

## EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### *Commission of Home Missions to Colored People.*

A. D. 1872-73.

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THE Commission in rendering an account of the eighth year of their stewardship have, in the main, to renew their statement of the previous year. The work has gone on steadily, and with satisfactory results, but there has been only small growth in the same. There has been a continuance of the expression of good will of Churchmen of all parts of the country, and of all schools of Theology, but very little increase of their contributions; and so the Commission has not had the means of enlarging their work by entering upon the fields, all over the South, ripe unto the harvest, and which they have been invited and entreated to cultivate. Only ONE IN SEVEN of our well established Parishes at the North and West have recognized the claim of our Commission upon their sympathy and alms; and in most cases the amount of the offerings of those who have given (with some exceptions,) is very far from large. And strange to say, there are many Parishes whose Rectors are members of the Board of Missions who have not sent us one single cent. And this prompts the questions—and very solemn ones they are,—Have these Churchmen any real interest in the conversion and salvation of the souls of the poor beings for whom we, by the Church's direction, are laboring? Have they offered one single heart-felt prayer for God's blessing on our work?

This apathy in regard to the object of our labors, manifesting itself so decidedly in the great neglect of our Missions, and in this refusal (tacit at least) to send us aid, makes the duty of your Commission anything but light and pleasant; on the contrary, it is wearying and painful; and the Executive Committee have been at times tempted to ask that they might be relieved of their burden of duty and care. And it may be that a change of administration would be very beneficial: that men of greater wisdom, and tact, and skill, may be found—(we cannot admit that greater interest in the work, and devotion to its interests can be found,)—whose labors might yield far greater fruit. If this be the opinion of the Board, or if the Board are disposed to try the experiment, the Committee will very gladly retire.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Receipts of the year have been \$15,650.57. The Indebtedness for the year is \$14,900.51. The Balance in the Treasury is \$746.96. Besides the amount received into our Treasury for the proper work of our Commission, there has been contributed, also, the sum of \$7,225.40 for various purposes connected therewith, making in all the sum of \$22,875.87.

Of the Expenditures, were paid to Missionaries and to Teachers, \$11,270.48. The Salary of the office Secretary, the only paid officer in the Commission, \$1,500. Rent of office, \$208.00; office Expenses (Postage, Stationery, etc.), \$214.62; for Printing, \$327.22; Department of Woman's Work, \$275.49; Miscellaneous and Travelling Expenses, \$700.78.

No paid agent has been employed during the year for raising funds. Our reliance has been, in the main, on the voluntary action of the Parochial Clergy. With them we have communicated through the Press; in the Freedman's Department of the SPIRIT OF MISSIONS; in our Annual Report, a copy of which was sent to every Rector and Minister; and in occasional Circulars, issued as need seemed to require. Several of the Honorary District Secretaries have rendered very efficient services by intercourse with the Clergy around them. Our fast friend of many years, and zealous colaborer, the Rev. James Saul, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Auxiliary of the Board of Missions, has laid the Commission under special obligations, by his untiring efforts in our behalf. The Chairman of the Executive Committee has preached and lectured in behalf of our work in eighteen different churches, for several of which services the arrangements were made by the kindness of Rev. Mr. Saul. To the Rev. Samuel H. Giesy, D.D., the accomplished Assistant Minister of Grace Church, Baltimore, we are under special obligations for an admirable paper from his pen, on the subject of the claims of our Missions, first prepared for a meeting of the Maryland Auxiliary Society, and read before that body in January last, and subsequently at Annapolis, in May. It is one of the ablest and most eloquent statements and appeals in behalf of the Freedman which has been presented to the Church. Dr. Giesy has also been so kind as to preach several times in aid of the work. At the Delegate Missionary Meeting in Michigan, in May, this Commission was ably represented by the Rev. Henry Anstice, of Rochester, and the Rev. Francis Harison, then of Peekskill, N. Y., and now Rector of S. Paul's Church, Troy. Our thanks are due also to the Rev. Charles G. Gilliat, of Lockport, for his kind advocacy of our cause.

## SCHOOLS AND MISSIONS.

During the year three Schools have been taken from our list. St. Cyprian's at Newberne, the school-house being destroyed by fire; St. Cyprian's

school, Louisville—other arrangements having been made for its support; and a Mission School at Bolivar, Tenn. Six new schools have been taken under our care, Nos. 18—24 inclusive, on the accompanying list. The Executive Committee have pledged their aid also, to the Bishops of Louisiana and Missouri, who are about opening each a School Mission.

The following Reports of our principal schools will give the Board an insight into our work. Other Reports have appeared and will appear in THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.

The following is a list of the Schools and Missions which have been wholly or in part sustained by this Commission:

1. St. Augustine's Normal School at Raleigh, N. C. Principal, Rev. J. E. C. Smedes. Teachers, 3. Number of pupils, 70. Boarders, 25. Appropriation, \$1,200.00.
2. High School at Charleston, S. C. Principal, Mrs. K. B. Savage. Teachers, 5; Miss J. Hammond, Miss E. Johnston, Mrs. E. Ancrum, Miss C. A. Dawson. Number of scholars, 210. Amount appropriated to teachers, \$2,030.
3. St. Augustine's School, Newbern, N. C. Teachers, 2. Miss S. G. Swetland, Principal. Scholars, 196. Appropriation, 740.00.
4. St. Barnabas' School, Wilmington, N. C. Teachers, 2. Miss M. J. Hicks, Principal. Scholars, 156. Appropriation, \$550.
5. St. Mark's Mission, Wilmington, N. C. Rev. C. O. Brady. S. Scholars, 140. Appropriation, \$500.
6. Mission School at Fayetteville, N. C. Teacher, 1, Mrs. A. C. Hall. Scholars, 53. S. School, 36. Appropriation, \$450.
7. Mission School at Asheville. Rev. S. V. Berry. Scholars, 135. Appropriation, \$400.
8. St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C. Teacher, Miss A. L. Chapman. Scholars, 75. Appropriation, \$360.
9. St. Stephen's School, Petersburg, Va. Teachers, 3. Rev. J. S. Atwell. 2 assistants. Scholars, 100. Appropriation, \$810.
10. Normal School, Petersburg, Va. Rev. Giles B. Cooke, Principal. Mrs. Cooke, assistant. Scholars, 120. Appropriation, \$825.
11. St. Mark's School, Richmond, Va. Teachers, 2; J. T. Cooley, Mrs. Cooley. Scholars, 49. Sunday-school, 104. Appropriation, \$180.
12. St. Cyprian's School, Canfield Orphan Asylum. Teacher, J. B. McConnell. Scholars, 80. Sunday-school, 40. Appropriation, \$500.
13. Mission School, Berne, Camden Co., Georgia. Teachers, 4. Scholars, 35. No appropriation; the teachers, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hillyer and assistants, giving their services gratuitously.

