

OUR STANDARD BEARER 1868

PRESIDENT,
U. S. GRANT, of Mo.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
Hon. WM. D. KELLY,
of Pennsylvania.

Sec. of State, Charles F. Adams, of Mass.
Sec. of War, Maj. Gen. A. A. Terry, of Conn.
Sec. of Treasury, Wm. Pitt Fessenden, of Me.
Sec. of Navy, James W. Grimes, of Iowa.
Sec. of Interior, Schuyler Colfax, of Ind.
Post-Master, Gen. John Minor, of Va.
Atty. General John A. Bingham, of Ohio.

In the name of our country and human liberty we set up our banner. We will our flag as the mast head, on which is inscribed our ticket for 1868. We go for Grant because he saved the nation; and we go for Kelly because his principles purified the nation. He that runs may read, and he that reads may run. The eyes of the nation are now being turned upon the hero of the second revolution as the people's choice for the highest office in the gift of the American people. Our platform is—Loyalty against treason; intelligence against ignorance.

The *Galena Gazette*—published at the city which was Gen. Grant's home till he volunteered to fight for the Union—thus speaks of the great captain's political sympathies: "We know all his hopes and sympathies are with the great and patriotic Union party of this country. In feeling and sentiment he is thoroughly identified with it. Millions of loyal people who, in the long years of war, carnage, and blood, gave their hearts, their blood and their treasure to their country. He has neither sympathy nor toleration for any party, nor any set of men, who were against the country in this terrible time of trial and peril, through which it has safely passed."

The Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Saturday, April 7th, 1868.

What we Want.

The war of arms is over—the bloody conflict has ceased—but the battle is waged on another theater, and the arena of the strife is only changed from the battle field to the meeting. Greek still meets Greek, and the war of the giants still goes on. The war is still upon us; that men's souls and the great want of the hour is men of nerve and principle and purpose, to meet the crisis and grapple with the living principles that underlie the great questions of the day. Timid, time-serving men who stop to count noses, calculate consequences, and see which side the majority will choose, should be shuffed from the stage and consigned to merited obscurity, unwept, unburied and un-grieved.

In all the great departments of civil, political and social life, there comes up a universal and unanimous protest against that mercenary, craven and accommodating spirit which yields great natural rights and individual duties to expediency. The man that stops to inquire what the world will say or what this one or that one will think of his course, will never make his mark on the age, or write his name very high on the scroll of fame. Be sure you are right—take your position fearlessly and in the face of open day, upon the platform of justice, humanity and equal rights, and then stand there in spite of the frowns, sneers and persecutions of men and devils, and if you can't convert the world to your faith, you can command its admiration and respect for your honesty, firmness and decision of purpose. The call for earnest, practical, persistent ideas backed by a strong arm, a stout heart and an unyielding spirit, and sincere, energetic and manful work, was, perhaps, never so great as at the present time.

These over cautious men who wear velvet slippers, and are constantly in a spasmodic state of nervous excitement lest they should disavow with somebody, or read on somebody's tomb, will never accomplish anything honorable to themselves or useful to their country. They construct a man of straw and then run from him. They never venture upon an independent, decided expression of opinion, without first looking anxiously round to see if there is a lion in the way. We have precious little use now for men who carry their political principles in their pocket, and sell them by the yard, governed by the standard price of golden fluctuations of Wall street exchange. They are not the men for a crisis, and this country will never be saved or lost by their influence.

It indicates a cowardly, craven spirit to endeavor by conceal honest opinions and principles in the hope of steering safely and quietly between two extremes. It is far better and nobler to throw ourselves into the breach and buffet the storm, let it come from whatever source it may. Let your principles be known, felt and acknowledged by the world, be they what they may, and whether said world will smile or frown. Proclaim your position upon the house tops, and give the bold and effective expression of it to the winds; and though it sweeps from under you every prop and stay, the reaction will wait back honor and self-respect and reliance. It will place in your hands a surer title of nobility than blood or family or position can bring. We want men not puppets. We want statesmen, not demagogues. We want principles instead of rickety platforms. Give us these and all will be right and the country saved.

