

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR A VICE PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

Renew Your Subscription. We can hardly afford just at this time to spare any of the friends of THE ADVOCATE.

Our people here to wait and wait. All must make a vigorous effort to help themselves. We must use for the work of saving souls such material as we have within our reach. Let our leaders, exhorters, and private members, especially our young men, go to work to save those who are without God and without hope. Let prayer meetings be established in every locality where the people can be gathered for that purpose. It does not require the equipments of a thorough education to ask God for what we so much need, or to tell the wretched slaves the love and mercy a saviour will bestow by humbly faith. Trust Him for real and peace. Let all who have found the Saviour tell to others what He has done for their souls. By this means the good work will still be promoted, and God will provide laborers to carry on and extend this work in every direction. We are very thankful for the help we have received from those who have given more ample and efficient. A recent number of the Western Advocate contains a case of successful effort to do good, as told by Captain Byrse, of the Old Pentecostal, which illustrates how good may be accomplished by the use of limited means. He says: "Early one Wednesday evening, I went to a school house in a certain part of the city of Columbus, and gave an address, and after a short prayer, I took a night, and as I was adjusting it, I saw the boys peeped into the hall, and soon to see what was going on. Kindly I invited them in. They sat down. I then spoke of our young men, boys? 'Some.' 'What?' 'Why some of them have been killed in the day school. My country is of them and others. We sing, My country. Then I found they could sing some Sunday school pieces. We sang two or three, and I began to tell them about the Saviour who had said that a penny resting on the point of a needle were only two or three in the meeting. I knelt down and prayed, and the boys kneeling by my side. Singing a piece or two more, I announced that a second meeting would be held on Wednesday evening of next week, and requested them to come and bring with them others of their friends, no matter whether children or grown people. On the second Wednesday night our numbers were tripled, and shortly afterwards on the boys were converted. He was the son of an intemperate father, but he had counseled with Christ in his heart, and he turned to his father, whom he persuaded to become a Christian. He is now an active member of the church. He reports that God by His Spirit carried a third father, and afterward showed him the way of life. The second boy was also converted, and by word by the prayer meetings were seasons of exultation and gladness. The town was nearly filled and a number of converts, the way of life. To sum up, on Sabbath, a prize for thirty persons who had served. My meetings on that were reported into membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Only Fifty cents. We wish at this time greatly to extend the circulation of our Advocate. To place it within the reach of all, we will send the paper free until the first of next January for the sum of Fifty Cents.

Religious and Political Preaching at Barnwell. A correspondent writing from Barnwell under date of Sept. 24, says: "For the two weeks last passed, we were much refreshed in the way of good preaching. Week before last we had the pleasure of listening daily to the eloquence of that gifted divine, Mr. Boggs, of Columbia. We were pleased to see that his preaching had the effect of producing quite a religious interest in the minds of many persons in our little town, and we do sincerely hope that it has been productive of some permanent good. Mr. Boggs had not arrived when Mr. Girardeau, of the African Presbyterian Church of our city, came and remained with us, and after our work, and preached with good effect. He is also a preacher whose eloquence is seldom surpassed, and whose distinguished ability has given him a favorable reputation as an able and efficient divine. But, unfortunately, Mr. Girardeau, after laboring the whole week with good effect, especially among the colored people, (for they had great confidence in him, arising in part from his connection with the church here mentioned) was, I suppose, induced by others to touch the subject of politics, which he did in a sermon exclusively addressed to the colored people, on Sunday night, it being his last. He evidently intended to be very cautious in the few political remarks he made, but they were sufficient to satisfy every Democrat present, and to disappoint and mortify the colored people. He had preached an admirable sermon, and one that was calculated to do much good; but, like the cow that gave a fine ping of milk, turned right around and kicked it all over. But the most remarkable thing connected with the whole matter is, that during these remarks Mr. Girardeau said that 'he would not for ten thousand worlds disgrace the sacred desk with politics.' Now how a man can say that he would not for ten thousand worlds do what he is at the same time doing, I cannot understand. I am happy to learn, however, that Mr. Girardeau expressed deep regret at having so far lost sight of the dignity of his profession."

