What the Baptists are Doing for Freedmen.

OUR PLAN OF WORK.—In May, 1870, this Society unanimously resolved: First.—To attempt the founding of first-class Training Schools for colored preachers and pupils leaders in the South. Second.—To enter upon the work of raising a half a million of dollars for this purpose, to be expended in Grounds, Buildings and Endowments.

OUR PROGRESS IN THE WORK.—Already we have seven Schools in seven Southern States; embracing Grounds and Buildings worth over $150,000, and every cost paid for. But our very prosperity embarrasses us. We greatly need funds to keep these Schools in operation. Help! Help!

HOW YOU MAY HELP.—$50 supports a student for the School year. An individual, a Church, a Sabbath School, a Bible Class, or a mixed circle can send $10 a month for five months. If we had 6,000 followers we could have 6,000 students. $1,200 given to the Society, to be kept at interest, will support a student perpetually. $50,000 will under a School.

ENDOWMENTS INDISPENSABLE.—If a college, which derives large revenue from tuition, requires an endowment of from $200,000 to $500,000, how can a School for Freedmen, who can pay but very little tuition, if any, be expected to succeed with an endowment of less than $500,000? Therefore, Help us!

American Baptist Home Mission Society,

For Freedmen's Education and Southern Work. address.
Rev. JAMES B. NICHOLS, Gen. Sec'y.

New York, Jan. 20, 1873.

[Handwritten note]

Mr. James Howard,
Washington, D.C.

I have the figures all correctly at hand, as to the amount paid, the amount still due, on land & building.

Please tell me if return mailed, whether
I can surely see you (Providence) — on any day from
July 1st. If not on any day, state please.

JAMES B. NICHOLS,
Cor. Sec'y.

Our new and spirited Monthly, The HOME MISSION HERALD, (not the Macedonian) will give accounts of this work, from January 1st, 1873. Thrice, 20 cents a year, for a single copy; 10 cents each, for two copies or more, if sent in one package. Terms cash in advance. After December 1st, 1872, send funds to WM A. GELILATTY, Treasurer.

At our NEW HOME MISSION ROOMS, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
How the Freedmen Plead for Knowledge.

A colored Doctor in the South, of whom his teacher says, "He is one of the most faithful and useful Baptist Ministers in the State," appeals to a Home Mission teacher in these words:

"I want to go to school again, but fear I shall not be able. My church is poor, has paid me not quite forty dollars a year. My son, a member of the church, wants to go with me, but I am not able. It grieves my heart when he says to me, 'Daddy, I want to go to school and learn the Scriptures and I am not able to send him. My burdens are great. I do not know what to do. I want to go to school and take my son with me, but I am afraid neither of us can go. I am in distress. Will you help me? Will you help me? I am not able. Will you help him and me too? I am in trouble about the school. Can't you find any assistance for me and my son David? The Catholics want to educate him for a Priest, and I am afraid they will get him. I could have a little help. I would take him to our school. Dear brother, help me. I have suffered beyond measure. I have held my peace. I want to go to school, but I am not able makes some one help me.'"

These are the Lord's poor, and this is their cry for knowledge. Who will help? Will who help such pleading apply as that pastor and his son? Must that son, and such as he, scattered here and there through the South, thro'ing for a knowledge of the Scriptures, fall into the mire of Romanism because Baptists would not help them in getting an education? Never! Tell it not in the churches of the redeemed! Publish it not among the churches of Christ! Who will help? A.

Character of Our Schools.

Our Schools are Christian, not sectional. Not a doctrine or sentiment is intended to be taught, to which any Christian could consistently object. Already the colored brethren of the South are helping us. Education while it bears upon the heads and hearts of the people, and colored churches, or individuals, in any part of the State, by sending fifty dollars to the principal teacher, will be others to send a student of their own choosing. A colored person who earns and brings fifty dollars, will be admitted. The money is paid for the student. Tuition is free to students for this charity. Fifty dollars should come in advance with every application who applies. The state of our funds demands this. Our Schools are usually in session from October 1st, for a period of sixty or nine months; as funds and the climate warrant.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

It you would help forward this great and difficult work of Christ after you reach heaven, you can do it by making your will—saying:

"I give and bequeath to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, $ towards the Endowment of a School for educating Freedmen preachers and piano teachers, principal to be safely invested, and the interest to be used perpetually for that purpose and for no other."

