

The Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Saturday, March 31, 1866.

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

DAILY LEADER.—We have been so often returned 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.

It is expected that Fred. Douglas and Wendell Phillips will reach this city by a special train, at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, by the North Eastern Railroad. They are bearers of important dispatches from Washington, and will leave on Monday for Savannah, and other cities south. Mr. Douglas will address his friends at Citadel Green at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

The President is erect on the Republican platform. He desires the success of the Union ticket in Connecticut. Now gentlemen, go ahead under the promising auspices of Executive favor, and route the copperheads of Connecticut, as Andrew Johnson routed their Allies in Tennessee. Attention is called to the following advertisement and reliable despatch:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1866.
To the Republican Meeting, Hartford: Our interviews with the President and others have been entirely satisfactory. He expresses a strong desire for the success of the Union party, and says he stands firmly upon its principles as declared by the last National Convention. He says positively that there has been no interference whatever with the campaign of Connecticut by any member of the administration, so far as he knows. E. H. OWEN, W. GIBSON.

We would suggest to any of our friends of slavery who think the colored people cannot take care of themselves, that they are free to pay a visit to the A. M. E. church, in this city, upon any evening when their converts are being held, and listen to the children sing and declaim. We think that the day is coming in this state when we are to have a lawyer Morrison and a Dr. Sawyer, not white, sitting in the Temple of A. M. E., listening to the sweet warbling of a White and an Edwards—American artists, with out the foreign title.

PERSONAL.—Daniel K. Whitaker, formerly a resident of this city, and for a time, the editor of the Southern Quarterly Review, is now in New Orleans, delivering a course of lectures on the genius and writings of Sir Walter Scott.

Alwin DeLeon, late United States Minister to Egypt, is now in Richmond, lecturing on the "War Poetry of the South."

Col. Oladonski, chief ordinance officer, and who took the contract to do all the swearing in Gen. Bragg's army, is now reported to be at Orizaba in Mexico. He perhaps knows where the General is, but we don't. Orizaba is the name of a snow mountain near Jalapa, and is said to be a great place for mint juleps.

We are in possession of facts that warrant us in stating that the President is in favor of Senator Stuart's Bill, giving general amnesty for universal suffrage, the two vetoes to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are three thousand colored children attending the public and private schools in this city, besides one thousand adults.

The New York Herald seconds the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and coolly proposes to run him on the Johnson platform. It is possible that President Johnson may fancy to run himself, and if so, he may have use for his own platform.

A FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVE.—We see by our exchanges that the course of the editor of the N. Y. Times in Congress, has been endorsed by several thousand of his constituents, and that he has their "X" mark, and the demand is so great for printed forms to endorse him that Ben Wood, with his wheel of fortune, has been secured to turn them out, in place of the usual forms. The unemployed editors in this State might do well counting the regular rate to canvassers in getting a few signers.

Our Position.

"LOYALTY AND FREEDOM SQUELCHED.—The South Carolina Leader, devoted to free labor and practical reform, found fault, as it was bound to do, with the President's veto of the Bureau bill, and still more so with his speech to the motley crew who serenaded him in the evening. The editor, Mr. A. Coffin, of Massachusetts, was induced to resign his desk after publishing the article upon the President's speech. Mr. Moore, a South Carolinian, was appointed to the place. Maj.-Gen. Devens sent word to the editor that no more such articles could be published. The publishers reported that the writer of the obnoxious article had been removed, and that the President would be sustained hereafter. The new editor waited upon the General, and satisfied him that no case for complaint should again occur. Thus the rebel papers of Charleston are allowed to vilify and caricature Congress, but the only loyal paper in the State must cease criticizing the President. The Legislative power may be abused, but the Executive must be screened by military authority. 'How long, O Lord?'"

We give the above extract from a letter published in the New York Tribune of March 24th, by a correspondent in this city, a would-be martyr, who had more time to write letters than he had for stating facts. First, he writes that the editor from Massachusetts, after writing a certain article, was induced to resign his desk and a South Carolinian appointed in his place. He was not induced to resign his desk for any such reason. He was aware that for six weeks previous to his writing the article in question that a change in the editorial department had been contemplated, owing to the fact that the proprietors of the LEADER were desirous to reduce expenses, and because the "editor from Massachusetts" felt indisposed to labor for "the cause" at a salary deemed by him disproportionate to his services. He "didn't get enough of money."

