

PREMIUMS

Being desirous of extending the circulation of the LEADER, we have been induced to offer the following list of premiums, which is every way worthy the attention of those who might desire to direct their attention to canvassing for clubs.

1. To any one sending us the names and cash of one hundred and twenty subscribers, we will present one Horace Waters.

Splendid Organ,
selling in New York for \$10.
2. To any one sending us one hundred subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of Horace Waters.

Splendid Melodeons,
selling in New York for \$15.
3. To any one sending us seventy-five subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of Leavitt's Sewing Machines.

Complete set of Chamber Furniture,
selling in New York for \$5 dollars.
4. To any one sending us thirty-five subscribers, with the cash, we will present one of Horace Waters.

Sewing Machines,
selling in New York for \$5 dollars.
5. To any one sending us twenty subscribers, with the cash, we will present with a

Railway Time-keeper,
selling in New York for \$5 dollars.
6. To any one sending us fifteen subscribers, with the cash, we will present a

Splendidly bound Bible,
selling in New York for \$5 dollars.
7. To any one sending us ten subscribers, with the cash, we will present a splendid

Album,
or two volumes of
Greeley's American Conflict,
retail cost 10 dollars.
8. To any one sending us five subscribers, with the cash, we will present a

Family Gem Sewing Machine,
selling in New York for \$5 dollars.
9. To any one sending us one subscriber, with the cash, we will present a lithograph likeness of

Abraham Lincoln,
20x30 inches, or Holcomb's great picture of the
Triumph of Freedom,
worth 4 dol. and 50c.

Sea Islands Land Question Settled.
The Assistant Commissioner of freedmen's affairs in Georgia gives the Bureau an account of his visit to the sea islands, stating that all the questions in dispute between the freed people on the islands and the former white owners are now amicably settled. Those having grants of land have had them consolidated on one part of the estate upon which they were given as directed in special field order No. 3. In addition to these satisfactory results, a saving of from six to eight thousand dollars per month to the Government has been effected. The assistant commissioner fears that, owing to the want of implements, seed, animals, and food, the freedmen having grants of land will fall in raising a fair crop. There are scarcely ten families of freed people on the sea islands whose grants of lands are of any value whatever. Land is abundant enough, but labor is scarce and commands a very high price; and he thinks that the freedmen would find it much more to their advantage to go to work for wages than to attempt to cultivate lands for themselves with inadequate means. He is fully convinced, from personal examination, that the question over which there has been so much dispute as to whether or not the freedmen shall retain their lands for a few years has ceased, from the cheapness of land and the scarcity of labor, to be of the slightest consequence to them. He says the real want in that state is a sufficient military force to insure the prompt arrest of criminals, and such an organization of the United States Courts as shall enable the people, white and black, to be on an equal footing before the law and to obtain justice.—*New York Herald.*

The President of the United States has lately shown that he is not as friendly to colored men as we had reason, a few months since, to suppose he was. If he is honest he has reasons satisfactory to himself, for changing his policy, and he will change in favor of the freedmen, if he is convinced that he is now unjust to them. It is best to try the experiment; to send colored men from every Southern State to inform the President fully in regard to the condition of the colored people. Many of the Southern States are now represented in Washington: Shall Georgia be represented? Friends of equal rights, it is for you to say. The Georgia Equal Rights Association proposes to send a Delegate to Congress, as soon as sufficient money is raised; to do this, Subordinate Associations are being formed in the State. We urge our friends to labor with zeal, for we assure you that the enjoyment of equal rights are not idle, and unless you work now, when you have the opportunity, you may in a few months, learn that further effort, on your part, will be useless. Friends in every State in Georgia, we appeal to you to assist in this important work. It is for you to say whether you will be represented in Congress. If you do not understand how to organize your Associations, you can receive all needed information from the President of the Georgia Equal Rights Association.—*Loyal Georgian.*

We have had little or no rain for six weeks. Clouds of dust are sweeping through the streets, and the annoyance of outsiders. The sidewalks are dry, and water setting at ten cents a gallon.

