would take, to withdraw him from all improper associations, and to interest him in whatsoever things are pure, and true, and lovely.

At length she received letters from him which breathed a new spirit, and spoke a new language. I listened to the voice of that mother as with "joy unspeakable," she read to me three of those letters, richly expressive of the views and feelings of a new-born soul. In them all, he acknowledged his special indebtedness to her faithful warnings and persevering prayers. In one he spoke of the condition and prospects of her children who still remained impenitent; and in order to encourage her to do for them as she had done for him, he says, "Hold on, mother; your prayers may yet be answered in their conversion."

Poetry.

BATTLE SONG OF THE CHURCH.

BY H. BONAR.

Fear not the foe, thou flock of God,
Fear not the sword, the spear, the rod;
Fear not the foe!
He fights in vain who fights with thee;
Soon shall thou see his armies flee,
His self to slay.

Come, cheer thee to the roll and fight,
'Tis God, thy God, defends the right;
He leads thee on.
His sword shall scatter every foe,
His shield shall ward off every blow,
The crown is won.

His is the battle, His the power,
His is the triumph in that hour;
In Him be strong.
So round thy brow the wreath shall twine,
So shall the victory be thine,
And thine the song.

Not long the sigh, the toil, the sweat,
Not long the fight-day's wasting heat;
The shadows come.
Slack not thy weapon in the fight;
Courage! for God defends the right;
Strike home! strike home!

IS SLAVERY DEAD?

Bury it deep! bury it deep!
Lest it should waken and raise its head
Out of sleep.

Dead! is it dead?
Ring the bells that men may know
It goeth down to its burial bed,
And let it go.
Dead! is it dead?
Over its grave a tablet set,
And write: "By all that rule in dread
This doom be met."

Dead! is it dead?
Proclaim it to the universe;
"The storm is passed from overhead,
And gone the curse."

Dead! is it dead?
Roll the rock above its tomb,
And plant a new growth overhead,
To rise and bloom.

Ring! the old tyrant's dead,
The fair estate is free:
Ring for the brave now left instead!
Come, Liberty! — *Harper's Weekly.*

THE LIBERATION OF SLAVES BY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.—A telegraphic dispatch states that the Emperor of Brazil has liberated one hundred and fifteen slaves. A Rio paper says the number is several hundred, and that as they belonged to the nation the Emperor could only free them from the usufruct of service, which was his right, and therefore will have to pay for them out of his private purse. His generosity is further enhanced by the fact that he has taken upon himself the charge of furnishing all that should be necessary for the support of the female slaves and their children.—This act of the Emperor is regarded as very important, from the influence it will have in leading the slaveholders of Brazil to voluntarily emancipate their slaves. It is said that the Emperor intends to incorporate six hundred slaves into his army. He is not himself a slaveholder. —*Kennebec Journal.*

GOOD GIRLS IN THE SOUTH.

The Holly Springs (Miss.) REPORTER knows several girls in Marshall county who were raised in the lap of luxury, with fine carriages to ride in and money by the thousands to spend, before the war, who can now chop wood, drive a two horse wagon, go to market, and do all the house-work. They can go in the kitchen, too, and prepare a dinner equal to a French *cook*. And then call on them in the parlor, they will treat you to such music as would make the houri listen with wonder and admiration. These girls have cheerfully conformed to the change in their pecuniary circumstances. The REPORTER thinks they are worthy of being the wives of the greatest and best in the land, and so think we.

The Charleston Advocate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 23, 1867.

The Ratification MEETING!

A meeting has been called on the Citadel Green, on Tuesday next at 5 o'clock, P. M, to ratify the Platform for the Union Republican Party of this State. Let all who are interested in this great patriotic movement now give us a lift to set this ball in motion. The meeting is expected to be one of great interest. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

The Friends of the Freedmen.