Three witnesses should state: "We, witnesses to this instrument, consisting of one sheet (or two), at the last will and testament of ——, by his (or her) request, in his (or her) presence, and in presence of each other.

The witnesses must not know a word of the contents of the will.

Be sure to write, both in your name and in your will, "FOR FREEDMEN'S FUND." If not, you do not educate colored preachers, but to the general work of the Society.

N. B. If you prefer to give to our general work, or the Church Missions Fund, do so.

How to Send Funds.

Payments may be made payable to the order of W. S. GELLATLY, Treasurer of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, and such sums will be acknowledged in the Macedonian, a few weeks later.

The Macedonian, a Baptist Monthly, costs twenty-five cents a year, per single number; and fifteen cents a copy, per year. SEND NO PACKAGE OF SEVEN OR MORE. It is sent free to all Baptist Ministers, who apply to R. Griffith, D. D., No. 326 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the Southern work of the Society, embracing Freedmen's Education, address—

Rev. JAMES B. SIMMONS, Cor. Sec'y,
No. 326 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Hebron Jan 20 1873

Gery O. O. Cocotte

Sir, I find,

that, in the Indian appropriation bill, there is an amendment authorizing the President to appoint inspectors to visit each superintendency and Indian agency, and investigate all matters pertaining there to. Now if such inspectors are to be appointed, I should like to receive the appointment to be one of them. Having been a number of years in the Western Territories, I have become quite well acquainted with Indian agency business.

You will oblige very much, if you would help me to obtain this appointment. I have written Mr. Fry relative to it. I think, that, as you both are in Washington, and both being acquainted with my capacity for the business, can secure the appointment for me, if there is one to be made.

I do not ask it, the favor as a consideration for any political efforts of mine, although I labored hard and used means to bring about certain movements in the present administration. Yet I think, I always acted in this under the influence of pure patriotism — Please to hear from you.
I expect to remain here perhaps six or eight weeks longer, then I intend to go to Denver City, Col where probably I shall remain during the Spring and Summer.

My wife joins with me in love to you, family and friend.

Most respectfully yours,

Ozias Willett
Supt: Penn.,

Jany 20th 1873,

My Dear Sir,

I enclose you copy of our address to Governor Legislature of States and to Mayors of large cities, and also your appointment as member of Committee for your State. Will be pleased to have from you suggestions of names to be added to the Committee for your State, or for any other of the States—especially of officers who have served in this battle and feel an interest in the subject—and whose action interests and influence you desire to invoke if possible to procure.

Your most truly,

E. Mellonough Crown.
[Handwritten text not legible]
DEAR SIR:—

By authority of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, you are constituted a Member of the Executive Committee for your State, to co-operate with the Meade Memorial Executive Committee at Gettysburg, in the work of raising the MEADE MEMORIAL FUND for the erection, upon the Field of Gettysburg, of a MEMORIAL COLUMN with Statue, in honor of Major General GEORGE G. MEADE, the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac in the Battle.

The Address enclosed fully develops the purpose and plan of the Committee. Appropriations and contributions are desired and expected from all the States and Cities which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac.

Your active personal co-operation is requested, to secure prompt and efficient organization and action by your Committee. I enclose you the names of gentlemen appointed with you upon the Committee from your State. Others will be added, and we would be pleased to hear from you the name of any influential friend who you know would cordially and efficiently co-operate with us in this effort. Through organized effort we anticipate success.

I am very respectfully, yours,

D. McCUNAGHY,
Chairman of Meade Memorial Executive Committee.
In the name of the American National Education Association, I have the honor to forward the following resolution to your Executive Committee:

WHEREAS, the American National Education Association, through its Committee on the Promotion of Education, has taken action in the interests of the educational welfare of the nation;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved, that the Executive Committee of the American National Education Association, in its proper capacity, be and the same is hereby authorized to do all things necessary to effectuate the purposes of this resolution.

This resolution is submitted for your consideration and action.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President of the American National Education Association.
MEMORIAL TO MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE,
ON THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.


Death having removed Major General George G. Meade, the distinguished Commander of the Army of the Potomac in the Battle of Gettysburg, it is proposed to erect upon the Field of Gettysburg a Historical Column with an Equestrian Statue, as a Memorial of the Chief, the Army and the Battle.

The work is to be conducted under the auspices of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which has secured the important portions of the Field, and devoted its efforts to the preservation of the grounds and the works, and to the permanent Indication of the Battle upon the Field, by the erection of enduring Memorials, of which this Column and Statue are designed to be the chief.