Appointments of the South Carolina Mission Conference.
Charleston District, T. Willard Lewis, P. E.;
Charleston, Alonzo Webster (one to be supplied);
Summerville Circuit, Joseph H. Sapperton;
Wadmalaw and Johns Islands; H. D. Owens;
Edisto and Johns Islands, Francis Smith;
Orangeburgh District, Thomas Phillips;
Columbia Circuit, to be supplied; Camden District, Wm. J. Coler, Sumter, to be supplied;
Darlington, do; Florence, do; Cheraw, do;
Beaufort; W. J. Prigge; Ladies and St. Helena Islands to be supplied, M. French, chap. in the army, member of Beaufort Quarterly Conference.
FRENCH DISTRICT—BEELEY, P. LEAVITT, P. E.
Jacksonville, to be supplied; Perranville, J. C. Barron; St. Augustine, to be supplied; New Smyrna, do; Lake City, do; Gainesville, do; Tallahassee, do; Apalachicola, do.

It is quaintly observed by a contemporary that last spring, a traitor, rebel or copperhead, was one who did not sustain the President. This spring a rebel or copperhead is one who does support the President. Last year, to speak lightly of the President was treason. This year, the test of loyalty is denunciation of the Executive. Last year southern secessionists were fighting to get out of the Union; this year they are fighting equally as hard to get back into the Union. But they are secessionists still.

The first six months of our paper have expired and of course the time of our six months subscribers has run out; and unless they renew their subscriptions their papers will be discontinued. Our subscribers will, note this fact, and conduct themselves accordingly. If you want the Leader, send up the greenbacks, nothing else will bring it. We don't want gold, as that is not the Government currency, and as loyal citizens we should feel bound to refuse it.

The second annual celebration of the Young Men's Brotherhood Association was held on Monday the 2nd inst, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. M. G. Campbell, President; Edward Brown, Vice President; W. S. Call, Secretary; J. Laval, Treasurer; R. Parker, Trustee; J. Ferguson, Chairman Executive Committee; A. Cadett, Steward.

The New York Herald, in its swarming up of the Civil Rights Bill, says: "Shall our children see a negro in the Presidential chair? The Civil Rights bill provides for such a contingency."

And the Constitution of the United States says that men of the editor's stripe shall not. We don't blame James Gordon Bennett to find fault with any bill that does not give him the same rights as a native born citizen. At any rate, the active negro can occupy the Presidential chair when the consistent Scotchman is among the anteroom waiters.

EVERY SATURDAY, No. 13, opens with an article from "The Spectator," severely criticizing Mr. Bancroft's oration. The remaining contents are a couple of capital stories, several short essays and two or three pages of foreign notes. It is a very lively, piquant and readable number. The contents of "Every Saturday" are gleaned from the whole range of foreign literature, and the selections are always of the very highest order. But Ticknor & Field never suffer their imprint to appear upon an inferior article; and their name is, of itself, a sufficient guarantee for any work.

Nassy's Mistake Paraboloid.
The President's recent charge against Stevens, Sumner, &c., of instigating his assassination, reminds one of Mr. Nassy's unfortunate blunder at Washington, as related by himself in a letter printed in "The Right Way" for Feb. 24.

General Butler.
COLORED LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION AND GEN. BUTLER.—The following is a copy of the correspondence between the Ladies' Union Association of Colored folks and Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, who opened the war from Annapolis, Maryland, to Washington, in April, 1861:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1865.
Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler:
RESPECTFUL GENERAL.—As corresponding secretary of the Ladies' Union Association, formed in Philadelphia, for the benefit of sick and wounded colored soldiers, the duty devolves upon me to apprise you that, at a recent fair of the Association the accompanying statements were among the principle features of attraction, to be voted to General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, or Butler.

The simple performance of a duty is generally attended with satisfaction and pleasure; but in the present instance it is with more than ordinary satisfaction and unfeigned pleasure that I announce the awarding to you of these emblems—expressive of the feelings of a grateful people—by the decided majority of four hundred and fifty voters.

