

and controlled its destinies. The result is seen in its exhausted and barren fields, in the condition of its laboring people, white and black, in the relative poverty of the inhabitants of all classes, in the absence of public schools, of commerce, of manufactures and of an enlightened system of agriculture. We then earnestly invite and implore the people of the South of all classes, first, to accept the plan of universal suffrage as the basis of political, educational, and industrial prosperity and power.

The black man will soon prove that he is more to the State as a citizen than he was as a slave. The laborer, whether black or white, with education and culture will elevate and enrich the community, which, in his ignorance, he is considered and branded.

Secondly, upon the basis of universal suffrage we urge the people of the South to direct their efforts to the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools for the education of the children of all classes.

Finally, public policy should stimulate the laboring people to become land-holders. The owners of large estates should divide and subdivide their lands and sell them at reasonable rates to those who need them and who can improve them. In the South there is land enough for all, and all who desire should be permitted to obtain homes. This, a common human right, cannot be denied with safety to society. In these measures of justice we expect and shall welcome the aid of many who formerly were slaveholders and participated in the rebellion.

By the acts herewith resented, it will be seen that Congress reserves to itself full and unrestricted right of judgment whenever a State presents itself for admission into the Union. That right will be exercised fairly and generously, even, but yet in the interest of peace and loyalty.

Certain conditions precedent are laid down in the laws. These must be met; but beyond these conditions Congress must be satisfied also that the people of the proposed States, respectively, are and are likely to be loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities; that the institutions are framed upon the basis of equality, and that they will from year to year and from age to age contribute to the peace, progress, and prosperity of the States and of the country.

If the people of the States lately in rebellion shall give their minds upon the principles of the law passed by Congress, there will then remain no causes of difference between the various sections of the country. The Republican party is hostile to slavery and opposed to its spirit and purposes. If the spirit of slavery is permitted to control the institutions and civilization of the South, there can be no restoration of the Union in fact, if there should be in name. The restoration of the Union means the establishment of those relations of friendship between the States of the North and of the South which never subsisted between the States of the North. When that moment arrives, as it will come, if the purposes of Congress are not in a proper spirit by the people of the South, the nation will at once employ its financial resources and power for the development of that region of the country, and in a short period of time not only will the evidences of war have disappeared, but the reorganized States will be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity not before experienced.

There can be no alternation, no condonation, no friendship, and no prosperity for all, if the States lately in rebellion rebuild their institutions upon the principles of justice, but if they dwell upon the past, revive and strengthen the habits that were considered by the South as just, slavery, if they deny land, education, or equality of rights in any particular to any class of their citizens then, in some degree, the malign influences of the past and the present will be transmitted to the future. —REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

COLORADO MEN OF OHIO.—Never behind in working for the elevation of our race, have on foot a grand movement to canvass the State in favor of impartial suffrage. Ohio can boast of a large number of colored men of marked ability, and among them are the gentlemen who compose the State Central Committee.

REBELS STILL SHOOT FREEDMEN IN TEXAS; but we have no accounts of Freedmen shooting Rebels. We would like to ask Gov. Perry who will be responsible for the war of races he recently predicted.

General Schofield it is understood will receive the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

The Vanguard
Thank God! there's still a vanguard,
Fighting for the right!
Though the throng took to rearward
I'll stay, ashen white,
Flags of peace to sin and error,
Clasping hands none with terror;
Thank God! there's still a vanguard,
Fighting for the right!
Through the wilderness advancing,
Hoovers of the way,
Forward to their spears are gleaming,
Flashing back the day,
Back! the leaders cry, who fear them!
"Back!" from all the army near them;
They will steadily tramp advancing,
Leave their certain way,
Stay them! from each drop that falleth
Springs a hero armed,
When the many's fire appaleth,
Lo, they pass unharmed!
Crouched beneath the wheel, Oppression,
How their spirits hold possession,
How the madress purged voices uttereth,
By the death throes warmed,
Thank God! there's still a vanguard,
Fighting for the right!
Ere they begin, know their standard,
Floating in the light,
When the banners of sin redden,
Quick outflung the rallying vanguard,
Thank God! there's still a vanguard,
Fighting for the right!

