuses; but all efforts have, at least, in many cases so far, proven ineffective to prevent the perpetration of very grievous atrocities. Kidnapping parties are still practised to a large extent, prisoners to embarcation, whilst as to the sea passage the fearful mortality often indicates the previous sufferings to which the immigrants are subjected. The last mail from Demarara announce, the arrival of the ship which left Calcutta with 468 convicts on board to only land 364 alive.

In Cuba Chinese immigrants have long been bought and sold like cattle in the Open Market, and there is abundant testimony to the fact that their condition is as bad as that of the slave himself.

In a Parliamentary Blue Book published a year ago the state that 96,581 Chinese were imported into Cuba within a period of one year and eight months.

We do not know what the mortality of the Chinese in Cuba is, but we do know that out of more than 100,000 taken into Peru within twenty years, less than 10,000 are now living and that not more than about 100 have ever returned to their native land.

As in Jamaica, in a paper presented to the International Anti-Slavery Conference held in Paris in 1867 Henry Clarke an esteemed Clergyman of the Church of England who has resided twenty years in Jamaica readers striking testimony both to the condition of the immigrants and the causes which have led to their importation. He says the suicidal policy of many of the planters in making the native labourers as
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held at 27, New Broad Street, London, the 4th of January, 1870, the following Minute was unanimously adopted:

"The attention of this Committee has been turned to a report, which has gained currency in several of the American newspapers, to the effect that Immigration on an extensive scale, from China to the Southern States, is in contemplation.

"Whilst this Committee disclaims all desire to interfere with Immigration when it is perfectly free, and conducted upon fair and just principles, it has great cause to view with alarm and distrust Immigration from less enlightened and less civilised nations into countries where slavery has recently had an existence.

"The past experience of Great Britain has painfully shown that it is almost impossible in such cases to prevent kidnapping, oppression, and fraud.

"This has been found especially the case where contracts, made with such persons in their own country, are legally binding in the country in which such contracts are to be fulfilled.

"In such cases it has frequently happened that Immigrants become marketable property — are openly bought and sold, and thus many of evils of slavery are re-introduced.

"There is also a danger that native labour may be depreciated and displaced, and a caste introduced into the country, by which labour itself may be degraded.

"This Committee, therefore, ventures very respectfully to suggest to the friends of freedom in the United States the necessity of great vigilance, in order that evils of such magnitude may be effectually prevented."
AT A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD AT ST. NEW BROAD
SECRET: LONDON, 4th OF JANUARY, 1870. THE FOLLOW-
ING MINUTE WAS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED:

In the attention of this Committee has been turned to a

report made by a Chinese commissioner in Beveat of the American

newspapers, to the effect that Immigration is an enemy to our

interests in the United States, and that Immigration from

China: 1. Interests Immigration from China as a menace to

our existence.

The best experience of Great Britain is painfully shown
of it is a threat to the existence of our own economy and

hand. In no case is the productivity of the land in any

cases. The Chinese have been found especially the case where

hand. They are found in every country with a history of

being in the country in which such conditions are to be

employed.

The Committee therefore recommends that the United

States should give their attention to the subject of

Immigration as a menace to our existence.
Manchester, N.H. May 15th, 1870

Sirs,

I have been very much disappointed in not hearing from the letter and papers sent you January 21st. I know some time has elapsed with the duties of your office, and it is with regret that I again take the liberty to trouble you. I have had so many promises held out to me, and have so often been doomed to disappointment that I often get heart sick and discouraged, though I try to bear all with patience and resignation, hoping and praying that I may soon obtain my freedom.

The Democratic papers of this state have made many false reports to injure me in the estimation of the public. I have always worked for the interest of the party, and it grieves these papers an opportunity to blur the party over my shoulders, and I fear these reports have reached Washington and have prevented the A.G. General from recommending my pardon.
Chief Justice Chase told me last Spring that there had been so many pardons by President Johnson that for a time it would be almost impossible for anyone to obtain a pardon from President Grant. And I know this is true. And yet I am confident that of the President and of my General, General Grant knew how I have served the past, and that my determination to always adhere to the right and the honest in the sight of God and Man that they would hear and be at liberty.

Note the recommendations I have had, and the record of my services in the Army. I can but feel that my Country is almost grateful to those who have fought and suffered in her defense in not granting my petition.

Would you please let me hear from you at an early day as to the prospect of a favorable answer to my application. Allowing your pardon for the liberty I have taken, I remain sir,

O.C. Howard
Post, Maj. Gen. U.S.V.
Washington, D.C.
Feb 16. 1870

My dear General,

I presented to the Secretary your request for authority to change the assignment of Lieut. Garretson from Texas to South Carolina, which was granted.