14. Hoffman School, Frankfort, Kentucky. Teachers, 3. Mr. Alfred B. Lind and two assistants. Scholars, 70. Appropriation, \$608.
15. St. Cyprian's School, Louisville. Teacher, Mr. C. H. Menzies. Scholars, 51. Appropriation, \$500.
16. Mission of Our Merciful Saviour. Missionary, 1. Teachers, 3. Scholars, 90. Sustained by a Presbyterian of the Diocese.
17. St. John's Mission School, Jacksonville, Fla. Teacher, 1.
18. St. Augustine's Mission, Savannah, Ga. Rev. J. R. Love. 1 assistant. Scholars, 115. S. School, 115.
19. Mission School, Hinds Co., Miss. Teacher, 1. Scholars, 30. Sunday-Schools, 3. Scholars, 300.
20. Charleston, S. C. Rev. J. V. Welch. S. School, 103. Services 176. Appropriation, \$70.
21. Rev. N. Badger, Fort Cancho, Texas. Scholars, 30. S. School, 50.
22. Mission School at Clover, Halifax Co., Va. Teacher, 1: Mrs. Mary E. Miles under supervision of Rev. J. T. Clark. Scholars, 100.
23. Mission School, News Ferry, Halifax Co., Va. S. School, 60. Mrs. David Chalmers and assistants. —
24. Mission of Rev. A. Crummel, Washington, D. C.  
Total Schools (exclusive of night schools, and some 20 schools open only a portion of the year)—23. Teachers, 45. Scholars, 2012.

ST. AUGUSTINE NORMAL SCHOOL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. J. E. C. SMEDES, Rector.

I have the honor of submitting my first Annual Report to the *Commission*, as Principal of the St. Augustine Normal School.

Elected by the Executive Committee of the Trustees, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., my appointment was confirmed by the Trustees at their annual meeting at the Diocesan Convention in Fayetteville, N. C., in May 1873, upon condition of the approval of the Commission of Home Missions to Colored People.

I found in attendance on the 15th of October, 1872, only seven boarding pupils and ten day-scholars, the sudden and lamented decease of the late Principal at the opening of the term, having doubtless checked the entrance of scholars. Before the close of the term in June the number of day-scholars increased to more than forty, and of boarding pupils to twenty-five.

In the work of tuition, I was faithfully seconded by my assistants, and in its effects, in the case of a considerable number of my pupils who applied themselves to their studies with earnestness and success, and I trust, made corresponding attainments also in moral and spiritual culture, I had much reason for thankfulness.

Two of my scholars have in view the Holy Ministry. One of them,

Mr. P. T. Rogers, a brother-in-law of the Rev. J. T. Holly of the Hayti Mission, hopes ere long to be admitted to the Diaconate. He remains at the School during the vacation, pursuing his studies, and on Sundays officiating as reader for the congregation (colored) of St. Augustine's Chapel.\* My other divinity student has not yet been admitted a candidate for Holy Orders. He spends his vacation in teaching. Nine or ten of our scholars at the close of the term secured posts for the summer as teachers in public schools in different parts of the State. They are all imperfectly qualified. The fact that they readily obtain certificates as competent teachers, from the County Examiners illustrates the deplorable lack of fit persons to carry on the work of public instruction among this portion of our people. Of the eighty-five thousand colored males and females, of school age, in this State, according to the report of the Superintendent of Instruction, only sixteen thousand are enrolled in schools, and of these scholars, unquestionably the great majority are entrusted to teachers scarcely less ignorant than themselves.

While it is the persistent and hopeful effort of the St. Augustine Normal School to do something towards supplying this great public want, and to send out men and women not only willing but able to impart secular knowledge to their brethren, its Trustees and Teachers acknowledge, as its paramount obligation, the duty of bringing up its scholars in the nurture of the LORD, that they may become sincere, earnest, and intelligent members of the Church, ready and desirous to do GOD service in her schools, or, if it be His will so to call them, in her sacred ministry. *Ten* of the scholars were baptised during the term; *five* were confirmed at the Bishop's visitation on the 4th of June, and received the Holy Communion on the following Sunday; and a number of others, who were prepared for Confirmation at the same time, failed to receive the rite only for lack of their parents' consent, which in the case of some, was withheld, and of others, did not arrive in season.

At the instance of the Bishop and of the Executive Committee of our Trustees, I went to New York in the Christmas recess, and laid before the Executive Committee of the *Commission* the condition and wants of the School. Their responsive appropriation of twelve hundred dollars in aid of the School by scholarships, for the school year ending in June, 1873, enabled us to close the session without incurring pecuniary obligations which we shall not be able to fulfil.

