

great voice:

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow."
"These ten thousand soldiers (and among them were thirty-five hundred loyal Methodist men of the Northwest) all joined in the inspiring song, and it echoed to the skies and far out across the swamps, until it reached the ear of one of those dusky sons of the South. He heard for the first time:

"The year of jubilee is come!"
"It was just after the beginning of January, when the Emancipation Proclamation was in force; and it was my privilege to hear the music of the breaking of those fetters. About about midnight there was brought to my hotel a young, grizzled old Oneida, (Great laughter.) The picket boat had fished up this ancient African, who had heard the music of

"The year of jubilee is come!" He was asked to give an account of himself, and I supposed, of course, he had come to us with valuable information, as we always got reliable information from that class of men. In all my experience during the war I was never deceived but by one colored man, and he was half white, just having enough of the blood of some first family in him to make him a traitor. (Laughter.) I asked this aged friend what brought him there, and he said the music—that he had heard the singing away across the swamps, and it was the first intelligence he had that the Yankees were coming! Said he: "For God's mass, I thought the judgment day had come! A factious African at my hotel quarters comforted him by telling him that the judgment day of course would never come in the night time. (Renewed laughter.)

The Charleston Advocate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 27, 1867.

All letters to the Editors of the *Charleston Advocate*, look Box 1047.

Single copies of the *Advocate* may be had at Mr. Howard's tin store, under our office at ten cents each. 24

State Convention.

The Committee of Thirteen, in compliance with "resolutions" passed at a Convention of the Union Republican party at South Carolina, to meet in Charleston, on Tuesday the 17th of May, at 8 o'clock P. M.

H. J. P. M. M., Chairman.
Ex-Gov. Perry's Letter.

The *Daily News* of this city, published on Wednesday a characteristic epistle from this eminent political scion of South Carolina, and U. S. senator, all but, *taking his seat*.
Our readers will remember of him as Provisional Governor, and the famous abolition man, who, in an address to returning rebel soldiers, after Lee and Johnston's surrender said: "No man in the South feels more *humbled* than myself, at this result." Last fall he wrote his famous "out stink and instink" letter which disgusted some but gave general satisfaction we believe, to his rebel confederates.
Not hearing anything of him since, we had supposed him politely extinct; but it seems he was only *slumbering* in his humility and Rip Van Winkle, like, he awakes, dips his pen in gall, and writes his philippic.
The Editor of the *News* says:

"After the State seceded, Mr. Perry became a member of the State Legislature; was one of the most earnest, most consistent and ablest advocates of all those measures of legislation necessary for the prosecution of the war, and perhaps one of the most determined opponents of any opposition to the policy of the Confederate Government, or of any settlement of the contest upon any terms save those of Independence. His colleagues in the Legislature will never forget the effect produced by his concluding sentence of one of his most effective speeches: 'I was the last man to come out of the Union. I will be the last man to go back into it.' During the war, Mr. Perry was Commissioner for the regulation of prices; meted out District Attorney in his section of the State, and just about its close, was appointed Confederate District Judge for the State of South Carolina. Not long after he became Judge, the surrender of Lee and Johnston put an end to his Court, and he was within a few months, made Provisional Governor of the State by the President, and this office he held until the election of Governor Orr, as his successor, and his own election by a most flattering vote, to the United States Senate."

We make a few extracts and comments for the benefit of our readers. Mr. Perry says:

"It is well known that these States have exhausted their power and resources in a gallant and heroic struggle for independence and self-government. They now have no alternative but unqualified submission to the military despotism thrown over them."
That these States exhausted their power, is well known, but about their "heroic struggle for independence and self-government," is not quite so clear. We think their struggle was to establish a slave-holding Despotism, where a few could buy, sell, and govern the *negro*.
And a "despotism," would suit Mr. Perry, for he says:

"A despotism, wisely, justly and virtuously administered, is the most perfect government that can be established."
Of course a Southern Oligarchy with 1,000,000 slaves would administer very *justly and virtuously*—but read on in his letters:

"Five or six months ago South Carolina, with all the other Southern States, rejected with scorn and indignation the constitutional amendment, which proposed to exclude from office their leading men, and reduce their representation in Congress unless they permitted universal negro suffrage. Now it is proposed by the Military Bill, not only to exclude this class of persons from office, but to disfranchise them and exclude them from voting in all elections, and at the same time to enfranchise their former slaves, and give universal suffrage to the negro."

There is no doubt of that.
"The Southern people may be robbed and murdered, but their property cannot be confiscated."
Why did he not say their "honor" could not be confiscated?

