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Semi-Annual Report of the Correspond-
ing Secretary to the Executive Committee
of the Am. Freedmen's & Union Commission;
March 18th, 1866.

The Corresponding Secretary reports that he has been closely engaged, since the last meeting in duties indicated by the letter of his office. He has been in correspondence with friends, cooperating with, or desiring to cooperate with the Commission, north, south and abroad, and has on file many cheering assurances of the onward progress of our cause.

His correspondence with the south, so far as it has extended, indicates, on the part of all classes, & in regard to all classes, an increased sense of the need of education. Notwithstanding the resistance made to the Freedmen's Bureau, & Freedmen's Schools, both of these agencies are convincing the people, that in a free community, education is an absolute necessity; and that, come from whatever source it may, the means of popular enlightenment must be provided.

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 The Government of the
 United States of America
 to the Hon. Secretary of the
 War Department
 Washington, D.C.

The undersigned, having been
 appointed by the President
 of the United States to the
 office of Secretary of the
 War Department, and having
 taken the oath of office, and
 being duly qualified for the
 discharge of the duties of
 the office, I hereby certify
 that the following persons
 are entitled to the benefits
 of the Act of Congress, passed
 March 3, 1879, in relation
 to the pensioning of
 soldiers and sailors of the
 United States Army and
 Navy, who were discharged
 on account of disability
 incurred in the service of
 the United States.

Planters are anxious to, and acting in the establishment of Freedmen's schools in order to keep their laborers content & prevent them from migrating to other parts. The conservative, virtuous & loyal are arraying themselves against the popular views & disloyal on this subject, and from mere notions of economy and policy, are doing much to further the ends of this cruel mission.

all parties at the South, not beyond the reach of reason, admit that the bane of that region is ignorance and that its only antidote is Education.

A lady in Halifax, North Carolina, Mrs A. F. Clarke, a teacher sent out by the New England Friends of this Cruel mission, writes: "The ignorance prevalent here among ~~the~~ ^{both} classes, black & white, is truly deplorable. The people are in urgent need of three things: the first is - Education; the second is like with it - Education and the third is no more different - Education. Correspondence with parties in other

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actions of the country, and with England also,
 indicates the same pressing conviction as to
 the prime and specific need of the Southern
 States. The physical wants of the freedmen
 having been measurably relieved the next
 effort of their friends is to promote their moral
 elevation & permanent well-being. The
 thing to be done - it is instinctive fear -
 is to help them to do without help; and the
 way to do this is to establish among them
 schools. From clothing to donating the convic-
 tion obtains, and its utterance begins to
 find an echo from the most distant States.

At a map meeting held in San Francisco,
 to organize a California Branch of this Amer-
 ican Union, Mr. John D. Lee, Governor of Califor-
 nia, said:

"The objects and aims of the Associa-
 tion - the American Freedmen, and Union
 Circle Union - as I understand them, should
 entitle it to the sympathy of the intelli-
 gent & patriotic people of this State. In-
 dustry and Education, Freedom and Chris-
 tian Morality form the only basis on

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from myself from the fact that we
could not place our attention on a given
part a historic paper of that date. As
writing is the property of the author's
own mind - as I understand the word
this - the American Government and mine
"The spirit and aim of the Liberator"

which a Republican form of government must secure; and any Society or Association which aims to promote these Cardinal principles, or thereby elevate or improve the people, whether white or black, will have my moral support and cooperation."

The Hon J. D. Strong, Mayor of California, said, on the same occasion:

"I believe it to be the duty of every class of citizens to give aid and support to every effort which has for its object the advancement of the moral and intellectual standard of the Freedmen."

J. F. Holden, of Boston, said in a letter to the meeting, said:

"I fully endorse the sentiment that the American Freedmen and Union Campaign is an institution, national and Catholic in the highest and noblest sense, and worthy the confidence of every lover of Freedom. Its object is the only safe ground for a Republican Government, and it is important that the Freedmen should be educated, without regard to expense, in order

that they may assume not only men, but be
raised above ignorance and delusion."

Senator Cole, at the same meeting, said:

"The character of the African race for
peace & quietness has been grossly misrepres-
ented. They are not turbulent and blood-
thirsty as has been charged, but exactly
the reverse. At the Freedmen alone, however,
need attention. The poor unlettered whites, who
I believe, are also included in the scope of
your enquiries, should be subjects of like soli-
citude."

The Hon. J. F. McCalister, attorney
General of California, said:

"I hold it to be a privilege to be con-
nected in any way even the remotest,
with peace & work as that of the American
Freedmen and Union Commission. That
Commission is, and is to be, the almoner
of our bounty for the education and
elevation of the Freedmen."

