ANNUAL MEETING.

We call the attention of our friends to the notice of the annual meeting given below. Branch Societies will remember that they form a part of the Society, and are entitled to take a part in its deliberations and votes. The usual annual reports will be presented, and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at Freeman Place Chapel, on Monday, April 7, at half-past three o'clock, P.M.

CHANGE IN FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

With the first of January, 1869, the Bureau for Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands closed its work, except in the Educational Department, and perhaps some hospital work.

Its management and its operations will form an important chapter in our history. It is not easy to estimate its value or the amount of evil from which it has saved the country. What ever its defects, and they must have been many, the sense of protection given to the Freedmen, the consciousness that the Government did especially care for them, was worth everything the Bureau cost. It was well for a time even that they should believe that their new friends would feed their hunger and clothe their nakedness. It was well that there should be some one to whom they had a right to go with their troubles and difficulties, and who could give them some kind of justice without the tedious process of the law, of which they knew little. So far as our experience enables us to judge, the Bureau has been administered humanely, and in the best interests of the Freedmen. That there have been many incompetent officers, and many mistakes made, is inevitable; but we fully believe that the main result has been beneficent.

Certainly, in our own department of education, we have found ready and willing help from the Bureau, and have been won to count that every dollar we expended was doubled in efficacy by their help. We are glad that it is still to continue its work in this direction, for we believe that it is wise to provide fully for the education of these people until they can take it up and carry it on themselves. And yet we agree with General Howard and Congress, that it is time for the Bureau to be closed. It is an anomalous institution, wielding great power, valuable and necessary, as a temporary measure, but which should be absorbed in the regular course of affairs as soon as possible. Like a good teacher, the test of its success will be that it has enabled the freedmen to do without it. We trust that the firm and vigorous administration of General Grant will secure equal justice to
the negroes as to the whites in the ordinary course of law and government, and that Congress, by securing them in their full rights of citizenship, will render all special legislation for them unnecessary.

**NOTICE IN REGARD TO FORWARDING SUPPLIES.**

In conformity to instructions from Gen. Howard, the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, we give notice to our Branch Societies, and all others who have been accustomed to forward supplies to the freedmen and their teachers through our office, that we can no longer send by Government or Bureau agency anything but books. Benevolent Societies, or individuals, intending to send contributions of clothing to the destitute at the South, will have also to provide for the expense of the same. Any help or advice in regard to forwarding will be cheerfully given at this office; if the needed funds for expressing can be met by the parties contributing the supplies.

**HOWARD NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARY OF BALTIMORE.**

Our appeal for this library has been handsomely responded to by various associations, publishers and private individuals. We have already forwarded more than 600 volumes, and have about 300 on hand to send. The books have been mostly just such as we desired—the English classics, with works of science, history and biography, and some modern light reading of the best stamp. One hundred and twenty-two dollars in money have been received. With this we have bought a copy of the Encyclopaedia Americana which we found at a very low price, and we propose to expend the rest in Appleton's Encyclopaedia, and the best popular scientific books, unless a sufficient number should come in from other sources. A letter from the wife of the teacher of the Normal School, expressing her delight at the reception of the books has been published in the Transcript. We shall continue the good work, as we have

Charlottesville and other places to supply, and the Bureau gives us free transportation for books, although that for clothing is ended. We hope to receive more contributions of the same valuable nature as those already forwarded.

We return our thanks for books to many private individuals, and to the American Tract Society, the American Unitarian Association, Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., the Ladies' Sunday School Commission, and also to the editors of the Advertiser, Journal, Transcript, Commonwealth and Christian Register, for copies of their valuable papers.

**CLAYLIN SCHOOL AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.**

COLUMBUS, GA., Jan. 19, 1869.

Hon. William Claylin.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in informing you that the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, in recognition of your long and earnest labors in the cause of the oppressed, have decided to term the new building erected by them in this city, for the use of the Freedmen's School, the "Claylin School."

