

The Charleston Advocate.

"As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

VOL. I.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867.

NO. 13.

The Charleston Advocate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 11, 1867.

A. WEBSTER, Editor.
P. F. RANDOLPH, Associate Editor.

A SCHOOLS AND LITERARY PAPER.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT No. 189 MEETING STREET, NEAR CALHOUN.

BY H. JUDGE MOORE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a Year; payable in advance.
Six Months 1.75
Three Months 1.00.

All letters to the Editors or Publisher, should be directed to "Charleston Advocate, Lock-Box 109."

Charleston, S. C.

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

RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per square. The space of ten lines of Brevier type constitutes a square. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. For standing advertisements of eight weeks and upwards, FIFTY CENTS per square; for standing advertisements of six months and upwards, FORTY CENTS per square; payment in every instance being required in advance.

Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, \$10 a year.

Marriages, Deaths, Religious and Literary notices, not exceeding five lines, FIFTY CENTS each insertion.

No publication reflecting upon private character will be received in our columns, either as advertisements or otherwise.

No publication made without a responsible name.

All licensed preachers of the M. E. Church, whether traveling or local, are our authorized agents.

Senator Wilson's Speech.

On Friday of last week Senator Wilson spoke to a very large audience on Citadel Green. The speech was received with great enthusiasm. The following extract will be interesting to our readers:

Now, I want to say a few words, in all kindness, to the men and women here who have been emancipated by this war, and not in a patronizing way. For let me tell you, few citizens, that the day has gone by when there was a man big enough in America to patronize you. You are now the peers and equals of any men in the country in rights, and I trust in God you will see to it that you are the equals of any men in devotion to your country, in love of liberty, in love of justice, in education, in industry, in good conduct, and thus prove to the world what I believe you will prove to them, that the friends who stood by you in the dark and troubled night of the past, were not mistaken in your character. [Loud cheers.] You have been made free. No man can now enter your cabins, and can take from you the wife of your bosom or the children of your love. [Women's voices: "No, no, Lord!"] No one can separate you now. [No my Lord, that they can't. "That's a glorious thing."] Your rights have been secured by the Constitution of the United States, and are hereafter to be secured by the Constitution of the States.

They told us when, at the opening of the war, we proposed to put muskets into your hands that you might fight for the old flag of the country, that the negro would not fight. [Laughter.] We knew better than that. We remembered that it was a black man who, standing in the trenches on the heights of Bunker Hill, shot down Major Pitcairn, the British commander, as he led the storming party over those fortifications. [Applause.] We remembered that when Colonel Ledyard surrendered Fort Griswold, in Connecticut, saying in reply to the question, "Who commands this Fort?" "I did, but you do now," and was run through the body by the British commander, a black soldier shot down that brutal officer, and fell to the earth with thirty-three British bullets in his

person. We remembered that it was a black regiment, raised in Rhode Island, which won the battle of Red Bank, in Delaware River, of which we have boasted so long. We remembered that in the Revolution, and in the war of '22, black men, on land and waves, fought bravely and heroically for the country. They fought as you would not fight, and your sympathies were with your masters in the contest. I say we knew better than that; and, let me tell you, that everybody else knew you better than your masters did. We people way up in New England knew you a great deal better than your masters ever knew you, and we knew your masters better than you ever knew them. The relation of master and slave is an unnatural relation; one always tries to cheat the other, and they generally succeed in cheating and deceiving each other, more or less. We knew you had the instincts and feelings of men, and we put the musket into the hands of black soldiers, and made their wives and children free. One hundred and eighty thousand of them fought for the country, and thirty-two thousand of them are, to-day, in soldiers' graves. They told us that you were not fit to use the ballot. I think the men who can use the ballot, can use the ballot. (Cheers.)

