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Races Represented at Howard University Before 1873

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AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY—*Continued.*

time demand, in all cases fixing their compensation. All meetings of said Board may be called in such manner as the Trustees shall prescribe; and nine of them so assembled shall constitute a quorum to do business, and a less number may adjourn from time to time.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the University shall consist of the following departments, and such others as the Board of Trustees may establish—first, normal; second, collegiate; third, theological; fourth, law; fifth, medicine; sixth, agriculture.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the immediate government of the several departments, subject to the control of the Trustees, shall be entrusted to their respective faculties, but the trustees shall regulate the course of instruction, prescribe, with the advice of the professors, the necessary text books, confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas, as are usually conferred and granted in other Universities.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Board of Trustees shall have

the power to remove any professor or tutor, or other officers connected with the Institution, when, in their judgment, the interests of the University shall require it.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the Board of Trustees shall publish an annual report, making an exhibit of the affairs of the University.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted,* That no misnomer of the said corporation shall defeat or annul any donation, gift, grant, devise, or bequest, to or from the said corporation.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said corporation shall not employ its funds or income, or any part thereof, in banking operations or for any purpose or object other than those expressed in the first section of this act; and that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent Congress from altering, amending, or repealing the same.

Approved March 2, 1867.

(14 Stat. L., 438.)

II

RACES REPRESENTED AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY BEFORE 1873.

On the day set apart for prayer for Colleges, January 25th, 1872, we organized a small church at Howard University. Since the organization, we have had three communions at each of which we have added to our number. Last Sabbath was a day of special interest in the history of this infant enterprise. Dr. Rankin preached the sermon, after which two native Chinese, supported here through the contributions of your society, were among the number received. In looking over our files, I find a letter from Rev. E. P. Smith, then your field secretary, dated February 18, 1870, making an application for the reception of three Chinese young men to our institution, named Fung Afoo, Leong Sing and Choy Awah. The first two named, he regarded as men of great promise, and they having indulged hope in Christ, were last Sabbath baptized by Dr. Rankin in the name of the Holy Trinity, and entered into covenant with the people of the Lord. At the same time a native African from the eastern coast, who came to this country with the Reverend Mr. Robbins, missionary of Am. Board, a daughter of a deceased

missionary to Africa, a Creek Indian, a young man who was a slave in the South at the breaking out of the war, now a promising young man, and our University treasurer, J. B. Johnson, were received into this infant church. A large audience was present to witness the interesting ceremonies, and manifested deep interest in the exercises of the hour.

As the writer looked upon this scene, the words of the Saviour came forcibly to mind: "And they shall come from the East, and the West and the North, and the South, and shall sit down in the kingdom of God."

The friends of the Missionary Association have great reason for gratitude for the success which has thus far attended their labors. The past success should be the occasion of a new impulse in the work of the world's evangelization. (*American Missionary*, Vol. 17, No. 1. January, 1873, p. 1. D. B. Nichols.)

III

SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR NEGROES BEFORE NOVEMBER, 1864.

We apprehend that few of our citizens are aware of the laudable efforts which during the year past have been made toward a general and permanent system of education and moral training for the colored population of the District of Columbia. A few evenings since, a very interesting semi-annual meeting of the Association of Volunteer Teachers was held, from the report of which we glean the following particulars:

About a year ago, the Freedmen's Relief Association of the District opened its first free day school for colored children, which was followed in the course of the ensuing winter and spring by four other day schools for the same class of learners in different sections of the city and under the same auspices of the same society. But day schools, though all important, did not meet the want. The need was scarcely less urgent for evening schools, in which adults just escaped from bondage, and such children as were at services during the day could secure the great treasures of knowledge.

The first evening school was opened on the 25th of November, 1863, under the charge of a gentleman who volunteered to teach gratuitously. This has been followed by ladies and gentlemen abundantly qualified who devote much valuable time and talent to this great work of philanthropy. Besides these evening schools there is a Sunday school at Old Camp Barker Chapel with about 175 scholars. Another Sunday School is situated in 23rd Street, with from fifty to a hundred pupils, and a third Sunday School at the Soldiers' Free Library. Notwithstanding various discouragements the trustees provided by Congress for colored schools opened the first free school for colored children on the 1st of May, 1864. It was and continues to be held in the venerable Ebenezer Church, on the corner of 4th and D Streets, Southeast, Capitol Hill. It had upwards of 100 pupils the first week, with two teachers, one being sustained by the New England Educational Commission at Boston and proved in every way a success.

The Freedmen's Relief Association of this city opened 5 day schools in the early part of the year. It is understood that 4 of these schools, with eight teachers, are now in operation, and that the National Freedmen's Association of New York is co-operating with the first-named society in sustaining them.

The Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association entered upon the field in May,