My dear General,

Had hoped that long
before this your lecture tour would bring you to St. Louis, when I am
you could be with me, bringing on
charming friend Mrs. Besie with
you. Trust you will certainly take
the city during the tourist season,
from all appearances it nearly too
not hearing from you and not know-
ing whither you am East or West address
this to Burlington, with kind remembrances
to Mrs. Arnold and the family.
You Yrs. ever T. B. Mykensburgh.
April 81. 81

[Handwritten text which is not clearly legible due to the condition of the document.]
My dear Miss Howard,

Up to this date I have failed to receive the promised photograph of your self. I should be delighted to see one. With newest regards and pleasures in memories of our meeting again,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Gen. C. C. Howard,
156 College St.,
Burlington, Vt.

My dear General:

Your request for two Army Registers has just come to my hand. Under the law only one copy can be issued to any individual and in any event the edition is exhausted. A copy may be purchased for thirty-five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Union Building, Washington, D.C.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Brigadier General and
Chief Signal Officer,
In Charge Distribution
War Department Documents.
Thursday 22nd 893

My dear Howard,

I should have told you a long time that I was going to write you.

My mind is very much occupied with the idea of the case. Your love of the work will live in the world.

I must have money from you as the world is to be remembered and not have your mental and mental life. I have feared it more than I should have wished you to think. This is such an important contest. This is such an important contest. This is such an important contest.
In the evening, there was a concert at the church. The music was beautiful, and people were very enthusiastic. I enjoyed it very much.

Of course, it was a grand old Carolina. The halls were big and grand, and the music was excellent. It was a wonderful experience.

I have some notes on my observation at Charleston. It is a beautiful city, full of history and culture. I think it would be a great place to visit again.

Overall, it was a wonderful trip, and I hope to visit again soon.
Wednesday, Feb. 23

Dear Otis, I send the enclosed card for your order to Grace to get the package, etc.

A letter from my sister saying they are to go home by way of Syracuse and will not be here. You will see them in Burlington. I hope they will be in Syracuse Thursday and home by Saturday morning or evening.

I hope you will find our house as we left it. Bessie has gone to St. Mark's for the day, to have Adelaide help her on the costume she is to wear (German) Friday evening at a Bazaar, at a Tea with guests and others, she did not go to
Take hold on account of storms.
This is our first pleasant day and
I will take a short walk. My cold
is most tenacious and will have
be careful a while longer.
Bennie has returned most of my
visits with hers, as they had to
be returned before Sunday. The
beginning of Lent, as they run on re-
scription day. Barry went with
her yesterday and enjoyed the
day. Some will be pleasant-
acquaintances for him to know
in the future. I hope you will
find all well at the ships. Come to see
Yours Gizzie
343 Adelphi St.
Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1898.

Gen. O. O. Howard,

Dear General:

I have decided to make the

most of your address, a copy of which you

kindly loaned me, but it is proper to say

that I have omitted two small points

that, I think, are open to criticism in

a school book.

I say: "Washington sent him in

disguise to New York." I have omitted

the words to New York. (See the

einclosed leaf from my New Gran. School

book.)

I say that Hale on the platform

made a speech in which he said: "
"We are shedding the blood of the innocent." It had hardly seem possible that he made use of these words, for he knew that he was not "innocent." He was named by Washington, and knew exactly what he was about. He was hanged in the early morning, a few persons only being present to see the execution. The report of his last words, "how did they come to us? He was a hero, a genuine hero, one of the truly great in all history; and I want to hold him up to the young of our country for the benefit of mankind and our country.

Respectfully,

John J. Anderson
so soon after the Declaration of Independence, it spread discouragement in every direction. Men, losing heart, left the ranks of the patriot army and returned to their homes, while hundreds of Tories, believing that General Howe would soon put an end to the "rebellion," as they persisted in calling the war, flocked to his standard. How many calamities followed that unfortunate battle! The first and greatest was the loss of Brooklyn and New York.

42. What would be the enemy's next movement? Washington desired to procure information respecting Howe's position and probable intentions. Who would volunteer to get it? To be a spy was to be an outlaw. To be captured would be to die a felon's death. There was one brave man, not yet twenty-two years of age, who was willing to die that his country might live. He had received an education in Yale College, and been a school-teacher. He was now a captain in Washington's army. When warned of the danger of entering the enemy's lines in disguise, he replied: "I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary to the public good becomes honorable by being necessary."