2. General Devens never sent word to this office that any more such articles should not be published. Gen. Devens is from our State, and is aware that men raised around Bunker Hill never sacrifice their principles, much less their love of liberty, for power or profit.

3. The proprietors never reported that the writer of the obnoxious article would be removed, and that the President would be sustained hereafter. We have never pledged ourselves to sustain any man. We are sovereigns, and we have yet to learn how and by what law any power can compel a sovereign to remain silent in regard to the actions of public servants.

4. What the so-called rebel press does is none of our business. If newspapers at the North have the right to denounce the Congress of the United States, and honest Union men permit it there, we think any honest man ought to be allowed to express his opinion here, whatever that opinion may be. And we know there are no military officers here who wish to control us in expressing our opinion; and we are not afraid of being sent out of the Department now, as there are no Hatches and Hartwells here to do that work. This press stands by the principles of God and humanity. It may be muzzled or suppressed; but only for a time—it would speak again, and justice be vindicated.

We have not changed. The LEADER is not a whit different from what it was when it started. It is an enemy to slavery and all that pertains to it, and it will never be bought else while we own an interest in it. We are the friend of no man who would oppress his fellow being "because he is poor, because he is ignorant, or because he is black." A man is a man for all that. We want nothing for ourselves we would not demand for another. We will not willingly allow any man or set of men to misrepresent any class of American citizens in order to make capital for themselves. Men are not Northern loyalists nor Southern rebels with us. They are all our fellow countrymen—they are our brothers; and we will stand by all who love and honor our common country. We have no sympathy with those self-constituted martyrs who devote their time, at a penny a line, to misrepresenting the white man or the black man, North or South, for the purpose of raising a paper monument to the memory of fallen heroes, and have their pictures exhibited hereafter among the "Champions of Liberty."

New York Tribune please copy.
T. HURLEY & CO.

The Exodus North.

It is ascertained that three thousand two hundred freedmen have emigrated from this state during the last three months, to Mass., Conn. and the other New England states, on contracts to work at twenty dollars a month; and they are still going. Thousands have gone from Virginia, and yet the supply is inadequate to the demand. This proves the old adage, that although the mountain could not come to Mahomet, Mahomet can go to the mountain.

A grand sympathizing meeting, in behalf of fallen Fidoon, the Charleston correspondent of the New York Tribune, is expected to be held, to-morrow evening [between the hours of sundown and moonshine], on the Citadel Green. A contribution will be taken up to aid the distinguished gentleman, to make a round of visits to the brethren of the various Societies North, to whom he will narrate thrilling stories of man whipping and his own labors in behalf of "the cause" in this benighted region. Those unable to give greenbacks will please hand in what silver spoons, forks, and such relics of days gone by they may possess. Now, brother stretch forth thy hands!

It seems from the papers, that John Van Buren has recently made a flying trip to Charleston on business connected with the gas company, and a certain underground railroad enterprise. He went back to New York and made a speech, in which he said that he found no rebels in Charleston. All the people that he saw were loyal to the core. All of them loved Yankees,iggers, the Union, the Government, and the Freedmen's Bureau most intensely. That is rich Prince John must have spent all his time with the freedmen. The fact is we do not believe that he has been to Charleston at all. It is another Copperhead hoax gotten up for effect, to make capital for the next Presidential election.

Gen. M. W. Gary and Wilson L. Coleman, together with some half dozen other prominent citizens of Edgefield district, have been arrested by the military, and sent to Columbia for trial.

Let Justice be Done.

Our President Johnson is not the President Johnson spoken of by the Copperhead press of the North, in giving their account of a speech said to have been delivered in Washington, Feb. 22nd. We know it is a hoax, and that he never mentioned the names of Sumner, Wendell Phillips, nor yet Thad. Stevens, the old War Horse of the present Congress. We know our President has always set his face against personalities of any kind—as mark his reply to Senator Lane of Oregon, March 2, 1861 [See Little, Brown, & Co.'s edition of Mr. Johnson's speeches]. "I was alluding to the use of personalities. They were not arguments. They are the resort of men whose minds are low and coarse. Gentlemen never indulge in them."

