

Washington.

Friday May 5th 1871.

My dear Sir,

I have considered well the subject upon which you called and have also held a family Council consisting of Mrs. S & myself upon the subject.

I have today authorized her to make her subscription to the W. C. A. \$100 a year and she says I ought to do for that Association what I do for the Y. M. C. A. and I confess her arguments carry weight of not conviction.

In canvassing the subject and forecasting the future as well as I can, considering my present liabilities - this week

is to do my whole duty in this direction.
I handed Rev. Smith yesterday \$50. to
help defray the expenses of the Convention.
I would prefer to keep the contents
of this note entire now.

Yours sincerely

Wm. Stickney.

Gen O. S. Howard,
Present.

Please drop a line
in reply -

168.
I elevated one subscription
from \$6 to \$10. per month - I have
thought it my duty to wait
till the 1st of July before
giving you a specific answer.
There will be due me at
that time on a promissory
note, quite a sum and I
believe it will be paid, every
assurance has been given me
such will be the fact. If it is
I will give you at that time
not less than \$300. If it is not,
I cannot say what may be done.
I dislike to feel all the time
anxiety to know how I am to
fulfill pledges of this sort &
think it best to make them
conditionally as above.

Be assured my disposition

DANIEL WELCH.

24-1015-M. 2. 1871

ISAAC B. WUNDERLY.

165.

DANIEL WELCH & CO.
GENERAL

Private
Claim Agents and Real Estate Brokers.

Special attention given to Claims for Pension, Back Pay and Bounty.

Office, No. 513 Seventh Street, between E and F Streets.



Washington, D. C., May 5 1871

Dear Genl:

I hold the contract between you and Mrs Belt, she has no copy. I am frank to say that the reasoning of Major Brown in regard to a policy in our suit is both illogical and contracted and following its lead would result in great disadvantage to you. We must bring out the facts in regard to the value of the Miss. property from parties having personal knowledge of the facts. It may be very difficult in bringing out those facts from residents near. We must have them or fail in making our case consequently to be prepared for any emergency must take witnesses on to the ground and be able if necessary to make the case independent of suborning or bribing. You cannot help but see the importance of taking a party with us to visit the premises. This is entirely independent

of the 5thousand Trust Deed, tho the result of
this may effect that in the end, as soon as
that is ready for foreclosure will attend to it
and unless the money is paid will sell
the land, we have a very Wily and
unscrupulous party to contend with and
unless continuing vigilance is exercised
may be headed off where we do not expect
it. We have already spent a great deal
of time and money in this matter and are
willing to continue our efforts till it is
decided and have no fears as to the
result if we can get the facts before
the Court, and people

Very respectfully
Yours Oth Servt,
Daniel Welch

Genl. O O Howard
Present

MAY
5
1871

Genl. C. C. Howard

Norfolk Va. May 5th 1871

Dear Sir,

The colored citizens of Norfolk having good reasons to believe that they have not been justly dealt with by some of the Bureau Agents in the settlement of their Bounty & Pension claims, Those people called upon me about the first of last November to write for them to the different departments at Washington to ascertain the condition of their claims, for the purpose of recovering that portion of their money which said agents had wronged them out of, and to enable them to bring the guilty to justice. After considering the matter over for some three or four weeks, from the representations made to me by those unfortunate and much wronged people, I consented to their requests, and did endeavour to ascertain whether their complaints was true or not, and having satisfied my self that those people had good cause to complain of the treatment of those agents, I wrote down their charges, (the claimants) as dictated by them word for word, they signed the writing, their signature witnessed by from 4 to 5, respectable citizens of Norfolk,) and sent them to the different departments for the following information, & in the following form, To Wit,

George Williams Co. A. 10th Regiment, U.S. Col. Troops. Commanded by Capt. George Brown & Col. Thomas Powell, claim filed with G. B. Brown May 23^d 1868. Rec'd in 1868 \$89.25, Bounty, believing that I have not had justice done me by my ag^t. I here by appoint & authorize John A. Smith of Norfolk to apply for information &c as to the condition of my claim, (viz), whether it have been settled in full or not, if so, the amount paid, to whom paid & when &c, & also stated date of Enrollment, & discharge, &c.