43. Putting on a plain suit of brown clothes, his schoolmaster's garb, he crossed from Connecticut to Long Island, and made his way to Brooklyn. Having taken sketches of the enemy's fortifications, and written his notes in Latin, he was on the point of returning to the Connecticut shore, when he was seized as a spy. He was taken to New York, where a detachment of the invaders was already quartered. Being brought before General Howe, he frankly confessed his rank in the patriot army, also the object of his visit to the British camp. Howe, regarding him as a rebel as well as a spy, and believing that he could not be too swiftly or too severely

42. Who was Nathan Hale (§ 44)? What did he volunteer to do? What warning was given to him? What was his reply?
43. Give an account of his movements and capture.
punished, ordered him to be hanged the next morning (Sunday, September 22).

44. During the night, the doomed patriot asked that he might be attended by a clergyman. His wish was refused. His next request was for a Bible. This also was refused. Then, as morning dawned, he wrote two letters, one to his loving mother, the other to a cherished comrade. Both were heartlessly destroyed by his jailer. When about to ascend the gallows, he turned to the few spectators that were present, and uttered the sentence that will live as long as our republic endures: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." And so died this martyr-spy, this noble patriot, Nathan Hale (§ 90).

45. The calamities that followed the battle of Long Island were not ended. On the Heights of Harlem, in the northern part of New York Island, a battle was fought, and, further north, at White Plains, another battle occurred, neither of which helped the American cause. British ships ascended the Hudson to the west of Washington's army, and British troops advanced to the east of his army. Thus admonished of the enemy's intention to entrap him, he crossed to New Jersey, and, looking back, was grieved to witness the defeat of the garrison he had left in Fort Washington (November 16). Pursued by Lord Cornwallis, he retreated through New Jersey, and crossed the Delaware.* This does not bring us

* General Lee, who had been left on the east side of the Hudson with a body of troops, was ordered by Washington to join him. Instead of obeying,

44. Give an account of his last night, execution, and patriotic words.
45. Name four calamities that followed the battle of Long Island. Where is White Plains (map p. 175)? Fort Washington (map p. 75)?
Comrade:

The Sixth Annual Reunion of the Survivors of the Battle of Shiloh will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, April 6th and 7th 1898, at Seward, Nebraska.

Every veteran in the state who took part in the battle of Shiloh is urged to attend this meeting and help to celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of the great battle of Shiloh.

If you are unable to attend, write a brief account of some incident of the battle which occurred in your personal experience, and send the same to the secretary to be read at the meeting, and filed among the papers of the Association.

Please bring this matter up at your Post meeting and enquire for Shiloh veterans and get their names and send to the Secretary.

The Comrades at Seward are making every effort to make this meeting the best ever held. Some of the best speakers in the state will be with us this year, the program will be very interesting, good speaking, good singing. Come if you possibly can.

Yours,

JOHN LETT, President.

H. H. BOWKER, Cor. Secretary.
Benedict, Neba Feb 21 1898

Gen. D. D. Howard

My dear sir

Allow me to thank you for the favors of a private nature and I was successful in securing my position and I believe your letter did me a great deal of good my neighbors shall never regret the effort if I can help it. Since you were good enough to write so good a letter in my behalf wrote to Senator Thurston: Would you be kind enough now to write a short letter to the boys who fought the Battle of Shiloh to be read at their meeting April 6th. Would be glad of your presence but I expect the distance is too great.

Knowing you are well.

Eagle Yours

John Nott
Maj.-Genl. O. O. Howard,

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States you were unanimously re-elected a VICE PRESIDENT of the Alliance, and your name has been duly enrolled as such.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

General Secretary.
New York Feb 89 1909

Mr. Geo. R. Howland

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to inform you that at the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the Educational Alliance for the United States you were unanimously elected Vice President of the Alliance and your name has been

Yours respectfully,

General Secretary.
Dear General,

Your esteemed letter has been handed to me and I thank you very much for your kindness. I shall gladly make use of the same and see Mr. Ogden at the first opportunity.

I hope you are well and if you are in the neighborhood of 64th Street, please come in and take lunch or supper, you are always welcome.

Yours very respectfully,

Martin A. Ritzler
Gen. O.O. Howard

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith you will please find a resolution offered in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On account of its great importance we desire to obtain all available information upon the subject matter of the resolution.

We shall be under great obligations to you if you will kindly give us such views as you may have upon this subject, suggested to you by your War experience.

Are the conditions of service in the Army and Navy so dissimilar that it is impracticable or inconvenient to use shoulder rifles of the same caliber in both branches of the service?

Would the use of shoulder rifles of different caliber and requiring different ammunition become an element of weakness in case of hostilities; and if so would such inconvenience be serious—that is serious enough to warrant the trouble and expense of adopting a rifle for both arms of the service, and enforcing it's use.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Chairman Senate Committee on Ordinance.
Dear Sir: 

Enclosed herewith you will please find a resolution arrested

To the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Rail

 Hardy Allorts.

On account of its great importance we gather to apply for an

We shall be much greater applicants to you if you will kindly give

me some news on how you may have now the subject, suggested to you

or your next experience.

The conditions of service to the Army and Navy so

I think it is improper to or in connection to the above.

merit to be considered in the promotion of officers of military and non-military

would that the case of prominent officers of military officer and resuming

all are subject to become an element of ownership in case of post in

ille and it to many short communications for service to a little for

both arms of the service and experience of millions.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 8, 1898.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hilborn submitted the following

RESOLUTION:

Whereas the Army and the Navy of the United States have adopted and are now using shoulder rifles of different calibers, so that the ammunition provided for the Army and Navy can not be used interchangeably; and

Whereas there seems to be no good reason why the rifles of the Army and Navy should not have a uniform caliber; and

Whereas in case of hostilities such difference of caliber may create confusion and become an element of weakness to our armed forces: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorized and directed to appoint a special committee, to consist of five
2. Members of the House, to investigate this matter and devise
3. a plan for bringing about uniformity in the caliber of shoulder
4. rifles used in the Army and Navy of the United States.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the facts are well known to the south of the States where it is admitted that the
Worcester was cut up by the fact, and the citizens of the state of Ohio and Kentucky,

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WHEREAS the citizens of the state of Ohio and Kentucky,
Bonner Springs, Kans.
February 25, 1898
Major Genl. C. F. Howard
Burlington

My dear General,

Enclosed I send you an affidavit of my former orderly, who had the honor to be a member of your military family. Of course you are ignorant of my doings while I was on Sherman’s staff, but you will remember the incident on the enclosure marked with pencil, some of it only by hearsay. I was only slightly wounded in left shoulder and reported to you in the evening. The affidavit is now to be sealed for the purpose of getting a pension, although I ought to have one. Please write under the affidavit what you do thankfully.
You know you wrote once a letter which I have shown so much after that very little remains of it and if you will say something like it again and embody it in your statement of what you knew or heard about the affair I shall be greatly obliged to you. When a soldier in his young day had done his duty and was in his old days nothing to show but the scars on his body he feels sometimes very sad about it. You remember I was cashiered for accepting a challenge and fighting a pistol duel colt 45 12 yards distance and after 35 years of my now discharge with the proviso that this shall not entitle me to any pay or allowances to which I would be entitled but for the action of the court martial. Isn't this gratitude to a man who came thousands of miles from foreign shores to fight for freedom's battles. If it was not for comradeship I would feel deserted and I feel sad now! But comradeship is a second religion to me and it is a friendship greater than Demosthenes and Pythian. The tie that binds us is the memory of being companions in this great struggle for our beloved Union and Liberty. Gentlemen please have somebody acknowledge your signature. P.S. dying out, God bless their souls! M.W. Grebe
Mr. 2, Adjutant Clark and
My dear General,

After closing the letter and revising it over, I see that I have not stated what purposes I wish your statement for and surely you ought to know it. Being as it seems an outcast and barred from getting a pension or such of the terrible crime for the omission of which I would have been kicked out in Germany from the army where I was educated, my friends here and prominent amongst them my best friends, until really my home is the place which choke I publish and especially Major William Warner think I deserve the medal. Senator of Georgia has testified to the veracity of my affair and of course this, while not being a financial help.
in my advancing years would give me something substantial to show to my former comrades in Germany who so far have only heard of my disgraceful discharge after serving the republic, a thorn in their eyes, faith, fully in 19 babbles its.

Of course you more than anybody, mon General know how to weave the words to help me and your words have weight with Genl Alger. I suppose that at night for perambulations you always called me odd but I am modest enough to think I was on account of the fleet and good horse I trode. Do you remember the fuse barrel I had filled under the arch Jonesboro.