The only danger in Connecticut is the employment of money on the wrong side by the slaveholders. If the gains of the feed public servants are equal we can easily carry the State.—*N.Y. World.*

Why don't you speak to me, and not stand whimpering about it, like a fat boy blubbering for somebody to help him over the fence?

The President appoints the Freedmen's Bureau—*Hartford Times.*

A slight mistake. He is now carrying out the enforcing the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, and says that he expects to enforce it for a year or two longer.

The Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Saturday, March 24, 1866.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS: William Durt, Paul Poinsett, Samuel L. Bennett, of Charleston; Wm. B. Nash, Columbia; Dean Dudley, Boston, Mass.; Rev. A. Wadelle, Savannah; A. G. Baxter, Georgetown. Allen Lucas, New Bedford, Mass.

THE LEADER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Cardozo, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth Streets; and at Simons & Denny, Market Street, opposite Anson.

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10¢ per cent higher for Special Notices.

Subscribers to the Leader will please give notice to the office whenever the carriers fail to deliver their papers.

DAILY LEADER.—We have been so often importuned to issue the Leader daily, that we are anxious to do so. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, a daily will be issued. All who are willing to subscribe for the daily will please leave their names at the office immediately that we may know whether such an undertaking is practicable.

To Advertisers.
Those who have advertisements which they wish displayed should hand them in on Wednesday. Short advertisements not displayed can be received up to 10 o'clock Friday morning. We go to press at 12 o'clock on Friday.

Employment Office for Freedmen.
We have opened books at the LEADER office for laborers to register their names, and will secure them places, and see that they are not defrauded of any part of their wages by those who secure their service.

Railroad contractors, farmers, manufacturers, and citizens, wanting laborers for any purpose, can leave their names with us, and we will secure the hands wanted, free of charge.

A Compromise Proposed.
We learn, by late advices from Washington, that senator Stewart of Nevada has offered a project for proposing to the eleven seceded states a general amnesty on the condition of a qualified black suffrage. This has been the subject of anxious debates before, and it is more than probable that it is not offered now without previous and extending and consultation with prominent politicians both north and south. It is thought some few southern men of influence and position would favor the proposition, merely as a matter of compromise, and to settle existing difficulties in the way of restoring to political relations of the country. But as a general proposition, and in view of its partial influence upon the different sections of the Union, it would not be accepted even upon the grounds of mutual concession and compromise.

A very respectable, but, at the same time, a very small minority may be found in the south who would favor, or at least, would not oppose negro suffrage—with educational or property qualifications. But the great mass of the people are so very sensitive on the subject of negro equality, that they would never willingly consent to cast their vote side by side with a black man, if he was as rich as Croesus and as wise as Solomon. All the waters of the ocean, and the blood of human ancestors, can never wash away the long standing and deep-seated distinctions of caste—at least in the minds of the present generation. Time, with its potent wand, changes all things, and its influence on this very question is felt and acknowledged every day. The prejudices which slavery has planted and nourished and cultivated in our midst for the last two hundred years, will become weaker and weaker as the date of emancipation recedes, and the mind becomes educated and familiarized with a different state of things.

The proposition of a compromise offered by Mr. Stewart is not altogether a new one. It was advocated and urged by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, at the time of the Executive Proclamation in regard to the re-organization of North Carolina. Mr. Stewart urges his proposition as an anti-agitation measure, and contends that the country will be disorganized and distracted by antagonistic elements until this question of suffrage shall have been disposed of in some way or other; and that a partial extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks alone would settle it. He further contends that the Southern States ought to have a fair opportunity to meet this question and decide by their votes whether they will accept the terms or not. We have got rid of one phase of the slavery question, only to have it revived in another, equally as bitter and uncompromising. Mr. Stewart proposes to dispose of this second bone of contention somewhat after the manner that Henry Clay disposed of the Tariff question. He erected a platform upon which both parties could stand, and they stood there, and agreed upon an amicable. Hostilities were suspended and peace restored to the country, at least upon the basis of that particular question. Now the question arises—can Mr. Stewart imitate the example of his illustrious predecessor, and pour the oil of concession and compromise upon the troubled waters of national affairs, which threaten soon to be lashed into fury by the accumulating waters of a second revolution? Can he be the lion of thirty years in his den, and will the king of beasts crouch at his bidding? We now see through a glass, darkly, but time will soon develop the mysterious workings of the dim, but not distant, future. To those who watch and wait it will all be made plain. Our confidants in the wisdom of the American people are dismissed.