It was a knowledge of your many acts, but not only those familiar to the public eye, but also your kind and impartial deeds towards our unfortunate race, many of which fought so nobly in defence of the Union and the principles of freedom, that prompted the selection of your name as a fit champion in the contest for this acknowledgment of gratitude; and, although to some it may seem small and trivial, yet rest assured, General, 'tis the representation of a principle to which we hope to be found ever true, and to you we deem it especially due, remembering that your noble and Christian deeds form a part of the grandest and the noblest of the entire nation was so decidedly unfavorable to our interests and adverse to our welfare.

In behalf of the Association and in the name of a people prompted thus to act by feelings emanating from grateful hearts, I beg you to accept these evidences of our true appreciation of your principles and of the great service rendered by you to the cause of universal freedom. Hoping that prosperity and success may ever attend you in all your efforts for the maintenance of right and the true benefit of all mankind. I am, very respectfully, yours,
CARRIE R. LE CORNY,
Cor. Sec. L. U. A.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 13, 1866.
Ladies of the Union Association, Philadelphia:
MUSKAMERS—for your beautiful presents forwarded to me by your corresponding secretary, Carrie R. Le Corny, which have given me the liveliest satisfaction, please accept my thanks. Rich and intrinsically valuable as they are, they have a higher and nobler value to me, and shall be laid up, with other treasures, endeared by sacred memories, as a legacy to my children. The earnest of grateful appreciation of what I wished, rather than what I was enabled to do, in behalf of those on whom organized sin and wrong had substituted every outrage through generations, those gifts, made more precious by the very preference which awarded them, are at once the exemplar and evidence that the race of colored men have the high virtue of gratitude and the intelligence in the mass to appreciate the efforts made to raise their condition to equality of rights.

A SOUTHERN SERMO.

The Roxbury [Mass.] Journal says: "A friend has furnished us with a New Orleans paper containing a report of a sermon delivered on Sunday, the 4th instant, by Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., in that city. The preacher gave out as his theme: 'The Design of Providence in the Events through which the South had just passed,' and then launched into one of those 'political discourses,' of which our Northern Democrats have such a horror—when given by one of the opposite way of thinking. The sermon is a curiosity, and we wish we had space to lay it at length before our readers. A summary of its points must suffice. They were—

1. That the cause of the South was just.
2. That slavery, for which they fought, was beneficent.
3. That the rank and file of the rebel army deserved all praise, and to be held in everlasting remembrance.
4. That while it pleased Providence to overthrow their peculiar institution, and defeat their army, yet Providence has compensated them by developing the material resources of the South.
5. That the Southern people are to maintain a distinct and sectional existence.
6. That the Irish, and all other nationalities, are invited to the South, but no place should be given to Northern people.
7. That the people of the South, by the adoption of a new policy, shall yet be the conquerors, and shall see the time when "the spindles will weave her web on the spindles of Lowell, and the owl sit amidst its desolations; and when a Cannuche from the West shall sit on the summit of Bunker Hill and sketch the ruins of Boston."

The speaker fittingly closed with a eulogy on Andre Johnson. He styled him the greatest President since Washington, who had developed a character as unexpected and as illustrious as Louis Napoleon himself. "Napoleon in Europe," said he, "and Johnson in America—the two greatest men of the age." The rebels who made up this congregation came down with thundering applause at this passage. The unexpected character that Johnson has developed has endeared him beyond even the suffering martyr at Fortress Monroe.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1868.—The year 1866 will be a very eventful, uncommon, one to every maiden who gets married. Throughout the whole course of the year whenever the moon wanes the nights will grow dark. If dangers wear their heads, there will be less work for the barbers. He who wears his mustaches will have something to sneeze at. Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married will find out whether it is true. "He that loses his hair this year will grow bald."

He that loses his life this year will become a widower. If a young lady should happen to blush she will be red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession, it is a sign of something. If she dreams of him four times, or has a toothache, it is a sign that she is long time in getting either of them out of her head. If any body jumps overboard without knowing how to swim, it is ten to one that he gets drowned. If any one lends an umbrella, it is ten to one that he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pair. Whoever runs in debt this year will be damned. Many an old soldier will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will turn out a blank. It is probable that if there is no business doing, people will complain of hard times, but it is certain that those who hang themselves will escape turning to death. He that bites off his nose or stumps his foot, will act like a fool, and this is the most certain of all.