It is a good two-story edifice, capable of accommodating two hundred and eighty people, and will be by far the finest for school purposes of any in this city. It will be ready for dedication the first of February, and if it is possible for you to be present on that occasion, I can assure you of a most hearty welcome from the teachers of Columbus, whose representative I am.

Very respectfully,

Caroline Alfred.

**ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WEST ROXBURY BRANCH OF FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMITTEE.**

We have supported three teachers by payment of five hundred dollars each, communicating with each of them at least once in every month, and have held a meeting on the second Wednesday of every month, excepting August and September.

Early in the spring, a box of garden seeds was sent to each teacher for distribution. A little later, each teacher received a box of second-hand clothing and books. To Miss Canedy, who is at the head of the Normal
School in Richmond, a box of valuable books (about two hundred volumes) was sent for the school library.

Another box of books and clothing was sent in the summer to Mrs. Gibbons, our teacher at Charlottesville.

Early in December, eight boxes of toys, books, and good warm clothing, and one box of boots and shoes, were forwarded to our teachers, to fill their Christmas trees and gladden the hearts of those who clustered round them last Christmas evening.

In summing up the year's account, it may be well to state that we have depended mainly on subscriptions, with but few large donations. And while we will most gladly receive any sums, however large, that our friends are disposed to devote to this great cause, we are especially desirous to increase our list of annual subscribers, in order to give our work the basis of permanency demanded by the important position occupied by our teachers. We look upon this work, not as a temporary matter, to be laid aside at the end of a year or two, but to be continued earnestly and heartily so long as the need for it exists.

WORK IN DORCHESTER.

The Harvard Society of Dorchester held their Fifth Annual Meeting on Sunday, January 81st. It was very fully attended, and showed an earnest spirit and active zeal on the part of this enterprising society.

This society still continues to support six teachers. Besides this they have had meetings for the cutting and making of garments. They have forwarded for distribution 288 made garments, 32 garments cut and not made, 96 pairs of shoes, 2 blankets, 3 pieces of flannel, 2 boxes of materials for clothing, 111 school-books, handkerchiefs, and a large quantity of patchwork.

We trust that this society will continue its good work in the same spirit which has guided them in the past.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1869.

We have received this pamphlet, with a liberal offer from the publisher to send us a package of seeds. The pamphlet contains a great deal of valuable information in regard to the culture and care of flowers. The account of Mr. Vick's establishment in Rochester is very interest-

ing. We rejoice in everything which tends to promote horticulture, and should be very glad if we could impart some knowledge of it to all our pupils. The West Roxbury Society, last year, sent seeds to their teachers, and found them a most welcome gift. We are happy to recommend Mr. Vick's Catalogue to the attention of our teachers and branch societies, and we will gladly forward to our teachers any seeds which he in his generosity may send us. A few flowers blooming about the school-house or the home help both teacher and scholar, and the little time spent in the care of them brings in a rich return in health, knowledge, and enjoyment. We will gladly leave the selection of the seeds to Mr. Vick's taste and judgment.

HARRIET TUBMAN.

Our readers will remember that a life of our former teacher, Harriet Tubman, or Moses, was announced in a previous number as forthcoming. It is now printed and for sale at our office. It is an interesting book, and gives much of the history of this remarkable woman with spirit and accuracy. She is now much disabled by injuries received on the railroad, and is hardly able to work, yet she has the care of her old father and mother, each of them near one hundred years old, and of two or three orphan children. The printing of the book has been entirely paid for by subscription; so that the whole proceeds will be devoted to Harriet's benefit. She hopes to be able thus to clear off the mortgage on her little homestead. Beside her other labors, Harriet, by fairs and other means, raises money enough to support two teachers among her people at the South. The price of the book is one dollar.

LETTERS FROM TEACHERS.

The following letter, from a teacher who has been now three or four years in Maryland, gives such a calm, fair estimate of the result of his work there, that we publish it entire.

HACKERTOWN, Dec. 81st, 1868.