Witness

Yours Very Respectfully

George Williams
mark

Mr. E. B. French knew very well that there would not be any impropriety in
furnishing the information herein asked for. he knew for what purpose it
was asked for he could not help from knowing that it was the wish of
the people. he knew that it was only intended to enable those thus asking
forth about information to bring the guilty to justice, all this he knew.
and yet, strange to say, Mr French (as it appears to me, and not myself only)
in order to screen those complained of, turned his back upon Justice & Truth.
Let Mr French cannot deny this for I have his Letters to prove what I say,
for he says, that he declined giving me the information asked for, upon the grounds
that I was not known to that office, and was not a recognized agent etc,
I think that if the People recognize me, and called upon me to correspond with
any of the departments upon their business, and in their name & by their requests,
have Mr French any write to object to it. Especially when the extent & purposes
was so well made known to him. have not any good citizen a Wright, when he
sees, & know that the Laws of the Country is violated, to bring those facts to the
notice of the public? Under the existing Law, could Mr. E. B. French have thought
that I, by obtaining this information, ^{could} have wronged those people out of any thing?
and again, French says, I am not known to that office etc, grant that, is every body known
at that office? Are not the people with whom I was born and raised with, and still
living with them, a better judges as to who I am, than E. B. French? do not they
know whether they can trust me or not? I think the fact that they have called
upon me from all parts of the country, answers that question.

again, E. B. French has endeavored through his refusing me the information asked
for and putting forth the plea that he have, to prevent the conduct of some of those
agents from ^{coming} to light, but I do assure him that all that he can do, will not prevent it.
Now suppose he had no right to furnish me with the information asked for,
the charges have been made against those agents (not by myself,) but by over
one hundred of those people. Now if E. B. French had of been so disposed to help and
do justice toward those Persecuted people, would he not have ~~that~~ this

matter investigated on behalf of these People thus complaining. he objects
to my doing it. have Mr E.B. French attempted it? he may say as he has, that he does not
believe those charges. What right has he to presume to say that? it is that for him to
decide. E.B. French tells Gen Butler that if I said that he had refused
to give the information asked for that I lied. Now I have E.B. French's
Letters to show that it is him that lies, and not me. Sir I have been engaged
in seeking after the truth of the charges against those agents ever since the fourth
of last November, and I have made discoveries, where both the claimants
have been robbed and the Government. Sir I am for what is wright,
if the claimants (if sound) are guilty I am for punishing him and if the agt^s
are guilty I am also for punishing him. Now Sir I can prove that both
claimant & Government have been robbed, and because I, as a good citizen,
have attempted to bring these things to light, a good many of those agents
and others concerned, have banded themselves together to put me down,
and to smother the whole matter. Sir, I am prepared to prove, that in
a great many cases where a soldier have died leaving no wife, that
some of the runners (as they are called) have persuaded and hired women &
men to come forward and swear that she was the wife of the deceased. the runner
swears that he knows the woman, (or man), that she was lawfully married to ~~the~~ ^{the} deceased
thus the case is settled, & the money divided. there is I. a Man & a Woman. now under trial
in Norfolk for this very same thing. I know the runner that got them to do it in the
same manner id, I am also employed by a Woman and several
men told me a few days ago that the above mentioned runner have been after them
for some time to go to Norfolk and swear to certain cases & that they could get the
money and divide it amongst them. Sir I have as I have said, been looking after
the evidence of this charge since the 14th of November last. I have the opportunity
of finding out such things that but few have, and you may be assured that I would
not have written the Sellers that I have to washing in regard to this matter if I did not
know what I was doing. Sir I shall now call your attention



6
to Mr. H. Percy

The case of Mugarate James. her case was settled the 24th of January last. the amount (as ascertained from the 2nd Auditor's Office) Paid was \$108²³ less \$13.⁵⁰ Agents & Notarial fees. Claimant Mugarate James owed Edward Spolding \$25. on leaving due Mugarate James \$69.⁷³ when H. Percy settled with her he paid claimant \$45.²³ on the 27th April last (1871) a warrant was issued against Percy and tried before Judge Foster at Norfolk. for wrongfully withholding from Claimant \$34.⁵⁰ when the case was called the court. the first word that was uttered by the court, was that that court could not hold Mr Percy under the charge, upon that, Percy immediately, Pleaded, that that court had no power over an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. The court however after deciding that they had not the power to try Percy. Went in to an Examination, found the charge correct, that there was \$24.⁵⁰ due claimant, Percy then swore that he paid the \$24.⁵⁰ less 35 cts.¹⁶ Edward Spolding & others ^{for} Notarial fees. This Mugarate James declares to be wrong. she declares that she have been cheated. Your Hon. will see at once that there is something wrong. for first there was \$13.⁵⁰ fees paid, now what fees legal, could there be that would amount according to Law to amount to \$38. the court decided that they had no power over the case, and dismissed it. So it is hoped that your Hon. will have this case investigated, Justice is wanting.