—Mrs. H. E. Avery.

The Charleston Advocate.

CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 1, 1867.

Single copies of the *Advocate* may be had at Mr. Howard's store, under our office at ten cents each. 21

The Friends of the South.

It has been one of the misfortunes of the South that they have been so slow to learn and recognize their true friends. They have always fancied themselves to be surrounded by enemies, who were seeking their destruction, and their foes they have been eager to resist and punish. One reason for this jealousy and resistance has been a consciousness of insecurity arising from the existence of slavery, and the idea that no one could be a friend to the slave, and to the slaveholder at the same time. Hence, all who would advocate man's inherent right to liberty and impartial justice, were thought to be worthy of death or banishment from Southern Society.

When the old Methodist Episcopal Church sought to keep her ministry pure from the evils of slavery, and withdrew and suspended Bishop Andrew from the exercise of his official duties, until free from the impediment of slavery, the southern portion of the church regarded those thus opposed to slavery, as enemies to the peace and prosperity of the church; and hence withdrew from their brethren of the Northern section and organized the church South. By this means they could expunge from their discipline all denunciations against the crime of slavery, and allow their bishops to buy, sell, and hold human beings as slaves. But are we to suppose that those who thus sought the purity of the church were really its enemies? The most devoted friends of the church in the northern section, acted in this opposition to slavery, in the fear of God. They offered fervent prayers to God for his blessing on the slave, and his master, and labored with the purest intentions for the peace and prosperity of the whole church. Who is now prepared to say, that in this, they acted unwisely or in a way to retard the real peace and well being of the cause of Christ?

This same feeling of deep hostility from the South, was developed towards the Republican party when it united upon the measure of preventing the spread of slavery into any new territories of the Union. President Lincoln was elected upon this issue, and the South saw that slavery could not exist within its existing limits, must inevitably wither and die as surely as the gilded oak. This was freely and readily confessed by its leading political advocates. If the States that were being so rapidly formed from new territory were all to be consecrated from their birth to freedom, and the great principles of equal rights, then the slaveholding States must soon be in a hopeless minority, and emancipation must be the result at no distant day. But the South again mistook her real friends, and by treason and rebellion hurried on the results of a bloody war in an effort to defeat those true friends of the country, who were regarded by them as the deadly enemies of the South. By these acts of resistance, the South hastened the results which the war was designed to avoid.

But the end is not yet. The people of the South have not yet learned who are their true friends. The people here

labor under the old infatuation that he who is the friend of the colored man, must be the enemy of the white man. Hence, those who are here as teachers among the colored people, and those who are asking for them the rights and privileges that are claimed for white people, are scorned and opposed as acting in opposition to the real prosperity of the Southern people. Those who come from the North to advocate loyalty and the equal rights of all without distinction of color, are represented by the Southern press as political demagogues who, from the basest of motives, are sowing the seeds of discord, and fostering a war of races. It is more than intimated that such men and measures will be resisted by such gentle means as southern mobs know how to use.

But it should be understood that the day of slavery is past, and this relic of barbarism is no longer to be cherished as the peculiar institutions of the South. The interests of all the free citizens of the State have now become so mixed that they are to be served by measures that shall elevate all classes, and develop an I protect the resources of all alike in the State. No black or white are to be known in our legislation, or in the recognition of the rights of humanity. If the white people of the State will admit this, there is no chance for a war of races. Those who have been the lords of the South, and controlled its destiny, have no right to assume that those who favor free men, free labor, free schools, free speech, free press, and freedom of thought and opinion, are not the true friends of the South. Men in our city are refusing to give employment to laborers because of their opinions in reference to religious and political interests, and this spirit of intolerance is every where developed in the South, but all such bigoted and selfish persons are the real enemies of equal rights and human progress. The sooner such a narrow policy is discarded, the sooner we shall secure peace and permanent prosperity. Those are the friends of humanity who recognize the brotherhood of man, and act upon the principle of doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them. But such principles are hostile to slavery and class legislation, and the South find it as difficult to be reconciled to these, as to accept emancipation. Those who have bravely defended the Southern prisons, for the crime of selling the *Old King*, are now sending them to feed those who have robbed them of their dearest earthly treasures. Is it in keeping with Southern chivalry, that the men who are thus exhibiting their interest for the sufferers of the rebellion, should be vilified by the Southern press and represented as the basest foes of the Southern people?

