

well-known face of my John Smith.
"Eureka!" cried I. Allow me to inquire if your wife was Melinda, the eldest daughter of my father's great uncle?
"She was," said he, grasping my hand; "and I am delighted to see you. But, confound it, you needn't have come at a fellow so!"
But I must cut my story short.
He took me home with him, and I had a good visit. I saw Melinda to my heart's content. Nay, more, I met, and was properly introduced to Hattie Smith, and—well, I am having a new suit of clothes made, and in due time they will be married, myself in them, and the young lady just alluded to.

THE LEADER.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Saturday, Dec. 24, 1865.

Authorized Agents: William Dart, Paul Pollock, Samuel L. Bennett, of Charleston; Wm. B. Nash, Columbia; Dana Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Rev. A. W. Wade, Savannah; A. G. Baxter, Georgetown.
THE LEADER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Cardoso, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth Streets; and at Simons & Deary, Market Street, opposite an apt.

Loyalty and the Freedmen.
Last week we wrote of the planters' loyalty, introducing some resolutions that were adopted at a meeting of planters in the District of Marlboro, that they might speak for themselves. No one can read these resolutions in the light of the Constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States, without discovering disloyal sentiments. But they have obtained sufficient notoriety, and we hasten to notice the pleasing contrast which the conduct of the freedmen evinces.

We have yet to learn of the first Union prisoner escaping from his wretched captivity during the war, who did not find friends among the colored slaves, willing to secrete him by day, and direct his steps by night, to the Union lines. The prayers of the slaves for the success of "Massa Lincoln's sojers" cannot be numbered, their tears shed for the dear old Union never known. And then how soon did they take the market when opportunity was offered, and lay their lives upon the altar of American Liberty and Union. The stories of Fort Pillow, Oolustee, and Battery Wagner exhibit a history which will not obliterate—a loyalty which tyrant fears and traitor calumnies cannot tarnish. A dark skin was always considered synonymous with loyalty.

Whence comes this quaking fear, this mortal dread of a rising of the freedmen to indiscriminate slaughter of the whites? It flows to us from the fountain of slavery, a legitimate stream whose waters are turbid with treason.
Constant fears are expressed by former slave masters of an insurrection among the freedmen. They are extremely anxious about the holidays, and want military sent to every part of the State to over-awe the anticipated insurrectionists. Poor fellows! they have fanned a flame which they now fear is to consume them. But they need not tremble. God has been merciful in preserving them from utter annihilation by the government, against whose constituted authority they raised the bloody hand of war. And all that now remains for them to do in order to enjoy the blessings of a beneficent and magnanimous government, is to abide by the laws which have severally taken to be loyal subjects of the United States. We do not know of any truly loyal men who entertain such fears.

Acts of injustice like the holding of our fellow men in slavery, very naturally suggests to guilty parties fear of retaliation. The same dreadful forebodings which now disturb the slumbers of the chivalry, pervaded this community the last 4th of July, when Gen. Hatch kept the military under arms all of the previous night, with patrols about the city, that the first outbreak might be speedily quelled. The colored people, however, went to rest as usual, and their sleep was as sweet as Dundan's in the castle of Macbeth. But they awoke in the morning to observe the anniversary of their nation's independence.

The freedmen have never uttered a disloyal sentiment in public, and we do not believe that opposition to the "powers that be" ever enters into their thoughts. Nor do they cherish a spirit of revenge against their former oppressors, as the following resolves adopted by the Colored People's Convention, will plainly show:—
Resolved, That, as the old institution of slavery has passed away, we cherish in our hearts no malice or hatred towards those who have held our brethren as slaves; but that we extend the right hand of fellowship to all, and make it our special aim to establish unity, peace, and love among all men.
Resolved, That we encourage among the freedmen industry, economy, and education.

