

ATTORNEY AGENTS: William Dart, Paul Poinsett, Samuel L. Bennett, of Charleston; Wm. B. Nash, Columbia; Dean Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Rev. A. Waddle, Savannah; A. G. Baxter, Georgetown.

Loyalty and the Planters.

The sentiment of the Southern people is not difficult to understand, although the spirit of the Southern press is hard to fathom. We sometimes read in the same paper two articles as different in tone as can well be imagined.

As for the "Colored Code," it expresses an average of the justice and humanity which the late slaveholders possess. Its advocates, however, seem to have talked themselves out and gone to sleep.

The planters of Marlboro District held a meeting at Bennettsville, on "Sale Day," which occurs on the first Monday of each month, and is a day which will never again be the occasion of divorcing husband from wife and separating children from parents.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the withdrawal of the military from the State, at the earliest possible period, is the best measure to secure, on a basis lasting, sure, and satisfactory to both freedmen and planters, the relations existing between them.

Resolved, That such a measure would be accompanied with less confusion and difficulty than any other, and that, having pledged ourselves by the oath of allegiance to recognize the existing state of things, we do not hesitate to say that it is our honest purpose to abide thereby.

Resolved, That, if inconsistent with the views of the authorities to remove the military, we express the opinion that the plan of the military to compel the freedman to contract with his former owner, when desired by the latter, is wise, prudent, and absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That we, the planters of the District, pledge ourselves not to contract with any freedman unless he can produce a certificate of regular discharge from his former owner.

Resolved, That, under no circumstances whatsoever, will we rent land to any freedmen, nor will we permit them to live on our premises as employees.

Resolved, That no system can be devised for the present which can secure success, where the discipline and management of the freedmen is entirely taken out of the hands of the planter; and we invoke the authorities to recognize this fact, which cannot but be apparent to them.

Resolved, That we request the military to cease the habit of making negroes act as couriers, sheriffs, and constables, to serve writs and notices upon planters—a system so destructive to good order and discipline.

Resolved, That we call on our young men to fill up the military companies now organized in the district, not only to preserve order and quiet, but the lives of the weak and unprotected, seriously threatened under the existing state of affairs.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of Charleston; that a copy be sent to our members of the Legislature, and one to Col. Murry, commandant at Cheraw.

Z. A. DRAKE, Chairman.

FRANK MAURY, Secretary.

These resolutions tell their own story. But, for fear that all will not properly understand them, we shall attempt to elucidate.

It is resolved that the withdrawal of the military would be satisfactory to both freedmen and planters. We deny it.

In regard to the oath of allegiance being honestly adhered to, we would simply say that many men hesitate not to say that the oath was compulsory, and, consequently, not binding.

The idea of compelling the freedman to contract with his former owner simply because the latter desires it, has passed into disrepute. It takes two to make a bargain now-a-days.

The resolution which pledges the planter not to contract with any freedman unless he has a discharge from his former master, should have further pledged them not to grant any certificates of discharge. Then we should have understood that no one was to contract with any freedman unless he had previously owned them.

This will, of course, give each planter the same hands he has formerly worked, on such terms as he may dictate, unless the Freedmen's Bureau can exact an equitable contract.

And it is furthermore resolved that the discipline and management of the freedmen should not be taken out of the hands of the planters, and the military authorities are invoked to recognize this fact.

yet the planters have assembled, and resolved to establish an order of servitude analogous to that which cursed the soil of England five hundred years ago,—all the time claiming to be loyal to the Government. The acceptance of the new order of things means to press onward with the march of events. The servile, crank music of the thirteenth century must give way to the loftier-sounding and more melodious strains of freedom.

Job Printing.

The Leader Job Printing Office having arrived we are fully prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing in a neat, tasteful manner, and at satisfactory prices. Read the advertisement, and send in your orders.