My assistants to whom I have above alluded, are two colored women, Rhoda S. Ledger and Annie Haywood. The former was educated in the

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\* At the request of the rector of Christ Church, in this city, to which the Chapel is attached, I took charge of this congregation, gratuitously, when I entered upon my present work, but during my school-vacation I am temporarily withdrawn from its immediate service by an engagement in Christ Church.

public schools of New York, the latter in this school. Both are communicants of the Church, and faithful and efficient teachers.

My pupils, with few exceptions, exhibit not merely a strong desire for education and a docile temper, but no lack of aptitude in any study of which they have made trial. Besides recitations in Divinity, I have classes in Greek, Latin, Geometry, Algebra, Arithmetic, Natural Science, and History. The majority of the scholars, less advanced and under the immediate care of the assistants, are taught Grammar, Geography, and the common range of primary studies. The *scholarships* of the *Commission* are at present held by Jno. W. Perry, Oscar Speller, George Bridgford, Lewis Johnson, James Alston, Henry Roan, Annie Haywood, Elizabeth Miller, Martha Williams, Hannah Hughes, Jane Thomas, Sarah White, Julia Withington, Alice Dowd.

The school is opened and closed daily with the Morning and Evening Prayer of the Church, abridged by beginning at the Lord's Prayer and omitting a lesson and canticle. The music of a cabinet organ, played by one of the teachers, accompanies our singing. The school is questioned after morning Prayer in the Church Catechism, which is explained in a short daily instruction.

The Bishop, visiting the school in June, was attended by the Rev. Dr. Mason of Raleigh, the Rev. Dr. Watson of Wilmington, and Mr. Kemp P. Battle. Several recitations were heard in their presence and the Principal was gratified by their unqualified expressions of approval.

#### FRANKLIN STREET HIGH SCHOOL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mrs. K. B. SAVAGE, Principal.

The concluding exercises of our *sixth* scholastic year took place on Friday, the 27th of June. The Rev. J. V. Welch having been present to catechise the children (as has been his custom every Friday throughout the session), and witness the distribution of "prizes." The previous week had been occupied, by the Principal, in a thorough examination of the whole school, and the progress of a large proportion of the scholars, especially those in the primary department, proved eminently satisfactory.

The total number of pupils enrolled this year has been *two hundred*. Ten having left during the session (seven of them to go to work), we closed with one hundred and ninety on our books—boys, 90; girls, 100.

The receipts from pupils this term have amounted to two hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents (\$243.85), out of which all the *minor* expenses of the school have been paid.

#### CALVARY CHURCH, CHARLESTON, S. C.

J. V. WELCH, Missionary.

In accordance with your request, I send you the following Report of

my labors among the Colored people in Charleston, S. C., for the last year:

Between May 1st, 1872, and May 1st, 1873, I have baptized 42 Colored infants, and 6 Colored adults; marriages, 3 Colored; burials, 13 Colored adults, and 7 children; confirmed by the Bishop, 18; added to the Church, 13; Sunday-school children, 103; teachers, males, 4, females, 6.

Public worship on Sundays, 125 times; other days, 51 times; whole number of services, 176.

My whole time is devoted to my people. I visit a portion of them daily, sick or well, for the reading of the Word, and for prayer; and, I am thankful to say, that the Word, I believe, is as heartily received now as it was some twenty-eight years ago, when I first went among this people. I am often sent for to visit Colored persons of other Churches, and it affords me pleasure to carry the Gospel of the blessed God to these people. In going from street to street, and lane to lane, I am always made welcome, not only by the destitute of our own Communion, but by persons of other denominations.

A word, if you please, in regard to the High School of Charleston, over which Mrs. Savage presides. This school during its session I visit once a week for the purpose of catechising the children, and for exhortation. This school, I think, is under the best discipline of any school of the kind. Mrs. Savage, and the ladies, her assistants, take a great interest not only in teaching, but in improving the morals and general character of the children.

My congregation at Calvary is still on the increase, and I hope the good LORD will still bless us, and may He bless those who still try to help this portion of His flock. My people are poor, but there are some among them who try to do what they can, in proportion to their ability, for their minister, and the cause of CHRIST.

NORMAL SCHOOL, PETERSBURG, VA.

REV. GILES B. COOKE, Rector.

The second session of the Normal School began 1st of October, 1872, and ended 1st of July, 1873. During the session there was an attendance of one hundred and twenty scholars, and though the small pox was almost virulent among the colored population through the winter, yet our school was comparatively well attended, except for one week, when the school was closed. The conduct of the children throughout the session has been a matter worthy of remark and congratulation. The scholars generally in both departments, have made steady and thorough progress in their respective studies. The teacher in the Primary Department has been quite successful with her scholars: so much so, that many of them have been advanced (during the session) into the lower classes

of the Normal Department. The lower classes of this last mentioned department, study chiefly the English branches, and are merely beginning in Latin and French. The higher classes are more advanced in Latin and French, and the English course, including Algebra and Geometry. Several of the scholars (male and female) are sufficiently advanced and proficient in their studies to undertake the profession of teacher of the elementary branches, but they are too young as yet to assume the management of children. Instrumental music is taught in the school, and one of the scholars (considering that she has been taking lessons not quite two years,) performs on the organ comparatively with much skill. Including the music teacher, who taught besides other branches for a part of the session, the corps of teachers consisted of Mrs. Cooke, Miss Mary Weddell, Mrs. Wm. Simpson and myself. The health of the scholars has been good, for our system of teaching is such as to develop the physical as well as the mental faculties of the children. In fact we believe and teach that unless the moral, mental and physical faculties are all equally attended to, the subject will be dwarfed and unhealthy. And with an eye, especially to the proper training of the heart, religious services are held every morning, for an half hour, throughout the scholastic year, in this order: part of the "Morning Prayer," the reading of two chapters in the Bible, and the singing of an appropriate hymn by the whole school, followed by a short address by the principal; explanatory of the two lessons read from the Bible. Under God, I believe that these regular daily religious services of an half hour or so, have been of more real value to the children, than even the remainder of the exercises, occupying about five hours of the day. Some of the scholars have had to walk nearly three miles to the school house, for the two sessions past, but this serious inconvenience will be removed next session, as we move from our present location in the outskirts of the city, down to a temporary building we have had erected adjacent to St. Stephen's Church.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S SCHOOL, PETERSBURG, VA.