Apologetic.

The article on the weather, which appears in another column was written before the rain. We stated then that water was selling at ten cents a gallon, which was the case; but we are happy to inform our readers that water has fallen, and soft water can now be obtained for the drawing—if you can find it. The clouds look threatening, and if any important change takes place between this (Tuesday) and going to press, we will notice it in a foot note.

Testimonial to Bishop Lynch.

A meeting of those who were Union prisoners in Charleston, in 1861 and 1862, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, 14th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements to tender to Bishop Lynch, who is here soliciting funds, with which to rebuild the Orphan Asylum of Charleston, the proceeds of a lecture to be delivered at the Academy of Music. The Bishop was very kind to the prisoners in Castle Pinckney, loaning them money and furnishing them with many necessary articles.—New Bedford (Mass.) Republican Standard.

It is gratifying to record the generosity and grateful conduct of the soldiers above alluded to. Such acts of reciprocal kindness are creditable to our common humanity, and serve as a fitting rebuke to a malignant sheet, published in New York, in its efforts to fling dirt upon the mitred front of one who is beloved by his flock and universally esteemed by men of all nationalities, persuasions, and colors.

P. F.

Gen. Carey of Ohio, the temperance lecturer has lately been at Washington making stunning speeches on his favorite theme, to immense audiences. He also made a speech or two on the state of the country. He delivered his celebrated "Bible argument for temperance" in Wesley Chapel on Sunday afternoon, before a crowded house. It was said to have been an effort of unsurpassed eloquence and power, which held the eager crowd spell-bound for an hour and a half. He canvassed this State on the temperance question in 1857, and drew crowds wherever he went.

Brownlow's "Whig" says that the conduct of the rebels of West and Middle Tennessee is such that the East Tennesseans are considering the subject of having that section recognized as a separate State. The loyal men of East Tennessee feel that they can never live in peace with the rebels, and that separation is necessary.—They feel that Congress will be willing to set them apart, and that they ought to do so because of their loyalty.

Equality.

The great discussion of the present time is Equality. Everybody is contending about it. There are some who say they cannot work because their minds are so much exercised about it. There are some who go from place to place discussing the subject of equality. Their whole time and thoughts are taken up discussing the subject of equality. But the right way that I think for them to do is to put their trust in God. For it is certainly known that without His will nothing can be done. We may contend until the Day of Judgment, and the devil himself may break loose from perdition and come and help us to contend, but without God's will we will never get it. So, therefore, the best way is to put your trust in God, and He will lead you through safely. The same way he led us out of the house of bondage. He will equalize us if it is His will, for His will must be done. Just have little patience. Remember the world was not made in a day. His wise providence took six days to make it; but He could do it in half a day, but He took six days. Therefore remember that, and put your trust in him; for if his will we will get it, and if not we will never get it. Remember that God has been with us from the first commencement, and he is still with us, and has promised to be with us to the end.
J. W. REIDEN.

We have received the April number of Godey's Lady's Book. It is an excellent number, and nobly sustains its ancient reputation. It is the best magazine for ladies in the United States. The fashion plates are superb, and the reading matter varied and interesting. Any of our readers who wish to subscribe through the LEADER office, can have the "Book" for \$2.50.

We clip the following interesting items from the Washington correspondent of the Connecticut Press, of the 25th inst.: "Senator Stewart's proposition to give universal amnesty in exchange for universal suffrage is talked about a great deal here, but it is thought to be impracticable and principally for the reason that the rebellious states will not accept the terms. Their hopes have been so strengthened by the conduct of northern copperheads of late that they are confident of obtaining control of the next House of Representatives. So they will reject any such proposition now. It does not follow that they will do so hereafter. If the republican elect a majority of the next Congress (including the Southern members, as is the case in this Congress), then they will gladly accept any terms they can get. Mr. Stewart does not seem to have much faith in his proposition and he offered it to the Senate rather as an experiment than otherwise.

