THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1868.
\#niginal Communirations. THE EDUOATTON OF THE SOUTEDERT Though I know that the friends of the freedmen, in the North, feel a deep interest in their
welfure and progress, and have shown their sympathy in benevolent deeds, still I sometimes fear pathy in even they have not a full conception of the magnitude of the work of educating and fitting for intelligent citizenship these newly emanci-
pated millions. Looking on from the distanee of a thousand miles, and calling to mind the hundreds of missionary teachers, who, during the past ciree years, have been at work in the South, that these people have had, within their reach good, if not superior means of acquiring intelli-
gence and education, and the conclusion is likely to be reached, that the mass of the freedmen
should, by this time, be sufficiently advanced to conduct intelligently their own educational affairs. Now, I do not, by any means, wish to try
to disparage the results of the labors of the selfsaorificing men and women who have so nobly
led the march of education into the wilds of led the march of education into the wilds of
Southern ignorance and barbarism, but $I$ do de-
sire that the friends in the North may not fall sire that the friends in the North may not fall into error in regard to
plished, and that they
ledge of the situation.
Three years ago, when the work of educating the freedmen commencod, the teacher or mission-
ary had two principal obstaceses to combat. The
first was, the malicious prejudice and the determined opposition of the whejites; the se second was the ignorance of those whom they cande to in-
struct. $I_{i}$ required fully one-hialf as much struct. Ie required fully one-half hs muich
thought and care to ocunteract the former, a it
did to overcome the latter. School-houses were burnt, in some instances teachers were assaulted
and even killed, and, generally, all madinner of inand even killed, and, generally, all manner of in-
sult and annoyance was ased by the whites to dishearten then and to discourage them from
their work. Then the bitter passions enitendered their work. Then the bitter passions enigendered,
or, at least, increased, by our late divil war, had not died away, and the teachor stood surrounded
by enenies, determined in their hostility to the eduaction of the freedmen. It those darts days,
it was a bold thing even Here in Alabama, to raise the standard of evan's rights and declare for
freedom and edcation. Now, all that is chinged freedom and education. Now, all that is changed
There is not a village, hamlet, or precinct in this Whole State, where a freedrimen's school may not
be opened and taught with perfect safety. The se olling book has once wore gerfeet safety. The ever must, and the Southern people have every.
where beern forced to reeognize the faot thet black peoplo foreed to reocognize the foe fact thateated and enlightened and that they are powerless to prevent it. So
much has beea accomplished toward overcoming much has been accomplished toward on
the slaveholder's hostility to education.
Now, as to the extent and progress of the
schools. It must be borne in mind that, while schools. Thany teachers have been sent into this field, still
no society has aimed to establish scholl no society has aimed to establish schools at other
than central points. In other words. the thousands of youth in the smaller places and rural
districts have, so far, been almost entirely destitute of schuols and instruction. I have not the
statistics by me, but I estimate (roughly) that statistics by me, but I estimate (roughly.) that
there must be, at least, 50,000 oolored youth of
schoolable age in the State of Alabama. It can schoolable age in the State of Alabama. It can-
not be that over 5,000 of these have had anything like systematio instruction. In this oño there are about 2,000 colored youth between the ages of 5 and 21 years. of this number, per-
haps 300 are gathered in schools. This statehaps 300 are gathered in schools. This state
ment will give you an idea of the vast inspropor
tion of the force of teachers comptared with the wo of the force of teachers conpared with the
work to doene. have Biad that the sociectie aimed onily to establish schools at cenfril points.
In this they showed wisdom. A well-regulated In this they showed wistom. A well-regulated
school at any county totu of the State would be
a great source of benefit to the freedmen of tha agreat source of benefit to the freedmen of tha
countr. It would be a radidtirg centre. Bu county. It would be a radiatiug centre. But
there is a significant fact connected with nearly
all of these schools whioh must be borne in mind allude to the Normal feature found in most is kept prominently before the minds of the pu pils that they, partioularly the older and more
advanced ones, are to make use of their acpuirements in instructing others. We generally fin who give evidenoe of capacity for teaching, and instruct them with especial referenoe to that
work. So far as my knowledge extends, this yratifying results. From these Normal classe we have not only been able to supply the primary
departments of our Central schools with good ry to open small schools of their own, which ar try to open smail schools of their own, whice hare
generally gelf.spporting This, much we have
Ween able to do here at 'Florence, and at othei points, perhaps, more has been done in the saim
way. So it will be seen that every central schoo serly conducted, is able to do moch mol toward supplying the surrounding country with teachers or our own papilis here, eight are, at this time perhaps, ten who are oupable of conducting smal!
primary schools, and somie of whotu will engage primary gehools, and the present sumimer-months
n teaching during the
in the country. In another year we could probably increase this numbiber of young teachers to
twenty.five, who agaiin would perhaps, be bble 0 gather into sohools and instruct 1000 or
1200 others. And thius the wort will go on, un less from want of means or other causes these
central schools are compelled to stop. Touching the pecuniary condition of th
outhera people : the whites, even those who for nerly were regarded as wealthy, are now nearly
ill bankrupt. All classes of persons find it diffi. irculation inere. The Soure, is very little money the country is so unsettled that enterprises of nearly every kind tave stopped. The freed-people especially, labor
hard, nud have done so since the cluse of the war ; but so far, they have realized very little
wonney from their labor. Moit of what they
have earned, to their credit be it spoken, they
for their families. Last year a large cotton crop
was raised, but, as every oue know, from somee
cause or other, cotton sold for from four cts. to cause or other, cotton sold for from four cts. to
five cts. per 1 . less than it cost to produce it.