MRS. C. A. ATWELL, late Teacher.

The number of pupils enrolled for the year has always exceeded one hundred (100). Average attendance about eight-five (85). Both the aggregate and average have been seriously affected during the year by the sudden and alarming type of small-pox, which lingered for some time in the city.

The studies pursued, and that too with a goodly share of success, have been as follows: Reading, regular series from First to Fifth Reader; writing, on slate and paper, including regular copy-book and letter writing; arithmetic, mental and written, as far as fractions (vulgar and decimal); also percentage and proportion; geography, "Guiot's" and

"Montieth's." Two classes have been pursuing studies in English grammar, one of which made such progress that Mr. Atwell advanced *eight* of its number to the study of Latin before he left for his new field. I have continued the class up to first conjugation of the verb. He also gave lessons in vocal music, and I have been successful in training one of the pupils so far in instrumental music as to enable her to preside at the organ for Sunday-school, and, I trust ere long, for Church Service. This pupil was one of the number Confirmed on Holy Thursday.

Another pupil who commenced, and so far ended her studies with us, has been employed for several months as an assistant teacher, and given much satisfaction to pupils, parents, and others concerned.

I was unable to continue teaching to the close of the session, but the final examination of the school was ably conducted by Miss Brown and Mr. Sutton, now in charge of the Mission.

It is with feelings of deep emotion that I close this brief account of Missionary work here for the year ending with June, for it is also my *farewell*. I resign my present position under favor of the Commission, to join my husband in a new field.

#### WILMINGTON, N. C.

REV. C. O. BRADY, Missionary.

I have now arrived at the close of my fourth scholastic year, among the Freedmen of Wilmington, N. C. Since my last annual report we have been aided in money and material to the amount of about \$650, with which we have paid what was owing upon our church building, and with the remainder, ceiled the roof, and added the remaining windows of the nave. We have quite recently received from the Rev. John V. Lewis, of S. John's Church, Washington, D. C., a gift of Prayer, Desk and Clergy stalls, the whole being very neat and appropriate. Our Church St. Mark's is therefore in a comfortable condition for worship.

However, we are very anxious to perfect the edifice, by the addition of a bell tower, and placing therein a bell, plastering the walls, oiling and varnishing the wood-work, and putting in permanent seats, that the church may be consecrated at an early day. To enable us to accomplish the above, I have asked through the columns of the *Churchman*, subscriptions to the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), hoping that one hundred persons would send us ten dollars each. In response, I have received in all about \$30.

Is there not some person who is deeply interested in this good work, who will subscribe a 500 lb. bell, new or second hand, and thus reduce the amount asked for to \$500?

I can say, notwithstanding we have experienced, for this climate, an unusually cold winter, and much sickness among my people, there has

been a very good attendance upon our services, with marked devotion and earnestness, especially during the Lenten season; also a hearty response, with the musical part of the service well sustained, with plain chant and inspiring psalmody.

It is to an officiating clergyman a real heartfelt comfort when he observes throughout his congregation a solemn, earnest and strict attention to the solemn worship of almighty God. Such, I am thankful to say, is the spirit which pervades the congregation of S. Mark's. I regret that I have had to be absent so long a time each year, but at present I do not see how it can be avoided. However, I am engaged the greater part of that time in collecting funds and material for building purposes, or books and papers for distribution in the S. S. School. Last winter, being desirous to instruct the young more thoroughly in the church service, I appointed a special service for them, with parents and sponsors, at 3 o'clock, P. M., which was well attended, often having nearly one hundred persons present. At this service I distribute Bibles and Testaments.

Our services were on Sundays, at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., Confirmation class at 5 P. M., night at 8 P. M.; on Wednesday of each week, full evening prayer at 8 P. M., with lecture.

Thus the work moves slowly onward, and I trust there are a few precious souls preparing to enter Paradise, in this our slender branch of CHRIST, "the vine." Our communions are well attended. Out of the ninety we report, I have counted over sixty, at one time: others being prevented by sickness, absence from the city, and other causes.

In the missionary work among my race at Wilmington, N. C., I have the full sympathy and co-operation of the Bishop of the Diocese and the whole staff of clergy, without an exception. They are ready to aid in their official capacity as occasion requires, when such services do not conflict with their own parish duties. During my absence, they officiate and administer the holy sacrament, as often as it lays in their power. Also, I do not recollect an instance of a single refusal on the part of any southern gentleman, or lady, when applied to for aid in behalf of the church, except where owing to circumstances, they could not do for us what their hearts would prompt them to do. It is evident as the work progresses it receives the sanction of those outside our communion. But more especially, does the work grow in the estimation of the clergy of the diocese.

This state of feeling became abundantly manifest in the last diocesan convention, where I was received as a clerical member with the utmost cordiality, and brotherly acknowledgment. One and all manifested the utmost kindness, and christian sympathy. And I can truly bear testimony to the satisfaction which perceptibly prevailed over that whole body of clergy, in the success that has thus far attended the efforts to sustain a church mission, among the freedmen of the Diocese, by a

minister of their own race and complexion. As an evidence of this, I was repeatedly invited to visit distant parishes, and assist in organizing congregations, and preaching to the people. Thus it is evident the whole Diocese is becoming interested, and is willing to accept as co-workers, suitable colored missionaries, and cheerfully to lend their influence and aid.