The title of these Grounds, embracing more than 130 acres, is vested in the Memorial Association, incorporated soon after the Battle, by an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, granting all needed powers.

The work of Indication is in progress. Designs for several of the Memorial Structures have been adopted. The material, the native Granite upon the Field, is being collected. Soon the positions of forces, and the chief points in the lines of battle, will be accurately and enduringly indicated, so that the salient features of the three days of struggle will be obvious to all observers. The Field will then be its own interpreter. Great care has been taken, by the reunion of officers and other means, to gather the material facts, with strict impartiality, from living witnesses who bore important parts in the Battle.

To this Memorial work the erection of a Monument in high art, to the General in chief, is a fitting consummation. Now that the last irrevocable command has called him from among his cotemporaries, and with his mortal remains there have been buried in the tomb all the passions which might affect the illustrious man while living—now while a generous people in the freshness of sorrow at his loss feel most intensely the flush of grateful emotions, of honorable pride and patriotic appreciation of the great victory here achieved by the Army under his command—is it not most meet and just and singularly appropriate, that a noble creation of Art should rise here on this historic Field to grandly commemorate this supreme martial event, and to record imperishably the gratitude of a great and magnanimous people to its defenders, in the person of their chief? Should not Art here pay tribute to Arms? Should not the genius of Sculpture, embodying its grand conceptions in enduring marble, in eternal granite and imperishable bronze, erect here a fitting memento of the great central figure and the decisive event of this most eventful epoch in our Nation's history? Is not the structure proposed adapted to illustrate and thereby to perpetuate the great principles of human Liberty and Just Government, in whose defense these three days of battle were fought, so that they may dwell in the minds and hearts of all men to all times? Do they not thus deserve commemoration by Art to the latest posterity? Shall not his countrymen, with honorable emulation and sincere devotion, unite their tributes to decorate with Art this Field which patriotism and valor have consecrated—a field in its outlines and details, and in its consequences, more grand than Waterloo?

It is proposed that the structure be a noble Column with an Equestrian statue. One hundred thousand dollars is the sum which it is contemplated to raise for its erection—and to be known as the "Meade Memorial Fund." The moneys as received are to be invested in U. S. Securities, until the requisite amount shall be obtained and then to be promptly applied to the erection.

How shall this fund be raised? To resort merely to individual aid would result in a fruitless effort. It is proposed that appropriations be made by the States and contributions by the Cities, which furnished forces to the Army of the Potomac that fought the Battle and won the victory at Gettysburg.

Already New York, Pennsylvania and Minnesota have contributed to the general work of Indication. They will now generously respond to this appeal; and all the other States will follow their example. In contributing to the consummation of this memorial work they will pay a grateful tribute not alone to the Chief, but to the
Army, not merely to the commanders but to the forces, not solely to the General whom Pennsylvania claims as her citizen, and to military leaders from all the other states which furnished troops, but to that grand array of private soldiers who took the brunt and won the victory. All these will respond—"Let the Column with its Statue rise and stand, as an eloquent and perpetual memorial."

This consummation is to be secured only by combination and aggregation of effort—by unity of design and concert of action, by the States and the Cities. By union of effort it must prevail. The same spirit of brotherhood and of common nationality, which created and sustained the noble Army of the Potomac, will give success to this vindication of popular gratitude and national honor.

Shall not this grandest martial struggle in our young but proud history be rendered more illustrious by a Commemorative Structure in the highest style of art which our age and country can produce? The nations of the Old World have immortalized each grand epoch by a grander work of art. Shall not this Republic of a New World signalize by a nobler triumph of creative genius her grandest achievement in Arms? Shall she sit at the reward at once the aspirations of disinterested patriotism and the efforts of geniuses incited by honor and ambition?

Erect then this sculptured Monument to the Leader of the men who, under God, here won a victory of calculable consequence to the Nation and to Liberty. Let it be a shrine of patriotism, whichever in all times one of America and pilgrims from all lands shall come to view with wonder and veneration the scenes and mementoes of heroic struggles in which were periled and saved the life of the Nation and the perpetuity of Liberty!

The Memorial Association has constituted an Executive Committee composed of those whose names appear to this address, and charged them with this work.