The difference between these resolutions and those adopted by the planters, is just the difference in the loyalty of the two classes. The shedding of blood is revolting to the generous sympathizing nature of the freedmen. They hate rebels, because they love the Union; and what loyal man does not? But we know of Southern gentlemen who have been connected with the rebellion, seeing the error of their way, have come out squarely upon the side of the Government, whom the freedmen cherish love. Nothing short of a deliberate attempt to re-enslave them can ever create an insurrection, and as any such attempt would be treason, the freedmen would still be found loyal to the Government.

In reference to the land question, which is assuming some importance as this time, we are free to state that the freedmen desire that the pledge of Gen. Sherman's order should be held inviolate, and that all instructions issued by Gen. Howard, in furtherance of that order should be faithfully carried out. The order was not intended as a temporary affair, issued as a military necessity. It had the sanction of the war department before it was promulgated, and was calculated to be perpetual in its operation.

It would be an act of base ingratitude for the government to go back upon this promise to the present holders of the lands.

But if the order is to be set aside, the freedmen will make no resistance to the lawful authority which shall make claim for the land. They will then prefer to buy or lease the land at a fair remunerative price, and would thrive upon it. Next they will work the land upon shares, and under an equitable contract, would secure a comfortable living and enjoy the benefits of education and Christianity. And as a dernier resort, we think they would work for wages just as other people do, and remain entirely loyal.

Another evidence of their loyalty is found from their membership in the Union Leagues. All of the freedmen have there taken an oath which but few white men in South Carolina can take; and it was not compulsory. This organization can always be relied upon as loyal men and devoted subjects. No treason ever enters into their deliberations.

In carefully summing up all the evidence upon the subject of loyalty that has come under our observation, we hesitate not to say that the freedmen can be trusted as the firm friends and faithful defenders of the Union. And that the secessionists are to be watched with a jealous eye, and their fears and statements considered in connection with former treason and acts of disloyalty.

Congressional.
In the Senate Mr. Sumner's bill has been considered, calling for information as to whether there were not persons employed in the Treasury Department who have not taken the oath of allegiance, and whether there are persons employed in offices not provided for by law.

Mr. Wilson called up Senate Bill to repeal all laws in lately insurrectionary States based on distinctions of color or race, and, in some brief remarks, advocated its immediate passage, giving his reasons therefor, which were, that certain States had passed laws inimical to the rights of the freedmen in those States, and it was necessary that Congress shall take some immediate action upon the subject, to annul the action of the Legislatures of those States. He therefore opposed its reference to any committee.

Some debate occurring upon the bill, Mr. Wilson further stated that he did not present it through any feelings of bitterness towards the Southern people, for he regarded them all as his fellow-citizens, but to give protection to every body. He stated that armed men were traversing the Southern States, murdering and destroying, and that the Government is pledged to protect the freedmen of those sections. He said that some of the States recently in rebellion have passed laws reducing the freedmen to a worse condition than they were previous to the war.

The bill relating to the selection of non-jurors in the District of Columbia was passed.

In the House Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, introduced the following resolution:
Resolved, That treason against the Government of the United States is a crime that ought to be punished.

Mr. Sumner has been making a speech to the Senate, in which he made it plain from public and private documents in his possession that Congress ought to provide for the freedom of all the inhabitants, regardless of color, as it was an undeniable fact that the spirit of rebellion still existed.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to double the pensions of those who were made pensioners by the casualties of the late war, to pay damages done to loyal men by the rebel government and the rebel raiders, and to enforce the confiscation laws so as to pay the same out of the confiscated property of the rebels.

The Congress is working surely for the future security of the nation against foes from within or without. The leading men are pressing their claims for such enactments as will make republicanism permanent as the republic.

Both Houses have adjourned until after the holidays, and upon their re-assembling we anticipate quick and earnest work will be accomplished.

Dodging the Question.
The play of the "Artful Dodger" has many good points. Not so with the Dodgers of South Carolina. What might have past for smartness in this State before secession, is uncurrent now. When the colored people sent a petition to the Constitutional Convention of the State, asking that they might be remembered favorably in the new Constitution, then being formed, their petition was unceremoniously put under the table.