The work in the parish of S. Mark's is perceptibly on the increase; we add many by baptism, "a few by Confirmation." There is also a large population of youth of both sexes, who are being educated, that will find their home only in the Church. And it is from this class that the ranks of the Church are to be kept full. Hence we must use every effort to hold them. To conclude, I repeat that after four years of labor, very little has been accomplished, compared with what still remains. Mountains of "superstition," "ignorance" and "prejudice," are yet to be overcome. As yet there is but a small plot cultivated near the base of this great chain of mountains, which reaches from the head of the Alleghanies to the peninsula of Florida.

Think of the precious souls scattered over this vast extent of country, and that God is no respecter of persons.

What shall we answer in that great day, if we refuse to gather these scattered sheep into the one fold, under the one shepherd.

#### WILMINGTON, N. C.

Miss M. J. Hicks, Teacher.

We took charge of St. Barnabas' school Oct., 1872, teaching until the latter part of June, 1873. Assistants, Mrs. T. C. Hall, and Miss E. Brady. The school numbered in all, one hundred and fifty-six: fifty-eight boys and ninety-eight girls. It consists of two departments, the lower grade, numbering one hundred and three, being taught by Mrs. Hall, and Miss Brady. The most in this department attended to reading and spelling—some few studying arithmetic and geography. The attendance was generally regular; consequently, the improvement was very good.

The higher grade, numbering fifty-three, was our special charge. Each scholar attended to reading, writing, arithmetic and geography—we had, also a large class in grammar, and a smaller one in history. Among these dusky faces, ranging from almost black, up through the intermediate shades of brown, to quite white, we did not find one uninterested or unintelligent. All made good improvement. The parents of twenty-five of these children are communicants of St. Mark's Church. We can but hope that something more than mere outward conformity to our Services is growing up among them. They, with many others, whose parents are not of the "household of faith," attended the Sunday-School regularly, also the Lenten Services, and were faithfully instructed and looked after by Mr. C. O. Brady.

We feel deeply indebted to friends in Boston, North Andover, New Haven, and the ladies of St. Peter's Church, Niagara Falls, for their timely aid. Through their benevolence we were enabled to clothe very many destitute orphans. In fact, every child in school received more or less clothing; besides, much was given to the aged and infirm outside of the school. It is pleasing to know that there are many kind and Christian people whom God has blessed with wealth, that take pleasure in using a part of it to bless others. To be able (even through the beneficence of others) to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and instruct the ignorant, is the beautiful prose of Christian work.

Every effort to raise these ignorant people out of their depths to a higher plane of life, deserves the heartiest encouragement. If strangers had visited our school, they would have remarked that "these children were surely not the poorest of the poor." Indeed, many of them were from the dirtiest and most reeking alleys of the city. It was wonderful to see what a change a simple request for them to become cleanly in their habits, would bring about—the wholesome pride in neat and decent apparel that was developed by a school in their midst!

NEWBERNE, N. C.

MISS S. G. SWETLAND, Teacher.

It is difficult to realize that another year has gone by since I was taking a cursory glance backward over a twelve-months' work. And here I still am, in the same field, occupying the same building, and am to give the result of a similar retrospect. There has been but slight variation in my round of duties—the year commenced, moved on, and hurries to its close, and what have I to count?

First, I will revert to the kindness of friends in New York, who furnished money to defray the expense of necessary repairs on the school building, and improvements on the premises; next, I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of boxes of clothing, and other assistance from different Auxiliary Missionary Societies; these tokens of sympathy have greatly cheered me, whilst they have brightened many lives by the material aid afforded.

The school has been larger during the present year than heretofore. I have admitted more scholars, as there appeared to be a necessity in the case, owing to the loss of St. Cyprian's; still there could be no very considerable increase, for there would not have been comfortable sittings, nor would it have been possible that two teachers should instruct a larger number than was received. Our yearly roll has one hundred and ninety-six names (196)—after the Christmas holidays there were a hundred and forty-five (145) in regular attendance at one time. The scholars have progressed satisfactorily, and there has been a gradual elevation of tone that is only to be perceived by glancing back through quite a lapse

of time, and not by merely regarding the work in its present-day aspect. As we proceed step by step, there may seem to be little accomplished, yet the continued ascent will result in a very perceptible elevation at the expiration of six or seven years. Such is my present review. Within this interval of seven years some five hundred different scholars have been instructed in our school for various periods of time. Perhaps it may be asked, where are these pupils, and what destiny are they now fulfilling? Ask of the winds for the seed they have scattered abroad. Is the seed lost, because our narrow vision fails to follow it to Mother Earth, and sees not the growth that is springing up in distant places? With present, patient labor we have to do, the hoped for results are in higher hands than ours, yet are we often gladdened by the evidence of positive advancement about us, and also by encouraging words from some who have gone out from us. Our scholars have all been taught from the Catechism and of course have learned the Creed, Commandments, etc.—added to these, all of them understand a goodly portion of the service of the Church, and many of them are familiar with the entire ritual. The Psalter is read daily in school, and whilst reading, there frequently comes to myself a newly apprehended significance to the wondrous words; thus, I trust may come, in after years, a volume of meaning to those who now are merely storing their memory with the text. The great want is of clergymen. If self-denying, efficient men could be found for this work, I really think the funds were more wisely expended in support of such than in sustaining female teachers in the field, who can merely teach and do nothing towards organizing parishes and building up churches. A parochial school would of course be the care of a minister, not that he would be confined to its routine, but its establishment and continuance would depend upon him, and in the present condition of things in many places, might soon be made self-supporting. The ground has been broken up by our schools during the past years, and it may reasonably be expected that some definite results to the church should be forthcoming. I am aware it is easier to urge this on paper than it is to accomplish it as a fact; yet it does seem as if something positive in the way of churches should be affected, and how can it be done without the preacher?