The truly Beautiful.

There is much truth in the old saying, "Handsome is who hand some does." Real beauty does not lie so near the surface, as to be confined to the color of the skin. Men and women have much more to do in making their own beauty, or ugliness, than in making their own complexion. The true beauty of the countenance radiates within the cherished existence of those traits that adorn the Christian character. Lord Lytton speaks of a man who was uglier than he had any business to be, and if he could but read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking, or the reverse, as that life has been good or evil. On our features, is the fine child of thought and emotion are eternally at work.

Some one has appropriately said: "Beauty is not the monopoly of blooming young men, and of white and pink maidens. There is a slow growing beauty, which only comes to perfection in old age. Grace belongs to no period of life, and goodness improves the longer it exists. We have seen sweeter smiles on a lip of seventy than upon a lip of seventeen. There is the beauty of youth, and there is the beauty of oldness—a beauty much more seldom met, and more frequently found in the arm-chair by the fire, with the grandchildren round its knees, than in the ball-room or promenade."

Husband and wife, who have fought the world side by side, who have made common stock of joy or sorrow, and grown good and aged together, are not infrequently found curiously alike in personal appearance, and in pitch and tone of voice—just as twin pebbles on the beach, exposed to the same tidal influences, are each other's second self. He has gained a feminine something which brings his manhood into full relief. She has gained a masculine something which acts as a foil to her womanhood; and nature has given them a beauty which is never developed in early years.

Let those who would cultivate personal charms, and secure a beauty that shall be real and lasting; cherish goodness of heart, and those virtues that adorn the character.

Loyal Sentiments.

This portion of the country have long been kept in ignorance in regard to Northern men and sentiments. It is only requisite that the kind and patriotic sentiments of the North should be fairly

represented, to gain a favorable reception among the masses of the Southern people. The visit of Hon. Henry Wilson has been a success, and goes very far to show that if the North would favorably affect the white as well as the colored population of the South, there must be personal contact and speech. Nothing has so immediate and favorable an effect as the magnetism of a kindly voice. Men will listen to speeches when they will not read speeches, and many others not able to read will be favorably influenced. It becomes, then, very desirable that in all conciliatory labors which are greatly needed here, we should have living representatives of national men and ideas. If the people of the South had not been deceived, in regard to the real character of the North, they would never have been led into the bloody strife of the rebellion.

It is better for the South, and better for the whole country, that the sectional exclusiveness which has worked estrangement should be at once and forever broken down. This can now be done by full and free discussion, and the opportunity should not be lost.

Our Northern Friends.

The citizens of Pennsylvania have sent for the relief of the suffering, at the South, the generous donation of twelve thousand bushels of corn. One thousand bushels has been judiciously parcelled out among the different clergymen of the various denominations of this city, by Messrs. Mowbray & Co., to whom it was assigned, to be disbursed by them among the destitute without distinction on the account of social position, religions, or political sentiments. One of the first vessels loaded with a valuable cargo of sugar, seized as a prize under Confederate authority, and run into this harbor, belong to the man who is the most prominent in making this generous donation to the South. It should not be forgotten that this 12,000 bushels of corn comes from the radical State, represented in Congress by such men as Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, and Judge Kelly. Men who cannot now travel and expose their sentiments at the South, without the liability of being mobbed and murdered, by some of the very men who are being thus fed by their constituents. Northern men who have been starved to death in Southern prisons, for the crime of selling the *Old King*, are now sending them to feed those who have robbed them of their dearest earthly treasures. Is it in keeping with Southern chivalry, that the men who are thus exhibiting their interest for the sufferers of the rebellion, should be vilified by the Southern press and represented as the basest foes of the Southern people?

