COMMENCEMENT.

Most of our schools will re-open on the first Monday in October. It was pleasant to welcome the teachers back from their labors, and follow them in heart and spirit to the country homes, to the mountain, or the seashore where they were to gather rest and refreshment; but it is no less interesting to see their renewed life and energy and the zeal with which they set out again on their pilgrimage. Some who felt that they must give up the work, because they were tired out, write us now that they must go back again; with returning strength comes a longing for the work that will not let them rest at home. We start on our year's work with fresh hope and courage. Though we shall miss from our band some noble workers, yet we have many whose tried worth gives thorough confidence, so that we find every year better and better results from their labors.

Our general policy will be the same as last year and we shall make few changes in the location of the schools. We shall earnestly press our policy of drawing as much support as possible from the people at the South; and our continuance or establishment of a school will always be greatly influenced by this circumstance. In some places the people promise to do a great deal. In others they are still suffering a great deal from poverty and can do no more than take care of the school building.

We shall also continue to pay great attention to Normal classes. In every school we shall try to secure to the most forward and intelligent pupils an education that will enable them to become teachers of their own people. The schools at Baltimore, Richmond, Charlottesville, and Columbus, will have a special Normal department, and we hope that they will have good practical results to show at the end of another year. In these as in others of our schools, single pupils have already become fitted for teachers and are engaged in the care of schools.

Still we cannot expect first class teachers to be made in a year or two, and we must wait patiently for the results of culture in the whole race.

We are very happy to say that through the generosity of a lady in our neighborhood, one of our former teachers in Charleston, Miss Jennie Morton is to spend a year in a Normal school in Massachusetts. This is a wise and good deed. Money could not be more profitably employed than in giving a good training to those young colored teachers who have already shown a fitness for the work.

The Superintendents of Education seem all ready and eager to make the most of
the present opportunity of advancing the work of education. From every State we have urgent appeals for more teachers.

It is hard to decide where to send the few when so many are needed, but we try to keep our grand object steadily in view of paving the way for a general school system in the South supported by all and free to all.

We all feel the greatness of the issue which is to be so soon decided at the ballot box. We see how great are the possibilities for good or for evil to our clients, the freedmen. But, whatever the future may bring, our work is clear before us. The educated freedman will be better fitted to exercise his rights nobly if they are preserved to him, or to meet the hard necessities of his lot if dark days are before us.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.

We hope the Branch Societies will not forget that these important days will come in regular time and that thousands of little hearts are beating with anxious expectation of the pleasure they will bring them.

We hope that our friends will remember that if they wish us to forward their boxes by government transportation, we need them a month in advance in order to secure their arrival in time. Let the children remember that the little freedmen like just the same things that they do—dolls, and books, and baskets, and bright colors, and all sorts of play-things. Many a toy however that has lost its charm to the owner would gladden the heart of a little pupil.

Let the dear old grandmothers remember that the pile of basted patchwork gladdens the teachers heart no less, and that needles, thread, pin-balls, and such useful articles are very welcome.

TO TEACHERS.

In arranging our schools for the coming year, we shall base our plans upon the probable receipts from Branch Societies and other sources. We shall not engage any teacher unless we feel confident of his or her support for the whole term; but if, from the failure of her adopting Society to pay, or any other cause, we should not have the requisite funds, we shall feel ourselves obliged to recall the teacher by giving one month’s notice.

E. D. Cheney,
Secretary Teachers’ Committee.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

As it may be interesting to Branch Society members and others to see what instructions we give our teachers, we print the paper given to them on leaving, with a few changes, which circumstances require. Teachers will please remember that anything said to them in the Record has the same authority as if written directly by the Secretary of the Committee.

M

On receiving a commission as Teacher from this Society, the Committee on Teachers present you with this letter of instructions in regard to your duties.

1st. A School Report is regularly to be sent the first day of each month to the Secretary of this Committee, also to the Superintendents of the Freedmen’s Bureau. This should be accompanied by a letter, or a letter may be sent at any other time, if preferred. Blanks will be furnished to the Teachers.

2d. It is desired, that, when possible the schools should be graded so far as this: that one of the Teachers should be considered as the Head of the School, and teach the most advanced class, which should be the smallest in number; that the other classes should be intermediate and primary, consisting, except in extraordinary cases, of not more than sixty scholars each.

3d. The Teacher of the highest class is requested to use great care in selecting a few of the most promising pupils, who may eventually become Teachers, giving them special instruction to that end; giving them opportunity to teach classes, and keeping the class small enough to do justice to that plan.
4th. Corporal punishment is strongly objected to, and its use is regarded as an evidence of incompetency in the teacher. Every such punishment must be recorded in the Monthly Report and reasons given therefor.

5th. The regularity of attendance and of discipline common in the Northern schools can not be expected among those who are just emerging into the blessings of self-control; yet, as far as this can be attained, without severity of treatment, but by the persuasions which flow from the Teacher's own character and example, it is very desirable.

6th. When causes for reasonable complaint occur, which can be remedied by this Committee, they should be reported frankly and explicitly to the Secretary, and not to the Branch Societies nor to the general public.

7th. The school year is from October first to July first, with a week's vacation at Christmas, and regular holidays.

8th. The Salary, as engaged per month, is paid upon regular application to the Treasurer of the Society.

9th. Transportation is furnished from the Teacher's home to the place of duty, and to the home again, if within reasonable distance, unless the return is without orders.

10th. Should the funds as supplied by Branch Societies, or otherwise, fail, we may recall the Teacher by giving a month's notice.