The President Endorsed

We learn from the N. Y. Herald that a meeting was held in Washington on the night of the 14th inst., composed of a number of leading republicans from both houses of Congress who endorse the President's veto message and favor his reconstruction policy, at which it was decided to organize in support of their views and prepare for approaching political campaigns. The question of Cabinet reconstruction was discussed freely, and the opinion was unanimously expressed that Secretaries Stanton and Harlan ought to be displaced, and possibly Attorney-General Speed. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President in relation to the matter and report to some subsequent meeting of the caucus. As an earnest of business intentions rooms have already been engaged for the session for headquarters purposes, and the establishment of a newspaper organ is being seriously considered. A public meeting will be called soon to give expression to the sentiments entertained by those engaged in the movement. Governor Ripston, of Indiana, will probably be urged for Stanton's place as Secretary of War. Unqualified dissatisfaction at Mr. Harlan's procedure was expressed by all present. Another meeting will be held this week, and a more definite plan of action agreed upon.

Jack Poters' Negroes.
They are beginning to find out, in the South, that free labor benefits a community in more ways than one. It is now generally acknowledged that the freedmen work well; last Christmas exploded the notion that, having been made free, they would, at the first opportunity, run a muck against the rest of the community; and now it begins to be discovered that their liberation is a source of great prosperity to the local merchants and traders. An Alabamian writes to Mr. Blow, of Mississippi:

"I am happy to state to you that our free negroes are doing finely. We have no trouble with them. They have all gone to work manfully. They give an impetus to trade that we never before had. I have sold Jack Peters a negro more goods this year and last year than I ever sold Peters, and he owned four hundred and fifty negroes. So you see the free-negro system is working well with us."

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.
The Civil Rights Bill, as amended by the House, has been accepted by the Senate with scarcely an attempt at opposition. A feeble attempt was made by Mr. Davis of Kentucky to postpone the bill indefinitely; the more, however, met with no encouragement. It now only awaits the signature of the President to become the law of the land, and to secure all persons born in the United States, not aliens, and excepting Indians not taxed, the right of citizenship. The provisions of the bill are ample to protect the citizen in his rights, so far as they can be secured by a general law. The country will look anxiously for the announcement of the President's signature.

The Freedmen in Georgia.
The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Georgia, reports favorably of the condition of the freedmen of that State. They exhibit a commendable degree of energy and activity, and have gone to work with a hearty good-will under Government contracts. There are not only no signs of laziness among them, but they are anxious to take contracts for labor. Notwithstanding all this, the Commissioner regrets to state that there exists a great prejudice against educating the freedmen, and attempts have been made to break up the schools established by the colored people.

There exists a bitter and bitter, coming from the bottom of their hearts, against the Government. And they are careful to instill their knowledge into the freedmen of his district. They also exhibit anxiety and watchfulness unparalleled in their efforts not to be offensive to their former masters. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the withdrawal of protection to the freed people, who are now industrious, energetic, and obedient, would entail much suffering upon the loyal refugees as well as they. There is, then, in his opinion, a necessity for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the military to protect white as well as black loyalists. We think the freedmen of South Carolina are doing better than they have credit for. Reports are coming in from all parts of the State that they have gone to work cheerfully and willingly, and that an average crop of all the great staples of the South may be anticipated this season.