HENRY O. REMMINGTON was a colored man of marked ability, and the citizens of New Bedford, Mass., where he lived and died, will long remember him, as his business brought him in contact with many families. He was a soap-maker by trade, and always had a good article for sale. He was an artistic taxidermist, and spent much of his time in preparing birds. The knowledge which he displayed of the feathery tribe was very remarkable.

THE JUBILEE.—Extensive arrangements are being made for the celebration of Emancipation day, which must hereafter be one of the National Holidays.

No FEARS.—Sir Morton Peto, in his late speech in Bristol, England, says: "I have no fears for the future of the freedmen, unless they are driven by harsh laws, to array themselves against the whites."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We receive a large number of communications which we cannot find room for. Some are too long, and others of no interest to any but a few.

RELATIVE POPULATION.—By the census of 1860 it appears that the State of South Carolina had a population of 291,339 whites and 402,406 slaves.

INFLATED CURRENCY.—Five years ago the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not more than two hundred millions, now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions.

THANK YOU.—It has been gratifying to read in our exchanges from time to time the many kind and complimentary notices of the Leader.

GRAND CONCERT.—On Monday evening our citizens may enjoy a rare musical treat at the Zion Church. Read the advertisement in another column.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE has ratified the emancipation amendment with very little opposition.

Affairs About Home.

PASTORS.—The Pastors of the several colored congregations in this city are requested to meet at this office, at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon. Business will be made known at the place of meeting.

PRESENTATION.—The members of the Union League presented their Grand Deputy, Mr. S. L. Bennett, with a splendid copy of the Holy Bible, on Tuesday evening of this week. The presentation address was made by Mr. Robert Artson, and contained many noble sentiments which it would be unlawful to make public.

THE CHURCHES.—There were no distinct and separate congregations of colored people in South Carolina previous to the rebellion.

THE MAN WHO DARES TRADUCE because he can in safety to himself, is not a man.

COLORED TESTIMONY.—The great bugbear against admitting the testimony of colored people in the courts of justice, would seem to be exploded by an incident. There was a meteoric explosion observed in this city on Saturday evening last, and a writer upon the subject, in one of the daily papers, introduces the testimony of a colored sentinel, who "described it as a falling star, and pointed to the Southern heavens as the region from whence he saw it descend."

DIVISION OF CROPS.—We have heard previous complaints about the manner in which the crops have been divided. We did not expect that every one would be satisfied with the division, but the complaint to which we shall refer seems unpardonable.

THE LECTURE.—Rev. E. J. Adams delivered the closing lecture of the course at the Normal School, on Monday evening. The Colored Race in America was the subject; and, though it did not comprehend the entire destiny of the race, it suggested to the audience much thought.

ROBBERY.—The Zion Colored Presbyterian Church was broken open one night this week, and the pulpit sofa and chairs from the vestry, and a lot of clothing designed for the freedmen's children were stolen.

PRAY FOR CONGRESS.—The large congregation assembled at Zion Church on Thanksgiving day agreed to pray for Congress during its entire session. The prayers of the righteous availeth much.

GEN. BENNETT, commanding the military post of Charleston, has gone North. The death of his father is the occasion for his leave of absence.

THE HOLIDAYS.—There seems to be a considerable apprehension concerning what the holidays may bring forth on the question of contracts. If fair contracts are offered by planters we make no doubt but what the freedmen will gladly acquiesce.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS, B. G. C., J. B. P., G. B., C. W. B.

BUSINESS.—The business portion of our city has been very much improved, and trade seems to be on the increase. It seems as if there were quite as many stores open as will find it profitable.

ACUTENESS OF THE NEGRO.—An eye witness gives the following account of an incident that occurred in one of the villages of this State, at the close of the war and the rebellion.

THE WASHINGTON CONGRESS.—The Congress of the United States is assembled at Washington, D. C. The Fenian Congress is a bauble; and the bauble of a Confederate Congress burst some time since.

COMMUNICATED.

Articles inserted under this head are written by correspondents. We shall be glad to publish communications of merit, but do not hold ourselves responsible for their sentiments.

MY MOTHER.