We put the ballot into your hands to give you power to protect your heads; to give you power to defend your rights; to give you power to demand schools for the education of your children; and now let me say to you never vote unless you vote for the country that made you free. Register your names every man of you, who has the right to do it. Vote for a united country; vote for the old flag; vote so that you may have six millions of acres of land in your hands. Your liberties will be consummated by your own act, and made secure forever. Vote for justice, impartial, equal justice between black men and white men. Vote especially to have schools to educate your children, and make them better than you are. You know what it is to hunger and thirst after knowledge denied you. See to it that by your ballots, your sacrifices and your contributions, your little ones are taught that which has been denied to you in the past. (Loud cries of yes.)

I want to say another word to you. For more than two centuries your race have been held as chattels—bought and sold. That system has gone forever. Let it go, and do not cherish, one moment of your lives longer, the prejudices, passions or hates, growing out of that past relation. Never say or do anything to provoke a war of races. Do not hate your old masters. No body of men, since the world began, have ever been punished as they have been in this great contest. Their great leaders—where are they to-day? Where are those proud, haughty, domineering, gifted men, who left the Senate and House of Representatives, turned their backs on their country and raised the flag of rebellion? Defeated, some of them dead, some of them in exile, their ideas all lost, their purposes baffled, every object of their lives gone, never to come back again, and their names recorded in the history of the terrible struggle of the last four years, to grow darker and darker as we pass away from the era of slavery, and as the country advances in prosperity and glory, and becomes, as we believe it will become, the foremost nation of the globe, so that all the world will have to look up when it wants to see the great Republic. It is a terrible fate, and God knows I would not lay any heavier burden upon any portion of the human family. I say to you, always vote in the fear of God—always remember that the ballot is a sacred thing, given to you for a holy purpose, and not to be trifled with. Use it for such purposes only, and by God's blessing you will do in your day and generation a great and glorious work for your country, your State, and yourselves. I do not want to see a black man's party, nor a white man's party in this country. On the contrary, I want to see men follow where their principles lead, and I know that the principles of the black men of Charleston, and of South Carolina, lead them directly on to the

Republican platform, where they can vindicate their principles. (Cheers.) I hear from certain quarters advice to you not to register your names; to stay on the plantations, work, and get a little money. Well, I advise you to work, and I advise you, more than that, to save what you earn, and especially to purchase whiskey, because it is the enemy of the black man and of the white man, and of all the human family. I advise you to save your money, and get homesteads. Your homes may be humble, but the law extends its protection over them, and will shield your wives and your children.

I say get lands, and, when I say that I do, not mean that the Government has it in its power to give you farms. We have got 45,000,000 acres of land in the rebel States. We have divided those lands into eighty acre lots, and you can, if you choose, buy those lots for a dollar and a quarter an acre, and make homesteads of them. There are enough for 300,000 families. Then there is a vast public domain at the West—eight or nine hundred millions of acres. If you wish you can go there and occupy that land. The country has opened it to you—but we cannot buy land here for you and tax our people for it. And, if the people of South Carolina honestly, faithfully, in the right spirit, comply with the terms and conditions of reconstruction, I believe that the Senators and Representatives elected by this State will be admitted into Congress, (if they can take the oath—and they must do that), and the whole controversy will be settled. I will say another thing to you. Millions of acres of land in this State are uncultivated. There are six million of acres in South Carolina are under cultivation. The interests and the needs of the landholders will compel the sale of millions of acres of these lands. The age of the great plantation has passed away, the age of the farm has come. If you save your money, you can get lands, get homesteads, establish schools, educate your children, improve your own condition, contribute to the advancement of your State, and he renown and glory of your country.

No people, since the beginning of civilization, have a better record than you had men have had during the last seven years. When others plunged into rebellion, your hearts were with the old flag of your country. Whenever you had an opportunity you fed the Union soldier, you guided him, you nursed him, you died for your country and your countrymen. And the name of Abraham Lincoln lives in your hearts to-day. [Cheers.] While that terrible struggle was going on, some of our public men were in great apprehension, lest there should be risings here and bloody execution. We old abolitionists did not have any such fear, for we knew you better. Patiently you bided your time, you trusted in God, you were faithful to friends and neighbors, hopeful and trustful, and your country at last made you free, and you were worthy of freedom. Your country has given you civil rights. It has given you the ballot, and now you can help reconstruct South Carolina.