☞ If your Hon. Pleases I will here call your attention to a lie of the blackest kind told on me to you, so am informed (viz), I have been informed that B. Brown & others, have told you that I had charged you with having robbed the colored people out of a great ^{great} quantity of money. This I pronounce to be a Lie of the blackest kind, upon this I feel as easy as an old shoe, for I have too much confidence in your noble manner of judging, to think that you could be so easily imposed upon, as to be made to believe such an unreasonable lie. Brown & Percy knows what I have been doing, they ^{are} sinking, and they are grabbing at straws, and they have grabbed at you, and every body else where they think they can gain strength against me, these black agents of theirs is alarmed, and they will tell any lie to put me down & save themselves.

Yours Truly & Very Respectfully, John Armistead



B- 195- Oct. 2. 1871

169.

Falls Church Va.
May 5th 1871

Dear General:-

I received your kind letter yesterday morning and was delighted to learn that you would come out, if your health would permit you to do so. Our rain I think is now over and we are anticipating a pleasant Sabbath. The roads are good and the evenings bright and pleasant, so if the weather is pleasant we shall expect Providence to open the way for you to "come over and help us." If you start about 5 o'clock from your residence you will get out in time to take tea with us.

Please drive right to my place, joining the Post Office and nearly opposite the Church with a staple -

Our exercises will commence at 7 1/2 o'clock and close about 9 or 9 1/2 o'clock. We would be glad to have you occupy most of the time. Ours is a Union Sunday School composed of individuals of six different denominations.

We are all anxious to have you come out and stir us up in regard to the importance of the

Sunday School work. There are quite a number of Congregationalists in this community, and most if not all are anxious to have a church organized here. There are some matters in this connection that I am anxious to talk with you about, besides I am desirous of having you take a glance of the field and its surroundings, and become personally acquainted with our people. -

Should the Sabbath prove pleasant and we have a prospect of a bright evening, I shall exercise my faith in Providence and take the liberty of circulating notices that you will be present and address us at 7 1/2 pc -

Should your illness positively forbid your coming could you not oblige by sending a proxy or two?

Hoping soon to see you and to have my own heart stirred up and electrified by your presence and Christian sympathy,

I remain

Yours in the Faith,
C. N. Duxton.

Genl C. O. Howard
Washⁿ D.C.

I am with much consideration
Very truly yours
F. M. Gunnell

General
Oliver O. Howard
U. S. Army.

450-M. 2. 1871 171.
Naval Hospital D.C.
May 6th 1871.



General;

Mrs Virginia Scott
of Brink Hill, near Alexandria
Va - in whose favor your kindly
testified when her claim for dam-
ages by the Government troops
was prepared for the Court of
Claims - has presented her case
to the new Commission on
Southern Claims, now in session
here at 1332 F. Street.

* The only difficulty in the way

of obtaining compensation for
her loss of property seems to be,
that the certificates should say
that peas, wood, timber, grass &
other growing crops were taken or
used by the troops, and not
simply that they were destroyed,
which might be construed to
mean wanton destruction.

* One of the judges has kindly suggested
to me to ask if you could so
modify or explain your testimony,
which is the most important in
Mr. Scott's case. The hearing
of this case is set for Wednesday

172.
next, May 10th, and I have
to ask that you will have the
kindness to appear at the rooms
of the Commission, if convenient,
at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Court summons no
witnesses, and the claimants
must present their own as they
best can.

I will show you at that time
the record of your former testimony.
I would have called in person
to make this request, but that
I am informed, by Mr. Huntington
at the Bank, of your indisposition.

D. 91 - Vol. 2. 1871

174.

My dear Mr. May & Mary

May 6th 1871.