I took up the burden of life anew, When she, the pure-hearted, died; And she faded from my side: With the eyes grew dim that were wont to glow With the holy light of love, And the spirit, freed from its earthly care, Sped to its rest above.

O, the dark drear days! Oh, the weary nights! Oh, the anguish who can tell, When the light of my life went swiftly out, And the shadows across me fell! For the wound was deep, and the woe was great, And its poignancy will blight All the onward course of my future years, Till my faith be turned to sight.

I muse now of the beautiful days, The halcyon days of yore, And I wonder if e'er on life's stormy sea, Such days I shall ever see more. The skies are as blue-tinted now as then, And the sunlight just as bright, But they gladden me not as other days, Ere she faded from my sight.

The clouds with their purple and golden hues, Their gossamer robes of snow, And the stars at the twilight's holy hour In calm clear beauty glow; And music, sweet as aolian harp, Is echoing far and wide, But sure naught gladdens my heart as before She faded away from my side.

O, memory bells, with soft soothing tones, Are chiming so sweetly to day, That my heart from the willows I fain would remove And atone to a happier lay. I would tell to its chords that the beacon of hope, I laid on Bethlehem's plain, That star of bright promise, that bow in the cloud, Can ne'er be extinguished again.

O, mother! in anguish I pierce through the mists Of a future, so dark without thee; The desert of life has truly been blessed With an oasis sacred to thee. And oft to that green spot of beauty I turn My shrine of affection—my pride, For surely naught gladdens my heart as before Thou fadedst away from my side.

SOMMERVILLE, S. C., Dec. 11, 1865.

EDITOR OF LEADER.—Will you please publish a few lines to express the sentiments of many in the 35th Regiment U. S. C. A. We have been faithful in the field up to the present hour, and think that we ought to be considered as men, and allowed a fair chance in the race of life. It has been said that a black man can not make his own living, but give us opportunities and we will show the whites that we will not come to them for anything, if they do not come to us. We think the colored people have been the making of them, and can make something of ourselves in time. The colored people know how to work, and the whites have been dependent upon them. They can work again, and will work. A white man may talk very well, but put him to work, and what will he say? He will say that hard work is not easy. He will say that it is hard for a man who has owned so many able-bodied negroes to have the Yankees come and take them all away. Well, the black man is the man for work, and will take care of himself with half a chance. Excuse mistakes, for I am in a new occupation in writing a letter. Very truly, CORP. JACKSON CHERRY, Co. I.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 14, 1865.

MR. ALLEN COFFIN, Editor of the Leader. SIR.—I am requested by the Lt. Col. Comdg. to tender to the citizens of Charleston the use of our Regimental Drum Corps for the celebration of the Anniversary of Emancipation, and which may also be regarded as the anniversary of the material immortality of that great and good man, "Father Abraham."

Yours &c., L. S. LANGLEY, Sergt. Major. 33rd. U. S. C. T.

The above communication has been shown to the Committee of Arrangements who thankfully accept the generous offer. The Drum Corps will make a valuable addition to the procession.

Co. B. 35th Regt. U. S. C. T., Dec. 11. MR. EDITOR.—Sir: I will call your attention to the fact, and wish you to put it in your paper, that our colored friends are striving to be respectful as freedmen. I think the Lord has been with this generation, and with the 35th Regiment. They have been faithful to the government, served it well, and I think that all such colored men ought to have the right to vote because they have earned it.

CHARLES S. W. SWINDELL.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14, 1865.

MR. EDITOR.—We, the undersigned, taking a stroll on Monday evening last, wondered where we could go and satisfy or refresh the inner man. We concluded to move in the direction of Messrs. EASTON & BROTHERS, 192 Meeting St., where we were most agreeably surprised to find that we could be entertained, in the most agreeable manner possible, by the gentlemanly proprietors, and to know that there is nothing selfish in them.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS, B. G. C., J. B. P., G. B., C. W. B.