Some of the members said that their rights would be considered by the Legislature when it should convene. Well, the Legislature assembled and produced a political monstrosity called the " negro Code," and declared the authorizing demand to characterize it as a code for the protection of the colored people.

As the colored people could not see any protection in the code, the Convention lately held in this city, agreed upon another petition similar in form, and presented it to the Legislature. It was referred to a Committee on Colored Population, and the Committee have considered the petition and ask to be excused from further consideration of it, as the Legislature has no jurisdiction in the premises, it properly belonging to a Convention.

So the Convention send the question of suffrage and equal rights to the Legislature, and the Legislature says it has no jurisdiction over the subject, and send it back. Perhaps the white people think it very smart, but we happen to know which class is smarting most in consequence of such legislation, and they will continue to smart, until it becomes generally understood that a republican form of government is the only government that is hereafter to be sanctioned in the United States.

Such legislation is against the colored man, but it is also against the white man, because it is against justice. But the right will prevail and truth triumph in the end.

The Mississippi Legislature has finally passed a law admitting negroes to any court in cases where white persons are not concerned.

Merry Christmas.

Monday next 26th inst. is the day which Christendom recognizes as an anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, the redeemer and savior of the world. Many are the sports which enter into the celebration of the day of his nativity, in which the children take a merry part. And we like to throw aside for a season the cares of mature life, and enter again into the full enjoyment of that happiness which merry Christmas brings to children of a Christian home. For we remember that it is a celebration for the one who loved little children, and said that of such is the kingdom of heaven.

God sometimes fills the heart with special inward rejoicings. He is liberal, but not quandering. We pray that holy aspirations and renewed sacrifices may enter largely into our Christmas rejoicings. And though our cares may be many and our labor wearisome, this day brings to our minds one of low degree, who toiled on Ca. v. y.'s rugged steep, and sweat drops of blood that the poorest of God's children might pass to perfect peace on earth and joy forever in heaven.

The Christmas Tree will find its place in many households, and the mistletoe and ever-green decorate the tabernacles of worship. And while appropriating to such outward demonstrations, let us not be ungrateful of those Christian charities and kind acts, which will keep our inner lives ever fragrant and green.

South Carolina Legislature.

Emigration has been an important topic before the Legislature. Mr. Warley had no special favor with the Germans. He did not want to see them here because he had seen them elsewhere. When he was a prisoner, Gen. Seymour said to him, "We will whip you because we have all Germany from which a enlist; and he acknowledges that which had fought and whipt the rebels, and so he would not care to have them emigrate here.

Gen. Early thought that emigration ought to be encouraged, and the only obstacle in the way was the impoverished condition of the State finances. His argument was that we needed German labor, because the labor of a free colored man would not produce as much as the labor of a slave. The slaves still cling to the idol of slavery.

But the most important action of the Legislature was its adjournment, which took place on the 21st.

Affairs About Home.

THE CONCERT given at Zion Church on Monday evening, Dec. 18, in aid of the Mission Presbyterian Church, was not so successful as it ought to have been. The attendance was small, owing to the inclement weather. Some of the music was very fine, and other parts not of the highest order, though we will not particularize. We find fault with the lateness of the hour at which the concert commenced. Punctuality is a matter of some importance, even in the concert room. Half an hour is a long time to be in anticipation. The noisy demonstrations at the close of each piece were entirely out of place, and disturbed the harmony of the entertainment. It is a nuisance which we have noticed many times at such places and at lectures. Applause is proper and desirable, but let it be by the clapping of hands or some other moderate manifestation. The bang and clatter of sticks and canes against the sides of seats, and the loud stamping of feet, and boisterous shouting, is a subject for amendment. A genteel concert never ought to be subject to such uncouth exhibitions of rowdiness. Many reforms have been instituted, and a reform in this respect is desirable.

Freedmen's Savings.—The Freedmen's Bank at Beaufort, which has been in operation about one year, has received on deposit the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars (\$240,000). Favorable opportunities would allow others of the same class to make as favorable an exhibit. The former masters need not fear but what they can take care of themselves.