It has added to their number, as Associate members, Honorary Directors of the Association, comprising many of the commanders of forces in the action, and others. Among these—upon whose counsel and co-operation they largely rely—are Generals Grant, Sherman, Hancock, Howard, Sykes, Sickles, Sickam, Barlow, Robinson, Newton, Williams, Crawford, Howe, Wright, Humphreys, Steinwehr, Warren, Pleasanton, Gregg, Hunt, Gibbon, Graham, Chamberlin, Schurz, Fairchild, Tilton, Sweitzer, Greene, Webb, Meredith, McAllister and others.

Auxiliary Committees are being appointed in the large Cities and in the several States.

Organized effort in a work of such great moment and interest gives assurance of success. Shall we not have your cooperation? We await your action and response.

JOHN W. GEARY, Harrisburg, Pa.
GEN. J. WATTS DEPEyster, New York.
A. O. HESTER, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. N. McALLISTER, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. McCONAUGHY, Gettysburg, Pa.
J. B. DANNER, " "
GEORGE ARNOLD, " "
A. D. BUEHLER, " "
DR. CHAS. HORN, " "
J. L. SCHICK, " "
JOHN M. KRAUTH, " "

The following are the Officers of the "GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION":

President—Governor JOHN W. GEARY.
Vice-President and Actuary—D. McCONAUGHY.
Treasurer—GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank of Gettysburg.
Secretary—JOHN M. KRAUTH.

The Board consists of Thirteen Directors, who compose the Memorial Executive Committee.

Address all communications to:

D. McCONAUGHY,
Chairman of Meade Memorial Executive Committee,
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Southbridge, Mass. Jan. 20th, 1873

Dear Sir,

I have taken a deep interest in our Grant's Indian Policy, and would like to assist personally in carrying it out. I would like an Agency if the compensation is sufficient to give me a support. I am dependent on my daily labor as a mechanic. I have been directed to apply to you for instructions and assistance in getting the Agency. I can get testimonial, political, or clerical, or both if necessary. I know not what is needed. I enclose one from my former Pastor.

I have seen you & heard you address soldiers in Armory Square Hospital in Washington truly yours, Samuel Moore.
To the Committee on Claims
United States Senate.

Gentlemen,

I have been called upon by Mr. Davis to make a statement in regard to the service performed by him as Agent for the counties of Richmond, Wilkes, Columbia, and Burke in the State of Georgia, of the Bureau from June 1, 1866 to June 1, 1867. As an experiment all cases, arising in those counties, in which the freedman was a party, were turned over to the civil Magistrates and Mr. Davis was instructed to keep a supervision over them. In addition to the above, Mr. Davis had to supervise the issuing of rations to the freedmen. For the discharge of the above duties Mr. Davis devoted his entire time. He was one of the most reliable Agents of the Bureau and the duties performed by him from June 1, 1866 to June 1, 1867 were quite as arduous as those performed by him after the receipt of his Commission. In consideration of the above facts I confidently recommend that he be paid at the rate of One Hundred and Twenty-five dollars per month from June 1, 1866, to June 1, 1867.

Washington, D.C.
January 21st, 73

C.O. Howard
Brig. Gen., U.S.A.
late Com. Bureau
R.17 & A.2

[Signature]
Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Santa Fe, N. M., January 24, 1873

Dear Governor,

The people of this nation are very anxious that the negotiations for the purchase of the land from the Ute Indians shall be speeded up. This is a question about which I am not very much informed, but seems to be of very great interest to a large class of people throughout the United States.

Most of the bands of Ute live permanently in this territory and much of the land was ceded to the reservation to which they were assigned by the treaty. I was compelled to go at once to Helper and have many other important duties pressing so that I have been unable to give this subject the immediate and thorough investigation it affords, important. As a result, and I have therefore made the Department to appoint Major W. H. Hart to go and see the Indians and to confer with the Ute and
made a report which I fully believe will be relied upon as a basis for future action. Personally, I feel a strong desire to do the one to vitiate the movement if it is to be made, because the proposed position is so universally popular among the people here that it seems wiser for the House originating the movement to take the lead if they wish. I am told that not less than 10,000 people would enter the mines there would be if the district were thrown open to them. If you can aid me in securing the opportunity to investigate this subject through the appointment of Major Taskill for this temporary duty, you will do me a great personal favor. I hope soon to find time to write you at length upon the general condition of affairs here as I see them.

Very truly yours,

C. Edwin Dudley

Capt. O.O. Howard
Washington, D.C.
Middletown, Ohio.

January 21st, 1873.