BUSINESS.—The business portion of our city has been very much improved, and trade seems to be on the increase. It seems as if there were quite as many stores open as will find it profitable.

ACUTENESS OF THE NEGRO.—An eye witness gives the following account of an incident that occurred in one of the villages of this State, at the close of the war and the rebellion.

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Congressional.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced to the Senate the following bill, and we thank him for his efficiency and earnestness in the right direction. AN ACT TO MAINTAIN THE FREEDOM OF THE INHABITANTS IN THE STATES DECLARED IN INSURRECTION AND REBELLION BY PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE 1ST JULY, 1862.

Be it enacted, etc., That all laws, statutes, acts, ordinances, rules, and regulations of any description whatsoever heretofore in force or held valid in any State which were declared to be in insurrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President, of the 1st of July, 1862, whereby or whereof any inequality of civil rights and immunities among the inhabitants of said States is recognized, authorized, established or maintained by reason of, or in consequence of, any distinctions or differences of color, race, or descent, or by reason of, or in consequence of, a previous condition or status of slavery or involuntary servitude of such inhabitants, be, and they are hereby declared null and void. And it shall be unlawful to institute, make, ordain, or establish in any of the States declared as aforesaid to be in insurrection and rebellion, any such law, statute, ordinance, rule, or regulation, or to enforce or to attempt to enforce the same.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall violate either of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than \$500, nor exceeding \$10,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months, and not exceeding five years, and it shall be the duty of the President to enforce the provisions of this act.

The Senate also passed the House resolution of Mr. Stevens, with some amendment. A bill to restore *Arctos corpus* in all the States was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House the credentials of the Tennessee delegation were presented, and referred to the Joint Standing Committee of fifteen. The admission of the Representatives from Tennessee is considered very doubtful. These credentials are said to be the only ones that are free from technical objections.

The colored people of the District of Columbia have petitioned for the right of Suffrage, and their petition has been referred to a committee.

Bills confirming the land titles upon the Sea Island granted by Gen. Sherman last winter, were presented.

Mr. Washburne introduced a bill to revive the rank of General, which was, of course, intended for Lieut.-Gen. Grant. It is not likely that the bill will meet with any serious opposition from any quarter; but, if done, it should be quickly and gracefully done, without the delay and secret opposition that retarded the one creating the office of Lieutenant General.

The action of Congress should promptly express the nation's gratitude. In the Senate Mr. Guthrie presented a remonstrance from Louisiana against the admission of Senators claiming to be elected from that State.

We give the form of the oath prescribed for maintaining a Republican form of government in the late rebellious States, as introduced by Mr. Sumner:

I do hereby swear that I will at all times hereafter use my best endeavors to maintain a Republican form of government in the State of which I am an inhabitant, and in the Union of the United States; that I will at all times recognize the indissoluble unity of the Republic, and will always discountenance and resist all endeavors to break away or secede from the Union; that I will give my influence and vote at all times to sustain the national credit; that I will always discountenance and resist all attempts, directly or indirectly, to repudiate or postpone, either in any part or in any way, the debt which was contracted by the United States in subduing the rebellion, or the obligations assumed to the Union soldiers; and will always discountenance and resist all laws making any distinctions of color or race; and in all ways will strive to maintain a State government completely loyal to the Union, where all men shall enjoy equal protection and equal rights.

Such oath shall be preserved, and if falsely taken, such person shall be guilty of perjury, and, in addition to the present penalty for that crime, he shall forfeit his right to hold office.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to prevent the sale of Confederate bonds and scrip.

Mr. Eliot, of Mass., presented a joint resolution declaring the condition of the rebel States, and the position of Congress to them.

South Carolina Legislature.

The proceedings of this august assembly, we are glad to be able to state, have during the past week exhibited more business capacity than any previous week.

The Stay Law has been upon the tapis, and eloquence and patriotism, legality and agriculture, have vied with each other for the mastery. It finally passed the House having been amended in numerous ways.