Union Republicanism in Camden.

On Thursday evening, April 18, quite a number of the loyal and union citizens of Camden and vicinity, met by mutual consent, at the house of Rev. Harmon Jones, to take steps looking toward falling into line with the ranks of the Union Republican Party of South Carolina. Prayer was offered by Rev. Munroe Boykin, after which a temporary organization was effected by the election of a chairman, and by the unanimous endorsement of the resolution "That we do form ourselves into a body to be known as the Camden Union Republican Club." After the sense of the meeting had been called out by brief, but eloquent, patriotic, and pointed remarks from most of the gentlemen present, a committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare a Preamble and Resolutions to

be presented at the next meeting. A motion endorsing "The Platform of the Union Republican Party of South Carolina" was unanimously and enthusiastically carried. Adjourned to meet at the next E. Church, on Monday April 22, 1867.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Monday April 22, 1867.
The objects of this meeting were to add a Preamble and Resolutions, to effect a permanent organization by the election of a regular Board of Officers, and to nominate candidates for delegates to the State Union Republican Convention, to be held at Charleston, on the 7th, of May 1867. This was a very large and "wide awake" mass meeting. The ample church was full to overflowing. The utmost harmony, good order, and oneness of sentiment and action prevailed. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Harry Webster.

Speeches pertinent to the occasion were made by the chairman of the meeting, and others. The committee of thirteen presented the following Preamble and Resolutions: We, as representatives of the loyal union citizens of Kershaw District, recognize, fully believe in, and indorse the great and true principles embodied in the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, which Declaration was framed and signed by the founders and fathers of our great and beloved Republic and.

Whereas, we deem it to be our duty as well as privilege to secure to ourselves in their highest and most perfect form the inalienable rights therein mentioned, to ensure unto ourselves and our posterity, the priceless blessings of peace and civil liberty, and adopting the following words, "Free speech, free press, free labor, and universal suffrage," and,

Whereas, a portion of the people of this Government, have been debarred from these rights and privileges, for a long period of time, but have lately had them acknowledged by the deliberate and wise action of Congress, which action has received the ratification and support of the loyal union people of the whole country, as provided by the Constitutional Amendment proposed as Article Fourteen, and by the late Reconstruction Bill, for the remodeling of the powers of the states lately arrayed in arms against the Government, which we regard as equal rights to all of its citizens, regardless of circumstances, race, color, or previous condition. Therefore:

Resolved, that we recognize the hand of Divine Providence in the control and overruling of the affairs and destinies of nations, and more especially, in the guidance and direction of the wise councils and just legislation of our National Congress.

I. That we welcome with gladness and gratitude, the successful passage of the measure which will lead to the civil and political regeneration and salvation of our country.

II. That we adopt the Platform of the Union Republican party of South Carolina, as adopted by a late meeting of the loyal citizens of Charleston.

III. That we will send at least two delegates to the State Convention to be held at Charleston, on the 7th of May 1867.

IV. That we do hereby organize ourselves into a body to be known as the Camden Union Republican Club, by endorsing the above preamble and resolutions, and signing our names thereto.

V. That said preamble and resolutions be sent to the Charleston Advocate for publication.

The above Preamble and series of resolutions were ratified and adopted with enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and 300 names were affixed thereto.

The following permanent Board of officials was elected:

President, Justis K. Jilison,
Vice President, Amnon Reynolds,
Chairman, Frank Adamson.

Secretary, Frank Carter,
Trustee, Dan Carloo,
Treasurer, William Deas,
Executive Committee, Isaac McLaughlin, Edward Carter, March Martin, Samuel Thompson, Hardy Kennedy, Charles Chestnut, Lawrence Chestnut, Andrew H. Dibble, Sabey Brown, Alfred Kershaw, Isaac Scott, Austin Lloyd.

The following persons were nominated as candidates for delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Rev. Harmon Jones, Frank Adamson, Wyatt Nanden, and Justis H. Jilison. Adjourned to Wednesday evening April 24th.

JUSTIS H. JILISON.—President.

Convention of Baptist Ministers.