#### ST. LUKE'S MISSION, RICHMOND, VA.

J. T. COOLEY, TEACHER.

It is with gratitude as well as pleasure that I present the following report for the scholastic year ending June 30th, 1873, expressing our acknowledgment to friends and patrons who contribute to support the Home Mission to Colored People. We feel thankful for the blessings we have enjoyed and for the progress of our work this session. We began operations Sept. 1st, 1872, with 24 pupils, average attendance, through the session, 49; boys 20, girls 29. On the 27th of June the scholars were

examined by Rev. Mr. Gibson, Rev. Dr. Peterkin, and Mr. McRae. I am glad to say that they expressed themselves pleased with the progress the pupils had made in their studies. The course of instruction pursued during the year was as follows: Reading, as far as the fifth reader; spelling, as far as the 80th page of McGuffey's speller. We also used Hazen's speller and definer, Cornell's Steps and Primary Geography, Harvey's Elementary Grammar. Writing—Beers' System of penmanship, and Greenleaf's Intellectual Arithmetic.

To these are added religious instruction, including a knowledge of our Church Catechism and Service.

We moved into the Chapel the 6th of January last.

The Sunday School is increasing rapidly; the average attendance for the month of June was 104 pupils, which is 52 more than the average last year in the same time.

Rev. T. G. Dashiell baptized Mary Jane Mosby, Sunday afternoon, June 1st. And the Spirit of the Lord filled the hearts of all that were present, and we rejoice in the prospect of a future Church. Brethren, pray for us, and may God bless this tender Branch of His Zion.

The Right Rev. Bishop Whittle, D.D., gave his services to us from the 1st of November to the last of February. We have a good corps of teachers, twelve in number, six of them teaching in the Public Schools.

I have collected and paid over \$132 for the Chapel; we have collected \$39 for the purchase of a melodeon for the Sunday School.

I had to furnish coal all the Winter for school and church, and pay the gas bills out of my own purse. The chapel roof leaks very badly, and some of the windows are broken; we are in need of a larger stove; the present one will not heat the Chapel. You will accept our thanks for the clothes sent, also for the Prayer Books.

Our strongest hope is based upon the welcome assistance received from volunteer teachers. The kindly interest manifested in the Mission by the Right Rev. Bishop Whittle has had an excellent influence. We now number twelve teachers, mostly ladies, whose earnestness is shown by the following results: Average attendance Sept., 1872, 35; average attendance June, 1873, 104. When we have procured our melodeon, adding thereby to the attractiveness of our Sunday School exercises, we confidently anticipate a still greater increase in this branch of our work, and that we are laying deep and broad foundations, on which to build a living Church to the honor and glory of God. The necessitous condition of our people living within sound of the school bell, calls for earnest effort at home and appeals strongly to the sympathies of our friends elsewhere. We trust our appeals for help will not be in vain, as it is of great importance that the purchase of the chapel and also a school should be entirely completed, and St. Luke's Mission have an assured permanent abiding place.

## HOFFMAN SCHOOL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A. B. LIND, TEACHER.

We closed our school with our usual examination and exhibition, both of which appeared to give great satisfaction to the parents and friends of our pupils. Our present Rector, Rev. Mr. Sharp, attended and expressed himself pleased with our success. This has been a hard year for us on account of the small-pox, which, I regret to say, still prevails here. But we have abundant reasons to feel grateful to God for what we have been able to do. In the midst of this disease, I and my school have so far escaped. At no period since January have we had less than sixty in attendance. You will remember that we were compelled to close for a month last year, but since the re-opening in January we have been enabled to go on steadily, and I trust successfully.

At the close of our exhibition I presented to the two young ladies, who have been of very great assistance to me, testimonials of their proficiency and ability to act as teachers. This seems to have highly pleased the people, and I trust it will make a good impression on all. The Methodist minister and one of his leaders addressed the people, and spoke very much in favor of our school, especially the leader, who has a daughter at school with us. He seems to be carried away with joy for the chance which is given not only to him, but the colored people generally by our Society.

## ACCOUNT FROM THE RECTOR OF THE PARISH, THE REV. H. T. SHARP.

I was present at the examination of some of the classes in Mr. Lind's school, and paid only the more attention, as I had never been in a Freedman's School before. Before any class was called up, the children would all sing, with their teacher leading them and playing the accompaniment on a cabinet organ. Of course they sang well; I have rarely heard children sing more sweetly and in better time. On the occasion of this visit several classes in geography, grammar and arithmetic were examined, and I was surprised and pleased to find how thoroughly they had been drilled. Their progress in arithmetic was not remarkable, but in grammar the children seemed to have a peculiar facility in parsing, while they had evidently mastered the necessary rules in syntax. Several of the pupils read selections from one of McGuffey's readers. I do not think any ordinary children of the same age would have read any better. While there was nothing in the school to censure, so far as I could learn, I was particularly pleased with the behavior of the children, showing the results of long, patient effort on the part of Mr. Lind in teaching them to be courteous as well as dilligent. I never saw a gathering of boys and girls where there was more gentleness of manner. Their teacher deserves much credit for his zeal and fidelity, and is evidently "the right man in the right place."

## ST. AUGUSTINE'S MISSION, SAVANNAH, GA.

REV. J. R. LOVE, MISSIONARY.

In September last, 1872, being authorized by the Bishop to perform Missionary operations in a part of the city of Savannah, seldom visited by Church clergymen, and among a class of Colored People whose education and circumstances had placed them beyond the influence of the Church, *the vast majority of whom had never, in their whole lives, attended a single Service of the Church*, I commenced by establishing a Parish Day School, in order that the education of the young and the spiritual instruction of the old, committed to my care, might go on simultaneously.