"There is not the remotest hope or probability of the Southern States being restored to the Union till after the next Presidential election."
With Gov. Perry's policy, that is true but with radical policy, and colored unionists, we expect it by New Year.

We have lived already two years under military rule, in great poverty and distress, and have been cheered all the time by the consciousness that we are not a degraded, though a conquered people.

If slavery, rebellion and treason do not degrade and dishonor a people, will Mr. P. tell us what will?

On the whole, we thank Mr. Perry for his letter. It will greatly strengthen the Republican cause in this state, in two ways. First, it will tend to *divide* our *foes*, and *unite* our *friends*. Second, it will open the eyes of the colored people to the real designs of rebel politicians.

We hope Mr. Perry will "swing round the circle" a little oftener. It was a great loss to the Republicans that President Johnson stopped when he did, and we hope that our ex-Provisional Governor will not be silent so long till he can re-establish a liberty triumph.

Signs of returning Reason.
The *News* of this city says:

"We publish below a very sensible letter, which we commend to the attention of every planter and farmer in the State, and we can do that it is not the experience of our correspondent alone. We believe that if every man who stands in the relation of employer to the colored laborer of the State will make it a point, naturally and quietly, to use the influence of his position, it will be found an influence for immense good. Of course it will not do to dictate, or to touch with the assumption of old authority, but clear, simple, frank explanation to the freedmen so employed will be received by them cheerfully and respectfully."

Although the writer looks longingly to the days when he owned "freedmen," and raised a smart cotton crop; he says:

"The freedmen are free—no fault of theirs—and I have treated them as such. Now I find I can retain their confidence if I am direct and don't show any disposition to conceal facts from them. I have come to the conclusion that I will always give one truly and the other as sensibly as I could. I believe if every farmer will plain to his colored hands their rights; show them by his kind treatment that he means to do right, and not make a mystery of what the North is saying, or what the freedmen are doing in other parts of the State, that they will be perfectly content to trust his statements, follow his advice, do their work, and vote as he wishes; and that we will all get along very well without any confusion."

The freedmen would be glad to be on friendly terms with their masters, if they would only exhibit that real sympathy and integrity that would entitle them to confidence. But the course taken has usually been one calculated to destroy all confidence in the integrity and real friendship of the former owners. The North is represented in a light which every freedman knows to be false. The friends of the colored people who are laboring for their good without fee or reward from them, are represented as mercenary miscreants influenced by the worst of motives, and actually robbing those for whose good they are pretending to labor. The colored people are not readily duped to believe that to be true, which they know to be false, and the sooner southern new-papers and slandering politicians cease to inculcate these falsehoods, the better for all concerned. The plan has been to treat with cold contempt all Northern men, especially if they are laboring for the improvement of the freedmen, thus giving unmistakable indications that they have a supreme dislike for the opinions of those who would pity and aid those who have been the victims of slavery. Such conduct has been marked by the colored people, who have not been slow to understand its indications.

The war is now over, slavery is among the things that were, and the freedmen are now citizens, and why not accept these facts cheerfully without slang or malice towards those who have aided to bring about this result. Freedom is not the fault of the freed people, and none should try to make it their misfortune by rendering it the occasion of depriving them of their just rights.

Let the freedmen be treated as men, not as slaves. Let not the former masters assume that they must control the opinions and votes of their former slaves, but be willing to allow to others the freedom of thought and opinion they claim for themselves. Let them show a wil-

lingness to co-operate with them to secure the mutual rights and permanent prosperity of all concerned. The freedmen would be glad to have their former masters aid them in swelling the triumphs of those great principles of impartial justice and equal rights without distinction of race or color. The planter should not assume to control the opinions and votes of his laborers more than the laborers the right to control in these regards the planter. They should all enjoy their personal rights and act as in their view duty and the public good require.

Hon. John Rutledge and State Rights.
Hon. John Rutledge comes out in the Charleston *Courier* of the 18th inst. with a long article, taking Gov. Orr to task for revealing some choice political secrets, and exposing and renouncing the Democratic party. We thought this speech of Gov. Orr was the best one he ever made, and to cut loose from that body of death was most commendable.