Tableaux.—The Tableaux at Union League Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings were beautifully rendered. The "Goddess of Liberty" was perhaps the best representation. A large audience was present to witness the exhibition, and will bear testimony to the justice of this notice. The proceeds are for the benefit of St. Mark's Church.

Unitarian Church.—The Rev. Calvin Stebbins and the Rev. Mr. Maynard, were both announced to conduct religious services at the Unitarian Church last Sabbath, at the same hour of the day. A military order gave Mr. Stebbins the right to occupy the pulpit. But a pad-lock upon the gates prevented him from preaching. The advertisement for Mr. Maynard appeared in two daily papers of Saturday, and a Sunday morning paper stated that it had been printed by mistake and yet published the advertisement making the same mistake. The papers of Monday also corrected the mistake.

Barbecue.—January first, Emancipation day, will be celebrated by a procession of the different organizations of the city. A barbecue will be had at some convenient locality during the day. July 4th is the anniversary of our national independence; January 1st is the anniversary of our national freedom. It is the day we celebrate.

Georgetown.—A Mass Meeting of the citizens of Georgetown was held on Tuesday afternoon last. A large attendance was present. The consideration of the condition of the colored people in the future, was the object of the call. Rev. C. H. Corey, Baptist missionary, addressed the meeting at some length upon the importance of education, general industry, and faithfulness to the obligations of contracts. The freedmen are in a very comfortable condition generally. Only fifty-eight rations are now issued for their support.

Photographers.—Messrs. Knight & Randolph, Photographers and Ambrotypists, have established themselves at 339 King Street, where they are prepared to take pictures in as good style as can be obtained in the city. Secure the show and the substance side.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the friends of freedom was held at Zion Church on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. French made an interesting address on the future of the freedmen. He spoke encouragingly of Congress and the other efforts now being made for the cause of freedom. The land question was alluded to, but no additional light thrown upon the subject. Gen. Saxton addressed the meeting in favor of a Freedmen's Bank, and the Rev. Mr. Alford advocated the same, and took measures to institute the Bank at the close of the meeting. Gen. Saxton and other Government officers were suggested as Directors. Several colored men were to constitute another Board. Freedmen's Banks are worthy of support. The philosopher Benjamin Franklin gave as a method for making money plenty the following: "Spend one farthing less every day than your actual gains." Whatever is saved from the earnings of the week, if put into the bank, will amount to considerable in the course of a year, and the interest, constantly accumulating, makes the sum greater every year.

INCENDIARISM.—A store at the corner of Marion and Jasper Streets was fired on Thursday morning, about three o'clock, and the entire building, with the two adjoining ones, were consumed. The store was occupied by Mr. T. W. Cordozo, who had moved in his stock of groceries the day before.

RETURNED.—R. H. Magwood, President of Council No. 1, U. L. A., has returned from his tour of inquiry, and represents the affairs of the National Council in a flourishing condition. He has visited the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and found the order firmly established.

CONVICING.—A column of items devoted exclusively to accounts of violations of law by men of color, happening from Maine to Texas, to show what freedom has done for the Negro race. Suppose we should print two columns of outrages perpetrated by whites in the State of South Carolina, as an evidence of what slavery had done for the white race. Would it not be considered special pleading?

NEW SALOON.—It gives us pleasure to call attention to the fact that a first class saloon has been fitted up by the Messrs. F. & D. on Meeting St. The saloon is tastefully arranged, and the viands excellently served. No better place in the city to obtain an honest meal.

CAMDEN.—Rev. Wm. J. Cole, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Camden, is doing a good work in building up a society there. He obtained permission of the military authority to occupy the Court House for Sunday services, but, upon going to the place, found the doors (which had not been locked for a long time previous) closed against him. Not to be discouraged by trifles, Mr. Cole preached from the Court House steps to a large congregation, who were willing to hear the words of Christian truth and holiness.

A Letter from a Slave-holder.