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

Dear General,

Your favor of the 12th Nov last in which you state that you had written to the Surgeon General in behalf of my application for enlistment into the Army as a Hospital Steward and I would see him in person at your earliest convenience, was duly received, and for your kind interest in my behalf please accept my grateful thanks.

So long a time having elapsed since the
receipt of your letter and nothing respecting my application having been received from the appointing power, I venture to address you again for the purpose of learning whether there is any likelihood of favorable action on my application.

Trusting that my necessities will be regarded as a sufficient excuse for further trespassing upon your time and attention,

I remain with much esteem,

Your obedient servant,

Lamech Duvall
Middletown
Butler County
Ohio.
Washington, D. C.
January 22, 1873.

Mr. Edwin T. Roach was long a clerk in my Bureau. He was industrious, wrote an
excellent hand, is careful and accurate
with papers, and was steady in the per-
formance of duty. He now has given
plain evidence that he can abstain
altogether from drink, is a member
of the church, and I believe will make
an excellent clerk.

Signed, O. O. Howard,
Brig. Gen., U. S. A.
Chester, Pa.
Jan. 22, 1873.

Gen. O. O. Howard,
Dear Sir,

In 1866 I visited Washington in the interest of the Lincoln University. For three years I labored for that Institution, mostly in New England. The last Autumn I visited Wilmington, Del., and other places for them, but have not been operating for them for the past two months, and have no further work to do for them.

Do you need an Agent in New England? I have two or three months now, which I would like to fill, in visiting again the fields and patrons, that I visited last, two
and a half years since. I would go for two months, or for a longer time should you think it desirable.

I refer to Prof. S. Westcott of your University.

Yours very truly, Geo. Hood.

P.S. I take the liberty of sending with this a recent tract—“Do Missions Pay?” hoping it may be acceptable and be favored with a reading.

G. H.
Austin Pw.

Jan. 22, 73

P. Hood

In regard to our agency for W.W. in New England.

Arr. by Emil H.

L.B. Jan. 20, 73
Philadelphia, March 22, 1873

Dear Howard,

My dear Sir:

Your note is at hand—I have just seen Mr. Dr. Newton. He thinks that we had better arrange to have the meeting of Mr. Cooke, I have promised to see Mr. C. I am anxious myself, as I trust that Mr. Cooke may have the true disposition to lend to getting up a good gathering. You will hear from one of us before long.

Praying for your success in every good work you have in hand, I remain

Very truly,

Robert O. Matlack
CHARACTER OF STUDENTS.

Our Secretary recently visited the various Colleges and Seminaries in which our beneficiaries are pursuing their studies, and from conversations with the Professors and intercourse with the students themselves, received most gratifying impressions of their piety, ability, proficiency and general fitness for the holy office which they seek to enter. In a large number of cases our students have won the honors of their respective Institutions. The reports from their instructors are most satisfactory and encouraging.

The President of one Institution said: "A larger proportion of your students here are first class men; two of them I would like to retain in the Institution as adjunct Professors." The Dean of another faculty said: "I have never seen so many able men in so small a company." The President of another college said: "Your men are among our very best students. I do not stand in doubt of one of them." The President of a fourth Institution said: "Your little band here are all choice men."

All those who were ordained in June (22), the largest class we have yet sent forth in a single year, have been invited to fields of usefulness, and are doing their Master's work with fidelity and zeal.

WHY SUPPORT THEM.

It is often asked, why have Education Societies for the support of Theological students, since no such Societies are needed for the support of students of medicine and law?

The education of Divinity students, in our Church at least, is peculiar and their need special. The course of study is very absorbing and protracted. To become efficient preachers, they should acquire, in addition to a common school education, three difficult languages, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. To this knowledge must be added the usual college course in rhetoric, logic, philosophy and general literature, and pretty thorough acquaintance with theological science and lore.

The most approved course of study for one who has but an ordinary English education will occupy a period of nine years, devoted exclusively to study. This cannot be shortened without endangering the future usefulness of the student, and circumscribing his field of labor. It is true that we usually find our students in the theological seminary, or in the advanced classes of college; but in whatever stage of preparation we meet them, their course of study is very exciting and confining, and we know from long experience in dealing with students, that they cannot in justice to themselves and the Church, study and teach or work at the same time, save as lay readers. When they attempt it they either slight their studies or prolong their course. The Church dare not let them do the one, and cannot afford to wait the slow process of preparation involved in the other. Neither is it meet that theological students should be found in the avenues of trade and commerce. The little time which remains to them each day after their study hours should be devoted to bodily exercise and to the cultivation of practical godliness by visiting the sick and needy. They dare not incur debt for their education as other students may safely do, as in the Ministry they will rarely obtain more than a meagre support, and would never be able to pay such debt. They have left the paths of worldly pleasure, honor and wealth for the service of Christ and his Church, and ought they be asked to do more? The highest interest of the Church, as well as that of the student, demands that he should be able to say, "this one thing I do," and while doing it he should be entirely and amply supported.