The Freedmen of Texas.
The San Antonio Herald of the 5th ultimo says: "From a friend of ours who has just returned from a trip up the Colorado, old Canby, and other of the most important sections of the State we derive the most satisfactory information respecting the prospects for the coming crop. The planters are almost universally possessed of far higher hopes and far brighter prospects than could possibly have been anticipated at the outset of the year. Nearly all the cotton plantations in the sections visited by our friend are in cultivation, most of them with a fair supply of labor, some with more than ever before employed upon them, while some were still short of them. In general, planting operations were fully as far advanced as usual at this time of the year, and the proportion of cotton and other crops though greater than has been customary heretofore, was yet not such as to threaten the scarcity of grain."

"In nearly every instance the planters spoke very favorably of the disposition and conduct of the negroes so far. The lands are generally divided into spots, each under a black foreman, and a proportionate extent of ground is assigned to each squad. The foremen exercise a strong control over their squads, and the hands themselves are rapidly learning, from the instinct of self-interest, the necessity of making every laborer do his duty. The portion of the crops assigned to the hands varies from one-quarter to one-third, and in some few instances one-half is allowed them."

The Herald habitually shows its (perhaps just) contempt for the understandings of its patrons by such paragraphs as the following: "Shall a negro supersede Gen. Grant as General-in-Chief of the United States Army? The Civil Rights bill says that he can do so."

—We have hitherto presumed that Gen. Grant attained and holds his high position by virtue of his soldiership; but The Herald makes him Lieutenant-General by reason of the color of his skin. If that be the case, to be a Lieutenant-General is nothing to be proud of.—Tribune.

The great question that now exercises the arithmetical and grammatical of our city is this: "which is the more correct, to say six and five are twelve, or six and five is twelve?" one of our best scholars says it is grammatically and arithmetically correct to say six and five are twelve. The conclusion is open to grave doubt.

The best thing to give enemies is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to a child, a good example; to a father, deference; to you mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

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 neatness for us, and dotted at that.

Mr. Editor.—I find the following spicy and "peppery" article in the Daily News of the 2nd inst. As it was doubtless intended to be rather sharp and severe, I propose to render it harmless by taking both the edge and the point off it though it has not much of either:

"Among the limited number of white persons who attended Fred. Douglass and his colored companions, on the occasion of their visit to the President, was one Calvin Peppers, who, we believe, claimed to hail from South Carolina. We find in the Philadelphia Inquirer, a Radical paper, of the 29th ult., a notice of Mr. Peppers, who it seems, has got himself into trouble, having failed to obtain the assent of the freedmen to the exchange of their cash for his fine words and moral ideas, which he regarded as an ample equivalent for all the savings which they gave him an opportunity to pocket. There is a good many Peppers here, and we would suggest to our colored people to have nothing to do with those noble apostles in the 'Cause.' Most of them are as great humbugs as Calvin P."

We are certainly very much obliged to the Vice for its kind considerations and will try and take its friendly suggestions in the spirit in which they were given. It is true some of us might prefer to follow our own suggestions, but if our best friends will insist on putting us on our guard against pickled Peppers, and whispering a word of good advice in our ears, it seems that common politeness would prompt us to give them at least a respectable hearing. But still we fear the Greeks even hearing gifts, and would prefer that their friendly advice should come from some more disinterested source. We have not forgotten the very complimentary notice of our anniversary day contained in that journal in its issue of the 3rd January, and until such time as its subsequent conduct shall obliterate that from our minds we shall receive all friendly advice and advances from that quarter with a great many thanks of allowance. And to save any further trouble or useless expenditure of ink, we would respectfully inform the News, that hereafter whenever we feel ourselves in need of any suggestions from that source we will make it known by personal application; and our silence may be taken as our consent to manage our own affairs in our own way. We need not be told at this late day, who are our friends, or who are our enemies. We have had sufficient light on this subject already and shall conduct ourselves accordingly. A. FAIRBANKS.