The Washington Union gives notice of a series of dramatic readings by Mrs. Petigru King, which were to commence in that city on the evening of the 17th. The Union pays a very flattering tribute to the ability and accomplishments of Mrs. King, and promises a splendid entertainment to her hearers. Mrs. King has made her mark in the world of letters as a sprightly and spirited writer. Her first effort at authorship—"The Busy Moments of an Idle Woman"—was a complete success; and which was soon followed by two others equally popular, entitled "Lilly," and "Sylvia's World." Her last effort was a novellette published during the war, under the title of "Gerald Gray's Wife," which was quite popular in its way. We are pleased to see that Mrs. King is not disposed to hide her candle under a bushel, or to bury the splendid talents with which nature has endowed her, and which has been improved by the polish of a finished education, and a course of extensive reading.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church, south, composed of delegates from all the Annual Conferences of the entire Church, will meet at New Orleans on the first Wednesday in April. It is expected that the meeting will be a very large one, as business of vital interest to the Church will be considered. We learn that the General Assembly of Louisiana, have, with their accustomed liberality, tendered the body the use of their Representative Hall. Nearly two hundred ministers will be present from every section of the territory embraced within the jurisdiction of that denomination. The business of the session being various and interesting, the Conference will probably be in session a month or more.

The Decline in Gold.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times which we have observed, is the steady decline in the gold market. It may, however, not be considered so much a decline of gold as an increasing appreciation of the currency. There are spasmodic fluctuations in Wall street, every day or so, and sometimes every day, influenced by local or incidental causes, connected with gold and stock operations. But the great controlling cause of the steady approximation of paper to a specie basis, is general and reliable. It lies principally in the extraordinary productions and business transactions of the country, and in the active and increasing demand for a large and convenient circulating medium. There has also been a considerable decline in the quantity of gold exported to foreign markets, and in the same ratio the accumulation has increased. The exportations of our staple productions, and especially of cotton, have answered the purposes of gold in paying for our importations. The last quotations of gold reached 28, with a downward tendency.

Joseph Doss, a French-Canadian, whose fame as a billiard player was scarcely known one year ago beyond the limits of his native city, Montreal, has now become world-wide. He challenges any man on the continent for \$5,000 in gold a side, Pierre Carme excepted. The game to be in all respects regulated by the American Billiard Congress, save that the push shot be excluded. He also offers to play any man in the world three games—the French, the English, and the American—on the "Standard American Table." Neither of his offers has been taken up. The "professionals" evidently think discretion is the better part of valor. *Vice-Canadian.*

A New Theory.—A meeting was held in New Haven, Conn., last week, to oppose President Johnson's policy, which passed resolutions, very carefully worded expressing confidence in him, and also in Congress. Senator Doolittle addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech developed the shocking idea that as the blacks would nearly all die before 1870 there was no need of any constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation. Doolittle understands the President's policy, and ought to be able to judge what effect it will have upon the three or four millions of colored people at the South; and when he says that policy will kill off these millions in four years, a million a year—we can conclude something respecting the kind of protection it furnishes for the freedmen.

EDUCATE THE NEGRO.—Southern men will do well, says the Memphis Post, to heed the advice of the Jackson, Miss., Clerion. In an article recommending the education of the negroes by the Southern people, it says:

"Nor will it do to despise the negro. He was not designed as an enemy when a slave; he would not be a very formidable one now, were he without any one to support him in hostility. The gallant Col. Griffith, of Arkansas, said that as hard fighting as he had encountered from the Federal troops was from negro regiments. Give these men the material aid and encouragement of the radicals, and they will be their formidable foes."

We have frequent reports of anticipated changes in the Cabinet. It seems now to be a settled question that the President has no idea of making any change; and if he did, the Senate would refuse to confirm it.

The "Radicals" have carried New Hampshire by a majority of 5,000.

The approaching election in Connecticut is exciting much interest among politicians. The Republicans, headed by Gen. Hawley, are confident of success; while the Democrats are also sanguine of electing their men.

Affairs About Home.
The tenth lecture of the regular course for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Sewing Circle, was delivered on Monday evening last, by Mr. G. M. McGrath, on the influence of religion. Taking into consideration the youth of the speaker, and the circumstances of its being his first appearance before a public audience, it was a very creditable performance. The musical solos by Mr. Faulkner elicited considerable applause.

The next lecture will be delivered by R. C. DeLarge on Monday evening next; subject—"The duties of the Hour."

The Baker Theological Institute of this city, under the patronage of the M. E. Church, is now open for the reception of students. It is open alike to all colors and denominations, but the main object of its organization is to prepare colored men for the ministry, both by a literary and theological course.