Colored Democrats. The efforts are still being exerted, of persuading colored men to join the Democratic Club, and still under the banner of Seymour and Tilden. We know of some good reliable men, who will not mindfully, to do good in regard to their political sentiments, who have been discharged from employment, not only because they are Republicans, but because they had enough of honor, and manly independence to confess it, when interrupted on the subject. We know of some who are at heart of the same political faith, who are retained as laborers, for the reason that by some means they deceive their employers with reference to their political preferences. We think this deception is wrong, and that a Republican ought not to be ashamed or afraid to avow openly his sentiments; but some contend that they are obliged to use deceit for the humane purpose of securing bread for themselves and families, but all should be honest, bread or no bread. It is with the colored Democrats here, as in most places of the South. They are convinced and a whole world, and hold the same in this still. They join the Club merely as a means of securing the temporal advantage of a regular salary, and nothing more. It is much to be regretted that in this respect they are not better than the white boys in blue and the grey boys in white, who have found a common enemy—the Radical. I could show how the Radicals want everything down that we want up; but I won't say so. I can't help saying though, that they are down on the Constitution tremendously. If I could walk from the door of their great labor, Thad. Stevens, and ask him what it would be, he would say: "We had to go out of the Constitution, but our country couldn't be exempted from our right of trial by jury, but we were obliged to give up the Constitution." (How?) "Did they not turn their mills into farms, so wave Union callous for their women to wear? Did they not dress rabbits among the hemlocks, to get their wool to manufacture into Union hats? Did they not spend their commonwealth with the stars and stripes? Look at their indignation to send him into the 'penitentiary' after more than three years of fasting they have only to spit out of the ten rebel States, have any showing at all to say a thing about Alabama. These wretches! prate about peace, Socialism, but they want one kind of peace, and we another. Do you want to know the difference? Look at our respective kids. They fly a general, with a peace pipe in the tail; while our warriors, at the tail, and by weeping politicians at the head. Don't you see this means 'baggers' if it be meant to mean attack on the 'winchills' or a 'war of races,' or a whirlwind among the weeping willows, or—something? Beware! Beware!!

Doing Good. It may be said in truth, in regard to this portion of our work, that the fields are all white ready to harvest. The people are anxious for the enjoyment of the means of grace, but the laborers are few. There is a great anxiety that more laborers should be sent on from the North to meet the demands of the work. But this cannot well be done for the want of the men, and the means. The missionary Society has already exhausted its treasury, and borrowed money to meet the demands for laborers. It will

President said I, you don't easily forgive your soldiers. I remember perfectly." Well, Mr. Stevens, you were right, and I was wrong."

Great Democratic Meeting. SPEECH OF GENERAL GORDON—DELIVERED IN FRONT OF THE CHARLESTON HOTEL, ON THE 11TH INST.

Our reporter, who was present on the interesting occasion, says: "It may be proper to state, that a speech of two hours' length could hardly be reported in full, word for word, with chalk and shingle from the crowd, but it is believed the (non) sense of the speech is fully represented. The responses of the crowd we give in parenthesis. After being introduced, the General proceeded to remark in substance as follows: Fellow Countrymen, (plain) — I bring you glad tidings from your sister State, Georgia. No division. Not a Radical to be found! Legislature blundered out, white as smoked alabaster; but party there goes in, if not for principles, for good looks. "All the good-looking colored people have joined the Democrats." Why are we so united? Because getting whipped don't change our sentiments. The Union and the Constitution as they were, make us united as ever. The "surrender" didn't amount to anything. It only convinces us that we had better try on secession again for political reasons. Call me a Radical. Don't you do it. I will call any right straight from my dear country, who came from a South to come, but went back North to pay. If Blair and Buchanan and Hancock promise me nothing, then they would do the same by Old Nick himself. But I'll refer me from the judgment of those who never saw a South power, but who came along after victory, and not prey on the blood of dead soldiers. The white boys in blue, I don't refer to the 200,000 belonging to the G. A. R., but to the deserters and family jammers—I repeat to my Countrymen, the white boys in blue and the grey boys in white, have found a common enemy—the Radical."