May 6, 1871

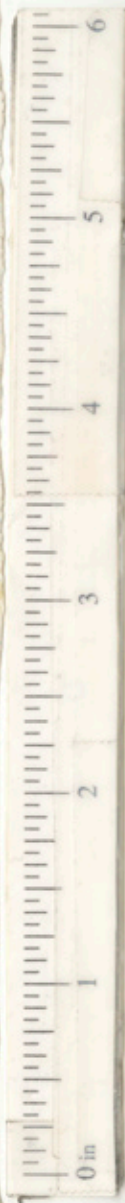
To Major Genl. Howard -

For I have sent to
your address - to be left at
Ballantyne's Book Store on
4th St - a small
package for which please
send when convenient

Respectfully -

J. L. Dix.

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]



C-139-Vol. 2-1871



AMERICAN AND INTERNATIONAL
Christian Moral Science Association.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, 6th May, 1871.

Dear Sir:—

1. The Provisional Council has now, through the blessing of God, been formed, and already numbers nearly three hundred members.

2. These are found in the following great centres of national life: New York and New Jersey; New England—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and Connecticut; Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington, D. C.

3. It is expected that by the middle of June, there will be in Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois, a fourth hundred members; and that eventually there will be in California and Canada, a fifth hundred, completing the full number desired.

4. It has always been understood that the Council would not be constituted till the members should come together, and

(1) Register their names and the churches of which they are members, and receive a certificate, their membership fee being paid.

(2) Elect their officers, viz., Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurers.

(3) Credit the accounts of the Council up to the present time, and fix scale and objects of expenditure, and decide on office arrangements, etc.

(4) Agree as to the future constitution of the Association, etc.; fee for associate members, with right to take part in future congresses; whether they shall include ladies and corresponding and honorary members, etc.

(5) Fix time and place of first and following national congresses in rotation for four years; and time and place of first international congress, subject to the consent of the English and other Associations.

5. In order to arrange for this constituent congress, to be held in the middle of June, a few leading friends of the movement will dine together at Delmonico's, cor. 14th Street and 5th Avenue, on Monday Evening 15th May, at six o'clock. I have the honor to inclose you a card of invitation, and your company and counsel will greatly gratify and oblige, dear sir,

Your faithful servant and brother,

ROBERT C. CATHER, LL. D., General Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION

First Annual Meeting, New York, 1871

The President's Council has now, through the blessing of God, been formed. It already numbers nearly three hundred members. There are found in the following great centers of national life: New York, New Jersey, New England—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and Connecticut; Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington, D. C. It is expected that by the middle of June there will be in Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, a fourth hundred members; and that eventually there will be in Wisconsin and Canada, a fifth hundred, completing the full number desired. It has always been understood that the Council would not be constituted until the members should come together, and

(1) To elect their officers and the officers of which they are members, and to elect a committee, their membership fees being paid.

(2) To elect their officers, viz. Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurers.

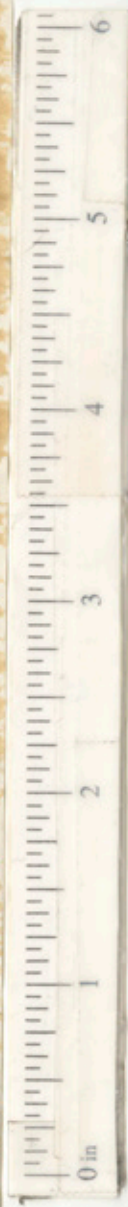
(3) To credit the accounts of the Council up to the present time, and for such other objects of expenditure, and decide on office arrangements, etc.

(4) To agree as to the future constitution of the Association, etc.; for for associates, members with right to take part in future congresses; whether they shall include ladies and corresponding and honorary members, etc.

(5) To fix time and place of first and following national congresses in rotation for four years; and time and place of first international congress, subject to the consent of the English and other Associations.

It is in order to arrange for this constant congress, to be held in the middle of June, a few leading friends of the movement will dine together at Delmonico's, cor. 11th Street and 5th Avenue, on Monday Evening 15th May, at six o'clock. I have the honor to inclose you a card of invitation, and your company and counsel will greatly gratify and oblige, dear sir,

Your faithful servant and brother,
ROBERT C. OATHER, L.L.D., General Secretary.



N-104-M.2.1871

173.



59 Reads St. New York.
May 6th 1871.

Gen. O. O. Leonard,
Commissioner &c.

Dear Sir,

Meeting of the Board of
Trustees of the Hampton Normal and Agricul-
tural Institute will be held at Hampton, Va.
June 7, 1871.

The Superintendent advises the Executive Com-
mittee that a lack of funds will make it nec-
essary to close the term at that time. It is earnest-
ly hoped that you will make it convenient to
be present at this meeting, on the morning of
the day appointed.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Geo. Whipple
Chairman.

