

that there is not much want in N. Carolina
at present but likely to be before next harvest.

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composed mainly of families escaping from the power and influence of slavery, that they might bring up their children under free institutions. The character and extent of this emigration seriously diminished their numbers, and had their members been able to sell their farms in 1861, there would have been a general movement to the Free States; but we believe it was providentially overruled, and they were left isolated for four long years from their brethren and their government: the history and sufferings of which period have been already given.

When the war closed in 1865, the same desire to move away again seized upon them, and, but for prompt aid and counsel, through the Baltimore Association, serious consequences would have resulted to the organization of the Yearly Meeting, and great pecuniary and personal sacrifices to Friends individually.

The statistics of the Yearly Meeting were as follows, viz.:

In 1861: Quarterly Meetings, 7; Meetings for Worship, 31; Friends' Schools, 12; Members (estimated), 2200.

In 1873: Quarterly Meetings, 8; Meetings for Worship, 42; Friends' Schools, 42; Members (actual), 4121, of whom 1631 are under 18 years of age.

The first appeal to us was for aid to provide for the education of their children. We began with 12 schools, and in the course of a few years we advanced the number to 42, organizing them into a system, under a Superintendent, more thorough and of a higher grade than exists anywhere else at the South, and which now demands a Central High School for those, of both sexes, who seek an advanced education—a number of the best students having entered other denominational high schools—our own boarding schools of the North and West being too distant.

North Carolina Friends have now asked us to assist them in establishing such an institution—the Baltimore Association to hold the property and conduct the school. They have raised among themselves \$5010, and expect to make the amount \$8000; a Friend has added \$5000, and we have a balance of \$5000 in our hands from the recent sale of the Model Farm—making in all \$18,000—and a most eligible site of forty-two acres, with which to begin the work. We have agreed to make the effort, and to give our best energies to carry out the trust faithfully, if we succeed in collecting the requisite funds—\$22,000 additional. The subscriptions payable one-half in 1874, and the other half a year hence.

Allen Jay, who has been our devoted and successful Agent for the past four years, has consented to be the resident business manager of the school, and we propose to associate with him a corps of the best teachers. We are assured that the school can be filled at its opening, and we believe it can be made self-sustaining, as the rest of the work has been for the past two years.

It is with some hesitation we assume the responsibility of this charge, but we have clearly seen that our educational work in North Carolina would be incomplete without it, and the opening has appeared to be so providential—

about one-half the required amount being already pledged—that we cannot decline to act.

The educational and agricultural work at the South, undertaken in brotherly love by the united Yearly Meetings, has been so rich and varied in its character, so speedy and permanent in its results, so economical in its management, and so evidently blessed of the Lord, that we desire to encourage our Friends of North Carolina, who are successfully carrying on the system of education already inaugurated, by the establishment of this much-needed institution; believing that our Society at the South, which has long borne a faithful testimony against war and slavery, has yet an important mission to accomplish in that land, in the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom.

FRANCIS T. KING, Chairman.
JAMES C. THOMAS,
JAMES CAREY,
CALEB WINSLOW,
JESSE TYSON,
FRANCIS WHITE,
JOHN C. THOMAS,
Executive Committee.

Baltimore, Fifth month 25th, 1874

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW GARDEN, N. C. Eighth Month 20th, 1874.

Again we have the privilege of recording the gracious dealings of our Heavenly Father to His children. At the commencement of our General Meeting here, in addition to the school a few others assembled and prayer arose for holy help and as the meeting advanced from day to day, the answer to these petitions was realized. The meeting increased in numbers and the religious interest manifestly deepened, and many voices were heard in testimony of the loving kindness of the Lord, and many hearts were turned to the praise of God. Others advanced from strength to strength in living secret aspirations to Him who, "for the oppression of the poor and the sighing of the needy," doth often arise and administer to their wants. Thus from the twelve manner of fruits gathered from the Tree of Life, we trust every variety of taste or degree of religious experience was favored with a morsel of soul-satisfying food, and the fragments that remained over and above were carefully gathered up.

Yet, in the midst of the abundant provision of Zion, we fear some still remain unmindful of the deep flowing stream of heavenly love into which they were invited to sink their empty vessels and drink of living waters. With grateful hearts to the Lord for His continued goodness and loving kindness, we brought the meeting to a close last night.