MRS. EDNAN D. CHENEY, Sec., Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR MRS. CHENEY,—I take pleas-
improvement that I have observed during this period. On the first day of school, the children were very communicative to me, and informed me that their first teacher could not leave money in the drawer, because it would be stolen, and in a very gleeful manner informed me that one day he left $2.25 by accident when he went to dinner, and lost it. I asked them if they knew what that building was for, and pointing to the courthouse jail. "Yes!" they said, "to put those in that stoke." "Well," said I, "how ungrateful in you to steal from those who come among you to do you good," and with the warning I gave them, that if a single piece of crayon chalk was taken, they might expect to be punished for it. School begun, sometimes I have left money in the drawer, and even on the table, designedly, to see if they would take it; and never have I lost a thing or caught them in one dishonest act. Often they would bring me money that I have carelessly left on the table and forgotten it. When we consider their former habits of theft and lying, their honesty seems quite remarkable and their reformation wonderful. Another vice, that of profanity, they were very much addicted to, so much so that it seemed almost impossible to root it out, when we consider their surroundings—for it is common talk here among all classes of the people. A preacher of the German Reformed Church said, the other evening, "This city was a Sodom in vice and crime and debauchery, so much so that even the children hardly old enough to wear clothes yet, hearing no other language but profanity, learn it; and in the streets one hears nothing but oaths and obscene language." Yet, with all these influences to combat, we have succeeded in rooting it out, so that during the last term I have not heard an oath but once, and that from a boy who had been at school but a short time, and who, when I called him to account for it, said in excuse that he forgot himself. In their habits of cleanliness I have observed a marked improvement; and, but for the vice of intemperance, I should say they were just as moral and virtuous as are the average of children anywhere. This vice is spreading to an alarming degree, among the young, as well as the old. This city contains more drinking-bars and saloons than any place of its size I ever lived in. The other day, I asked a young man to join the Good Templars, and, to my surprise, he told me he had
ne'er been drunk in his life, but that he was one of a hundred, for nearly all the boys from ten years upward had been and were frequently in that sad condition; and those who work in the manufactories lay in their bottles of whiskey to keep Sunday with. From my boarding-house I can throw a stone to four drinking saloons and one gambling den, where congregate nightly hundreds of young men, already ruined in body and soul; and the rolling of balls, the shuffling of cards, mingled with oaths and shouts for Jeff Davis, make one think that hell is beginning below. I sometimes think those figures of dreadful imagery of a “world of lost spirits” recorded by the sacred writers have not only a reality here, but that there is no lower depth, and can be none worse. The preachers of the Gospel here, with one or two exceptions, are earnest men; yet their efforts are powerless to reform or change the condition of things. Preaching against sin in the abstract will never do the work, but they and all good men, and women too, must grapple with this monster intemperance, that, like the “plague in London,” is itself the death of every other mortal disease. The negroes imitate the whites, and, being naturally fond of excitement, such as alcohol produces, are in danger of being swallowed up by this destroyer of the human race.

Oh! for prohibitory legislation, to close forever these haunts of vice and infamy. I rejoice to say that something is being done by the Good Templars and Recubites and other organizations to lessen these evils, but nothing to what should be done. All of the extreme poverty of this people is to be charged wholly to intoxication; and is it not the truth that it is so throughout the country?

I venture the prediction, if the time ever comes when intemperance shall be banished from our land, it will be when the pure-minded and virtuous women shall not only vote, but elevate the ballot by their votes. I rejoice that the women of the North are moving in this matter, and I find some advocates for women suffrage even in poor, misruled, be-nighted, treason-loving Maryland.

Yours in faith, hope, and charity,

J. S. Littlefield.

—

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., Dec. 21, 1868.

MY DEAR MRS. CHERNEY,—You will see by my last “report,” that I have one white pupil attending school. I meant to have told you about her, in the letter accompanying my “report;” but forgot it. Her name is Lizzie Paige. She is about sixteen years of age, has no parents, lives with a very good white family here in the village, but their means are limited, and they can afford to do but little for her.