Planters lost heavily, but cotton speculators reaped a harvest.
Unfortunate
 will yet teach them to diversify their crops.
Could the people of the north witness the manly Struggles of the freedmen for independence, in
site of the many obstacle way, I am sure they would feel encouraged stil to extend the helping hand; and could they
know with what grateful and prayerful emotions know with what grateful and prayerful emotions
aid of any kind is reecived by these poor suffering people, they would never, never regret tha
in the goodess of their hearts, they were led
estend their extend their sympathies toward the freedmen of
the South. To give you an idea of the animus with which
many of these people are inspired, let me relate an incident. We have lately had quite a freshet
in this section, and munh of the bottom land, some of which had been planted, has been flooded
A few mornings since, as I was riding along the suie " (freedmen) sitting on a fence, looking .
about tour aers of about tour aeres of water outspread before hin
beneath which was his corn-feld. After offeri him words of condolecoce, I-Felaked him how he
was going to manage it. "O," siad he, with mas going to manage it. "00" said he, with
broad grin, that showed entire absence of any
thing like melancholy or despair, " when the wat
 good-humoredly, "I reckon"." These people, de
pend upon it, will come up; only give them time and opportunity.
My chief anyiety now is, whether we are finally
to close our efforts here in June. I humbly and prayerfully trust that Providence will open
up some way for us to continue the work here next fali. We We now have every thing in order
for another year of more successful labor than for another year of more suiceessful labor than
any heretofore. To oreal of suden now now,
would be sad indeed. and I pray that we may be be enabled to go on util we can safely commint this
truly noble work to other and more faithful
hands. Florenge, Ala., May 8, 1868 .
m. Waring.

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The unrivalled clearness, fluency and facility of the best lrench lecturers and instructors is well known abroad. They know better than any
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describes, in "Letters to a little Girl," the process of digestion, the alimentary system and the entire relation of food to the human body. The
second part of the book is ocoupied with a de second part of the book is ocoupied with a do
seription of the various orders of animals. All the leading facts in the structure of man, and the
ther auimals, as living beings, are brought Hier auimals, as living beings, are brought
vith such liveliness and picturesqueness of style and such assiduous and yet cheer-
ful and happy attempts at illustration, that a
child of eight or ten can scarcely fail to be inCerested, inght or ten can sany scarcely failer parsons would be in
ber erested as they never were before, in the .mys is throughout a reverential recognition of the Deity, and a constant aim to inculatete gratitude to the wise and benevolent Author of our being
The same may be said of a second volune, by he same author: "The Servants of th
Sronaci,", which, relates to the muscular and bony parts of the body, the brain and nerves.
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he Successful?" The manner in which bogus ie Successful? The manner in which oogu
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THe Norti Bartise Revirw for June, 1868 (New York: Léonaxd Scott, Pub. Co.; Philade
phia, for sale by B . phia, for sale by W. B. Zieber, commences wion
an artiole "o "A Liberal Eddcation," discussing
the rose-water theories of Education from which the study of the classies is to be excluded. "Mis
trals Mireio" "is an acount of an tral's Mireio" is an acicount of an idyllie Poen
in the lately.restored Provencal dialect of France.
"S "Saint Louis" is an historical picture of the last
of the Crusaders ; the worthily sainted French of the Crusaders; the worthily sainted French
King, who died August 25, 1270 , a viecinn to his
zeal for the overthrow of Mohammedanisu zeal for the overthrow of Mohammedanism. His
lifefolong reverence for his noble and courageous mother was not the least commendable of his
characteristics. "Creeds and Churches" is one characteristies. "Creeds and Churches" is one
of those Artices which ara a siga of the Tlimes.
Dean Stanley's argument for the coitinued union of Church and Sthament fis for the con to be e exceeding
if defective. The responsibility of volunt Iy defective. The responsibility of voluntary
Churches to the State, as truly as State Churches
for an abuse of their powers or fundamental viofor an abuse of their powers or fundamental vio-
lation of their own law, is clearly shown. Many points of significance to ourselves are adverted $t$
and the whole drift of the article reminds forcibly that we are entering upon a period of
ecclesiastical reconstruction, in which the foundations have got to be reexamined and re-lai
"Mem "Memories of Baron Bunsen," is suggested b
the two volumed Lite, just issued by the Englis lady who remains to mourn the departed Germa
Scholar and Christian. The marked and nobl as his serioun defeects, the strange combination
of deep, child-like piety, with a bald rationalism in some important payles ars, are clearly brought
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