The only condition imposed on those desiring admission into the school (and that is a *sine qua non* in all cases) is, unremitting attendance at the Sunday-school and Church Services. The school-room—a small one hired for the purpose—was soon filled with pupils of all sizes, and both sexes, between the ages of seven and sixteen. The names of one hundred and fifteen children were registered on the books in a very short time, all of whom, in accordance with the rule of admission, became also Sunday-school scholars.

During the months of September, October, November, and December, of 1872, I had my hands full of this work, without a single dollar's assistance from any quarter. I had, however, material aid in the personal exertions of Miss Elizabeth L. Wilsey, a lady from New York, whose abundant labors during school hours, and constant house-to-house visiting out of school, in consideration of the gloomy circumstances by which my work was surrounded, were given us without the demand of immediate payment. She has been ever since the foundation of the school and Mission, a teacher and organist. The interest which the operations of the school excited, very soon extended to the affairs of the Church, and parents became more inclined to listen to the appeals of the clergyman. We soon felt convinced that the space which our room afforded was too contracted to conveniently accommodate the numbers that were pouring in on us every day, and, although we turned away none, we could not give that encouragement to new-comers which we felt it our duty to give.

The present year dawned upon us with much that is encouraging. The number of our scholars has still kept up, the interest in our work is unabated, and the influence which we have steadily acquired is unimpaired. It is our lot to work upon the materials which come to our hand. These materials, for very good reasons, are very rude, and, considering all things, our success has been signal. We are educating to-day a hundred of the most ignorant children of both sexes in the city and suburbs, and thankful are we to record that our ministrations are joyfully accepted. The education of the day-school scholars consists of reading,

spelling, writing (from copy-plate and dictation), arithmetic (slate and mental), geography, together with the study of the Offices contained in the Book of Common Prayer. Every day a short space of time is occupied in the rehearsal of the Ten Commandments, and parts of the Church Catechism. I have made the Psalter in the Prayer Book a sort of standard reader for the senior classes, giving to each child a Prayer Book, so that, with a study of the other parts of the Prayer Book, the language and doctrines of the Church will soon become familiar to all. The school is opened every Monday morning with Morning Prayer, and closed every Friday afternoon with Evening Prayer (the General Confession, Creed, Collect for the day, and LORD'S PRAYER constituting the opening and closing exercises every other day in the week), the whole school rendering the same with me *chorally* and *antiphonally*.

The beneficial result of this course is already apparent. The interest of the children is kept up, and their progress in that which it is our highest object to impart, is fast becoming an established fact. Not long ago we had the pleasure of a visit from the Revs. Charles N. Chandler and R. C. Rogers, D.D., Associate Secretaries of the Domestic Committee, in their recent Missionary tour. These gentlemen and friends worshipped with us in our Mission Chapel, and are able to add their testimonies to the prosperity of the Master's cause entrusted to us. Early in April of the present year I presented for Confirmation a class of candidates numbering eleven, six of whom were children trained by myself in this same school, and there are a few more now awaiting the next opportunity.

#### DRY GROVE, HINDS CO., MISS.

G. H. JACKSON, Teacher.

In my last letter to you, I stated a few encouragements met with in my experience among the colored people of this place. Since writing that letter my labors have been somewhat extended, and opportunities afforded me of ascertaining the religious and moral tone of the neighborhood. From the religious demonstrations of many, and from interviews which we have had with others, it would seem that the colored population in this county is strictly religious, notwithstanding there is with few exceptions, as much vice among the apparently Christian portion as there is among those making no pretensions to Christianity. The Baptists here are in so great a majority that one might call it a Baptist community. These being illiterate, and so thoroughly led away by their equally illiterate teachers, they are indisposed to all other teaching. In conversation with them one forfeits all claims to heirship with the SAVIOUR if he fails to give credence to the delusions among them respecting him ("John the Baptist") on whom, one would think, *they* built their Church. Among other tenets, is the belief that all denominations other than their

own are on the road to the "lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Hence the difficulties attending our labors, which, too, have considerably retarded our general work and cast a gloom over what at one time seemed to us a bright prospect; for we hoped not long since to see at no very distant day a mission church erected for the Freedmen at this place, feeling assured that could they be brought under the teachings of the Church, they would soon be educated to a more intelligent standard of Christianity. Since there is manifested such a spirit of opposition to any effort in that direction, our chief source of hope now is the rising generation. It is these of whom the three Sunday Schools under my supervision are principally composed, one of which numbers two hundred scholars. This school, distant ten miles from Dry Grove, organized by her, and having been about six years under the sole management of Miss Bettie Wharton, formerly of Washington, D. C., in whose stead I have been substituted, is well disciplined, and has an intelligent appreciation for both Sabbath School and Church service. Many of riper years in the vicinity of the school being favorable to the Church, we can but look for the results of our labor with uncommon interest. In view of the success of the educators in the day schools, together with the work of the Sabbath Schools, the Church is the other agency so greatly needed in the work of civilizing the Freedmen of this section. Though we have thus far failed in our efforts to supply the want, we are determined to continue the work. That we may obtain the end desired, we look to Him for success—through Whom success must come; while we solicit the prayers of Churchmen, everywhere.

#### CLOTHING AND BOOKS.

Twenty-six donations of clothing, sent in boxes and barrels, have been received and forwarded to the various stations. The receipts in quantity have been somewhat better than in the previous year. The contributed greatly to the comfort of many poor scholars during the severe weather of last winter. We shall hope to receive donations this year, before the winter sets in; and where it can be done we would expect that the packages be sent direct to the point designed, without the additional cost of reshipment in this city. But where this cannot be done let the goods be forwarded to this office. In addition to the above, we have received nine packages of Sunday-school papers, one package of books, 25 prayer-books from N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society, and 500 copies of the New Testament from the American Bible Society.

## SOUTHERN PROPERTY.

The value of property at the South, held for the objects of our Mission, is estimated at \$105,000. The title is vested in trustees in the several localities, and held for the benefit of the colored people.