Hon. H. S. Foote keeps writing to the New York papers, denying that he is the author of Stewart's compromise resolutions. We did not know that anybody had accused him of it. There is such a thing as kicking before one is spurred.

The Freedmen in Alabama.

James H. Norwood, Esq., editor of the Darlington (S. C.) New Era, has been attending the Convention of Internal Revenue Officers recently held at Atlanta, Ga. We clip the following paragraph from his editorial correspondence written from Montgomery, Ala.:

"Since the adjournment of the Convention I have visited this state, and have heard and seen cheering evidence of the beginning of a better state of affairs. Everywhere the planters tell me the freedmen are doing well, much better than was expected. I spent four days on two among the largest plantations in Lowndes county. I conversed freely with the laborers, and found them in fine spirits and working well. They are cheerful, hopeful and anxious to better their condition. The planters as a general thing are treating them with kindness and liberality, and many of them express the opinion that the negro is still a great institution. One of the most prominent men in the county, and once the strongest pro-slavery man said to me he would not remand them to a state of slavery if he could. A number of plantations in the county have been purchased by Northern men, who are expending in the cultivation of cotton. There is quite a demand for good plantations.

SENATORS IN PRAYER TIME.—If the "fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," the facts below show that there is much occasion to pray that the Lord will "teach our senators wisdom." The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says:

We were in the gallery of the Senate the other morning, when the opening prayer was made. And we could not help noting in a glance the position of the senators during this act of worship. A number rose in their places and reverently bowed their heads; others heaved down over their desks in attitudes of worship; whilst, we regret to say, quite a number of others leaned back in their chairs and looked on very indifferently, a few apparently with disrespect hardly concealed. A solitary individual, who has considerable reputation, continued the reading of his morning paper, turning and folding it as if there was nothing going on.

SUFFRAGE.

"Universal suffrage," impartial suffrage, "equal suffrage,"—these are words that are on many lips in these times; and they have a deep interest for the colored men of the United States. Suffrage means the right or privilege of voting. The colored men desire this because they are free, and because they need this means of self-protection. It is our belief that colored people should have the right to vote on the same conditions as other people. We also believe, that, sooner or later, they will have this. But the practical point is, What can they do to secure it? This is what our readers are interested in, and on this we have a few words to say to them. Something can be done to plead your cause with the government and people. This is now being done, and will have to be continued. Let these men be earnest and honest, and let them rest their cause on truth alone, and refrain from all abuse of persons and all uncharitableness, and truth will prevail. But the greatest thing that can be done is to educate the freedmen, and make them so well qualified to vote that the privilege can not be denied them. Even in Massachusetts there was a time when colored men were not allowed to vote. Why was this change made? Because they were seen to be fully qualified to vote. In some Northern States, they are still excluded from the polls; but, every time the question is tried, it comes nearer to being settled right; and the argument used is always this: "They are qualified to vote, and therefore they ought to." The good sense of the people can not always resist this argument. Do you ask us, whether, in your opinion, you will have this privilege without any conditions and hindrances? Of course, we cannot tell the future; but we think it likely that only those who will be allowed to vote, who can read and write. But whether this be so or not, think what an argument it would be in the hands of your advocates if they could say, "Ye citizens of the United States, every freedman in this land can read the Constitution, and can write out his own vote, and sign his name to it!"

Are you ready to work for the right of suffrage in this way?

We make the following extract from a very able and interesting letter written from Greensboro, Ala., by Rev. Dr. Summers, and published in the Family Record of this city:

"As Nations and States, as such, are rewarded and punished in this life, some are curious and anxious to know, how, when, and in what manner, this economy of Heaven will be verified in our case. This no mortal can declare. God has abundance of time to mature and develop His plans. We are always in a hurry—God never. We must wait the Lord's leisure. Our morning dream of Southern independence has evaporated like the vapors of the night after the sun has arisen. We are not to perpetrate slavery, as we may have thought it best for all concerned—we are not to establish our cherished doctrine of State Rights constitutional as we may have deemed it—but what of all that? Is God at a loss for expedients or instrumentalities for the accomplishment of His designs? Let us adapt ourselves to our altered circumstances; who can tell what God has in store for us? I have no fear that the Southern people will tarnish their fair fame by Punic-faith. No: they will carry out in good faith all that they have engaged to do, though forced into measures by an overpowering, conquering foe. This they will be encouraged to do; especially if the humane and generous policy of President Johnson should be acted upon by the Federal Government. The South fought gallantly, bravely, persistently, for what it thought the right;—it submitted when overpowered by vastly superior numbers and resources. The submission entailed on it no disgrace. The true soldiers of the North have not withheld their meed of admiration for the heroism of the South. A gallant Colonel in the late Confederate army told me other day that the next time he fought, it would be under the stars and stripes, and with the vast resources of the Federal Government, though the field of battle might not be on a foreign soil. But God forbid that we should have another war.

We would call attention to the advertisement of the Fair to be given for the benefit of A. M. E. Church of this city, commencing on Tuesday the 3rd of April.

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.

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

DARLINGTON, S. C., March 26th, 1866.

MR. EDITOR—A most destructive fire occurred here on Sunday morning. It was discovered at daybreak in the store of Mr. Early. The buildings being of wood, the fire spread with great rapidity, and did not cease until more than thirty houses were destroyed, among which were eighteen stores, the Court-house, hotel, and a number of residences. There was no engine, and the insufficient water rendered it impossible to check the progress of the flames. The efforts of the soldiers, especially those of the 30th Mass., could not have been surpassed. The office of the Darlington Era was burned. The press was lost, but the types saved. Different rumors are afloat as to the origin of the fire. It has been attributed by some to the carelessness of an intoxicated clerk.—Some say a colored man set the fire; others that the soldiers did it. Against the last supposition it may be urged that the gentleman on whose premises the fire originated was a favorite with the soldiers, and not at all obnoxious to them. There is to be an investigation to-day.

VIATOR.

REV. H. L. VAN METER, of Bassee, India writes: "Here let me assure you that we prize your Pain Killer very highly. For the first two or three years of its valuable properties, and did not use it; but now would hardly feel safe to be without it for a single day. Only a few nights since Mrs. Van Meter was severely stung by a scorpion, and intense pain was instantaneous throughout the arm, and soon a numbness of the finger followed. By the continued application of the Pain Killer for an hour or more, and at intervals during the night, the alarming symptoms were subdued, and in the morning only a slight softness was felt in the finger. I gave it in a severe case of fever and ague, according to directions, and it acted like a charm, breaking it up at once. The Karens have great confidence in it.

The Rev. C. Smalls, Pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, delivered a most admirable sermon on last Lord's Day, at 4 o'clock P. M., the 25th inst., in Bonum's Hall, John Street, in which he dwelt extensively on the disaster that our friends met on board of the Gen. Hooker, which was done in an able manner. The words of his text will be found in Ecclesiastes, 9 chap., 12 verse: "For man also knoweth not his time," etc. The choir, under the direction of Mr. D. D. McAlpin, chanted several minor airs, and the whole affair was conducted in a manner that merited the credit of all present.

T. A. DAVIS, Church Clerk.

A Card.

The undersigned officers of the Young Men's Quadrille Association, seeing a card issued by the Terepsichore Club for a "set dance," and a ball, to be given under their patronage, beg leave to notify the public that the use of their name has not been given, nor will it be under present circumstances. Respectfully,
W. C. YOUNG, President.
ABRAM JACOBS, Sec. pro tem.

CONDITION OF SUFFRAGE.—We are glad to find such excellent doctrine in that veteran organ of the democracy the Boston Post. "Is Saul also among the prophets?"

An eminent republican divine said, on the 4th day of July last, "the condition of universal suffrage should be a universal education. The criterion of a man's vote should be that he knows why he votes; and this will be enforced exactly in proportion as he knows what it is that votes. It is not corn that votes nor cotton nor greenbacks, nor a white skin, nor a black skin. It is the intelligent will that votes, or should vote. Let the qualification be set forth and known as a condition, and it will become universal. You can