I received a message from her, several weeks ago, asking “if I would teach a white scholar in the free school?” I replied, “Certainly; the school is free to all, and I shall be happy to have any white scholar who feel disposed to come.”

To my great surprise, about three weeks ago she came. I registered her name, and she took her seat beside a black girl, there being no other vacant; her tremor was so great that she could hardly speak. I really pitied her, but signed not to notice it. When she came to read, I found she barely knew the alphabet; now she is nearly through the primer, and can write quite legibly; her greatest difficulty is in learning to spell, but as she seems determined, she may master the art in time.

This girl, in coming to a colored school, exercises a degree of moral courage worthy of note, for she is strongly opposed and ridiculed by all her white acquaintances, and scoffed at by the colored children; for it is a fact that they do not like to have the whites attend their school. A lady meeting Lizzie on her way to school, the other morning, the following dialogue ensued:

Lady. Good morning, Lizzie, where are you going so early?

Lizzie. To school, ma'am.

Lady. What! not to that nigger school?

Lizzie. Yes, but. I have a white lady teacher, and it won't hurt me, more than her.

Lady. You must be a fool; I would rather never know anything, than to go to a nigger school. I tell you, don't go.

Lizzie. Well, them as has money can pay or school; but I have none, and I want to learn to read, and am determined to go to the free school; when I can read as well as some of them negro children, I shall have a heap more sense than I've got now.

The lady passed on, finding the girl could not disuade Lizzie from her determination to come to school.

I have a good deal of sympathy for the girl, and shall do all in my power to have her learn; am anxious to have her improve, for it might encourage others to come who are now idling about in ignorance. “The day
of small things is not to be despised." With very kind regards,

Your's cordially,

MARY A. HOSLEY.

LAKE CITY, FLA., Jan. 12, 1869.

MY DEAR MRS. CHENEY,—Our school-rooms are full again, and the children are more "pearl" than ever. They amazed us by standing before us with their holiday tasks well learned. The Christmas tree which plucked the oranges, killed the bananas, guavas and pea-vines, and pinched the little Florida children as they had never before been pinched, put a little New England fire into their veins.

The Christmas tree was on foreign soil when it was planted in our school-room. Everybody wondered what a "Christmas tree" could be. We asked each child to guess what it should see when the doors were opened for him. Half of the children said a big dinner. One said "a big toy." Only one said "a tree"; and we learned that she had once seen a Christmas tree at the post-mistress's. The candy bags, with their bright strings, told such sweet stories through their lace meshes, that even the Roxbury dolls and the "Mayhew" boxes, objects of universal favor, waited to be smiled upon. We wanted one hundred toy tea-sets, instead of the four we had; for our married scholars, as well as our little ones, longed for them.

No one was too big to grasp greedily a picture pocket-handkerchief, and no one was too small to be thankful for a book.

It was a pleasure indeed to look around our crowded room and see the joy of possession, written in the face of every parent and child. Each one owned (for a time) all his eyes looked upon.

Our tree swept the ceiling; a large flag swung from the topmost bough; a picture of Lincoln, wreath encircled, hung on the wall. The children marched in procession around the tree, singing as they moved. Their little eyes looked with wonder on the burning candles, and the hanging apples. Oranges hung from every limb; but the little Lake City boy saw everything but the oranges; for an orange on a Christmas limb a simple orange was to him, and it was nothing more.

Your's very truly,

LUCY CHASE.

PORT ORANGE, FLA., Jan. 13, 1869.

DEAR MRS. CHENEY,—I wrote you of my intention to open a school in a district on the mainland the first of this month. The people were very desirous to have me do so, and the prospect looked very hopeful for a "good bit" of hard work.