On Tuesday about twenty bills were presented and variously referred. Also, the petition from the Colored People's Convention was presented and referred to the committee on Colored Population. The petition has been published in our columns and our readers are familiar with it. It is the first petition of the kind ever received by the Legislature. The hands upon the dial-plate of equality move slowly, but they move; and will in time as surely point to the meridian of human rights.

A petition from the colored people of Charleston similar to this one, was presented to the Constitutional Convention, but that body would not receive it.

The Law Judges have been elected, and consist of T. N. Dawkins, F. J. Moses, and A. P. Aldrich. The Chancellors are W. D. Johnson and H. D. Lesnesne.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LEADER JOB PRINTING OFFICE 430 King Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The "Leader" office is now prepared to execute every description of

Book, Job, and Card Printing.

in the highest style of the art, and upon the most satisfactory terms. Our numerous friends who have not heretofore been able to obtain their work from this office, will now find our facilities equal to any emergency.

FANCY PRINTING.

We have unrivalled advantages for producing elegant work in

Gold, Bronze, Velvet,

and all the varied colors that may please the fancy and attract the beholder.

Card Printing.

We shall make special efforts to excel in this department, and confidently anticipate a liberal share of the public patronage

BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, NOTES, RECEIPTS, CARDS, LABELS, HAND-BILLS, PROGRAMMES, POSTERS, ETC.,

And in fine every thing that any body wants in the line of Printing. Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

3m-11 Dec 16, 1865.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Divine service will be held for St. Mark's congregation by the Rector, at the Public School House on Meeting Street, near Mary, tomorrow, at 10 1/2 o'clock in the morning, and 3 1/2 in the afternoon.

U. L. A. COUNCIL NO. 3.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Council will be held at their hall on Friday Evening, December 22nd, 1865. A general attendance is requested, by order of the President. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, Secy.

A COMMISSION has been appointed to proceed to Washington with the "Memorial," and to use their efforts to secure our rights. The colored people are therefore called upon to contribute to this end. A subscription list may be found at Ransler & Farrar's, 460 King Street, above John. Let every man, woman and child put in their mite. Dec 16, 1865.

EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.—The Morris Street School Building will be opened on Monday evening, Dec. 11, 1865, for the purpose of forming classes of instruction for the men and women of the city. The public generally are invited to attend. A. H. FORRESTER, Teacher.

DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations.

It is well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincinnati; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it—"We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without PAIN-KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhoea, Dysentery or other similar affections of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The prophetic and certain will which it acts is relieving all kinds of pain making it eminently worthy its name—PAIN-KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

EDISTO ISLAND.—All persons having letters or papers for Edisto Island can have them forwarded by leaving them at this office. Mail matter from Edisto for persons in this city, can also be found here. Dec. 1.—3m-9

A Man of a Thousand.

A CONSUMTIVE CURED.

DR. H. J. AMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child's daughter was given up to die. His child was cured, and is alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using the remedy, free, on receipt of their names, and will also send to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, nervousness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

The writer will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

DR. B. A. BOSEMAN (late Asst. Surg. U. S. C. T.) has taken up his residence in this City with the view of engaging in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. For the present, he will be found at No. 35 Bogard Street, near Rutledge. Office hours from 8 to 11, a.m., and from 4 to 7, p.m. Nov 29.

LOST.

In going from the Home No. 63 Wentworth Street, a Lady's Brooch, containing the likeness of a deceased relative. A liberal reward will be given to the finder left as above. Nov. 25—11-8

EXPULSION OF FREEDMEN.—Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen, has issued a circular applicable to those of South Carolina whose property has been restored, in which he states:

"That numerous cases have been reported of the summary expulsion of freedmen and refugees from their tenements on the plantations thus restored, and orders that all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter prevent the recurrence of such ejections. In cases of doubt, the assistant commissioner of the State is directed to forward his opinion to the Commissioner of the Bureau before any order of restoration is issued."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.—The most reliable N. York paper is the Tribune. Its editorials are well written, and up to the progressive standard. The advertisement in another column offers liberal inducements.