"Comette imploring change of time and state. Branding your cry of freedom in the sky?"
A great change has taken place in this country. The black man has taken his political skin, and now as a Freedman, under the amendment to the United States Constitution, adopted by the State, he stands irrevocably, the political equal with other men. What now becomes the duty of the white man, the former owner of these emancipated slaves? What is his duty to himself and to his duty to these fellow mortals, suddenly released from bondage and elevated to Freedom?
And what is the duty of these people to themselves, and to their former owners, and to the community at large? These are the topics I desire to occupy a place in your paper, if you deem my remarks of sufficient consequence. They are given with honest intent, and I trust may be properly appreciated, at least the motive.

I am a Southern man, born and bred; have been a slave-holder, and I think I can say with truth, a kind and a very kind one. And wishing the freedmen well, I propose in a few short essays, to endeavor to point out to the white and colored man, a wise course of policy, by which old prejudices may be abandoned on one side, and on the other, satisfaction with the present great change, and a will (not looking to certain continuation of their privileges) to abide the time, and allow the rulers, in wise deliberation, unbiased by prejudices, to adopt such a course in this State, as will remove the former landmark between the races, and bring them to mutual dependence and confidence and mutual action for the public good.
Dec. 15, 1865. EDGAR.

We shall be glad to give to the public the views of "Edgar" upon the much vexed question of the relation which white men should assume towards their former slaves. We want light, and why not reason together upon this subject.—ED.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—This popular juvenile magazine for January, 1866, has been received. It is an interesting number, containing choice reading for the children of a household, and should find its way into the many homes of the South. Joseph H. Allen is the publisher, at 119 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Oliver Optic is the editor. Subscribers should commence with the January number.

TWO LEADERS has been published about three months. We are anxious, as are our many friends in Charleston, to have it appear oftener than once a week. It could much better serve the cause in which it is engaged, and we submit that its course has been consistent with the interests of freedom and general reform. It should be sustained by the friends of freedom and justice.

SOUTHERN MEMBERS.—A good many of the Southern aspirants to seats in Congress have left Washington. The Tennesseeans still hold out. The Virginians were to meet in caucus at the Ebit House, to consider the question whether it would be more profitable for them to go or stay; but for some reason they did not get together. They are not likely, however, to bear up much longer against high prices in the hotels, and hopes of admission indefinitely deferred.

Mr. Garrison was most happy to find in his Western tour but one sentiment prevailing among loyal men, respecting what should be done with the so-called reconstructed States; and that was, that they should not be admitted into the Union at the present session of Congress, no matter what parchments they may present or promises make.

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.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 20th, 1865.

Editor of LEADER.
SIR, I noticed in your issue of the 16th, an article relative to a presentation which took place at a meeting of the U. L. in which it is stated, and presentation address was delivered by me, and contained many noble sentiments which would be unlawful to be made public. Now, I do not know what portion of the address that statement implied as I do not recollect that I had expressed any sentiment that I considered unlawful, nor that I would be ashamed or afraid to express publicly. Now I am ready to admit that it might not have been expedient to make it public (as a part and parcel of the proceedings of that body), but there is a goodly amount of difference between expediency and lawfulness. And such a statement, I fear, would give the public a wrong construction of my sentiment. I humbly desire that it be so corrected that I may be placed in a proper position before the public. Very Respectfully, your obt. servt.,
ROBERT B. ARNTSON.

The language employed in the article referred to by our correspondent is not susceptible of any such construction as he seems to fear the public may put upon it; still we are willing that he should correct it to suit himself. We did not say that the sentiments were unlawful, but, on the contrary, that they were noble. We simply said that it would be unlawful for us to make them public, and we submit that no member of the U. L. who has taken the obligation of the order has a right to make public the peculiar transactions of any Council. Not that any law of the land would be violated, but the laws of the Council.

Letter from New York.