NECESSITY.

The call for able, educated, devoted and self-sacrificing preachers of the Gospel is constant and loud. It comes from hundreds of vacant parishes in our midst; from neglected districts in our large Cities and populous States; from mission fields in the distant South and West; from the islands of the sea; from the far off lands across the ocean. It reaches the ear and the heart from every quarter. It imposes upon us a sacred duty and a solemn responsibility.
National Metropolitan Bank,  
Washington, 22 Jan 1873  

Gent. O. O. Howard  

Dear Sir:  

We have sent, this day, to Second Nat. Bank, of this City, $2500, to be credited to your account in that Bank as requested in your note of 20th inst.  

Very respectfully,  

[Signature]

[Address]  
Calif.  

[City]  
Calif.

Jan 223 78

Max sent a 25 at Bank 2500.

Witness of End

(Fm)
Lincoln University

Jan 22, 1873

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard
Dear Sir

I am sorry to trouble you, in any way. But my reason for so doing is that my daughter Virginia Baldwin, has been to a great extent harassed, about her room rent the demand is now $24.00 in advance for this year. When Dr. Pendall wrote and asked you if you could take her for $100.00 per year as it was all that I was able to pay, you stated that you could. And I brought her down, and saw you personally, and you told me to just assume...
than every thing would be right and I accepted in as you said and made my self perfectly easy concerning it. Mr. Thorne said that her board must be paid in advance or he could not board her. I also received a letter from Mr. Barber to the effect that he must be paid within five days from the date of the letter or she could not be boarded longer. Now she is being raised for the $ 2 4. 00 room rent, and I am not able to pay it. I can not pay more than we agreed upon in our arrangements. I have already this year paid $ 5 4. 3 6 and have the receipts for it. I have some yet to pay on last year which shall be paid before the
gives younger than Virginia. Who is taught by the study done. She reads Caesar and is up to the great verb. She has gone through Arithmetic, and now working in Algebra. But I had no means to send her to the University but hope to be able to do so yet. I should like to hear from you when it is convenient for you to write, so that I may know how it will be with you hereafter.

I remain
Yours truly,

P. W. Baldwin.
Lincoln University

P.H. Burdine,

With concerning his daughter being requested to pay in advance.

And the Miss Haynes
Copy

Headquarters Dept. of Arizona
Camp Grant A.D.

Civil Adjutant General.
Mil. R. Div. of the Pacific
San Francisco Cal.

Colonel:

Referring to the endorsement of the Division Commander of Dec. 19th 1872 in the telegrams of Gen. O.O. Howard of the 17th and 18th of Dec. 1872. I have the honor to remark, that the terminus of execution of Gen. Order No. 10, referred to in the telegram was fully discussed between Gen. Howard and myself last summer, with the understanding that I was to enforce this
order when I commenced operations. If Gen. Howard made any promises to the Indians that his order conflicted with, I did not understand them. Captain Smith did not exceed his authority by ‘tangle’ in the execution of his orders. There is no foundation for the complaint of ill treatment of the Indians, or of these not being allowed to gather their crops.

I explained to the Indians that they had promised Maj. Cobb & Gen. Howard to stop depredations, that they had violated these promises & that now I was going to compel them to observe their obligations. They fully understand there is no conflict of authority between Howard & myself. The execution of Gen. order No. 10 is working admirably.

I do not know what the stipulations entered into between Gen. Howard & Cushing were, but Cushing still continues his depredations in Oregon as before, and I have seen it reported in the newspapers that one of the conditions of this peace corps, that Cushing would be allowed to continue his depredations in Mexico, but I cannot conceive it possible that Gen. Howard would, on the behalf of our Government, enter into any such an arrangement.

June 1st, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signs) George Crook

[Signature]

Com 9th Oct


San Francisco, February 11, 1873
October 24, 1873

Dear Friend,

I have your letter, and I rejoice to learn that my 30th for the 2000 work you at the very time when your friends need relief.