11th. Teachers will be supplied with books by this Committee on definite requisition of what and how many. Such books to be sold and the account sent to the Treasurer, not mixed up with bill for salary, but on a separate sheet.

12th. Your attention is called to the Article in the Constitution of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, of which this Society is a Branch: Art. II. "Its object shall be the relief, education, and elevation of the Freedmen, and to aid and co-operate with the people of the South in the improvement of their condition. On this basis not only the freed people, but others, may be admitted to our schools."

13th. We expect all Teachers to use their utmost ability to collect means from the people for the support of the schools, co-operating with the officers of the Bureau and other superintendents, who may take charge of this matter.

EDNAH D. CHENEY,
Secretary Committee of Teachers.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT THE SOUTH.

Very early in the history of our association we made it our aim to lead towards the formation of a public school system in the South, supported by the people themselves, and for the benefit of all. This was the only result which could give a wide and thorough efficiency to our efforts. We look therefore, with great interest upon the steps now taken by the several Southern States to accomplish this object. Every one of the States which has formed a new constitution, and asked for admission into the Union, has seen the necessity and accepted the duty of forming a plan for the general education of the children of the State. Wise provision has been made in most cases to insure the care of this work, but it will take time to build up and elaborate such a system on uncongenial soil. In New England the school seems as an inevitable accompaniment of childhood as eating or sleeping, exercise or play. The same feeling went westward with the early pioneers, and there has been no question as to the necessity and duty of providing for all; but to the South, with its aristocratic habits, the idea of free schools has been hateful, and the capitalist sees no need that the laborer should know anything more than to handle the tools as he bids him. We cannot therefore, fold our hands in confidence because a school system is put upon paper. We are thankful for the recognition of the true principle, and welcome and encourage every effort to make it an institution, but we must still watch over the growth of the young oak, and see that it is fair and straight. There will be many battles to fight, yet almost everywhere separate schools will be established, and every
possible device will be resorted to by the enemies of the negro, to degrade the colored schools below the white. In Baltimore, where the rebel spirit is unchecked by the presence of Federal power, the City Council have forbidden the employment of colored teachers in the colored schools; thus condemning some white persons to the contact and association which they declare to be so unnatural and disgusting, and they have also decreed that no colored school shall carry its pupils beyond the rule of Long Division in Arithmetic, degrading the schools at once to mere primary schools. Wo to Maryland, if her colored people take her at her word, and never go beyond their lesson of "long division," but remember her acts of oppression when the hour comes that her destiny is in their hands.

In Virginia there have been one or two efforts made, to start a local school system, open to black and white. The effort has been made in Petersburg, with some expectation of help from the Peabody fund. At Richmond an attempt to induce the City Council to aid in the support of schools in connection with the Bureau offices, and with the help of Northern societies has, we regret to say, been defeated for the present. We cannot think, however, that some such action will long be delayed. Richmond has had so many good schools, both for the whites and the negroes, that we think they must have made an impression upon the thinking people, and that they will soon see the necessity of providing for their permanent support, after the Bureau shall cease its work.

In North Carolina a bill will be introduced into the next legislature to carry out the doings of the constitution in behalf of free schools.

We shall watch the action of all the newly reconstructed States with great interest in this respect, and if any good opportunity offers to co-operate with the local government in establishing schools, we shall seize it with eagerness. Our most earnest wish is to make ourselves unnecessary, to stimulate the people and the local authorities to take the charge of educating the people into their own hands, where it properly belongs. But we shall not consider it safe to leave the freedman without Northern help and sympathy and counsel, until his rights are fully recognized, and education becomes the natural heritage of his children.

TEACHERS FOR KENTUCKY:

Rev. T. K. Noble, an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Superintendent of Education in Kentucky, was at our office a few days ago. He wishes to engage several colored teachers, male and female, for the freedmen of that State. The terms which he offers are about the same as those on which we engage our teachers. He will be glad to communicate with any one suitably qualified and recommended. His address is Louisville, Kentucky. The term will begin early in the Fall.

Our old friend, S. W. Partridge, Publisher, in Paternoster Row, London, to whom we have been in the habit of sending the Freedmen's Record, has sent us a package of their illustrated papers for the people. It contains specimens of "The Infants' Magazine," "The Servants' Magazine," "The Children's Friend," "The British Workman," "The Friendly Visitor," and "The Band of Hope Review."

It is pleasant to see how much is doing in England for the instruction and elevation of the working classes. Apologists for slavery were wont to point to the English workman as being worse off than the African slave, but we think the same spirit which abolished slavery here is taking away that reproach from England, and we cordially rejoice in their labors as being in the same direction with our own. The general tone of the papers is strictly evangelical, but there is also much pleasant general reading. The typography is clear and handsome. The engravings are very superior — the designs are good and the style of engraving is bold and free — and the sheets are admirably printed. The papers are well worth their cost for the pictures alone.
RICHMOND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

We lay before our readers extracts from Miss Francis' letter in regard to the Industrial School in Richmond, with the hope that its suggestions may interest members of Branch Societies and others. Although we have felt that the main work of our Society is the establishment of Public Schools, yet we gratefully recognize the excellence of this Industrial School and the good it has done; and if it can be sustained without drawing upon the means pledged to other schools, we shall be most glad to see it grow and flourish.