JAMES ISLAND, April 5, 1866.
I am a soldier of the United States army, and as such have tried to do my duty, and I hope the Government will do its duty towards me and my race. I have fought to save the Union, and now I think the Union ought to make a little sacrifice to save me. I responded to the call of my country and lent a helping hand to gain those rights which are the heritage of every citizen of this country. But now fighting is over, and the Union and the Government are saved. I must confess that I do not like the idea of being left to the tender mercies of those who sought to overthrow the Government and perpetuate our bondage. I am a colored soldier, and belong to a regiment partly composed of freedmen of the Southern States, and I know how we stand among our fellow citizens. I hope we will get our rights before the military is withdrawn; if not, we will stand a bad chance.

I had a deep interest in this matter, as my time is growing short in the army, and when I am mustered out I want to know what I must call myself. If I am to be a citizen I wish to be treated as such. I do not like to be called a freed man, or a negro, or a slave, or a colored man. I would like for some one to define my status under the Government. I cannot be a citizen, in the full sense of that term; and I cannot be a slave, unless I have a master, and am his chattel interest. Then, as I stand now, I am neither a citizen nor a slave. Then what am I? Will some one tell me?
C. M. MOUNTAIN,
Co. C, 35th U. S. C.

Mr. Editor.—I beg the privilege of giving to the public, through your valuable journal, a brief sketch of a visit that I paid recently to a private school in this city, taught by one of our most worthy citizens, Mr. Edward Baird, at his residence, No. 105 Coming street. He has in his school over sixty scholars, and could teach us many more. It so happened that I got there just in time to witness the opening of the school, which was done in a Christian like manner. The exercises were as follows: First, the singing of a hymn by the children. Second, the reading of a portion of the sacred scriptures and a prayer by the teacher, followed by a rehearsal of the Lord's prayer by the children; after which the children divided; some to books, some to writing and some to slates. After remaining at their studies a short time, the bell rang, and the classes were formed for recitation. It is really gratifying to see how rapidly the children are advancing in knowledge at this school. I think if educational suffrage should ever be forced upon us that Mr. Baird would not be much behind the foremost in sending voters to the ballot box. c. n. p.

Edisto, March 31, 1866.
Mr. Editor.—I would be very glad if you would put these few lines into your Leader, as I have made up my mind to live in Charleston, after I am mustered out of the service. I have taken a wife on Edisto, by the name of Margaret Williams, I beg therefore that this will be published, as her father and mother will be pained to hear from their daughter. I trust that the time has come when I and you, and all of us can marry by the laws of God and man; and have a right to all laws, as well as a right to fight. We have had a right to the cartridge box, and now we want a right to the ballot box. If the House of Representatives will give the colored men their rights, we will show them that we can make our living. As I have written so many letters to you, and have not seen them in the Leader, I trust you will put this in. I received your bill, and paid Lieut. Clark four dollars for one year's subscription to the Leader. Respectfully yours,
MELTON B. LUSTON,
Co. H., 55th Regiment

WALTERBORO, S. C., Mar. 27, 1866.

Mr. Editor.—I never take up a copy of the Leader without thinking of the great good it does to our people informing us of all that relates to our welfare, giving us good counsel and advocating the privileges which we are entitled to as citizens, 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 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.

We ask for nothing but rights; if we get them granted us we will make ourselves perfectly satisfied. We fought for liberty and right and why not enjoy the pleasure of that portion of freedom. I must now close as my time for drill is near at hand. Very respectfully,
C. M. MASSING, Co. R, 35th Regt.

[N.B. When you copy a communication again, do not send it to the same paper from which you take it.—Con.]

Letter from "Parson" Brownlow.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, March 28, 1866.

Hon. H. D. Kelly, House of Representatives.
Dear Sir:—Enclosed I send you a copy of my proclamation, from which you will learn that a faction of twenty-one disorganizers have, in the true spirit of the late iniquitous rebellion, withdrawn, and reduced our House of Representatives below a quorum. I need not add further remarks, as the proclamation fully discusses the points at issue.

On Friday last the election of county officers took place throughout the state, such as clerks, sheriffs, justices, trustees, and tax collectors, and in middle and west Tennessee the rebels have made a clean sweep, turning the Union men out, and electing their own candidates, who volunteered for office on the ground that they were rebels, and had either served in the rebel army, or in some other way had given their influence to the cause of treason and traitors.