New York, Dec. 11, 1865.
MR. EDITOR.—Your correspondent's very distressing of a few hours' relief from the bustle of this metropolis, took the forty-eight yesterday morning at seven o'clock for the city of churches (Brooklyn), and, after traversing the main portions of that beautiful city, the tolling of the bells announced that the hour of religious services had arrived. I therefore hurried to Plymouth Church where I had the pleasure of hearing the eloquent and learned Beecher expound to an audience of three thousand persons the following text: Kings, 6th chap. 24th verse. After services, I repaired back with some city of busy life, and this morning, with some of the fair sex, I paid a visit to the Haytien war steamer "Galatea," now lying in the harbor. She is a fine vessel, with an armament of eleven Parrott guns, of from 30 to 100 lbs. caliber, and fifteen hundred tons register. This vessel, with some four or five others, purchased by the Haytien Government from Uncle Sam. The two governments happen just now. Two many vessels of war and the former not so many. This evening I attended a public meeting of the colored people of New York, and had the pleasure of hearing speeches from some of our leading men. A large collection was taken up and the enthusiasm that existed delineated that the people of the Empire State are alive to the momentous questions of the day. The following resolution was presented by Professor Ransom and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the duty and the interest of morality, and of all concerned in the nation's material prosperity, to aid every consistent agency which will tend to secure immediately to the colored man equality before the law, that the existing subject may not convulse the nation as it will otherwise do.

GEORGE STATION, S. C., Dec. 15, 1865.
MR. EDITOR.—I am a colored soldier who came across the sea to serve in the army of the United States. I offered my services and have served two years. When my time is out I am willing to serve three years more if necessary. But I think that the Southern States have got enough of Union Colored Troops by the way they act. The Union men will be sorrowful when we depart, and the Rebels will rejoice. We feel, however, that we have done our duty, and an important service to the country, and look not to be rewarded by anything save the rights which belong to the citizens of America.

Corp. HENRY JOLLY.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 18, 1865.
To the Editor of the South Carolina Leader.

On Thursday last, week of the colored members of the Baptist Church formed themselves into a new organization, to be called the Methodist Baptist Church, Georgetown. A council having been previously called to assist in ordaining a pastor, Rev. C. H. Corey, of New Hampshire, was chosen moderator, and Rev. James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, clerk. Edward G. Rue of this place was unanimously chosen Pastor, and ordained as such; Rev. Mr. Corey preaching the service, and Rev. Mr. Hamilton making the prayer of ordination.

On Sunday last, at the same church, there was quite a large attendance. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, made a very impressive sermon appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. E. G. Rue of Georgetown, performed the duty of immersion, which was done in a deliberate manner. Twenty-seven men and thirty-seven women were in due solemnity immersed. The afternoon service was performed by Rev. Mr. Corey, of N. H., and the Lord's Supper administered. An impressive sermon was also delivered by Mr. Corey in the evening, which had the desired effect, as a goodly number of converts congregated around the altar to be prayed for.
A. G. BAXLEY.

SUNNYSIDE, Dec. 21, 1865.
MR. T. HURLEY.—It is with pleasure that I write to express to you the feelings of many friends in regard to the success of your paper. Do, if you please, print a few words that I may write for your paper, that the boys of the 35th may read. The soldiers are very much pleased indeed to find their own sentiments so fully published in the Leader. We enlisted in the year 1863, with the intention of doing our whole duty, to the African race as well as to the white race. We believe that we have faithfully performed our service as soldiers, and are entitled to the rights of citizens. My own blood has flowed for the success of our cause, and, while suffering under the pains of honorable wounds, my consolation was that the freedom of my race was at hand. And if the Government wants any more fighting in the field to defend its honor, it can rely on the 35th. I close by saying, three cheers for the United States.
Sergeant WM. GARDNER.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 21, 1865.
EDITOR OF LEADER.—By an order of the War Department the 33rd U. S. C. T. is to be mustered out as soon as possible. The major portion of our men have been in the service seven months over their time, and Co. A should rightfully have been discharged last May. This regiment is the pioneer colored regiment of the late war; and, although we have faithfully used our guns in the service of the country, yet, by special instructions from the War Department, we are denied the privilege accorded to honorably mustered out troops generally, of being allowed to purchase our arms! Is this act of the War Department intended as homage to the Negro Code of South Carolina? THE REGISTER.