At the same time he wished me to call your attention to the record of Lieut. Garretson, as exhibited in General Court Martial Orders 47. A. 1. O. July 12-69. It appears that Lieut. Garretson was convicted of heavy fraud and embezzlement and sentenced to be cashiered and confined in the Penitentiary. Maj. Green
Whom you met in my office
was a member of the court
and assured me that al-
though Garretson is an ac-
tive and intelligent man, he
is an arrant rascal, and
that the sentence was richly
deserved. Maj. Greene says
further, and I have always
found him entirely reliable
that Lt. Garretson told him
to see me in Washington, within a
week, that the influences by
which remissions were procured
were of a highly flagitious na-
ture. That this was so proves
I do not for a moment believe,
especially as assertions of this
importance for reasons not relating
to its virtues. You can of course

"December 22, Plymouth Rock, 1620."

Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1870

There will be a meeting of the New England Society at Liberty Hall, corner 1st and 2nd Sts., on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock P.M.

You are requested to be present.

Per order,

[Signature]

E. Deane,
Secretary.

Business:

[Signature]
December 23, Plymouth Rock, 1620

"Heathen's Rock.

The inhabitants of the Colony of New England gathered together at the instant of 11 o'clock A. M. and gave the signal for the Council to be present."

T. Deane

[Signature]
State of South Carolina,
Executive Department,

Columbia, Feb 17th 1870

O. C. Howard,
Br't Maj. Genl. U.S.A.
Commissioner to
Washington, D.C.

General:

Your favor of the 14th inst. Enclosing receipt of Carolina National Bank for Fifty Thousand ($50,000) Dollars in State Bonds received by this day's mail.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Robert C. Scott
New York, 17 February 1850

Major Gen’l O. O. Howard
Bureau Rep. Freed. & Aband. Lands
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Not hearing from you in reply to my letter of the 13th, I fear it has miscarried; therefore I hand you a Copy of the same, and will be very much obliged if you will let me hear from you at your earliest Convenience, for I feel quite anxious about the matter, and a prompt reply will be a great relief.

Reflecting on what passed at our interview on the 21st, my recollection is, that I pointed out the omission named in my last, and that you took your pen to supply it, but some one came in calling your attention to something else, and it was forgotten.

Hoping that you may hear from you soon.

Most Respectfully Yours,

C.R. Hoyt

[Signature]
New York 4th February 1870

Major Genl O. O. Howard
Bureau R. P. Freed m A. L.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

At our interview on the 21st Jan. it was understood that the aid granted the Lookout Mountain Educational Institutions to the amount of $5000 was to be in addition to the rent now paid quarterly in order to make the total this year equal to that Closing in December, but on referring to the letter you wrote me in this regard I find it is not so expressed, and to meet the case I suggest that after the words "$5000 dollars" the words "in addition to rent" be interlined.

If I was sure you would Continue at the head of the Bureau it would not be material, but as others may have to carry out what we understood, I desire to have it plainly expressed therefor I hand you the letter for correction.

Most Respectfully Yours

Signed, C. S. Roberts

Box 5616
Washington, Feb 17/70.

Mr. Howard

Dear Sir,

I have taken the liberty to put your name among the Corporators of the Washington Foundling Hospital, soon to be presented to Congress in an act of incorporation.

Hoping you will have no objection to it, as it is in this connection, I am,

John Ommaney

[Signature]

Resent
Boston, Feb. 18, 1870.

O. O. Howard

Dear Sir,

I wrote to you Nov. 14, mentioning the donation of $15 received from you Mar. 12 for our friend Rev. Asa G. Brigham. I have enclosed a letter from him. I have not heard from you since, and my letter may have failed to reach you. You probably heard that he died Nov. 11. His widow has informed me of various circumstances in connection with his last illness, also of her pecuniary embarrassments. In view of her statement, I decided to suggest to some of the kind friends whose subscriptions perhaps are no longer binding, that they might be willing to make her a parting gift. I have just received $25 from S. H. Roberts, Esq. of New York, for her, I beg you to excuse my suggestion. Your charity pure I know has many faults made upon it. Yours truly,

H. Hill
British Museum,
February 12th, 1870.

Sir,

I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to inform you that they have received the Present (mentioned) on the other side, which you have been pleased to make to them, and I have to return you their best thanks for the same.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

[Signature]

Principal Librarian.

O. O. Howard Esq.
Wednesday

Will Senator Wilson kindly give me a few figures for an article on the Academy of Washington and others.

Very Respectfully,

[Handwritten signature]

Correspondent New York Field.

Population of Washington

Number of whites

Number of blacks

Amount of charitable appropriations for whites and blacks.

Please send me the figures for these items so early where I can get them.
Without Being

Your humble servant