Rev. H. M. Turner at Columbia

The *Christian Recorder*, the official organ of the A. M. E. Church, after publishing Mr. Turner's letter, in which he says of his Columbia speech:

"I made no discrimination between sections and localities, but did draw a distinctive line between those who were assisting our elevation, and those who were opposing it, and advised my people to stand by those who stand by them, whether from North or South." This refers to Mr. Turner's position:

"Friend Turner stands embarrassed by three facts. First, the meeting was *conservative*, and called in the interest of the opponents of the Radical Republicans. Secondly, conservative resolutions were presented. Thirdly, he (Turner) gave countenance to this meeting by his presence, he spoke without making any objection to its *conservative* or to the doctrine and spirit of the resolutions which were passed. He did not do as did Rev. J. James Sims, and T. G. Campbell at the great Conservative meeting in Savannah, Ga., for these gentlemen in defiance of the ex-lords of the lash, told them on the platform, that they had as well keep their conservatism bottled up. At a recent meeting in the interior of Alabama, the Freedmen would not allow Southern leaders to denounce Northern Radicalism without offering their protest."

We are glad to notice that *conservatism* has no fellowship for that conservatism that has the sympathy and aid of some colored people in our State.—We wish it had a wider circulation among the colored people here.

FEARS OF THE MERCURY.—This spirited sheet is usually very successful in finding men's nests, and exhibits no very rampant predilections for charging masked batteries. It is in a fog, and wisely slugs its shoulders, and shakes its ponderous cranium over the misty and belated remarks of the New York *Herald*, about the burden of bearing the national debt any longer; and says, "the remarks are opinions, and we would like to know what the *Herald* means." Does the *Mercury* for a moment suppose that the

sharp-witted, clear-headed, close calculating people of the North would think of repudiating a debt, when to them, and none other scarcely, that debt is owing. Yankees are scarcely capable of such silly blunders as that. We would suggest that the *Mercury* do not jump too readily at conclusions, but cast about a little for some more philosophical solution of the *Herald's* ominous remarks."

PERSONAL.—Rev. T. W. Lewis, P. E. of the Charleston District has just returned from a two weeks tour in the interior of the State. He reports the work in his District as being favored with great prosperity; Churches are being built at different localities, religious revivals in progress, and the colored people awake to the interests of education and improvement. The destitution for food was great, but being considerably relieved by donations that are now arriving from the North. The planters are speaking in high terms of the diligence and good behavior of the freedmen.

Rev. W. J. Cole.—Left us 1st Saturday in the Steamer "Champion" for the North. He came to labor in the missionary work among the freedmen in the autumn of 1865. He immediately went as a pioneer to Camden 130 miles from Charleston, and organized the M. E. Church and sabbath school, and has labored till now, with unwearied fidelity, and energy, and with great success.

Brother Cole appears to be in the last stages of consumption, but while there is *life*, there is *hope*. Our earnest prayers and sympathies will follow him.

THE CASE OF JED GEE.—Gov. Orr has telegraphed to Gen. Scott, who had made an application for the relief of Jed Gee, that he had postponed the execution until the second Friday in July. Gee had fled from his master, and had fallen in with two Union officers who were escaping from Florence, and in their flight they killed a rebel to avoid detection and capture. Gee was a spectator only, and for that cause has been arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hung. It is believed that the Military authorities will see that justice falls not on the innocent but the guilty parties.

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—We learn that this able and efficient officer has been ordered to Washington to be consulted as to the destitution of the people of this State, and the bearing of the white and colored people towards each other. It is fortunate that the Military Commander of the District has in Gen. Scott, and most of the officers of the Bureau, efficient helpers in carrying out the measures for reconstruction.

The triumphs of Freedom.

Six years have witnessed the emancipation of 25,000,000 souls in Russia; the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves in the United States; and the virtual manumission of 2,000,000 negroes in Brazil. It is a glorious six years' work—32,000,000 of men restored to freedom, and a number of three the largest empires in the world! The title that remains to do cannot rest long undone. The miserable relic of barbarism lingers now only in a few islands belonging to the Spanish crown; and the slaveholder who, in the face of the events of the last few years, hopes to retain the right to buy and sell his fellow-man, even in those islands, must be sanguine indeed.

An Outside View.

The *Expositor*, a live paper published in the interests of the colored people at San Francisco Cal., thus refers to its exchanges from Charleston:

"We must confess, from the specimens we have received, we think the *Expositor* a much better paper than the *Leader*. It is a neat, well printed paper, and handsomely made up. The number before us contain a large amount of reading matter. Its editorials are well written, and its selections judiciously prepared. We know nothing of the editors."