Two of the girls came for me, with a bed, and I took my bed, books, blackboard, etc., and started. All the colored people that I met on landing seemed overjoyed at the certainty of having school; but the first tidings that greeted us on reaching the house where I was to stop was, "The school-house is burned," and looking through the pines, we could see the red glow from the still blazing ruins. The disappointment of the people is intense. I have been among them as much as possible, ever since, trying to arouse them to something like an assertion of their rights, and to have them hold an indignation meeting, and try to investigate this matter, especially as suspicion rests on a colored man, as being the one hired to set the fire by a miserable rebel scamp, who, by a free use of whiskey, can always make friends with the unprincipled of either color. Another meeting is to be held next Sunday, but I do not expect we shall be able to do anything more than talk. It is just the planting season, and the men cannot leave their work to build a new house. There is the material for a new building, sent here by the Bureau, and the house is partially built. The land that it was put on was deeded to the "trustees of the school." In this deed the owner's possession, he being justice of the peace. Now he has had the other deed recorded, and claims this building by right of its being on his land. The matter is before the county court for investigation and decision; meanwhile he is carrying on and using up the lumber.

Now, what can I do further in this matter? Must we give up our school, and allow these rebels to triumph over us so easily, or shall we keep up the fight and have our homes burned too?

The colored people have all gone upon their lands, and it was to be nearer their homes and work, so that more could be accommodated, that I made the attempt to open school "in the enemy's country." I don't like to give
The Freedmen's Record.

My Dear Mrs. Cheney,—The holidays being ended I have commenced school again, having my usual number of pupils.

The "Christmas-tree" was a decided success, and I believe has done much good, for it was well loaded with useful articles, such as the children most needed. There were about seventy present. All behaved admirably; had a good time, long to be remembered, and went home with happy hearts. I am more than satisfied, and feel doubly repaid for my labor. Spent the whole of the vacation in making the necessary preparations. Had some assistance from the colored people.

The people here appear to take more interest in school matters than they have heretofore; I do not mean that they are more enthusiastic. Now, much of the novelty and glow of enthusiasm has worn off; but they are becoming practical; seem to have a higher appreciation of the true value of education. Of course, this is as it should be, and just what we have hoped and worked for; but it is very encouraging to be able to see it manifested at all, as it should be.

So deeply do I at times realize the condition and wants of the colored people, that I almost despair. I want to do so much, and really can do so little. The few shovels of dirt that one can throw out towards removing a mountain may appear almost as nothing; but should all stop, how would the mountain get removed? Thus it is with all reforms; but should all stop, how would the mountain get removed? Thus it is with all reforms; thus it is with education.

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The following fact, I think worthy of notice. One of my pupils, a girl about nine years of age, has recently proved herself quite a heroine, or an exception to the general rule, at least, by decidedly refusing to attend the wedding of her cousin, who lives in the country about ten miles distant. This wedding had been the subject of interest to all concerned for several weeks, and a gay time was anticipated; but the young ladies and lasses who attended must necessarily be absent from school for a day, and this could not be prevailed upon to go, saying, "She would not leave her school for "no weddings"; that if they would be married on a Saturday or during the holidays, she would go; but, if they didn't see "fit to", she must refuse. As they didn't see "fit", she saw all of her family and many of her companions depart for the wedding, but remained behind without a murmur. She is one of my smartest scholars, and has not been absent one day when the school has been in session since last December. Her name is Rachel Cobely. A more truthful child never was. I am very fond of her. She is nearly, if not quite, pure Greek.

Have you an idea how such little incidents cheer the hearts of us teachers?

Hoping to hear from you soon, with very kind regards,

Your truly,

MARY A. HOSBY.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 16, 1869.

My Dear Mrs. Cheney,—I thought perhaps you might be interested in learning how I continue to like my new vocation. I am very happy to be able to say with truth that I have become deeply interested in these children, much more than I ever fancied I should, although I always cherished a great anxiety for their welfare. I have a very pleasant school of sixty-four pupils, but they are so nicely graded that I do not experience the annoyance which is found in many of our Northern schools of half that number. I have the fourth department, and some of my scholars are very bright, and all of them affectionate. I have various sizes and ages, from eighteen years down to seven.