Similar in spirit are the expressions
of sympathy and approval which come to
us from England. The late steamer bridge

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in a letter which is an assurance of good
will and a token of intelligent co-operation
on the part of our friends in that country
is especially gratifying. It is from Mr.
William Hornibrook of Leeds, a veteran ad-
vocate of the Anti-Slavery Cause, while
slavery was in existence, and now that it
has been abolished one of the foremost
in the work of reconstruction. He says:

"as Treasurer of our Society (Parliament) it is
my great joy to remit thee a bill on de-
mand drawn on the National Bank of
Guernsey of New York for the sum of one
thousand pounds (£1,000.) This has resulted
from the enclosed extract from a letter of thanks
which appeared in the "Standard of Peace", a
London Monthly. A gentleman who read it
called upon me and offered me £100. if
we would make it up quickly to £1,000.
Ultimately, he agreed to double his gift and
then we went to work in good earnest. I
was up one whole night setting out circula-
re, and within a week we made up the
sum. I now send it for the use of the Cause

as a letter which is an acknowledgment of the
will and a letter of introduction to the
the part of our friends in that country
is especially interesting. It is from Mr.
William Brewster of Leeds, a veteran of
the war of the Civil. Many years since
Brewster was in England, and now that it
has been discovered one of the specimens
in the world of ornithology. The paper
"a specimen of our species (Brewster) it is
my great joy to send you a bill on the
making known to the ornithological world of
Brewster's beautiful specimen of the
Brewster's Sparrow (S. 1880) this is the first
from the interior of the island of the
which appeared in the "Journal of Birds" a
Brewster Sparrow. A specimen was sent to
called upon me and offered me \$100 of
my money make it up. I replied to the
Brewster, in reply to the letter in the
the we went to work in the country of
and we are now in the field of the
and without a word we have left the
Brewster. I have sent it to the care of the

mision of which turn out Corresponding
Secretary. In doing so I am requested by
the donor of the £200. to lay stress upon
the 4th paragraph of the letter, which I
have marked; and we would suggest that
so far as practicable a school be raised or
organised with each allotment of Contributions.

The "4th paragraph" referred to by our advise
read reads thus: "We find that instruction
and physical aid, to make other efficacious, must
go hand in hand. Instruction adds one hun-
dred per cent to the value of material re-
cief. That is to say: Five Hundred dollars and
a school will be further in ministering to
want and promoting physical comfort
than one thousand dollars worth of clothing
without a school"

— In conclusion, the Ex. Secy would
beg - as the result of his correspondence, & re-
flections - to emphasise the imperative char-
acter that - at this most important con-
juncture - it renders upon its work on a
basis which is irrefragable, and the
sound policy of which is vindicated by every

without a found
 the are thousand better with of other
 want and interesting experience except
 a found with a pen in the in handwriting of
 say. That is I say: Give thousand better and
 that the same to the name of questioned as:
 to want in hand, handwriting and are true;
 and a typical and to make other offering more
 had been then: "The first that handwriting
 the "the handwriting" referred to by the drawing
 examined with each other of handwriting
 to be in handwriting a found in writing or
 have checked; and are never sufficient that
 the of the handwriting of the letter, which I
 the drawing of the 2500. to be almost step in
 the drawing. As being to be an opportunity
 of writing of which there are (writing)

1. The Commission, the Gov. and the
 Rep. - a the result of the Commission, a
 decision - a on the part of the Gov. and the
 Justice that - at the time in which the
 Commission - it remains when it will be a
 law which is independent, and the
 power of which is independent of any

days experience. The victors and the in-
telligently loyal, all over the Country -
the people in their primary assemblies or
at the polls & our Representatives in Con-
gress - are demanding that man shall be
treated as man without regard to any
adventitious distinction; that our Constitution
and laws, & the administration thereof,
shall recognize no distinction of race, color
or complexion.

On this ^{basis} ~~Commission~~ ^{basis} looking,
our Commission has placed itself. On this
basis, co-operating with the Freedmen
Bureau of Freedmen & Refugees, and with
all persons & parties seeking the same
end, it proposes to continue its labors
till its object shall be accomplished.
all of which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. Kim
C. F. A. D. & C.

the evidence. The witness and the in-
terview of the day, all are the same -
the facts in this primary statement, a
of the facts in the statement in the
left - are something that have been
taken or have without regard to any
agitation or discussion, that are considered
as facts, the administration itself
that requires in the history of the case, and
a complete
as the Commission itself.
in the Commission has been that, in the
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Wm. W. W.
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