Mr. Rutledge glories yet in state rights over the Constitution, and eulogizes a late Governor of Georgia for hanging an early Methodist missionary among the Indians, without judge or jury, to preserve state rights and Southern honor. We make the following extract from his letter which may be found among the archives of Methodist history. He says:

The Methodist denomination had a very flourishing missionary establishment in this section, within the boundaries of Georgia. It was quite extensive and largely patronized. Mr. Tassels was connected with this Institution, and a man of great activity and energy. He did counsel the Indians that they had a permanent right to the territory, and that Mr. Adams, President of the United States, and Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, would protect them in this right. This created great excitement, and Tassels was indicted under the Georgia statute, brought to trial, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary. A writ was sued out on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Marshall directed Tassel to be brought before the Court at Washington on appeal from the criminal jurisdiction of the Courts of Georgia. As soon as the writ arrived at Milledgeville, Governor Gilmer, then Governor of Georgia, had Tassels hung. This ended that appellate jurisdiction. The Indians were removed beyond the Mississippi, and the triumph of the doctrine of State sovereignty and independent jurisdiction were proclaimed the paramount law of the land. Thus Georgia, by her manly statesmanship and heroic bearing, has the honor of achieving two of the most decided triumphs in favor of the great cause of state rights: first, her amendment to the Constitution declaring a state could not be sued because she was a sovereign; and secondly, in vindicating her rights to exclusive sovereignty over her soil, and by consequence the sovereignty of every state to the limits of her boundary.

The examination of this school in charge of Rev. E. L. Cardozo, took place at the Centenary Church on the afternoon of Thursday the 18th instant. The house was densely crowded, and we noticed with pleasure the presence of so large a representation from the Military and prominent citizens of our city. The noise from the street rendered it difficult for the scholars to be distinctly heard in some portions of the examination. The deportment and appearance of the very large number of scholars present, were pleasing and praiseworthy. The recitations, as far as heard by us, reflected great credit upon teachers and pupils.

We were pleased to notice that the prizes justly granted for superior scholarship, were shared by those of the darkest complexion, as well as those of a lighter hue, thus showing that this matter of complexion about which railroad companies, dignified statesmen, and artificial aristocracy are having so much trouble, is so superficial as to be only sin deep. The fires of genius may be kindled, and the noble elements of intellectual greatness developed even under a colored exterior. We wish our friends at the North, by whose liberality, this, at many other schools at the South, being mainly sustained, could have witnessed this development of the way in which their charity is being appreciated and improved here. By the light of such exhibitions, they would learn the lesson of not being weary in well doing.

We are glad to see that our own city is not disposed to fairly represent the patient successful labors of teachers and students, without exhibiting that narrow, ungenerous prejudice that can see nothing really praiseworthy in negro education. The Southern press has been long a slave to slavery

and a vitiated public opinion, but we trust that the day of its emancipation has almost dawned. It is now too late in the world's history to undertake to cover the wrong of slavery or justify a bloody war for its perpetuity, by sneering at the colored man's want of capacity, or a Northern teachers Yankee peculiarities. They may have their own way of teaching, as well as yankee soldiers in fighting, but the way they succeed should entitle them at least to the respectful treatment of their southern friends.

Mrs. HARPER'S LECTURE.—Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, of Philadelphia, who has had considerable experience and earned a valuable reputation as a lecturer is now lecturing in our city on topics of great practical importance to our fellow citizens just at this crisis. Her grace, ease and ready utterance impresses and rivets the attention of the hearer, and her thoughts and apt illustrations cannot fail to convince, and leave an impression. We were privileged to hear her at the A. M. E. Church on Calhoun St. on Monday evening of this week.

Her subject was "OUR COUNTRY'S OPPORTUNITY." The audience was large and appreciative. Her scathing rebukes to the time serving caterers among the colored people, who would sell their birth-right to their former masters for a mess of pottage was timely and just, and we judge if there were any of the Beverly Nash school present, their ears must have tingled.

Congress and the Republican Party were represented in their true light, as the only power which had the disposition to preserve liberty and equality in this country. The Southern press, was rebuked for their low slang and false statements concerning the colored people, and then asking them to believe they are their *best friends*.

A Pleasant Surprise.
Since his attendance upon the session of our Conference, Bishop Scott attended the session of the New England Conference at Waltham, Massachusetts. This is the place where they manufacture the celebrated American watches. The Bishop was entertained by Bro. Eastman, the stationed preacher at Waltham, who suggested the subject to the preachers, who cordially responded in contributions for this object, and one of the best movements was purchased, and Dr. Cummings presented it, with a beautiful hair chain, in a very happy speech in open Conference, and before a large assembly, April 1, 1867. The watch was silver, worth, with the chain, at retail, \$140. The Bishop was taken by surprise, and found it difficult to express his emotions in reply.

Brother Eastman and the good people of Waltham know how to make pleasant surprises. Rev. T. W. Lewis, Superintendent of our missions in South Carolina, was formerly stationed preacher at Waltham. When north last summer he paid a brief visit to his old friends there, and shortly after received by express a small package, which, when opened, proved to contain a fine gold watch manufactured at Waltham, and neatly engraved, as a present to him from his friends at that place. Such presents are said to be very *timely*, but poor Methodist ministers can seldom boast of such *gifts*.