"My experience goes to prove that there is very little to be hoped for in the way of a local market; and, in fact, the school has been supported almost entirely by the kindness of friends sending orders from outside during the past year. We were indebted to Miss Woolsey for the first assistance, which enabled us to start, as well as for continued orders from herself or friends. We gratefully acknowledge large obligations to Gen. Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau, for orders; and I have his word that we shall have the building another year if the Bureau continues. Also to our friends in Cambridge, Dorchester, and Roxbury we are indebted for their exertions in behalf of the school. Especially grateful was the generous kindness of Mrs. Jane Grew, both to the Industrial and the poor people of Richmond, coming as it did from an entire stranger.

"But, for the very reason that we have called on the kindness of private friends and a few Societies, in the past year, I do not feel that I could personally do it again. Might not a timely word from "No. 8" interest some Branch Societies in the matter for another year? It has been suggested by others as well as myself, that Societies might be induced to send their clothing for charitable distribution to be made at the Industrial, under the direction of the teacher receiving them, said teacher either having all the clothing to give away, if the Society choose to pay for the making, or, indeed, any arrangement that the Branch Society might wish for. Either in that way, or in the way of taking goods for sale, the Industrial School might be helped materially without outright donations of money.

"Is not the Industrial School educational as well? It has been the aim to make it so; and though those who have had the care of it feel strongly how much more might be done by more workers, they still hope that some good good has been effected in the way of influence as well as of employment.

"Yours sincerely,

"abby B francis."

A GOOD IDEA.

An applicant for a situation as teacher enclosed her card photograph with her other testimonials. It proved a very powerful argument with the committee. Her honest, clear, womanly face won confidence at once. The photograph is true to the strong, essential traits of character, though it often fails to do justice to beauty and expression.

CATALOGUE OF THE NORMAL AND PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We learn from this pamphlet that the Howard University had its origin in the urgent demand for teachers and ministers for the freedmen; and that at the last session of the thirty-ninth Congress, a charter was given to it, specifying the following departments, viz.: Normal and Preparatory, Collegiate, Theological, Medical, Law, and Agriculture. A farm on the heights of 7th Street, north, of one hundred and fifty acres was purchased. A part of the area was sold at prices largely in excess of the purchase money, and on the remaining part the University buildings are now being erected.

The receipts from this sale of land, joined with liberal contributions from the public, have secured the funds needful for at least a prosperous beginning to the institution.

The Normal and Preparatory Department was opened on the 1st of last May, and it has now fifty-nine male and twenty-four female pupils, under the superintendence of A. L. Barber, A. B., and of Miss Julia A. Lord, formerly a teacher in one of the higher departments of a graded colored school in Washington. Though in the Col-
legiate, Theological, and Medical Departments the preliminary steps have been taken toward a complete organization, some of the chairs of instruction being already filled, Howard University is as yet a Normal school, and as such seems to meet a demand which, we are glad to see, by the number of the pupils at this early period of its history, really existed. The course of study is, in the main, like that pursued at other Normal schools throughout the country, having the same defects and the same excellencies. The tuition is only one dollar per month, and arrangements have been made for remitting the whole or a part of this sum where the student is indigent. A boarding house has been already purchased for the students. Application for admission to be made in person to the principal, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, or by letter to any member of the Board of Trustees.

We are not in favor of the multiplication of small colleges, of which we have now more than enough. And we should also prefer to see a score or two of young colored students in the classes of some of the best of the colleges now existing, than to have them educated by themselves anywhere. Still, it is on the other hand true, that a college nearer than any of our northern institutions are to those whom it proposes to benefit, is called for. And this being so, there can be no place so good as Washington. But, be that as it may, a Normal school of high character at Washington will certainly be of vast benefit to the future teachers of the colored race, and we shall gladly hear, as we expect to hear, of its growing success and influence.

LETTERS.
FROM A COMMITTEE OF FREEDMEN.
GORDONSVILLE, VA., Aug. 27, 1868.

MRS. E. D. CHENEY.

DEAR LADY,—I should have written to you before, but I have been waiting for some instructions from a committee we appointed some weeks previously to attend to school matters, of which I act as secretary. That committee called a meeting as soon as they heard that Miss Hosmer would not return. I, before being appointed secretary, explained to them the object of the meeting, as it was to ask aid of a great benevolent body that had ever been so true. It was then moved and carried that the secretary have power to express their wishes to that charitable body in behalf of a school this coming session, and, after being read, the following letter was adopted:

“GORDONSVILLE, Aug 28, 1868.

“OUR KIND FRIENDS,—We believe that you, the charitable people and members of the New England Freedmen’s Society, said that you would help those who would help themselves. That being true, as it is, we are preparing to have here, as elsewhere, a regularly organized body to raise funds to enable us to carry on the good work. Therefore we hope it may be your pleasure to aid us by sending teachers another session; or, if it be better for you, in any way whatever, to employ teachers living here, we have three names that we can recommend, if requested, that will give perfect satisfaction to our community and, we hope, to the Society, for we believe it a pity that the good work of benevolent people should go to naught by depriving the ungrowm sons and daughters of the great light of knowledge; and should we not make an effort to regain the blessing we once had, we could never deny that we had deprived them of that light. This meeting, conducted by the strongest friends of Peace, Liberty, and the Union, poor indeed, and standing in the open fields of ignorance, does therefore appeal to you for aid. And further, we do endorse the good work everywhere; for the diligence of our northern friends the teachers, during the last three sessions has left a history on the national records that will never be forgotten. The Rev. E. P. Frost’s work, the foregoer of our teachers’, is still fresh in memory, and we pray that such again may be in our midst. The last two teachers’ labor and kindness is unspeakable, including our own young instructor, whom we endorse, and hope the Society may call wherever they think best, if not here, as he has laid down politics and gives his whole mind to teaching. Yet we do not ask for our choice of teachers, but leave that for your will and pleasure, while at the same time we have a personal anxiety to gratify. Our school could be taught very well here by two teachers if the school at Mechanicsville could be kept open as it is now.
Mr. Lucas has a school there of twenty-six scholars, each of whom pays one dollar per month. That school numbered last year eighty-eight scholars. It was then taught by Mr. Lucas and Miss Sharp, and heretofore thirty of these scholars, on account of having no teacher, came to Gordonsville to school, during the session here; the people there are quite able and willing to pay one teacher; but one is not enough to teach the scholars. And as it is five long miles for those that do walk it, we would not object if it was thought well by the Society to send one of their teachers there, instead of three here, as it amounts to the same, though all best judgment is due to you about it. We only hope you will answer at your pleasure and let us hear all.

"We the undersigned, to whom this belongs, express great wishes of success to the good work everywhere, and asking you to excuse imperfections, we hope our letter may be received, and that it may meet your concurrence is our prayer.

"We are respectfully yours,

FRANK TIBBS.
FRANK NICLESS.
WINSTEN GREEN.
RICHARD WEST.
JOHN HUNDREN.
JAMES ARMSTRONG.
SOLOMON JOHNSON.
CHARLES CHAMP.
JESSIE WASHINGTON.
MINOAH WALES."

WM. P. LUCAS, Secretary of Com.

FROM TEACHERS.

The following letter is from an English lady teaching in Piedmont. She came to us last year, and was very anxious to go out as a teacher. We had then no means of paying the salary of another teacher, but as a lady in Piedmont had offered a home for a teacher in her house, we told Miss Warren she might go, — and collect what she could from the colored people for her additional support. Her letter tells the story of her work. She is not adopted by any society, and has, therefore, no aid in the way of furnishing her sewing school. If any of the Branch Societies, or other friends, would like to contribute any arti-

icles for her, we will be happy to receive them at our office and forward them.

PIEDMONT, VA., Sept. 11, 1868.

DEAR MRS. CHENEY,—I purpose beginning school again the first of next month. I believe I shall begin with about thirty pupils in day school. I have not yet enrolled for night school, but can answer for from twelve to fifteen.

You ask what progress my scholars have made. When I began with them, but three of the children could spell, and only little words of four letters; none could read or form one letter with pencil or pen. My first class are now in the Second Reader, and spelling lessons of six syllables come easy to them. In Mental Arithmetic they are pretty good, and also in Multiplication. They write well on slates and in the First Writing Book, and some take easy lessons in Geography and Grammar. My second class are in the Third Reader and John Comley's Spelling Book, write on slates, and take Mental Arithmetic and Multiplication. My third class, of more tender years, are in that excellent little book, the Lincoln Primer, given me by the American Tract Society. This is the work of a little more than three months. I think it is very satisfactory. I never hoped for half so much progress under the great disadvantage of not having proper books — no Atlas, and not even a Blackboard. With the exception of spelling books and slates, everything has been got by myself for them; so you may be sure there would not be much money left for myself. I furnished a report every month to the Bureau at Warrenton of every cent, and used to think they must laugh at the amount. I have carefully counted all I received. It amounts to not quite twenty dollars. The books, scanty as they were for our use, and other things, as lights, cotton, needles, etc., are little to speak of, but it takes money to get them, and I had left for myself but ten dollars and a quarter.

The people say they know I have not been helped by them as they would like, but they hope to do more the coming year for me; but I know they will have enough to do for themselves just now. One of their head men and myself are collecting money to pay for the piece of ground for the stone school-house we purpose having, with God's blessing, before winter.

* * *

DEAR MRS. CHENEY, I wish you could see one little girl, Annie Jackson by name, whom,
when I first came, I used to teach at her mother’s house, until the snow injured my eyes seriously. She did not know her letters then. The last day of June, she recited two columns of Spelling in five syllables, a lesson in Definitions, the Multiplication Table, and questions in Mental Arithmetic, and recited that favorite piece of the children’s, “The Snow Bird.” It did my heart good to hear the little creature. I mean to push her on this term as hard as I can. I think something may be made of her worth while trying for.

Please tell Miss F. I am going to ask a favor of her. I am trying to raise enough to buy a small Harmonium for my Sunday School. Will she try among her own lady friends to gather a little towards it? We are not ambitious—a very small one will do for us.

The people received a most excellent and able address, on Saturday last, in reference to building the school house and other matters for their benefit, from Capt. Sidney Smith, the Bureau officer at Warrenton. There must have been four hundred colored people on the ground.

Yours truly,

Helen T. Warren.

Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass.
July 27, 1868.

Dear Mrs. Lane,—A word or two I must give you in behalf of the Stanton School, (at Annapolis; Md.,) which closed the last of June. At that time I sent my report, intending in a few days to write you. Those last, last days, how much is there to say and do.

The 26th of June, we gave an exhibition, which was well attended by our colored friends and a few of the northern white people. The children did their part well. We could but wish that some of the Annapolitans could have heard and seen the children. The Trustees thought it best to have a small admission fee, to help pay the incidental expenses. We did so, and collected $34.00. I took the Trustees quite by surprise, by handing them the receipted bills from Phillips & Co., for fuel, $35.75; Daniel Hart’s, for oil, $15.11; stove, etc., etc., $22.28; and assured them I had, after all debts of the school had been paid, a balance of $35.59, which would be given them the 1st of July, if they would collect enough to make $100, and with this reduce the debt on the land on which the school house stands. They did so, and assure us that they will try to pay off the whole before another winter, and try to have the slaughter house removed. This, I fear, will not be done. It is too bad that such a nuisance should have been allowed so near a school house. There were days when it seemed almost impossible for us to go on with our school. And this in the Capitol of the State!

I have taken charge of the money paid in by Mrs. Clark’s pupils and my own. Since the 1st of October, there has been paid by pupils, for tuition, $479.90; by the children in my room, penny contributions for wood and coal, $6.10; exhibition, $34.00; and a donation from my friends at South Orange, New Jersey, $55.00. From this last sum, I paid the first two bills referred to above. If they now can collect the amount that has been subscribed and pay for the land, I see no reason why the schools can not be kept up next year easier, than the past.

There ought to be three schools, instead of two. I do not think that more than one half of the children have been in our schools the past winter. I found in one block of small tenements forty children, only two of the number going to school. They were too poor to pay the ten cents per week, and during the winter had not suitable clothing to wear. I could not urge their coming, for we had more than we could accommodate or do justice by.

I have expended for the poor seventy-five dollars, sent to me by my northern friends. Some of this went for books, slates, shoes, fuel, house rent, etc., etc. I have given out two hundred and fifty garments, sent me from Somerville and South Orange, N. J. This is the first assistance they have had, with the exception of a few cords of wood issued two years ago to some of the aged and sick ones.

There are several of the Trustees who are very well off, and seem determined to have the work of education go on; and I feel that they will do all in their power. The majority, of course, find hard work to get enough to live upon, still they are anxious that their “children shall get the letter.” My old Uncle Ned, who has learned to read, says, “Pears like when a man gets de letter, it lifts him up, both body and soul. Before he had it, all he cared for was to eat and sleep after his day’s work was done. Now he can’t sleep for much thinking, and he don’t want half as much food.” He will next winter pay two dollars per month at night school, if we
will only return to them. He has nearly paid
for his house, and he means to make it easier
next year.

The Trustees sent us word that they wished
us to meet them and the people at the school
house the night before I left, to hear a lecture
on Education. We went, found the house
brilliantly lighted, and quite a large audience
assembled. The pastor of the Colored Method¬
dist Church gave a most interesting lecture.
After which Mrs. Clark and myself were sur¬
prised with a gift " from the Trustees of Stan¬
ton School," who thanked us in the most feel¬
ing terms for the "interest we had taken in
their so-long-enslaved, but now freed, chil¬
dren." "Abraham Lincoln was our friend," etc., was then sung.

Then we, with a few of the white friends,
and the Trustees, were invited to call at Mr.
Lake's (he belongs to that Board). Mr. L. is
a Catholic, and has an adopted daughter who
was educated at the Nunnery in Baltimore,
and is now teaching at the Catholic school in
Annapolis. Miss Lake and the Misses Vogle¬
sung (pupils of Mrs. Clark's and granddaugh¬
ters of Mr. Bispot, one of the Trustees,) gave
us some very fine music from the piano. Ice
cream, cake, and fruit was served in just as
good order as at any of our northern homes.
Their house is a pattern of neatness, and Mr.
and Mrs. Lake are refined persons. I can not
declare them, but hope you may some time
see them in their own home.

The last token of remembrance, or " keep¬
sake," as they say, was handed me at nine
o'clock at night. One of my boys, of eight
years, came to the house, and, with tears
courging down his cheeks, said "good-by"
for the third time, and put into my hand a
parcel done up in a piece of newspaper, which
on opening I found to be two molasses cakes!
Poor boy! how plainly this told what he most
highly prized.

Yours truly,
Sarah E. Foster.

A TEACHER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF SOUTH¬
ERN TRAVEL.

My Good Friend,— I don't think these
reminiscences worth using, if you have
anything else to fill your paper. I wrote
out something immediately at your request,
but it was too lengthy, so I tried to make
some brief statements to-day. If they are
used, pray let it be as modestly as possible,
as I fear it will seem like thrusting myself
on the public. I enjoyed my call on you
exceedingly, and am glad your wanderers
will soon return.

With ever best wishes, your friend,
S. E. C.

"We must take hold of Education in the
South, or our ex-servants will get ahead of
us!" exclaimed a Kentucky planter, on the
cars from —— to ——. He seemed to be
the leading gentleman of the group which,
at the upper end of the car, was discussing
the dangers and duties of the South. "They
must not only be allowed, but encouraged
to learn," said one. "And when the Northerners resign their charge," said an¬
other, "it is to be hoped we shall be calm
enough to see that the material prosperity
of the South depends on our keeping up
their schools; for they've got a taste, and
will have more, if they have to go away for
it; and we must have them for our work, for
the Germaus and Irish never can be made
to do it. They'll never come down to sens¬
able wages, and they eat too much."

"Am I dreaming?" thought I, as I
heard these words and recalled many simi¬
lar occasions, during the war and since,
when, in my southern journeyings, I have
been obliged to hear conversations which
gave me the key note of public feeling
more truly than 'twere possible to gain in
any other way. What changes have taken
place since I heard curses invoked on
"those Yankee mudsills, who are waging
the most barbarous war that will ever stain
the page of history, for the sake of getting
our niggers to work for them!!" to this
statement I lately heard on a southern
river: "Well, gentlemen, I'm glad enough
to be relieved of my servants, though I
have sworn the hardest about it. I never
knew what it was to live while I had them.
'Twas care and anxiety, day and night —
ever dared be without my pistols day or
night. Afraid to go from home and afraid
to came back; for I had over five hundred
head, and couldn't help having bad overseers. My hands got out great crops; but
when I came to settle up my yearly ac-
counts, clothe my servants, and lay in rations, I never found I had any money to spare. And if there was a slave on my plantation, it was I. But this year, with a small gang and an overseer, — no complaints from either, and no worry, — I've got more money than I ever saw before, and I've had more comfort than I've known since I was a boy." The others made a few comments, and he went on to say, "I have been around in — and — counties, looking up old friends, and I've made up my mind we shall be better off in a few years than we ever were before, if we just take things as they are, and only look forward. But our women and ministers can't comprehend policy. Glorious! how the women held out! Like Hannibal's mother, they make their children swear eternal vengeance." "That's good," said another, "but we've got to live, and we must give up these expensive luxuries of feeling, and go to work where we are."

"Yes, and let the women talk. Nothing can change them, and we all like to hear them; for, though overpowered, we are not conquered," said the first speaker.

Thus, in my journeying in the southern land, I have heard abundance of what every one would consider the best of testimony, as to the capabilities of the freed people. From the lips of former masters I have heard many expressions of surprise and commendation in regard to the enterprise and good conduct of the blacks; and I have been delighted to find my own convictions confirmed by the best authorities. From the days of indignation at the idea of "teaching cattle just like white folks," to this, how many seemingly incongruous bits have stepped into my kaleidoscope! But all have their place, and we shall soon see what it all means, and shall thank God.

S. E. C.

Just now there is a tone of exasperation and bitterness at the South, very different from the calm and good natured utterances which our friend listened to. The rebel spirit has latterly been revived, and its hopes encouraged, to a degree which two years ago could hardly have been believed. But, though the ordeal through which the loyal Southerners; and especially the freedmen, are just now passing, is, at many points, very terrible, and it may be that the worst has not yet been reached, yet we will hope that all this is to be but temporary. The loyal strength of the nation will soon be shown to be so decidedly, irresistibly paramount that the spirit of rebellion will again, and we trust forever, be crushed; and the more healthy and sensible tone of public sentiment, which was shown in our friend's recollections of travel, become the prevailing one. — Ed.

ADDRESS TO THE NATIVE WHITES.
BY THE COLORED PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Democratic leaders recently issued an address to the colored men of South Carolina, to which they have made a suggestive reply. We make some extracts, which we think will show the spirit of the reply, and vindicate the colored people from the aspertions thrown on them:

"FELLOW CITIZENS; We, the colored citizens of Charleston, address you in answer to two very remarkable addresses which you have of late issued in this city respecting us and our race. . . . You have been pleased to allude to our race in such a manner and in such terms as to place us in a false light before all mankind, attributing to us motives and designs, aims and determinations of revenge, rapine, arson, murder, pillage, and violence such as we never entertained for a moment, nor had any reason to perform or attempt.

"In your address to the colored voters, . . . you have assumed to direct us to the exercise of our rights as freemen; you have claimed 'that you are naturally our friends; any other relations between us are unnatural and injurious to both.' Your protestations of friendship certainly demand of us a proper and respectful recognition and acknowledgement. . . . We do, at all times and in all places, appreciate kindness bestowed, and we are ready at all times to concede to our friends whatever demands they may make upon us, when such demands do not involve..."
the surrender of our manhood and the degradation of our wives and children. . . . You find fault with us because we have by our political action elevated Northern white men to offices of remuneration and trust. To this we can but reply, that you are all arrayed against the measures of reconstruction—your intelligent white men would not take part in the politics of the State, you opposed every measure which Congress offered to this and the other States lately in rebellion; your best men, your newspapers, and your orators, all urged your race not to take part in the reconstruction of the State under the acts of Congress.

HOSTILE LEGISLATION — DENIAL OF RIGHT.

"You acted on that advice, you did nothing to encourage us, you derided the idea of granting us the right to vote; when your Legislature met in 1865-66, you passed that infamous Black Code which is a disgrace to civilization; in that you denied us all rights in common with other people in the State; you denied our children the school-house, you imposed penalties on us which were not imposed on white men. . . . Your laws provided for taking and binding out our children, and subjecting us to all manner of disabilities. We could not pursue any trade or calling in this State without a written permission from some white man; we could not sell any article of barter without the consent first obtained from some magistrate. With all these facts before us, and your negro code before us, and the Penitentiary filled with our race, as the results of your legislation and the acts of your judges and lawyers, do you not see why we have been constrained to trust in strangers rather than to those who claim that they are our natural friends. . . . Can you have the heart to ask colored men to vote for men who deny that they are capable of voting intelligently? Can you ask us to vote our liberties away forever? Can you ask us to sustain a party which is pledged to divest us of all the privileges in law which we now enjoy? Can you hope that we will be frightened at your threat of extermination because we wish to enjoy the same rights in common with other men? We do not feel assured that to vote for your party will be advantageous to us and our children.

Noble sentiments well expressed.

. . . . "We are desirous of living in this country with you in peace; we will hail the day with delight when all those antagonistic feelings shall pass away, when we shall be united in sentiment and identified in interest, when we can act in harmony in all that pertains to our common country and general good. We desire to see our State regain her wonted prosperity with new vigor of recuperation. We wish to see our agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile resources developed, and giving impetus to the genius of our citizens. We desire to see the thousands of poor people on homesteads of their own, contributing their share in paying the taxes of our State; and we are willing to join hands and heart with you in forwarding all those interests. But we cannot surrender the great palladium of our liberties — the ballot-box — for any consideration whatever. And if we are to be massacred because we refuse to vote the Democratic ticket; if we are to be murdered in cold blood because we will not sell our manhood, then let it come — we can die but once; and if, as you state, thirty millions of white men are going to fall upon four millions, because they are black, and will not vote for Horatio Seymour and F. P. Blair for President and Vice-President of the United States, both of whom have declared that the negroes have no right to vote, then we are prepared to die, but not to vote to be killed. With a strong faith in God and eternal justice we wait the decision of high Heaven. If our cause be just, God will not suffer us to all with a firm faith in the right; we ask nothing at the hands of our fellow-man but a fair chance in the race of life, and equal opportunities for ourselves, our wives, and our children. We ask no more."

FREEDMAN'S SAVING AND TRUST COMPANY.

The financial statement of the "National Freedman's Saving and Trust Company," for July shows an increase of about $50,000, in deposits that month. The summing up shows:

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Deposits in July</td>
<td>$321,751 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drafts in July</td>
<td>272,278 52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Excess of deposits</td>
<td>49,472 64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total due depositors</td>
<td>821,991 13</td>
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...
The Freedman's Record.

The following items are taken from the reports of the Branches.

From the Savannah Branch:

During the war many of the soldiers received hundreds of dollars for bounty. In the hope of getting rich at once they invested large sums in speculation and lost all they invested. About thirty thousand dollars were invested in a steamboat enterprise, which failed. Over forty thousand dollars were invested in a Land and Lumber Company, which also failed. Many hundred dollars were loaned to individuals with the promise of very large interest, and principal and interest were both lost. Many others opened stores and aspired to be merchants. Not understanding the principles of trade, and trusting everybody, they soon failed. These persons are now poor, very poor.

This Branch holds now for the people, $43,480.76.

Nashville.

This Branch has sent to the principal office during the past year an average of $2,000 per month. The cashier, Mr. J. J. Cary, is a colored man of excellent abilities, and deserves the confidence of his neighbors, white or black. The colored people of Nashville and vicinity have, many of them, as we are informed, been disturbed by lawless men, hindered in their labors, and harrassed with opposition on various hands. Let us say to them, work on in patience; trust in the God of all; not even a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice. Be peaceable, just, law-abiding, industrious, and saving; put by your money where it will make you sure interest, and the day is not far distant when you can enjoy your own earnings without molestation.

Newbern Branch.

On the afternoon of July 28th, while I was engaged in counting the deposits, (amounting to $755,) I was interrupted by the officer having charge of the payment of bounties. He proceeded to pay over our counter to the widow of a colored soldier the sum of $511.07. This woman, wisely, immediately put all but a few dollars of this large sum on deposit. We thus received from two successive depositors the sum of over $1,200, and they each went home feeling that their money was not only in a place of safety, but also would increase in amount while they slept in peace or toiled for more.

Mobile.

Mr. Enon T. Wright, born a slave, purchased his freedom in 1867, for which he paid $900. Since 1867 he has saved $1,000, and to-day deposited it in bank. His brother, Epher Wright, born a slave, in 1847 purchased his freedom for $1,000, and has on deposit in the bank $600. Five new depositors to-day, $2,213.50; nine re-deposits, $86.76; twenty-one payments, $273.17.

The whole amount of deposits received by the Company, has been $5,029,307.88.
### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES SUPPORTING TEACHERS.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beverly, Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Grew</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (Mayhew Society)</td>
<td>Mrs. C. G. Loring.</td>
<td>Miss Horatia S. Ware.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (Old South Church)</td>
<td>Mrs. G. W. Bigden.</td>
<td>Miss Abby B. P. Walley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (Theodore-Parker Society)</td>
<td>Mrs. S. B. Otis.</td>
<td>Miss Icien Marr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (John A. Andrew Society)</td>
<td>Miss C. Putnam.</td>
<td>Miss Lillian Clarke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (Members of King's Chapel)</td>
<td>Mrs. H. W. Foote.</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. Mcelreott, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (First Church)</td>
<td>Mrs. P. C. Brooks.</td>
<td>Miss L. H. Bradlee.</td>
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<td>Boston (Second Church)</td>
<td>Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.</td>
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<td>Boston (Hollis St. Church)</td>
<td>Rev. Geo. L. Chaney.</td>
<td>Miss Kate A. Harris.</td>
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<td>Brattleboro'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Mary P. Winsor.</td>
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<td>Brookline, Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry V. Poor</td>
<td>Miss Sarah K. Ropes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>Miss C. J. Norton</td>
<td>Miss Sarah S. Jacobs.</td>
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<td>Cambridgeport</td>
<td>J. M. S. Williams</td>
<td>Oliver Saunders.</td>
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<td>Columbus, Ga.</td>
<td>Lynch Lamar</td>
<td>John Brown, Jr.</td>
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<td>Concord</td>
<td>Hon. G. Brooks</td>
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<td>Dedham (South)</td>
<td>Hon. Joseph Day</td>
<td>Mrs. T. J. Mumford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dorchester and Milton Lower Mills</td>
<td>Henry L. Pierce.</td>
<td>Mrs. William Pope.</td>
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<td>Fitchburg</td>
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<td>Framingham</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Richardson</td>
<td>Miss Sarah K. Rakes.</td>
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<td>Grafton</td>
<td>Mrs. S. J. Axtell</td>
<td>Mrs. M. A. Jevett.</td>
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<td>Greene, Miss E. C. (Norwich, Conn.)</td>
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<td>Groton</td>
<td>Col. Daniel Needham</td>
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<td>Haverhill</td>
<td>Mrs. W. H. Hewes</td>
<td>Miss H. D. Newcomb.</td>
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<td>Hooper, Miss A. S. (Boston)</td>
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<td>Hooper, Mrs. Samuel (Boston)</td>
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<td>Hopedale</td>
<td>Miss Ellen M. Patrick</td>
<td>Miss L. M. Patrick.</td>
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<td>Keene, N.H.</td>
<td>William P. Wheeler</td>
<td>Mrs. F. A. Faulkener.</td>
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<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>Mrs John Ware</td>
<td>Miss E. P. Russell.</td>
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<td>Lowell</td>
<td>James Dean</td>
<td>D. B. Bartlett.</td>
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<td>Milford, N.H.</td>
<td>David Heald</td>
<td>Miss E. A. Livermore.</td>
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<td>J. B. Thayer</td>
<td>Edward L. Pierce.</td>
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<td>Montpeller, VT.</td>
<td>Mrs. E. Bicknell</td>
<td>Mrs. A. K. Reed.</td>
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<td>Portsmouth, N.H.</td>
<td>Rev. James De Normandie</td>
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<td>Providence, R. I.</td>
<td>Gen. A. E. Burnside</td>
<td>Samuel Austin.</td>
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<td>Roxbury (West)</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles E. Guild</td>
<td>Mrs. S. E. B. Chanin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>Mrs. John Farrar</td>
<td>Mrs. E. B. Hooker.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The officers of Auxiliary Societies are requested to notify us of any errors in these lists.
The Freedmen's Record.

Waltham, Mass.  ...  Rev. J. C. Parsons.
Watertown  ...  Mrs. Annie B. Winsor.
Winchester, Mass.  ...  Mrs. C. C. Vinal.
Woonsocket, R. I.  ...  W. H. S. Smith.

OTHER AUXILIARIES.

Abington, Mass.  ...  Mrs. C. C. Vinal.
Andover (North), Mass.  ...  Mrs. H. Hadley.
Barton, Vt.  ...  Mrs. A. B. Matherson.
Barton Landings, Vt.  ...  Mrs. A. D. Matthews.
Bellow Falls, Vt.  ...  Rev. N. Pierce.
Bennington (Centre), Vt.  ...  Hon. A. B. Gardner.
Bennington, Vt.  ...  George W. Harmon.
Billericia, Mass.  ...  Dr. Frank Bundy.
Boston (South), Mass.  ...  Rev. F. Hinckley.
Boylston, Mass.  ...  Mrs. D. R. Lamson.
Brantree, Mass.  ...  Mrs. John Kimball.
Brandon, Vt.  ...  E. N. Briggs.
Brewster, Mass.  ...  Capt. Tully Crosby.
Bridgewater (East), Mass.  ...  Rev. W. F. Farrington.
Brookfield (West), Mass.  ...  Rev. William B. Stone.
Cambridge (East), Mass.  ...  Anson Hooker.

Centreville, Mass.  ...  Mrs. R. Marston.
Chester, Mass.  ...  Rev. Mr. Chase.
Concord (West), Vt.  ...  Rev. L. H. Tabor.
Corinth (East), Vt.  ...  Mrs. Lydia E. White.
Cotuit Port, Mass.  ...  Charles C. Bearse.
Craftsbury, Vt.  ...  Mrs. J. W. Stevens.
Danby, Vt.  ...  Rev. Mr. Congdon.
Danvers Ladies' Society, Mass.  ...  Mrs. Daniel J. Preston.
Danville, Vt.  ...  Rev. O. F. Jenkins.
Deerfield, Mass.  ...  Mrs. W. Sheldon.
Dennis (East), Mass.  ...  Rev. A. P. Burgess.
Derby Line, Vt.  ...  Mrs. O. Thompson.
Duxbury, Mass.  ...  G. B. Weston.
Enosburg Falls, Vt.  ...  Mrs. H. Whitney.
Enosburg (West), Vt.  ...  Rev. W. H. Puffer.
Essex, Vt.  ...  D. H. Macomber.

Fairfax (North), Vt.  ...  Martin Merrill.
Ferrisburgh, Vt.  ...  David Smith.
Fitchburg Ladies' Society, Mass.  ...  Mrs. S. W. Bontelle.
Fitcher, Vt.  ...  Deacon Willis D. Leach.
Florence, Mass.  ...  Samuel L. Hill.
Franklin, Vt.  ...  Rev. H. N. Monger.
Gaysville, Vt.  ...  Mrs. P. S. Hubbard.
Georgia Plain, Vt.  ...  Rev. Alvah Sabin.
Georgia, Vt.  ...  Quintus Colton.
Glover, Vt.  ...  Mrs. L. H. Nye.
Granby, Vt.  ...  Mrs. J. Glines.
Greenfield, Mass.  ...  Rev. J. F. Moors.
Greensboro', Vt.  ...  Mrs. B. Cummings.

Green, Vt.  ...  Rev. O. G. Clark.
Guelph, Vt.  ...  Rev. J. Laird.
Hardwick (East), Vt.  ...  Rev. Mr. Tyler.
Hartland, Vt.  ...  Mrs. G. C. West.
Harvard, Mass.  ...  Wm. B. Willard.
Holland, Vt.  ...  Mrs. G. A. Hinman.
Hollis, N. H.  ...  Mrs. Worcester.
Huntington, Mass.  ...  Mrs. J. H. Godward.
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<td>Island Pond, Vt.</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. W. Pacher</td>
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<td>Nelson Wright</td>
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<td>N. F. Cunningham</td>
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<td>C. F. Harris</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary Wooster</td>
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<td>Mrs. Maria Fuller</td>
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<td>Stamford, Vt.</td>
<td>Dr. S. N. Bemis</td>
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