They are in third readers, and I feel very proud of a few of my smallest girls, who enumerate so distinctly and emphasize so correctly. Among the older ones, the Southern provincicelians are more perceptible. I feel satisfied with their progress in arithmetic, especially. The first class is just finishing subtraction. I exercise them every day in

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SUMMERVILLE, S. C., Jan. 14 1869.
combinations, and in notation and numeration. For instance, such an example as this, $26 + 26 - 20 + 15 + 43 - 17 + 4 = 76$, &c., they hardly hesitate upon; and considering that when I took charge of them they could scarcely add numbers exceeding twenty, and very few could subtract at all, I am gratified at their advancement. I love them as well as I ever loved my Northern pupils. I always become greatly attached to my scholars; but I did not think that these children could be so lovable. It is impossible not to like them; they are so impulsively affectionate, and continually bringing some little token of their friendliness. I am the almost daily recipient of apples, oranges, candy, or something of the kind. Part of my school consists of the better class of the colored people, known here as the aristocracy, and others so wretchedly poor that my heart aches for them. I have visited among them quite extensively. O, the destitution I found! It was dreadful — such as I never saw before.

My society kindly sent me a very nice box of Christmas gifts for my little ones. The Misses Woods, being similarly favored, united with me in preparing a tree. We postponed our festival until our vacation, and worked very busily, but we were amply rewarded for our fatigue by the delight of the children. They behaved beautifully too. We were fearful that one hundred and eighty, without the usual restriction of school discipline, would be almost unmanageable, but having made an appeal to their honor, we were gratified by their quiet manners and ready obedience to our requests.

Very sincerely yours,

F. A. Tudor.
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<td>Lucy Chase</td>
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**NORTH CAROLINA.**

Elizabeth A. Philbrook, Raleigh; Portsmouth, N.H.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

Arthur Sumner, Charleston; Cambridge, Mass.

Mary A. Upton, Sumter; Boston, Mass.; Lincoln Soc., Roxbury.


Mary Woods, Camden; Houston, Texas; Lincoln Soc., Roxbury.

Fanny A. Tudor, Beaufort; New Haven Mills, Vt.; King's Chapel.

Maggie Wyne, Sumter; Charleston, S.C.; Cambridge.


Mary E. Billings, Sumter; Boston, Mass.; Arlington-street Church.

S. G. Thompson, Sumter; Salem, Mass.; Mass. A. S. Hooper.

Ruth H. Driver, Beaufort; New Haven Mills, Vt.; Mrs. Samuel Hooper.

Mrs. B. E. Whitmore, Sumter; Charleston, S.C.; Cambridge.


Frances A. Keith, Camden; Madison, N.Y.; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Minnie D. Stone, Camden; Arlington-street Church.


Jane B. Smith, Sumter; Sales, Mass.; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Elizabeth H. Botume, Beaufort; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.


Sophia Knight, South Reading; Lancaster, Mass.; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

A. Jane Knight, Edisto Island; Charleston, S.C.; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Joshua E. Wilson, Florence; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

T. B. Gordon, Kingstown; First Ch. Branch, Boston.

Henry Frost, Cheraw; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Sarah Coleman, Sumter; Cambridge.

Henry L. Shrewsbury, Cheraw; Cambridge.

Timothy L. Weston, Sumter; Cambridge.

Henry E. Hayne, Springville; Cambridge.

W. A. Hayne, Marion; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Mitchell Holloway, Social Hill; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

John A. Barre, Society Hill; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Thomas Jones, Lynchburg; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Walter Hoxie, Ladies' Island; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Harriet A. Wood, Ladies' Island; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Mrs. S. C. Vaughan, St. Helena L.; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

H. J. Maxwell, Bennettsville; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Clara S. B. Lee, Sumter; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Philis Williams, Sumter; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

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Annie L. Jenkins, Dorchester; Barnard Soc., Dorchester.

Caroline Alfred, Ellington, Ct.; Lincoln Soc., Roxbury.

Annie D. Holmes, Jonesboro; Chelsea.

**FLORIDA.**

Esther H. Hawkes, Port Orange; Manchester, N.H.; Second Church, Boston.