When Richmond fell and Lee surrendered, rebels and many who sympathized with them were very respectful to Union men, often obsequious—equity equities, they even invited arrest and punishment, and felt that to let alone and allowed to live was all they had a right to expect. But since pardons have been so multiplied, and no man has been punished, they have everywhere become impudent and defiant, until in most counties in middle and west Tennessee it is disrespectful to have been a Union man, or as a southern man, to have served in the Union army. And matters are growing worse; the reconstructed traitors openly cursing loyal men, and threatening that they have the President on their side, while we all feel that the President's policy is ruinous to us.

When I put the President in nomination for the Vice Presidency at Baltimore I felt that he had so thoroughly committed himself to the Union cause, and had been so badly treated by the rebels, it was impossible for him ever to get round to them again; but I give him up as lost to the Union party, and as the man who is to lead the rebels and traitors, and to be elected in every county, every "McFadden" man, and every ex-Confederate, are loud and entire in praise of the President. The men who but a few months since were cursing him for an abolitionist and traitor, and wishing him excommunicated, are now for executing all who dare to oppose his policy.

There is twice the amount of bitterness and intolerance in the South today toward the Union and everything Northern than there was at the time of Lee's surrender. Abuse of Union men, and of the Italian in Congress, and self-announced superiority on the part of the Southern chivalry have arisen to such a height that loyal men cannot travel on a steamboat, or on a railroad or without being insulted. All as was during the war, so it is now, all concessions from the North, or from the majority in Congress, are regarded as evidences of fear; all the old rebel papers of 1861 and many new ones, are in full blast, threatening Congress and the North with ultimate vengeance, and boasting of southern prowess. The most popular men in the greater part of Tennessee today are the men who distinguished in their hostility to the North and what they are pleased to call the "Federal Congress," and they are the class of men selected to fill offices, as the late county elections show. The same is true of the entire South, only more so! In a word, they are resolved upon breaking up the Government, and they expect to carry out their schemes through the ballot-box; and how men of candor and intelligence can represent them as loyal and kindly disposed is a mystery to me, even in this age of rebellion and treachery. I do not understand them, and no opportunity for learning their temper and ultimate purposes are as good as those of most men.

Why, sir, many of them are expecting the President to disperse Congress with the bayonet, as Cromwell dispersed the Long Parliament. The southern heart is rapidly being fired to deeds of war, and all this, and more, as I believe, has been occasioned by the mistake of the President. His plan of trusting rebels with their state government has done more to excite the opposition of what he had intended. It has trained the rebels of the Union men, and they feel that there is no safety for them unless Congress shall choose to protect them. Even three days ago General Thomas had to send troops into Marshall county, some sixty miles distant, to protect loyal men and freedmen who were fleeing for safety and coming to this city.

So far as I am individually concerned, the intemperance abuse of rebels, the denunciation and blackguardism of their reconstructed journals, and the threats of personal violence from their un-nested patriots, and the anonymous letters of cowardly threatening my assassination, all fall harmless to my feet. No earthly power can drive me from the support of the man and party who fought the battle of the late war and put down the rebellion.

With kind recollections of the past, and the hope of a pleasant future,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN INVEITORS
Secretary Harlan has issued the following instructions to the Hon. Thomas C. Thacker, Commissioner of patents:
"The subject of patents to the citizens of States recently in the rebellion has been submitted to the President, and I am instructed by him to direct that no patent be granted to any resident of a district declared by the President to be in a state of rebellion without satisfactory proof of loyalty is furnished, embracing the original or an authenticated copy of the amnesty oath as taken by said resident; and if parties making application for patents belong to the excluded class, evidences of their special patrons by the President should be furnished."

JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of Interior Dept.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 28, 1866.

Mr. Editor.—On returning from the North a few weeks since, and receiving my pastoral duties, I had the great pleasure to find that Mr. J. F. Carter, of Portland, Me., had been induced to take charge of our Sabbath School.

Mr. C. is a gentleman I had the pleasure of knowing some years ago when connected with a church in that city, and whom I very much regard. It is pleasant to meet one here who retains his interests for the cause of his blessed Master which he manifested at the North, and willing to meet the scoffs and sneers of many for identifying himself with the interests of the colored people here.