Through the instrumentality of Rev. C. H. Corey, who has been laboring for nearly two years in this state as missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, brethren representing various Baptist Churches in S. C. assembled in the Morris Street Church, May 1st. The object of the meeting was to consider the expediency of organizing an Association. After the usual religious exercises it was resolved to go into Convention; upon which Rev. I. Brockenton was chosen President and Bro. J. C. Pawley, Secretary.

The following Delegates from the various churches were present.

Morris St. Revs. J. Legare and E. Lawrence; J. C. Pawley, Licentiate, and Deacons W. Dart, J. Washington, J. McNeil, E. Carter, B. Carter, S. Collins.

Cavalry Church, Revs. Chas. Smalls and W. Carr, Brethren T. A. Davis, George Russel, J. Bee.

Georgetown, Rev. I. Brockenton.

Darlington, Rev. I. Brockenton.

Columbia, Rev. Saml. Johnson, Bro. H. Dobbins.

Chester, Revs. B. Humphries and S. Sanders.

Camden, Revs. M. Boykin, H. Jones, B. Lawson.

Hilton-Head, Rev. A. Merchison, Bro. N. Bruin.

Beaufort, Revs. C. Green, P. White.

In addition, during the session there were present, Revs. C. H. Corey, E. T. Winkler, G. W. Goins, L. Cuthbert, and A. B. Woodworth, who occasionally made remarks and offered suggestions.

After mature deliberation it was unanimously resolved to meet with the Gethsemane Baptist Church in Chester, on the 14th day of November, to organize an Association.

A committee to whom was referred the subject of suggestions to our Churches, in view of the Association in November recommended the adoption of the following: This Convention recommend to the Churches, to send their statistics in the following form: 1. Names of Churches, 2. Supplies, 3. Number of Members, 4. Received by Baptism, 5. Received by Letters, 6. Dismissed, 7. Restored, 8. Dead, 9. Excommunicated, 10. Days of Preaching, 11. Post Office. Let the Sabbath School statistics be sent up in the following form: 1. Time of Formation, 2. Number of Teachers, male and female; 3. Scholars, male and female; 4. Gains during the year; 5. Books in Library; 6. Papers, 7. Days of meeting; 8. Interesting notices.

Resolved, That we cordially invite our brethren of the various colored churches in the State to send up Delegates to the Associational session to be held in Chester on Nov. 14.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon our ministering brethren and the churches to exercise the greatest caution in the ordination of ministers, so that no person unfit to teach may be invested with the solemn responsibilities of the Christian Ministry among us.

The President of the S. C. R. R. Company in response to a communication from the Convention notified the body that clerical privileges would be granted to all ministers with the usual credentials of ordination.

I. Brockenton,
E. Lawrence,
W. Dart,
J. O. Pawley, Secretary.

An Illustration of the way in which the Colored People are going to Vote.

The following passage occurred between a rebel preacher, Dr. Burrows, and the colored people in the meeting recently held in Richmond, Va. by the Conservatives or oligarchs, with the hope of influencing the colored vote. A man who was present assures us that the report below is correct.—Dr. Burrows tested the colored people of Richmond, and found them unanimously against him:

Rev. Dr. Burrows, formerly of Connecticut, but now and for the past fifteen years a bitter advocate of slavery, had the most unhappy experience of all. He made the closing speech, in the close of which the following occurred:

"Will you vote for me?" asked Mr. Burrows.

"No; never," said the colored men.

"Will you vote for Mr. McFarland?"

"No," said the colored men.

"Will you vote for my friend, Mr. Johnson?" he continued.

"We won't," was the reply.

"Will then, will you vote as I ask you to vote?" said the doctor.

"Never," answered the good loyalists.

"Will you vote as Mr. McFarland, or Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Daniel wants you to?" he again inquired.

"We will not," was the response from the entire colored audience.

Here the doctor seemed to lose his heart, and he backed down as if out of breath.—He gathered strength and said:

"Perhaps I put the question wrong; I'll now ask you, will you vote as any man wants you?"

"We'll vote for our rights," was the reply.