The colored people of this State have recently received an importation in the ways of southern patriotism, which they never will forget. The [illegible]

[illegible]

W. H. Tally is also reported to have said on the same occasion:

"The advice which common sense gives to the colored population of the South in the present emergency is, to try those of the community whom you have known—those who have hitherto proved themselves worthy of confidence—those who have the same interest. Unite with those. If these deceive you, it will then be time enough to experiment on the sympathies of strangers. He will let [illegible] know he expressed the feeling of the [illegible] Senator from Georgia, when he said that they cherished the cordiality of hostility toward the colored man, because of his attachment to the Union. The enemies of the South will endeavor to foment dissensions and discords, for the purpose of still further plundering and oppressing the people. [illegible] while and colored shall unite in the [illegible] ground to hope that our children, if not ourselves, may enjoy a long period of tranquility and peace, of prosperity and happiness."

All will be ready to concede that the colored population should adhere to their friends, and go to them for sympathy and aid, and that the enemies of the South who would foment jealousies and strife should be avoided. But the people of the South should know who are their real enemies and friends. Are those who have always been the friends of slavery the best friends of the colored people? Are those who have given to the freedmen their liberty, and crowned them with all the other rights of citizenship, including that of suffrage, to be regarded as their enemies? Are the men and women who with parts untold and self-sacrifice, are devoting themselves as teachers of colored children, and those who are making liberal contributions for this object, to be regarded as the enemies of those they are trying to help with all the advantages of education? Those who are really the friends of the colored people now, are not new and untried friends. When they were in bonds, they felt for them, sorrowed with them, and they ceased not to pray that God would hasten the time when every yoke should be broken, and the oppressed go free. And this interest did not falter amid the trials of that long and bloody struggle that resulted in the triumphs of freedom, and is developed in the acts of Congress that have enfranchised the colored people, and secured to them the protection of the general Government.

The real enemies of the South are those who have plunged it into the horrors of a bloody war, for the shameful purpose of making slavery perpetual, and now oppose all efforts for reconstruction that would secure equal rights, and equal protection to all classes of her citizens without destinction of race or color. Those men who have sought by treason and blood to prevent emancipation, and the recognition of the rights of citizenship to the colored people, now this glorious work has been done in spite of their efforts to prevent it, ask the colored citizen to recognize them as his best friends, and give himself up to be led and controlled by their superior wisdom and benevolence. The freedmen for long and weary years tried and trusted their slaveholding friends of the South. Trusted them with their wives and children, hard earnings, and sacred fortunes, and many of them have scars upon their backs, and deeper ones upon their hearts, that tell of treatment which will never be forgotten, and which they can never desire to have repeated.

In the meeting at Columbia from which we have just quoted, Mr. Nash a colored man(?) is reported to have expressed a regret that whites of the south were disfranchised. "By stating that the colored people would present such a strong and unanimous petition to Congress, that attention would be paid to it—in fact, the colored men would not rest until the whites had been enfranchised. He had respect for a man who upheld his principles at the point of the bayonet; when [illegible] and stood Union men at the South, he could look upon as nothing better than traitors.

In any man making such a statement, he did not speak the sentiment of the colored people of this State. We have heard that they were some freedmen, who wanted to be slaves again. Mr. Nash must be one of that class. Query, is this the Mr. Nash who has earned an unenviable notoriety by his conflicting testimony in regard to the burning of Columbia?

Mr. Lowndes said that the strongest argument that could be urged for slavery, would be that slaves would fight to perpetuate their own bondage, and the man who will vote for this, does not know enough to have his freedom. Slavery has left the imprint of its debasing curse on many of its unfortunate victims, but none are so deeply branded as those who with a craven spirit cringe and fawn to do the bidding of their former oppressors: but the great mass of the colored men of South Carolina, would sooner die in the conflict for freedom, than tamely submit to be slaves again. Those who possess this spirit will honor those who fought for freedom rather than those who at the point of the bayonet vindicated their attachment to the vile system of American slavery.

Wade Hampton.