Cock Robin.—The humorous and unique lecture of Dr. Irving, delivered on Monday evening last at Hillier Hall, was quite a success. The audience was large, enthusiastic, and appreciative, and felt satisfied that they had contributed something to a noble charity, as well as to their own instruction and amusement. The lecture is designed as a burlesque on the pompous, spread-eagle criticisms of fledgeling editors and self-constituted literateurs, who are the patrons and the leaders of the "Mutual Admiration society." Dr. Irving possesses a keen appreciation of the ridiculous; and can appreciate a limb of the law or decapitate a young author, with as bland a smile and polite a bow as the next man. He has immortalized Cock Robin, and committed to the pages of undying history the name and fame of that heretofore humble and poetic bird.

Cock Robin's new is—
One of the few, the immortal names
That was not born to die.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—Daily News learns that the cars upon the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad are now running to Williston, a distance of eighteen miles below Johnson's Turn-out, from which point to Augusta trains are running. The whole connection through will be completed by the 15th of April, or perhaps sooner. Two large bodies of laborers are now at work at both ends of the gap. The mercantile and traveling public will have the news of its completion as a joyous event.

JOB PRINTING.—Get your printing done at the Leader office—work done well and cheap.

COMMUNICATED.

Articles inserted in this paper are written by correspondents, who shall be held to publish communications of merit, but do not hold ourselves responsible for their sentiments.

Our correspondents are respectfully requested to send us more legible manuscripts. We may be uncharitable, but we must at least insist upon an i for i, and dotted at that.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21, 1866.
MR. EDITOR—I never take up a copy of the Leader without thinking of the great good it does to our people—informed us of all that relates to our welfare; giving us good counsel, and advocating the privileges which we, at no distant day, may enjoy. But there are several obstacles in the way which paralyze our efforts in obtaining these rights and privileges—the greatest is our deficiency in education—which, I believe, nothing but time, harmony, and prosperity can enable us to acquire. Let us see to it that no stone will be left unturned in this matter, so that when the time will come when those privileges are granted us, we will show to the American people that we are capable of appreciating and supporting that which pertains to the public welfare.

Of course, the greater part of us cannot receive a classical education; but many of us have it in our power to acquire a thorough, sound, practical knowledge which makes man what his Creator intended him to be.

Could I reach from pole to pole,
I'd grasp the ocean in my span,
I'd measure mountains by my soul,
For 'tis the mind that makes the man.

If half the money daily spent upon foolish, if not sinful pleasures by our people would be appropriated to the elevation of our race, we might look to a bright future.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that our people will continue to be guided by good sense in their onward march of progress,
I am, etc.,
RUDENUP.

A Letter from a Slave-holder.
"Comets, importing change of times, herald
Your fiery tresses in the sky."

To the Editor of the Leader:
MR. EDITOR—In my walk to-day I passed by the hilarious mirth of at least a hundred colored boys and girls on the esplanade, amusing themselves with various plays. It was 12 o'clock, noon—the hour of recreation from school duties. The girls of larger growth were in various groups talking together, evidently tattling, each to the other, their little affairs of life. Boys were spinning tops; little girls were playing skip-rope; while sundry groups of either sex were discussing the merits of their lunch boxes. All was mirth and plea, giving evident token of satisfaction. I paused for some time to look at these cheerful children, and was forcibly reminded of my own early years when I, too, during recreation hours, spun my top and shouted and laughed with joyous heart.

I saw before me the evidence of good sense in the parents of these children in placing them in the hands of accomplished teachers, to educate and improve their minds, elevate their moral character, and thus fit the rising generation, to appreciate the inestimable blessing of freedom, and prepare them for a just estimate of those political privileges, which "change of time and States" renders certain.

Education is essential to prepare men to exercise the privilege of the ballot-box. Ignorance unfit men to properly exercise political privileges, as I have endeavored to show before. The want of education, and its concomitant ignorance of our institutions, unfit such men to use well the sacred right.

Let education, then, be the first standard to fit men to vote and sit as jurors. The ballot-box will then be held sacred, and justice properly administered by those before whom, as their peers, both plaintiff and defendant can come with confidence.

March 15, 1866.
EDGAR.