ISHAM COX, Clerk.

"We must let all things be to us merely the supply of our wants, and possess them in their nothingness."

Work of the Baltimore Aid Association. Friends in Education.
One Sunday morning towards the close of the war two men appeared in front of the Friends' meeting-house, Baltimore street, and quietly waited until the services were over. As they entered the building the

there were some North Carolina Friends, one of the city wharves in destitute circumstances. A committee at once repaired to the locality and found there fifty persons of all ages and conditions, whose homes had been ruined by the passage of Sherman's army through the section in which they lived. They had obtained permission to go to their friends in the Northwest. Their sufferings excited the warmest sympathy of the Friends, and steps were at once taken for their comfort. But the charity did not stop there. Permission was obtained from President Lincoln to send a vessel loaded with provisions and agricultural implements to the other Friends in North Carolina. Four hundred and fifty more Friends soon passed through the city, and they, too, received assistance. The temporary aid thus extended became an established permanency, and the "Baltimore Association to Aid Friends in the South" was formed. This society in a quiet way has been accomplishing a great deal of good in North Carolina, where it has expended over \$120,000 since the close of the war in educational and agricultural work. The magnitude and efficiency of the results achieved have recently been brought to light through extended sessions in the North Carolina papers and the dedication of large school buildings and meeting-houses. In 1760 New Garden, in the western part of the state, was settled by a colony of Friends. This village formed a nucleus of a still larger settlement, and the Friends increased both in numbers and influence. Over a half century ago a school was established. It has continued prosperously ever since. The Baltimore Association, in organizing a system of schools in thirteen counties of the state, took great interest in the institution at New Garden, and it has just expended \$22,000 upon it in the enlargement of the buildings and the extension and addition of new halls and general improvements, making it one of the most prominent institutions in the state. The opening exercises took place last week in the presence of a thousand people, among them being Governor Jarvis, General Seale, member of Congress; Dr. Worth, treasurer of the state, and a large number of the leading editors of the state. The Baltimore Association was represented by Mr. Francis T. King and Mr. James Carey Thomas. All the gentlemen made very interesting and able addresses. Dr. Henderson read a full historical account of the yearly meetings of the Friends, compiled from original records as far back as the year 1704, when George Fox landed in Carolina, and gathered a church near the western of the Albemarle. The Friends first landed in this country in Massachusetts in 1636. They made their way down to North Carolina, and at one time formed over one half of the colonists of the state.

The labors of the Baltimore Society have been fraught with gratifying results. Its system of schools has given education not only to all the children of the Friends, but to 1,500 children of other denominations. The establishment of the institutions has stopped all immigration of Friends from the state in the West, and increased their membership from 2,200 to 4,641, and the number of meeting-houses from 28 to 62. The same work has been carried on in East Tennessee, where there are 700 Friends. The society is also conducting a model farm at a central location, and has established agricultural clubs in various parts of the state. Some years it has sent as much as two tons of cloverseed from Baltimore to North Carolina. Another event of great importance was the removal of the meeting-house from a retired locality to a more prominent place at High Point, where a fine brick edifice, designed by Mr. George Archer, architect, of Baltimore, was occupied for the first time, with an attendance of 10,000 people. The officers of the Baltimore Society are: President, Francis T. King; Treasurer, Jesse Tyson; Secretary, John C. Thomas; Directors, Dr. James Carey Thomas, Francis White, Dr. Caleb Winslow, James Carey and Joseph P. Elliott. Mr. King and Mr. Thomas recently returned from their North Carolina visit, which they enjoyed greatly. Mr. King was seen by an American reporter yesterday and asked what improvements he had particularly noted in the South.

"I noticed," he replied, "that a great stimulus is being given to education throughout the South, due with the returning prosperity and opening of railroads and the increasing production of crops by the use of fertilizers. The people seem anxious to apply means to the culture of their children. New schools are springing up, many of them being of high grades. In one town of 5,000 inhabitants two large post grade schools are being established, each of which will have a brick building that would be an ornament to the city of Baltimore. The money was contributed by the people. Quite a number of normal schools for the training of teach-