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.—At its meeting on the 16th inst., the Executive Committee of this Society appointed Bishop Kingsley, Rev. A. C. Foss, Rev. C. D. Foss, Wm. Glenn, Esq., and C. C. North, Esq., delegates to the International Antislavery Convention, to be held at Paris, France, in the last week of August.

We are glad to notice in this able delegation, the name of our old friend C. C. North. He called at our office a few days since on his return from New Orleans. He understands the wants of our work at the South, and feels for it, not only in his heart, but deeply in his pocket, which we hope may never be wanting in means to carry out the generous wishes of his benevolent nature.

ACCESSIONS TO THE M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Thomas Evans of the African M. E. Church, with some 500 under his pastoral care, have recently connected themselves with the M. E. Church on the Cooper river in this State. Rev. John Wesley Johnson, of Marsh Hill, with his charge of two hundred, having learned the difference between the African and the Old Wesleyan Church, have, in a body, joined the M. E. Church.

We learn also that at Fernandina, Fla., the African minister and his flock have joined the M. E. Church under the charge of Rev. January Felder.

A Republican Meeting at Marion.

Was held on Saturday last. A strong Republican platform was adopted and telling speeches were made by Mr. Hayne who is a member of the State central Committee, and others; the *Crescent* says "good order and decorum were observed throughout the day." A large church and school building is being erected in this place. And the old M. E. Church and Radical principles are gaining favor. Mr. James B. Middleton, of Baker Institute is deservedly popular both as Preacher and Teacher.

Opposed to a Convention.

Gov. Perry will not be comforted. He thinks that South Carolina should rather endure the ills of military government than consent to negro rule by voting for a Convention. We hope the time is not far distant, when our noble State will not be ruled by a pro-slavery oligarchy or military, but by the people of the State, in wise and impartial legislation. Where have the people a better right to govern themselves than in South Carolina?

THE COLONIA.—This large ship belonging to the American Colonization Society, left this port for Liberia on Thursday last, with three hundred and twenty emigrants on board; forty two of whom are communicants of the Baptist church, twenty-seven of the Methodist, five of the Presbyterian, and two of the Roman Catholic, making seventy-six professing Christians.

Those who prophesied the downfall of the street cars, reckoned without their host. They are often crowded with passengers and are making money, the fervent, but intellectual prayers of the *Mercury* to the contrary notwithstanding.

RETURN OF SENATOR WILSON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"Senator Wilson arrived here today from New Orleans and left tonight for N. Y. He represents a good state of organization among the Republican Union men of the South. Immediately on his arrival here today, Mr. Wilson visited the rooms of the Congressional Union Executive Committee, and made arrangements for a more vigorous prosecution of the organization of the Union party of the South. Some of the strongest men of the Union party north are to be invited to go South and enlighten the people there. Judge Shellabarger is expected to start South soon. After Mr. Wilson has visited his home, he contemplates making another tour through the South. The Senator represents the Reconstruction act as being carried into effect faithfully by all the Union commanders. This is especially so in Gen. Pope's District, where no distinction is made on account of race or color. On every Board of Registration in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the colored people are represented by one of their own race. Sheridan, Schofield, Ord, and Sickles are not far behind Pope, and are doing nobly in the noble cause."

ABOLITION SLAVES.—Dr. Boyd a gentleman who honorably aided in the escape of slaves, was sentenced for this offence to fifteen years in the prison of the District of Columbia, but was pardoned by Mr. Lincoln after having served, eighteen months of the term. When Dr. Boyd lately applied for registry in Washington, he was refused, on the ground that no one could be registered who had been "convicted of an infamous offense." He appealed to the Supreme Court of the District, and it has promptly upset this atrociously absurd ruling. Judge Olin holds that the President's pardon restored Dr. Boyd to his political rights, and Judge Fisher, that he has not committed an infamous crime. We are glad to think that by no accident could the District Judges have been induced to serve Slavery after its death and burial.

The diamond snuff-box given by Louis XVI. to Cal and John Laurens, is for sale in New York for \$10,000.