## A BISHOP FOR THE FREEDMEN.

In his Conventional Address of this year, the Bishop of South Carolina, in speaking of the future work of the Church among the colored people of the South, argued very forcibly in favor of the appointment of a Missionary Bishop to this race, as a measure of very great importance and necessity. The Bishops of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia have publicly endorsed this view, while also it has found great favor with many of the leading Presbyters of the South.

The Bishop of South Carolina thus speaks to his Convention ;

“ We have as much and more than we can do, to supply the calls made upon us by the white congregations ; how then can we, straitened as we are, and with many of our own Churches closed for want of ministers, undertake to furnish the colored people with the ministrations of the Church, should they ask them of us ? As I have gone round the Diocese, I have found willingness, on their part, to attend Church services, and in some instances they have expressed a desire to be organized under our Ministry, and we have already some nine or ten Congregations in the Diocese, and could have many more. But, as I see these things, and how feebly we must necessarily work in this direction, and as my mind contemplates the real and imaginary difficulties which beset the whole matter, I find myself induced to think, at least from present observation and reflection, that, if our Church is to do any work of moment among this people it must be done by the Church at large. Let a Missionary jurisdiction be erected by the General Convention with express reference to these people, and let a Missionary Bishop be consecrated, who shall give his whole time and thought to this work ; who, as the executive, not of a single Diocese, but of the entire Church, shall organize congregations, provide them with Church schools and pastors, and, in due time, raise up from among the colored people themselves, and to minister to themselves, deacons and priests who shall be educated men, and competent to the work of the ministry, and I cannot but think that good would result. I throw out this suggestion as a mere hint, and with a modesty, I trust, becoming one who has been so recently acquainted with the duties, and trials, and anxieties of the Episcopate, and yet I would give it all the weight which it is entitled to from its appearing in the course of the address of a Bishop to his Diocesan Convention. I do not suggest it for discussion, but rather, I wish it to be lodged, for the present, in the mind of the Church, as a something to be ruminated upon, and to take tangible shape at some future time if God wills, or to be dropped, if further reflection and greater experience should decide against it ; only let this be settled, that we, who profess to believe in “ one Catholic and Apostolic Church,” will do something in some way, God helping us, to give it to these people. It would seem as if the

Church, even in lack of precedent, ought to be able to provide for our perplexity."

The Bishop of Georgia said in his address to his Convention :

"Before closing I desire to ask your attention to a matter of, I think, very great importance to the Church in Georgia and in the entire South. The population of the State is one million; of this number 400,000 are 'colored people.' Does the Church owe a duty to these people? If so how can she best perform that duty? There is no difficulty as to the first question. The Church does owe them a duty.

"The second is full of difficulty. I do not propose to discuss it. My desire is to induce you to think of it. Notice this fact: the colored population of Georgia equals, by the census of 1870, in round numbers, the population of Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington Mission, Colorado Mission, including Wyoming and New Mexico, and Nevada Mission, including Arizona. In these Missions there are now four Bishops. Why should not the Church send a Missionary Bishop to these 400,000 colored people?

"If a careful examination of this matter should lead you to the conclusion that the Church can, in this way, best prepare for and meet her duties to these people, we may be able to convince others and prepare the way for some action at the next General Convention."

The Commission are not, as yet, prepared to recommend such an appointment as a measure for the favorable consideration and action of the Board. It is an exceedingly grave question, having very wide relations, and demands very patient and thoughtful consideration. They content themselves, therefore, with this brief reference to the matter, in order that it may, in due course, come before the Board of Missions, to be disposed of as they may think most expedient.

On behalf and by order of the Commission,

BENJ. I. HAIGHT,  
*Chairman Exec. Comm.*  
E. A. WASHBURN,  
*Corresponding Sec.*  
W. E. WEBB,  
*Office Sec.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1873.

## *Report of Sub-Committee*

ON THE

### REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF HOME MISSIONS TO COLORED PEOPLE.

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The Committee of the Board of Missions on the Eighth Annual Report of the Commission of Home Missions to Colored People beg leave to Report.

The work done by this Commission has been well, and wisely done, so far as the Commission itself is concerned.

It has accomplished all that was possible with the means placed at its disposal,— and the results of its labors are such as to encourage the Church to sustain a work so needed in whatever aspect we may contemplate it.

While thus commending the action of the Commission, the Committee are pained to learn of the little interest which the Church at large feels in this branch of its Mission work; so little that, not one half of the members of this Board have by themselves or by the Parishes which they represent contributed a single dollar to the funds needed for this agency.

In this connection the Committee call attention to the fact, viz., that while the receipts for work among the Indians (numbering in all not more than three hundred thousand), amount to over sixty thousand dollars; the receipts for the work to the Freedmen, (numbering over four millions of souls), reach only to twenty-three thousand dollars.

We do not regret that so much has been given to the Indian Missions; but we do regret that for a class of people numbering ten times the sum of all the Indians, so little has been given and so little interest has been felt.

Such apathy we are persuaded arises not from indifference to the education and salvation of the Freedmen, but to a lack of definite knowledge as to the condition and spiritual needs of the class of persons for whom this Commission is established. To remedy this, the Committee urge upon all its members a careful perusal of the interesting facts and statistics published from time to time in *THE SPIRIT OF MISSIONS*, and also suggests the preparation of a brief tract which, in strong language and compendious form, shall set forth the claims of the unfortunate people who are now perishing for lack of knowledge. Such a tract scattered broad-cast over the Church, and read to the several congregations on some occasion of public worship, cannot fail to be of great service in imparting information, as to what is to be done, and in stirring up the will of God's faithful people to accomplish the same. The Committee are pleased to find that the 24 schools under the charge of the Commission located in the different Dioceses are generally in a good condition. Especially do we commend to your notice the interesting Normal Schools, the reports of which have been laid before you. Yet