[illegible] attempt was [illegible] fighting [illegible] the colored [illegible] Sea Coast, [illegible] the help of the negroes, and place themselves into power, and leave the Radicals to perform their own cause without black assistance." Among them was Wade Hampton, who made the following significant, and to the point, beguiling expression:

"The advice which common sense gives to the colored population of the South in the present emergency, is, to try those of the community whom you have known—those who have hitherto proved themselves worthy of confidence, those who have the same interest. Unite with those. If these deceive you, it will then be time enough to experiment on the sympathies of strangers."

Wade Hampton is one of those deep-dyed rebels, who staked his all and lost it, in an attempt to fasten the chains of slavery upon the neck of the colored man. But he now advises these same men to try those whom they have known." They have already been tried and found wanting—weighed in the balance and found wanting. They held the colored man in brutal slavery, and sold him as a chattle brute in the shambles; and how dare they to refer to slavery, and set themselves up as the colored man's best friends in whom he should confide. Yes, Wade Hampton would have the freedmen to bow, and confide implicitly in that good old master who use to draw the blood with lash, but mistrust and ignore the "strangers," who gave them their freedom and manhood. He can't certainly suppose that the colored man neither remembers, nor thinks, nor reasons, or he would not, immediately in the face of facts, attempt to force dogitious falsehood. If he is the colored people's friend, why dont he acknowledge the truth, and tell that the radical is a good friend because he has bestowed upon them the greatest of boons—their present liberty? It is too late in the day for Wade Hampton, or any other Southern man, to attempt to make believe that slavery was a good institution, and the old masters have always been, and are still, the freedmen's best friends. We want it distinctly understood that we desire that the greatest friendship may exist between the two classes under consideration, but we want it as distinctly understood that the freedman is no mercenary tool to be used by sweet words against his own interest, and for the promotion of his former enemies. Wade Hampton in that same speech said:

"The present state of affairs was not brought about by the action of the Southern people—white or Black; therefore, neither was responsible for it.

What great danger is there in the "present state of affairs," what huge wrong in universal suffrage, that he comforts himself over the idea, that the Southern people, black nor white, are "*responsible*" for it?

In the same breath with which he claims to be the colored man's best friend and asks for love and confidence, he thus regrets that the slave is free—it is such a *responsibility*. As to *responsibility* for the "present state of affairs," he must know that the Southern white people *are responsible* for the war. And when he stands upon the ruins of war in his native city, and talks to the people about the responsibility for the "present state of affairs" let him then look at the frowning desolation and waste that surrounds him, and ask himself who was the cause of *all that*, his own conscience must answer—"Wade Hampton and the Southern whites." — R.

The Meeting at Military Hall.

A meeting was held at Military Hall on the evening of Thursday of the present week, for the purpose of having the report of the committee appointed to draft a platform for the organization of a Republican Union Party for this State. At an early hour the Hall was densely packed, by the friends of the measure, white and colored. Those who found a standing place inside of the room were closely pressed without distinction of color. The passage way to the room was crowded with those who were eager to listen to the proceedings, and the windows entained by those who were hanging upon the outside. We saw General Scott, and other distinguished men, who were not able to gain admittance on the account of the crowd.

The meeting was called to order by H. Judge Moore, the chairman, and prayer was offer by Rev. R. H. Cain. The report of the committee was then read by Rev. E. J. Adams, which may be found in another column. It was listened to with profound attention, frequently eliciting the applause of the audience. It will be seen that report had been prepare with care, and eloquently and confidently states the basis of a true and impartial legislation for all classes, and embraces the distinguishing features of the great national party of which this is designed to be a branch.

Appropriate remarks were made by E. J. Adams, F. L. Cardozo, B. F. Randolph, R. C. DeLarge, J. E. Bowen, and others present.

The following resolution was offered by S. L. Bennett, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of thirteen be authorized to take such measures as may be deemed best to call a State Convention at such time and place as they may designate.

A resolution was also adopted to provide for a Mass Meeting, to be held on the Citadel Square Green, on Tuesday next at 5 P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the preamble and resolutions.

This meeting evidently inaugurated a new era in the political history of the State. The meeting was one of great unanimity and enthusiasm. It clearly indicated the vital force which infuses life and efficacy into the party that will bear the old national banner in triumph from the coast to the mountains of South Carolina. This movement cannot be crushed by undemocratic violence, or turned from its great mission of freedom and equal rights, by the flattery of pretended friends, or the scorn of its foes.

Mass Meeting at Columbia.

We have seen a report of this meeting, how authentic we cannot say, and were sorry to observe that Beverly Nash, and Rev. D. Pickett, both considered representative men among the colored population of Columbia, spoke in opposition to certain features of the Military Reconstruction Bill, which has bestowed political equality upon the colored people.

Mr. Nash expresses much regret that any of his former old masters should be disfranchised, and urges his colored brethren to petition Congress to repeal the disfranchising feature of the Bill. Mr. Pickett very earnestly opposes universal suffrage, and would, no doubt, have those of his brethren who cannot read and write, and are enfranchised, to petition Congress to repeal the law and disfranchise the poor deluded, unlettered colored man, especially if he refuses to work in "secesh" harness, or stand upon the "Hampton platfom."

It is evident that these colored Solons and would-be sages jointly agree upon enfranchising the innocent and most injured rebel, and upon disfranchising mean, unworthy and incapable negro. In other words, Congress, in their estimation, has made a bad and improper law, and one that bears hardly upon the office seeking rebels and the unlettered negro. What disinterested, self-sacrificing patriotism, which prompts a man to advocate the disfranchisement of his own race, and that too, in the face of the recognized law of the land! What principle of patriotism, policy, or common sense could have induced those men to ally themselves, and give in their adhesion to a proscribed, prostrate, disfranchised and disrupted party, we are at a loss to conjecture. It is said that every man has his price, and we suppose these two representative colored men of Columbia are not like Caesar's wife, nor may they be exceptions to the general rule. This is not the first case of the kind on record. We have many illustrious examples. Esau sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage, and Judas betrayed the Saviour for thirty peices of silver.

Such men are traitors to the principles of liberty and humanity, and the cowardly dupes of playedout rebels. If such as these are to speak for, and lead the people, our cause will be ruined, and the infant Hercules of universal liberty, and the manhood of humanity, be strangled in it's cradle by it's professed friends. But there are many Calebs and Joshuas yet in our camp. Other voices will be heard, and other men will rise up to lead the crusade for freedom. R.

Platform for the Union Republican Party of South Carolina.

Whereas, The Founders of this Republic based the same on the self-evident truths, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator, with certain inalienable rights: that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and

Whereas, It is set forth in the "Preamble of the Federal Constitution of 1787, that it was ordained, not by the several States, or inhabitants thereof, but by "*the people of the United States*," "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty" to its "posterity;" and

Whereas, Congress by it's well-considered, and almost unanimous, action, (which action has had the sanction of the loyal people of the country) has provided, by the Constitutional Amendment proposed as "Art. 14," and by the recent "Reconstruction Bill," for the reorganization of the civil powers of the States lately in rebellion, and for the renewal of their representation in Congress; and

Whereas, We recognize in those legislative provisions, while not [illegible] as regards the future justice tempered with mercy toward the former enemies of the Union; and strong guarantees, for the protection of all loyal citizens without distinction of race, or color, or previous condition, in the enjoyment of every right conferred by the Constitution, and,

Whereas, We regard the great National Republican Party under the guiding hand of Divine Providence, as the Savior of our country from the perils of the late rebellion for the destruction of the Union, and as the only party whose principles can justify us in committing the present and future interests of the country for safe keeping,

Therefore, Resolved:

I. That we give our cordial and entire sanction to the action of Congress for the restoration of the Union, and to the wise and just principles of the Republican party.

II. That, in order to make the labors of all our loyal fellow citizens, more effectual for carrying out the provisions of Congress, for the restoration of law and order, in our State, as well as for the peace and prosperity of our entire country, we do form an association to be known as the Union Republican Party of South Carolina.

III. That we pledge our sacred honor, our fortune and our lives to serve our country, to preserve her institutions, and, especially to aid her in keeping inviolate the national faith, which has been sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred to save the liberties of the country, and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired; but all debts incurred to support the rebellion, as they were unlawful, void and of no obligations, shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall South Carolina be permitted to pay any debt whatever, which was contracted to aid the rebellion in any form.

IV. That the nation owes to the brave men, white and colored, of our army and navy, a debt of lasting gratitude, for their heroic services in defence of the Constitution and the Union, and, that while we cherish, with a tender affection, the memories of the fallen, we pledge, to their widows and orphans, the nation's care and protection.

V. That as republican institutions cannot be preserved, unless intelligence be generally diffused among all classes, we will demand, of our legislature, a uniform system of common schools, which shall be open to all, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition,—such system to be supported by a general tax upon all kinds of property.

VI. That we will favor a liberal system of public improvements, such as rail roads, canals, and other works, and, also such a system of awarding contracts for the same, as will give all our fellow citizens an equal and fair chance to share in them.

VII. That we will also insist upon such modification of the laws of the state as will do away with imprisonment for debt, except for fraud, and imprisonment of witnesses except for wilful absense, and, especially, to abolish entirely and forever, the barbarous custom of corporeal punishment for crime, or any other cause.

VIII. That as large land monopolies tend only to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and are ruinous to the agricultural, commercial, and social interests of the state, the legislature should offer every practicable inducement for the division and sale of unoccupied lands among the poorer classes, and as an encouragement to immigrants to settle in our state.

IX. That the law of ejectment and distraint should be so modified as to protect equity the landlord and the tenant.

X. That provision should be made for the exemption of the "poor man's homestead."

XI. That the interests of the state demand a revision of the entire code of laws, and the re-organization of the courts.

XII. That the interests, not only of the state, but of the whole country, demand every possible guarantee for the perpetuity of all the rights confered upon the newly enfranchised portion of our fellow citizens, and that in the use of the sacred right of the elective franchise, we will seek to elevate to offices of trust and honor, only those who are truly loyal, honest, and capable, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition.

XIII. That considerations of justice and humanity demand provision, by the Legislature, for the protection and support of all the aged, infirm and helpless poor, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition.

XIV. That we will not support any candidate for office, who will not openly endorse the principles adopted by the Union Republican Party.

XV. Relying upon Divine Providence for wisdom in our councils, efficiency in action, harmony among ourselves, "with malice towards none, and charity to all," we pledge our earnest and best efforts for the return of peace and prosperity to all our people, and an early representation of our beloved State in the Congress of the United States.

COMMITTEE.

H. JUDGE MOORE, Chairman.

M. G. CAMPLIN.	BENJ. REILS.
E. J. ADAMS.	J. P. M. EPPING.
PETER MILLER.	B. F. RANDOLPH.
J. N. HAYNE.	R. C. DeLARGE.
J. B. MORRIS.	F. L. CARDOZA.
J. D. PRICE.	S. L. BENNETT.

W. J. BRODIE.

Allen Coffin, Esq.

This gentleman is now one of the enterprising editors of the *Daily Republican*, published at Meadville, Pa. We intended he should have had the management of the "Charleston Advocate," but was a little too late in our application.

We wish him great success in his new and enlarged field of usefulness. He has many warm friends in Charleston who will not soon forget him as editor of the first loyal paper in this city, and an eloquent advocate of impartial rights, with both pen and tongue. We appreciate his graphic and racy editorial of the 13th instant, and can assure him that we can see no reason for "changing base," since we last sat in council together, but propose "to fight it out on this line." If the Lord be with us, who can be against us?

☞ We would call the attention of merchants and the multitude of our agricultural readers to the advertisement in another column of "Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds." You may depend upon, getting the *best* if you buy, of this honest Quaker firm.