You believe in the power of prayer, do you, although of a different sort. I have been nearly all my life, but in your doctors' case, the desire to wear a dress and shape for

Remember that picture of the old building. I wish you would send me another one. I might hunt in vain for the whole I had. Can you not also send me catalogues of Nashville College? Straight University? I wish with just intent of the things of the soul that these

Your humble servant,

[signature]
important which I know will help. Have my mines
which I trust you will be able to help me with
signs given me.

The Republican party will let me know
soon from my name who I am and to
all men to the house to qualify the Speaker
to afford themselves. As this we must do all we
can to do it.

I wish that when you are telling things
that better you could find a way with me.
You will find me in Denver (numb. 179) at
first morning out.

With great regard
sincerely yours,

[Signature]

David Smith
Office of Edwin Greble,
No. 1708 Chestnut Street,
Dealer in Foreign & Domestic Marble, Granite & Free Stone.

Philadelphia, January 24, 1873

Mr. Dean Knowles,

I received a letter from the President's Assistant Sec'y, J.P. Lukey, Esq., stating that the President desires him to acknowledge the receipt through General Howard of the Memorial, as it conveys the sentiments of the President. I shall cherish it, but I should have been highly gratified had it been in his own hand writing, as it would have been placed in the illustrated Memoir opposite the President's portrait, it would make this most valuable book still more valuable as an "Heirloom" for my successors.

Dear Balkman: is in our city, he has been detailed to Cleveland, Ohio. He feels grateful for the interest shown for his comfort,

Enclosed is a letter from the Evangelical Educational Society, I hope it will convey good feeling for your University.

The weather is abominable, snow, hail and rain, which restrains all business operations.

The Loving has been with us, has gone to deliver a lecture at Gettysburg. He says that he would have been pleased to meet you, the family are all well and send their love to you.

Yours Most Truly,

Edwin Greble
Anchises Dec 1733

To Mr. Mason

I have a Plantation here of 864 1/2 acres with some 46 buildings of all kinds, with 16 other tenant families. A odd School with a Log Cabin, not large enough for one 25 children but crowded in 40 & 50. There are 6 3rd of the children in this district and about the same No. in the C.H. district.

I am anxious to have a good frame building that will hold enough to hold 150 children to be used for School & Church & to plan it to accommodate...
the most of the two districts to increase the land for 5 scholars to draw from the Peabody fund, with which in addition to the state fund a good school could be run. I also desire to cut up 20 or 30 acres of my plantation into lots of 1 to 2 acres or more with a comfortable cabin and to sell them on 10 year time taking pay in work or land, and to teach them how to take care of themselves. Now if I can get a loan of $300 to $500 in 3 years time I would agree to build a house and to give them for school and to carry out the other plans.
a low lot of wood and timber on my place & to give

I was bit up by a farmer in Old Penn. Was 5 yrs

in retail store & was in New York Bank of the last

7 or 8 yrs & in the jobbing & manufacturing Hardware

business in the City of New York.

On account of my health I left my last place & bit this

place. I paid $3,000 in cash & trade. And it is all

clear. I saw nearly timber & wood enough to pay the cost

So that I can give the best security. I could pay

the interest semi-annually.

If you feel like giving a few hours thought on this

matter, you can find
out of David A. McNair
431 W. St. or at Longfellow
Whether I can or would
do any of the things
suggested. I would think
that Lyakeby would be
a good point for a branch
of the Fr. & Sau. Band.

The native whites here
seem to feel but little interest
in the col. fields. They rather
keep them down under their
feet. Their religion is a fraud
& shame in my estimation.

Feb. 14th, 1864.
War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, D.C., January 24, 1873

General O. D. Howard,

Late Commissioner,

Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

General:

Referring to the irregular fund, under the Act of Congress March 2, 1867, now before this office thru the Second Auditor under Certificate of Deposit No. 225 dated January 9, 1873 in your favor, for Sixteen hundred and twenty eight dollars and fifty nine cents, $1,628 59, the Secretary of War has decided that the balance of the said fund should be transferred by you to the Chief Disbursing Officer of this office, and that you render to the proper accounting...
officer of the Treasurer, thru this office, your account of disbursement of said fund, accompanied by vouchers.

Very respectfully, General

your obedient servant

E. Townsend
Adjutant General

3d A. Q. A. A. B. 1873