I am glad to say that our school is prospering, and rapidly increasing under his supervision, and that both scholars and teachers are becoming warmly attached to him.

The school numbers over 200 children. May he be long spared to labor in the Sabbath school, a cause to which he seems so admirably adapted.

E. J. ADAMS,
Rector, Mission Presbyterian Church.

"Acquiescence Presidents" and Voters.
President Johnson, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives almost twenty years ago, giving a history of the veto power, after saying that "it was established to enable the people to resist and repel encroachments on their rights," &c., continues:

"We will pass by the administration of Mr. Van Buren to that of John Tyler, called by some—but not by me—in derision, 'the Acquiescence President,' who exercised this power four times; and under his administration is the only instance in which a law was passed over a veto since the origin of the Government."

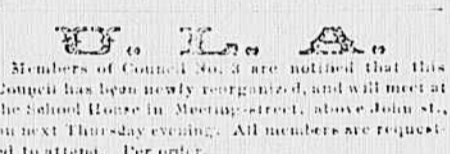
As Congress has the evidence here that it can "acquiescence" pass a law over a veto, we hope it will not allow Mr. Tyler the honor of being a precedent, as he was only an "Acquiescence President." Everything in this war has been "without a precedent," and let us not mutilate this singularity of its history.

The welfare of the working classes of all countries should ever be a consideration of higher importance than the happiness of goods. The price a carpenter pays for his shirt, is of small consequence to him, when compared with the price he can command for his labor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W. HAYDEN LODGE.
No. 5, V. P. M.—A regular meeting of your Lodge will be held on Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

Punctual attendance is particularly requested.
By order W. M. M. J. SIMMONS, Sec.



Members of Council No. 1 are requested to meet on Tuesday, April 3, at seven o'clock. Prompt attendance is requested, as business of great importance will come before you.

SANTON CHARITABLE SOCIETY.
Officers: James Bright, President; Peter Mazrek, Vice President; John Deas, Treasurer; Peter B. Morgan, Secretary.
February 27, 1866. 21.

A FALSE RUMOR.—It is circulated that my place of business is removed to Meeting Street. I would inform my friends and customers that I am still at my old stand, No. 6 King, opposite Radcliffe street, where my business as an undertaker continues the same. Thanked for former patronage.
JOHN WILSON.

MECHANICS' PLANTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—A regular Weekly Meeting of this Association will take place at the residence of Mr. Joseph Green, Meeting Street, every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, p.m. By order of the President, J. M. B. J. DE VERNY, Sec.

The following are the officers of the above Association:
Joseph Green, President;
John Wilson, Vice Pres.;
C. H. Price, Sec. and Treas.
Standing Committee— Committee on Charity—
P. Simmons, Chairman; A. Robertson, Chairman;
J. Johnson, J. C. Tulbert,
T. Mills, J. Murray.
Stewards,
J. P. Perry, J. Palmer,
Jan. 10, am

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.—All members eight weeks in arrears to the Association are notified that the rules against them will be enforced if not paid within two weeks.
A. MIDDLETON, Sec.

Mechanics' Association.
A Regular Weekly Meeting of this Association will take place at the Zion's Church every Wednesday evening at seven o'clock.
By order, J. M. B. J. DE VERNY, Pres't.
A. MIDDLETON, Secretary.

Officers of the Mechanic Association—
John C. P. Descherey, President;
Abraham Simmons, Vice President;
Wm. Edin, Treasurer;
Abraham Middleton, Secretary.
Standing Committee— Committee on Charity—
Peter M. Green, Chairman; J. H. Barron,
Joseph Green, W. H. Chase,
Gunning Ball, Robert Vesey,
W. B. Turner, R. H. Williams,
J. E. Moultrie,
Alexander Williams,
Stewards.

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cures Kidney Disease.
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The best Pallid Extract now before the public, Smolander's, for the diseases named above, and for Weakness and Pains in the Back, Fringe complaints, and Disorders, arising from excesses of any kind, and is perfectly invulnerable. Sold by all Apothecaries. Price one dollar. 79 of N. Barnes & Co., New York, and Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans. Agents for the South and West, H. R. LITTLE & ROGERS, Boston, Mass., General Agents.
Dec. 25, 1865.