The list of jurors compiled by the city authorities of New Bedford, Mass., and publicly posted in the city, includes the names of seven colored persons.
The colored men's petition, asking for suffrage in the District of Columbia, has been submitted to Congress. It has over seven thousand signatures.
The Cabinet meeting on Monday was somewhat protracted. The presence of Gen. Grant throughout the session in connection with his second expedition South, is suggestive of the matters under consideration.
A batch of papers, telegrams, &c., from one "J. Madison Wells," styling himself "Governor of Louisiana," were presented in the Senate on Wednesday, but not even read, as the Senate did not recognize any such person among the loyal Governors of the States.
There was a large audience in the Supreme Court at Washington to hear the arguments on the constitutionality of the Congressional oath. The question excites the greatest interest among all parties.
The colored garrisons in North Carolina have been withdrawn to the reports.
General Thomas has rescinded the order prohibiting citizens of Nashville from carrying arms. Cause—the prevalence of highway robbery in that city.
The Montgomery (Alabama) Ledger rages with great violence over the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment. They mildly remark as follows: We admit the importance of getting squarely back into the Union; but it is of ten times more importance to put the negro to work, and keep him in his place, than to secure the boon of the Union. We can well afford to stay out of the Union for twelve months, if by so doing, we can make a crop next year.
The question of the admission of the Southern claimants to seats in the House of Representatives, is now considered, has been fully determined. The vote in the House adopting the Stevens resolution by two-thirds, is regarded as conclusive evidence that they will not be admitted this Winter.
Gen. Palmer has issued a proclamation declaring that slavery has ceased to exist in Kentucky, and advises the colored people to apply promptly to the court for redress if owners of public conveyances shall disregard their rights to travel, at pleasure, provided they conform to any reasonable regulations.
SPECIAL NOTICES.

COL. SHAW ORPHAN HOUSE.—The undersigned hereby desires to express his thanks to the audience assembled at Zion Church, on Monday evening of this week, for the very generous contribution taken up in aid of the Colored Orphan House. The munificence and philanthropy of Northern Freedmen's Societies have done much towards establishing and sustaining this institution, and managers now confidently look to the benevolent citizens of Charleston for its continued support. May they feel the importance of the work, and find their reward in the comforting assurance that they who give to the poor lends to the Lord. D. REDPATH, Superintendent.
Dec. 21, 1865.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
cures Kidney Disease.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
cures Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
cures Urinary Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
cures Gravel.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU
cures Stricture.
The best Fluid Extract now before the public is Smolander's. For the diseases named above, and for Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female complaints, and Disorders, arising from excesses of any kind, and is perfectly invulnerable. Sold by all Apothecaries. Price one dollar. Try it. D. Barnes & Co., New York, and Barnes, Ward, & Co., New Orleans. Agents for the South and West, BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, Mass. (General Agents.) Dec. 21, 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 Professor is invited to attend.
A. H. FORRESTER, Teacher.
Dec 9 18-19

A Man of a Thousand.
A CONSUMTIVE CURED.
DR. H. JAMES, 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 a daughter was given up to die. His child was cured, and is alive and well. Desiring of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and administering the remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, prostration, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, quick sensuousness, 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
GRADDOCK & CO.,
1022 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
P. O. Box 31.

DR. R. A. ROSSMAN (the only Surgeon, 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. 33 Bogard Street, near Rutledge. Office hours from 8 to 11, a.m., and from 4 to 7, p.m.
Nov 29. 3ad.

A COMMISSION has been appointed to proceed to Washington with the "Methodist," 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 Kessler & Farrar's, 460 King Street, above John. Let every man, woman and child put in their mite. Dec. 19, 1865.

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 constantly increasing demand, where it has been long 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. It is not in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently used of it. "We would as soon see a child without four in the house as without Davis's Pain-Killer." It gives immediate relief in cases of neuralgic or other similar affections of the bowels; dysentery or other similar affections of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts is relieving all kinds of pain makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN-KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.