Lucy Chase, Lake City; Worcester, Mass.; Lincoln Soc., Roxbury.

Sarah E. Chase, Lake City; Mayhew Soc., Boston.
AUXILIARY SOCIETIES SUPPORTING TEACHERS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Secretary</th>
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<td>Amesbury and Salisbury, Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. D. C. Bagley</td>
<td>Miss Mary E. Carter</td>
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<td>Arlington, Mass.</td>
<td>Addison Gage</td>
<td>C. O. Thompson</td>
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<td>Barnstable, Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. A. M. Ladd</td>
<td>Miss C. C. Phinney</td>
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<td>Beverly, Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Eastman</td>
<td>Miss Mary Tuck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston (Arlington-st. Church)</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry Grew</td>
<td>Miss A. W. Forbes</td>
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<td>Boston (Indiana-st. Church)</td>
<td>Wm. F. Weld</td>
<td>Miss E. L. Call</td>
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<td>Boston (Mayhew Society)</td>
<td>Mrs. C. G. Loring</td>
<td>Miss H. A. Ware</td>
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<td>Boston (Old South Church)</td>
<td>Mrs. G. W. Blagden</td>
<td>Miss Abby R. P. Walley</td>
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<td>Boston (Theodore-Parker Society)</td>
<td>Mrs. S. B. Otis</td>
<td>Miss Helen Marr</td>
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<td>Boston (John A. Andrew Society)</td>
<td>Miss Annette P. Rogers</td>
<td>Miss Martha Washburn</td>
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<td>Boston (King's Chapel)</td>
<td>Mrs. H. W. Foote</td>
<td>Mrs. Wm. Endicott, Jr.</td>
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<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>
<td>Miss Kate A. Harris</td>
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<td>Rev. Geo. L. Chaney</td>
<td>Mrs. John W. Webster</td>
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<td>Boston (New Jerusalem Church)</td>
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<td>Miss Anna S. Higginson</td>
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<td>Brookline, Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry V. Poor</td>
<td>Miss Mary P. Wmack</td>
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<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>Miss C. J. Norton</td>
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<td>Cambridgeport</td>
<td>J. M. S. Williams</td>
<td>Miss Sarah S. Jacobs</td>
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<td>Concord</td>
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<td>Dedham (South)</td>
<td>Hon. Joseph Day</td>
<td>Francis O. Winslow</td>
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<td>Dorchester (Barnard F. A. Society)</td>
<td>Daniel Denny</td>
<td>Mrs. William Pope</td>
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<td>Greene, Miss E. C. (Norwich, Conn.)</td>
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<td>Hooper, Miss A. S. (Boston)</td>
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<td>Newman-Family Society (Boston)</td>
<td>Rev. James De Normandie</td>
<td>Miss Anna C. Lowell</td>
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<td>Mrs. L. Bowles</td>
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<td>Mrs. Charles E. Guild</td>
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<td>Salem</td>
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OTHER AUXILIARIES.

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<td>Abington, Mass.</td>
<td>Mrs. M. A. Farrar</td>
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<td>Adams (North)</td>
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<td>Andover (North)</td>
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<td>Miss Mary A. Osgood</td>
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<td>Albany, Vt.</td>
<td>Mrs. H. Hadley</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Bedee</td>
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<td>Appleton Street Sabbath School, Lowell, Mass.</td>
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<td>Billericia, Mass.</td>
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<td>Braintree, Mass.</td>
<td>Rev. W. F. Farrington</td>
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<td>Bridgewater (East), Mass.</td>
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<td>William H. Osborn</td>
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* The officers of Auxiliary Societies are requested to notify us of any errors in these lists.
The Freedmen's Record

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Columbus, Ga. Lynch Lamar
Columbus, Ga. Charles C. Beams
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New England Branch
OF THE
Freedmen’s Union Commission,
(Recently New-England Freedmen’s Aid Society.)

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"This Commission is constituted to aid and cooperate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No schools or supply depots shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color." — Art. II. Constitution.

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J. F. BOWTICH. — 28 State St.
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