SENATOR WILSON.—Senator Wilson addressed 6,000 persons from the Capital at Richmond Va., on Monday of this week. His remarks were favorably received by all classes. He wanted all classes of men, the colored, the white, the loyal, and those who had abandoned the wicked heresy of Secession, to stand together on the national platform of the Republican party. As for the colored vote of Virginia, he had no fear of its being controlled by the Secessionists. He appealed to the old Whigs of Virginia—the followers of Henry Clay, who declared that slavery was a grievous wrong, that no contingency could make right—to seize the occasion and unite their fortunes with the Republican party. Now was their day and hour to carry Virginia by an overwhelming majority. Senator Wilson is expected soon to visit Charleston.

WASHINGTON NEWS.—The *Chronicle* says: When the Senate adjourned last night the impression seemed to be almost universal that there would be no quorum in either House on the 3d of July next. The feeling between the Senators and the Executive was so comparatively cordial, and the intelligence from the South promising submission to the terms of recon-

struction, were so auspicious, that very few doubted that the great measures of Congress had anticipated and foreclosed all chance of difficulty and dissent.
The Senate adjourned, leaving about twenty offices vacant, which, under the tenure of office law, the President cannot fill.

Rights of Colored Conferences in the M. E. Church.
We regret that any class of persons should seem disposed to represent the M. E. Church as inclined to partial legislation on account of color, by affirming that colored conferences were not allowed to draw for funds or be represented in the General Conference like conferences composed exclusively of whites. It should be known that the only conferences thus excluded, are our Mission Conferences whether white or colored. The Washington and Delaware conferences, not being mission conferences, although colored are entitled to the same privileges as other conferences of our church. The *Western C. Advocate* in referring to this subject says:

"We think then it is plain:
1. That the General Conference did not organize the conferences of Washington and Delaware as mission conferences.
2. That, consequently, these conferences are entitled to elect delegates to the General Conference, to receive dividends from the Book Concern and Chartered Fund, and to vote on any proposed constitutional changes.
3. That any conferences which have been, or may be, organized by the Bishops, must be regarded as Mission Conferences with restricted powers.
4. That the last General Conference evidently desired to do all that could consistently be done for the colored people. It organized distinct conferences of colored ministers in these instances, on the representation that such action was desired by themselves; but it gave to the conferences thus formed all the powers and privileges of annual conferences.

Welcome to sea's in the next General Conference, the delegates from Washington and Delaware!

THE GOLCONDA.—The ship Golconda, belonging to the Liberia Colonization Society, will sail from Baltimore on the first of May, with a full cargo and twenty-five passengers. She will touch at Charleston, South Carolina, where three hundred passengers are engaged to embark. The colored people born in this country, have, most of them, a preference to remain in their native land, if they can be protected here in the enjoyment of equal rights. We need all the citizens of our State to remain here to develop its resources and add to its prosperity. They should be encouraged to remain, by good wages and fair treatment.

REVIVAL INTEREST.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, are enjoying at the present time a very interesting state of religious prosperity. On last sabbath evening twenty-five were forward for prayers at Spring Street Church, fifty at Old Bethel, and eighty-five at Centenary. At the latter place, meetings have been continued every evening for two weeks, and at every meeting the altar is crowded with earnest seekers for the joys of pardoned sin. A large number have joined on trial, and the meeting still continues. A powerful revival, we learn, is also in progress at Greenville, in this State.

CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—The Committee appointed by the Trustees, we are informed, have purchased that eligible and beautiful lot known as "Tivoli Garden" on Meeting St., where the Spring Street M. E. Church purpose to erect in due time, a house of worship—Success to their enterprise. We learn that it was purchased for the low sum of \$5000. It is the most beautiful shaded grove in the city, and centrally located.

GEN. POPE AND GEORGIA.—The correspondence between Gen. Pope and Gov. Jenkins is published. We judge the General is "master of the situation," and his pen is as mighty as his sword. We see what these oath-taking rebels would do, if they could.

We thank God, that such Generals as Pope, Sheridan, Hancock, and Sickles, hold the reins, in wheeling these States into line. They are not the men to be trifled with; let those who would block the wheels of reconstruction in the Carolinas, beware!

struction, were so auspicious, that very few doubted that the great measures of Congress had anticipated and foreclosed all chance of difficulty and dissent.
The Senate adjourned, leaving about twenty offices vacant, which, under the tenure of office law, the President cannot fill.