Terrible Earthquake in South America. The Pacific coast of South America was visited from the 13th to the 16th ult., by one of the most disastrous earthquakes known in the history of the continent. It is estimated that over 30,000 lives were lost, and property to the amount of \$300,000,000 destroyed. The shock extended over fifty degrees of latitude, utterly demolishing from twenty to thirty cities and towns, and leaving three Republics (Ecuador, Peru, and Chili) literally a mass of ruins. At the seaports the frightful trembling of the earth, which lasted in some places nearly ten minutes, was followed by a retreating of the sea, which presently rushed back again in the form of an immense wall of water, sweeping everything before it. Whole streets were carried away; ships were wrenched from their moorings and hurled hither and thither. One of our national vessels, the steamer Waterloo, in the harbor of Arica, was carried a quarter of a mile inland and lodged where she can never float again; the storeship Fredonia was broken up into little fragments, and all on board were lost. At Callao, to the wreck caused by these convulsions of the earth and the ocean, came the added horrors of a terrible conflagration; and almost everywhere plunder, drunkenness, and outrage went on amid the crash of falling houses and the shrieks of the injured. The details are heart-rending. Arica, a city of Peru, of 30,000 inhabitants, has ceased to exist; and those of its people who were spared are homeless wanderers among the hills. Arequipa, a beautiful city, constructed entirely of stone, with more than 50,000 inhabitants, was completely overthrown by the earthquake of the 15th; not one stone has been left upon another. Over 200 persons were buried in the ruins. Scarcely a town of importance along the coast of Peru and Ecuador was exempt from the dreadful visitation. Great efforts were being made by the governments to aid the wretched sufferers by these disasters, who number at least three millions.

The Georgia Lesson. The New York Tribune, in referring to the recent act of the Georgia Legislature in expelling its colored members says: "The Constitution of Georgia expressly enfranchises her Blacks, and they are nearly equal in number to Whites. Add the White Republicans, and there is a majority against the Chivalry. The act of the Legislature is one of sheer perfidy. It is a fraud which is in the nature of repetition. The Republicans will take care to choose to the next Legislature men whom they can trust. And meantime this Legislature has no power to disfranchise a single voter, unless for crime.

The Frankness of President Lincoln. Of President Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens said: "He was eminently a frank man. He once rated me soundly for a speech I made on the conduct of the war, saying I was too fast, and would rain all, I, of course, thought him too slow, and we had a pretty hot discussion. Just about a year later he sat for me, and I went to him. It was a hot day, and he was lying down on a sofa and chair, in a disjuncted way he said, 'I knew him by the fragments, and so was able to reconstruct him.' 'Mr. Stevens,' he said, 'I have just been reading a speech of yours.' 'I am flattered, Mr. President,' said I, 'but I am not aware that I have made any speech lately.' 'I know it,' he answered, 'but this is a speech you made last year—the one I scolded you about, you remember?' 'Oh, yes, Mr.

They are about 6000 registered colored voters in Mobile. The rebels organized their club over a month ago, and have used every means in their power to be honorable and disinterested—to help, counsel men to join it, and that in they have enrolled the enormous number of one hundred and ten names. Colored members of the men whose names are in the above list have, since joining this club, taken part in Republican meetings, and declare their intention of voting for Grant and Colfax—having fully joined the club to be able to retain employment until election day. We have no hesitation in saying that there are not twenty-five Democratic negroes in this county, and not one thousand in the whole State. If more than that number vote for Seymour, it will be in consequence of intimidation and bribery—principally the former. During the past week, the rebels have been going from store to store, commanding merchants to discharge their colored employees whose names are not on the list of the Democratic Club, and quite a number of them have complied, and discharged faithful servants, who are now walking the streets with nothing to do."

How they make Democrats.—The rebels in other States besides that of South Carolina are busily engaged in trying to manufacture colored Democrats. The process by which they are made may be seen by the following extract from a Southern paper. The Mobile (Ala.) Nationalist publishes an official list of the names of members and officers of a Colored Democratic Club of that city. At the end of the list the Secretary of the Club mentions several who have withdrawn from the organization. The coercive character of the movement is indicated in the following paragraphs, wherein the Secretary mentions the withdrawal of John Coleman and Wilson Washington, who are therefore to be prevented, if possible, from obtaining employment: "John Coleman has also withdrawn and slandered the Club very much. Please notify (?) him so that he cannot get employment of any of our merchants. Wilson Washington has withdrawn from our Club after making the second application. Please notify him to the public through the papers. We have dropped him from our roll."

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