Yours true blue.

W. M. W. Grobe
My Lord General, I hope I do not tire you with these many scraps and j特别声明es on your good nature. I wish to say these few words, should you, for the sons known only if I mean the parsons on this night following of the old set, not remember all of the occurrence at Jonesboro. I trust that what you know it may corroborate my orderly’s statement, and that take what I have done as a foreign officer for the country there is need of experienced and educated officers. The history of the war and the next generation will know that educated officers and not political generals like T. P. Blair were our good fighting John A are the ones who done...
the planning. Logan was dashing, no doubt, and so was Blair a brave soldier. But a corps was their full capacity. Look at Napoleon, Caesar Alexander. All wise, educated and surely are the leaders as far as accomplishment is concerned. But I speak of you from Punxsutawney. You will you please send my paper back at earliest convenience. In your letter you said that I was very brave without question and intelligent having rendered very valuable service to this country during the 1863 campaign. You have been ever willing night or day to carry any orders and any groan to the Governor of your State away to give you your due honors to the state. You will do your part.
State of Kansas

Leavenworth County

Personally appeared before me J. K. Creighton, Register of Deeds, of above County and State, L. H. Wagner, who after being duly sworn deposes and says:

That he was the Orderly of Major William Grebe, when the latter was Captain and Aide-de-camp to the General Commanding the Army of the Tennessee. That on July 22, 1864 when McPherson fell, said Grebe dashed into the thicket and helped to capture the rebels who killed McPherson; that said Grebe captured the very identical rebel who had McPherson’s field glass and recovered same, and that this was an act out of his line of duty; that in the afternoon of same day he saw Major Grebe assisting in lifting a cannon out of a ditch and put it in a position during the hottest fire of the enemy. Said affiant saw this act. On Aug. 31, 1864 when was fought the battle of Johnsonboro Captain Grebe was as aide-de-camp sent to the battle line to bring there, in a threatened position, a regiment of dismounted cavalry, just east of Flint River, and just at the nick of time, the rebels began to prepare for the second charge. Major Grebe’s duty was to bring the regiment to that place and he did so, but seeing the enemy approaching in great force, he dismounted and also ordered affiant to dismount and let the horses go. Grebe picked up a Spencer Carbine and took his place in the battle line like a private soldier, and when the enemy charged, said Grebe fired his rifle with rapidity and at the end charged with our forces the retreating foe and the battle was won. Said affiant was with Grebe during that whole battle and saw Major Grebe wounded in the shoulder by a saber thrust during the charge, and he carries the scar to this day. During the hottest of the fight General Logan rode up, waving his slouch hat over his head, and seeing Captain Grebe he saluted him with his hat, striking it accidentally against a ball. It fell to the ground and
affiant jumped up and handed it to Fighting John A. Logan. After the battle was over and won 400 dead rebels were lying in front of our position. I caught our horses and Major Grebe resumed his duty of aide-de-camp.

And further deponent saith not.

(S'g'd) L. H. Wagner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of October A. D. 1897, and I certify that affiant is personally well, known to me and entitled to credit.

J. K. Creighton,
Register of Deeds
Leavenworth Co., Kansas.
W. R. Hearst,

Reply: I shall be very glad to form part of the Committee. I depose myself from the State of Maine, my sympathy and judgment induced me to accept your invitation to serve on the Committee. I depose myself from the State of Maine. The disaster to the Maine touches my greatest sympathy.
Sater.

My dear General,

Of course I know that you were not present when the different episodes described in the affidavit occurred and I do not ask from you to state what you do not know but you might have heard of it and I am sure you ought to have heard of the Jones boro affair and if so might state so. Furthermore you might state that what your friends or me would incline you to believe such was the case and then you might give me a certificate of my general conduct, which would be a prove to my children as to my conduct while an officer of the Union. I intend to return soon to Europe.
I will meet these three corps. I know with whom I was in
Bordeaux school and served together
Kerns, I had been in
the German army in general.

One general is now C.P. of the Empire.

All these fellows sneered at
me when I left to fight for
freedom sake and I would like to see them
Please answer soon and
receive my best wishes for
your further welfare

Yours truly

M.R. Williams Tribe.

This letter from you as stated above
will have a double value to me
just as proof to my valor as an
officer 20 years being an authentic
you and therefore I like it

To be certified.