Rights of Colored Conferences in the M. E. Church.
We regret that any class of persons should seem disposed to represent the M. E. Church as inclined to partial legislation on account of color, by affirming that colored conferences were not allowed to draw for funds or be represented in the General Conference like conferences composed exclusively of whites. It should be known that the only conferences thus excluded, are our Mission Conferences whether white or colored. The Washington and Delaware conferences, not being mission conferences, although colored are entitled to the same privileges as other conferences of our church. The *Western C. Advocate* in referring to this subject says:

"We think then it is plain:
1. That the General Conference did not organize the conferences of Washington and Delaware as mission conferences.
2. That, consequently, these conferences are entitled to elect delegates to the General Conference, to receive dividends from the Book Concern and Chartered Fund, and to vote on any proposed constitutional changes.
3. That any conferences which have been, or may be, organized by the Bishops, must be regarded as Mission Conferences with restricted powers.
4. That the last General Conference evidently desired to do all that could consistently be done for the colored people. It organized distinct conferences of colored ministers in these instances, on the representation that such action was desired by themselves; but it gave to the conferences thus formed all the powers and privileges of annual conferences.

Welcome to sea's in the next General Conference, the delegates from Washington and Delaware!

THE GOLCONDA.—The ship Golconda, belonging to the Liberia Colonization Society, will sail from Baltimore on the first of May, with a full cargo and twenty-five passengers. She will touch at Charleston, South Carolina, where three hundred passengers are engaged to embark. The colored people born in this country, have, most of them, a preference to remain in their native land, if they can be protected here in the enjoyment of equal rights. We need all the citizens of our State to remain here to develop its resources and add to its prosperity. They should be encouraged to remain, by good wages and fair treatment.

REVIVAL INTEREST.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, are enjoying at the present time a very interesting state of religious prosperity. On last sabbath evening twenty-five were forward for prayers at Spring Street Church, fifty at Old Bethel, and eighty-five at Centenary. At the latter place, meetings have been continued every evening for two weeks, and at every meeting the altar is crowded with earnest seekers for the joys of pardoned sin. A large number have joined on trial, and the meeting still continues. A powerful revival, we learn, is also in progress at Greenville, in this State.

CHURCH ENTERPRISE.—The Committee appointed by the Trustees, we are informed, have purchased that eligible and beautiful lot known as "Tivoli Garden" on Meeting St., where the Spring Street M. E. Church purpose to erect in due time, a house of worship—Success to their enterprise. We learn that it was purchased for the low sum of \$5000. It is the most beautiful shaded grove in the city, and centrally located.

GEN. POPE AND GEORGIA.—The correspondence between Gen. Pope and Gov. Jenkins is published. We judge the General is "master of the situation," and his pen is as mighty as his sword. We see what these oath-taking rebels would do, if they could.

We thank God, that such Generals as Pope, Sheridan, Hancock, and Sickles, hold the reins, in wheeling these States into line. They are not the men to be trifled with; let those who would block the wheels of reconstruction in the Carolinas, beware!

There is no doubt of that.
"The Southern people may be robbed and murdered, but their property cannot be confiscated."
Why did he not say their "honor" could not be confiscated?
"There is not the remotest hope or probability of the Southern States being restored to the Union till after the next Presidential election."
With Gov. Perry's policy, that is true but with radical policy, and colored unionists, we expect it by New Year.

We have lived already two years under military rule, in great poverty and distress, and have been cheered all the time by the consciousness that we are not a degraded, though a conquered people.

If slavery, rebellion and treason do not degrade and dishonor a people, will Mr. P. tell us what will?
On the whole, we thank Mr. Perry for his letter. It will greatly strengthen the Republican cause in this state, in two ways. First, it will tend to *divide* our *foes*, and *unite* our *friends*. Second, it will open the eyes of the colored people to the real designs of rebel politicians.

We hope Mr. Perry will "swing round the circle" a little oftener. It was a great loss to the Republicans that President Johnson stopped when he did, and we hope that our ex-Provisional Governor will not be silent so long till he can re-establish a liberty triumph.

Signs of returning Reason.
The *News* of this city says:

"We publish below a very sensible letter, which we commend to the attention of every planter and farmer in the State, and we can do that it is not the experience of our correspondent alone. We believe that if every man who stands in the relation of employer to the colored laborer of the State will make it a point, naturally and quietly, to use the influence of his position, it will be found an influence for immense good. Of course it will not do to dictate, or to touch with the assumption of old authority, but clear, simple, frank explanation to the freedmen so employed will be received by them cheerfully and respectfully."

Although the writer looks longingly to the days when he owned "freedmen," and raised a smart cotton crop; he says: