

In 1867 the General Missionary Committee appropriated one million of dollars for carrying on our great missionary work at home and abroad during 1866. They were enabled to pay this heavy appropriation by the large surplus that had accumulated in the treasury. At their meeting in 1866 they appropriated one million and thirty thousand dollars for missionary work in 1867; and they were enabled to pay so much of this large appropriation as was required by a balance still in the treasury. At their meeting in 1867 they found the missionary treasury heavily in debt, and reduced the aggregate appropriations to \$850,000. In this sum is an item of \$178,524.87 for outstanding liabilities. It is a matter of deep concern to notice, that while the heavy balance in the treasury at the General Missionary meeting in November, 1866, has been gradually consumed, the actual contributions to the treasury have gradually diminished, and the necessary consequence will be a heavy debt upon the treasury at the close of 1868. The Finance Committee of the Board foresaw the coming pressure upon the treasury, and advised the General Missionary Committee of their opinion at its meeting in November, 1867. This led to a free and general conversation of the committee in regard to the treasury, in which, says the minutes of the Committee, "It seemed to be the judgment of the members of the Committee representing the Church at large that a large increase on the contributions for the present year (1867) might safely be anticipated for the year to come (1867)." All seemed to think that the decline in the missionary contributions was only temporary, and that the contributions in 1868 would show a good increase. The General Committee, therefore, proceeded to make liberal appropriations for 1868, and the Bishops promptly and unanimously gave their sanction to the appropriations proposed. The concurrence of the Bishops was expressed in the following language, addressed to the Board and the General Committee in writing: "We with you have been pained to learn that the income of the Missionary Society for the past year has not equaled in amount the sum anticipated by many of its friends at our meeting twelve months ago. Yet we have good reason to hope that the causes which led to this result were transient, that it did not arise from diminished interest in the success of the missionary cause on the part of our people.

Confiding in the zeal and liberality of the Church, and trusting that by adhering faithfully to the plan laid down in the Discipline for the collection of funds to carry forward our missionary work both at home and abroad the necessary amount will be realized, we cordially concur in the appropriations made by the General Missionary Committee and the Board for the support of missions the coming year.

T. A. MORRIS E. R. AMES,
E. S. JAMES W. D. CLARK,
O. C. BAKER E. THOMSON,
M. SIMPSON E. KINSLEY.

Note.—Bishop Scott was absent.

We have given this inside view of the opinions and feelings of the General Missionary Committee (which includes the Bishops and Board) that the Church may see this one all-absorbing fact, namely, that the time has come for the resumption of our usual missionary activity. If we would preserve the great edge and glorious results of our missionary cause.

THE CAUSE OF MISSIONS. We publish above, as information, an inside view of our Missionary Treasury. Our friends at the South should know the demand that is upon them for a special effort to aid this cause at this time. In the meantime we are anxious to know if all the preachers of this Conference are making an effort to raise the one-cent per week for this object? This amount has been assessed upon each charge in our entire Conference. It will not do to leave this work to the close of the year. It must receive constant attention. Each preacher at our next Conference will be called upon to report what he has done for this object. If he has neglected this cause it will be inferred that other interests have been also neglected. To report a large and increasing membership on your circuits, will look doubtful, unless you can bring to the Conference other fruits of your real prosperity.

The churches in Charleston are now taking weekly collections for this object, and the present indications are that they will make a large advance the present year upon the collections of last year. This ought to be the case with every church in the Conference. All the preachers who are making their collections as the discipline requires, are at liberty to send on to New York, for a supply of our Missionary Advocate. Where this paper is circulated, and read, it will greatly aid our work. Every charge in the Conference should resolve the visits of this agent for the cause of God and the benighted of our race.

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No publication solicited upon private character will be allowed in our columns, either as an advertisement or otherwise. No publication made without a responsible name. All letters should be addressed to THE CHARLESTON ADVOCATE, Lock-box 429, Charleston, S. C. Office, 200 Meeting-street, one door above Callahan.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 17, 1866.

FOR PRESIDENT: ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

"NIL DESPERANDUM"

This is the motto of the Votes of this city, under the cheering intelligence which comes to us, on the result of the October elections. The Votes has come to the very philosophical conclusion that...

The election of Mr. Seymour would not, in a moment, lift the country out of the depths, close the wounds of war, and change the fields made desolate into smiling towns and villages. Upon our own energy and constancy would still depend the measure of our success. A Democratic triumph would give assurance of a helping hand and moral aid to our people; but it would be fraught with danger if it lessened our fortitude and relaxed our industry. The election of Grant, on the other hand, could not destroy us.

The real truth is that the election of General Grant will be just the event to keep the South from destruction. Just as it was in the great struggle of the South against the Government—the success of the Confederacy would have been the utter ruin of the South. It would have been the death-knell of human rights, and left every philanthropist in tears over the grave of human freedom. The election of Seymour would convulse the South with the horrors of another revolution in an attempt in obedience to the dictates of slavery, to disorganize our present State governments and disfranchise our colored citizens.

The Votes says: "This is our country, the country to which we all must live, and with which our fate is linked for good or woe. The enduring record of an unsullied past, and an intelligent appreciation of the means to a prosperous future, alike forbid our people to despair. We can yet rule the State as it was ruled of old—by intelligence and worth. We can yet make the country overflow with prosperity and rich in the elements of greatness. We can yet retrieve our every disaster, and make bright our darkened page with the gilding of hope and promise. This we can do, let November bring what it may. Shall it not be done?"

It is high time that the Southern people had begun to feel this fact, that this is our country—this is our government, and unite their strength to uphold and defend it. It is not only our country, but the country of every loyal citizen, black or white who may chose to live under our national banner.

Every citizen who can look over the history of South Carolina for a few years past, and solace himself that her record is unsullied, need never despair for the future. If secession and war for slavery, with the blackened ruins that make the land mourn in desolation and blood, are still gleaming brightly in the memory of the past, let South Carolina hope on, and hope ever.

If the South would prosper she must cease this perplexing and cruel war on the rights of her own sons and citizens. She must learn the great lesson: Justitia reparatur fundamentum. Acting upon this motto, she need never despair.

South Carolina can never be ruled as of old, when more than one-half of her citizens were denied the dearest rights of manhood, and were doomed to the ignorance and burdens of abject slavery, in which they toiled and suffered to enrich their oppressors. From this time forward, men in this State must be recognized as such without any distinction on the account of color, and on the principle that Justitia patet sua non vitare homines.

By industry and harmony we can soon repair the injuries of war and strife. Industry must be encouraged, the strife must cease between labor and capital, and the rights and interests of all classes must be conceded and promoted.

As several States held their elections on Tuesday of the present week, all parties have felt a great anxiety to know the result. Very general returns have now been received, and the indications are unmistakable that the Republicans have carried Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska by handsome and decided majorities. Valandingham has been defeated in his Congressional District, by the Republican candidate. As the Democrats had placed great reliance upon these States, their disappointment is apparent. It is generally asserted, without regard to party, that the Republican success in the four States in which elections were held, renders the election of Grant almost a certainty.

The States recently reconstituted have great interest in the prospects thus indicated for the coming election. As Gen. Longstreet remarked some time since, a Democratic victory would reopen all the old questions that were thought to be settled by the war, and anarchy would have ruled the hour.

Those who have opposed Congressional reconstruction, have been very free to tell us what they proposed to do, provided they could get the power. While they disclaim any intention to re-enslave the colored people, they profess to be disposed to put them in their place, and at the same time to rid the land of Northern teachers, preachers, and politicians, and make white bondsmen of the "lost cause" again supreme at the South. But think God this can never be done.

The men who fought at Gettysburg and elsewhere during the recent war for the old flag will stand by it still, and the men who conquered the South, will govern the United States, and take their knapsacks and camp-bags, where they please—express their own political sentiments, and debate the terms on which the war-disorganized States shall be re-organized.

While we are thus inspired with a certain prospect of success, let us recollect that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and put forth renewed efforts for the triumph of our cause.

REPUBLICANISM.

No party in a free country like this was ever built up or broken down by misrepresentation and abuse. The people, capable as they are of self-government, are in the habit of examining principles and measures carefully, and of estimating public men according to their real merits. If sedition happens that they are so excited or prejudiced as they are supposed to be by orators and pressmen that assume to lead them.

No party in this country was ever so misrepresented, maligned and abused as the Republican party. This party has calmly endured all this for the past ten years, and has gone on growing in numbers and power, until it holds in its hands all the great interests and the destiny of the nation. In our own State this party is in its infancy, yet it has excited more interest, encountered more abuse, and achieved a greater victory than any party has ever done in our State history.

What does this prove? It proves in the first place, that it is a party of principle; secondly, that these principles are such as to commend themselves to the judgment and hearts of the people; and, thirdly, that it has many, as the exponents of these principles, who are possessed of uncommon fortitude, intelligence, and courage; and fourthly, that its opponents have been quite unsuccessful in the methods of attack upon it. The foes of the colored man may make themselves merry over the slang and low wit of such sheets as the Mercury, in its twaddle about the "Ring-streaked and striped"—"Saddie-colored"—"Speckled," &c. But every man of sense knows that there is no argument in this against the great principles of human rights, for which the party are contending, and that in this slang the chivalry of the South descend to the low, contemptible and unmanly work of barter-spunge and undermining their own children. All the senseless slang poured out upon the colored people of South Carolina, on the account of their ignorance and want of capacity, is a direct reproach to that system of slavery that made it a crime for them to learn, and by all possible means sought to dwarf the intellectual capacity of its victims.

The Republican party asks only for a fair trial. It is willing to be judged by its acts. It is a great popular party, devoted to the Constitution and the Union. Its guiding star is liberty for all, civil and political equality for all. It proposes to give every one a fair start in the race of life, and let each one succeed

or fail according to his merits, the people themselves being the judges.

One of its first aims will be to develop the resources of the State. It will do this for the good of all. Steadily, industriously, intelligently, it will address itself to the great work of building up South Carolina. Other States have been made rich, and influential, and powerful, and their people contented and happy, by just such men carrying out just such principles. The people of this State— and especially the poor people—those who are struggling with adversity, and striving to do something for themselves and their children, will yet thank Heaven that the Republican party has prevailed in South Carolina.

GREAT VALUE OF SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

The character of the partisan papers of the South is being very well understood by the masses of the people, and upon the whole is being turned to a very good account. During the war they spoke with the greatest confidence of the certain triumph of the Confederacy. In nearly every battle the poor vagrants of the Union army were repulsed with great slaughter, and met with immense losses in killed, wounded and prisoners. But amid all of this brilliant success to the Confederate arms, one important position after another in quick succession was falling into the hands of the Yankees. It was amid the loud shoutings of the rebel press over recent victories, and the prophetic utterances of certain success, that the star of the Confederacy went down amid darkness and defeat, never again to throw its fitful light upon the political horizon.

The same confident boasting of certain success has characterized this same class of papers during the present political campaign. The banner of Seymour and Blair was destined to sweep the country, and many a grin of satisfaction has lit up the haggard countenance of emancipated mourners for the "lost cause," as before their excited imaginations they have seen the hurried exit from the sunny South of these hated "scalawags" and "nigger-baggers." But none but those anxious to believe a lie have been deceived by this whistling and pompous blustering to keep up the courage of the Southern people. The cry of "the wolf" has been heard too often.

Such papers as the Charleston Mercury should by some means be kept running through the present campaign, even if the Radicals are obliged to contribute funds to relieve them from the pressure of threatening financial embarrassments.

The people are learning just how to take the statements of the Southern Democratic papers, and the way they do it reminds us of a pleasant anecdote told of Partridge, the celebrated almanac-maker. In travelling on horse-back into the country, he stopped for his dinner at an inn, and afterwards called for his horse, that he might reach the next town, where he intended to sleep.

"If you would take my advice, sir," said the ostler, as he was about to mount his horse, "you will stay where you are for the night, as you will surely be overtaken by a polling-rain."

"Nonsense, nonsense!" said the almanac-maker; "there is no expense for you, my honest fellow, and good afternoon to you."

He proceeded on his journey, and sure enough he was well drenched in a heavy shower. Partridge was struck by the man's prediction, and being always intent on the interest of his almanac, he rode back on the instant, and was received by the ostler with a broad grin.

"Well, sir, you see I was right after all."

"Yes, my lad, you have been so, and here is a crown for you, but I give it to you on consideration that you tell me how you know of this rain."

"To be sure, sir," replied the man; "why, the truth is, we have an almanac in our house, called Partridge's Almanac, and the fellow is such a notorious liar that whenever he promises us fine days we always know that it will be the direct contrary. Now, your honor, this day, the 21st of June, is put down in our almanac in-doors as 'settled fine weather, serene.' I looked at that before I bought your honor's horse out, and so was enabled to put you on your guard."

FEEDING NEGROES ON COTTON SEED.—General Kilpatrick in a recent speech at Indianapolis, Indiana, said that WADE KAMRONS father once attempted to feed his slaves on corn and cotton seed, and after the system had proven itself a cruel failure, remarked that the "niggers died like d—d sheep."

The liberty of the colored man has been secured—at least, he cannot now be held as a slave by any form of law in our country. But coming from a state of slavery, multitudes are still to a great extent dependent on others for employment and the means of living. Their former masters are taking undue advantage of this dependence to oppress and oblige them to cast their votes contrary to their convictions and political interests.

Numbers of men have been discharged for voting, and others are living in daily fear of being discharged. Colored people should know that so long as they are dependent upon those who do not sympathize with them, so long will they be "knocked about from pillar to post." If they would become independent, they must become their own employers. This can be done by directing all their efforts and means in the purchase of land. They should get farms of their own, and go to cultivating the soil. Land does not cost much now, and everything that a man raises can be sold. Get a farm, go to work upon it, work with a will, and success is certain. Those who now order you to vote as they say, will soon come and request you to support their candidate. The employee is dependent upon his employer; the merchant is dependent upon the public; the industrious farmer is dependent only upon God, and he has promised seed-time and harvest. If able to procure but a small piece of land, secure your title to it, and cultivate with care, and by this means you may add to your acres, and secure the means of a home for yourselves and families. There is a vast amount of land now lying idle in the State, which will repay a large dividend to the planter. Instead of waiting for some one to make a place for you, go to work and make a place for yourself. Let all who have the means of saving money lay it by for the purchase of land.

A MEMBER OF OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.

It is the universal habit of the Democratic party of our State to refer to the members of our Legislature as though they were a motley assemblage of so many donkeys, whose consequence was only apparent in the annoyance they cause the refined society around them, by their kicking and braying. But the chivalry ought to know that in doing this they are in many cases ridiculing their own children, and at least casting sad reflections upon that system that has by them been so long fondly adored, and tenderly cherished. What they have done by legislative enactments does not look as bad even on paper as slave laws and a recent Colored Code. We doubt not many of the members of our Legislature will make for themselves no mean record on the pages of the future history of our State.

In alluding to HENRY W. PERVIS of our Legislature, and his extended influence as a leader in the Radical party here, the Philadelphia Press says:

"There is a strange retributive justice in this simple statement. Many years ago the grandfather and grandmother of young Pervis left Columbia, their residence, and where they were universally esteemed—the first an Englishman of wealth and education, and the second a colored woman of rare beauty—on account of their horror of human slavery. Robert, one of their sons, married in Philadelphia, inherited a part of his father's immense wealth, and educated his children in the best of our schools. And now his son returns to the old homestead, after serving in the war for the Union, and by his eloquence and noble bearing earns the position of being able to combat for liberty, as a member of the legislature of South Carolina and on the stump, as the equal of Wade Hampton and ex-Governor Perry."

TAXES.—KEEP COOL!—The Southern people should learn that every outrage committed, and every obstacle thrown in the way of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, adds greatly to the taxes levied on the general public, of which they are a part, by rendering necessary the retention in the service of a much larger military force than is ordinarily required—by the cost of law processes, and by numerous expenses growing out of these displays of vindictive passions and prejudices, which are as impotent against the progress of events as Lee's last shot was to sustain the Confederacy. With John Quincy Adams, at Columbia, we advise the people, white and black, under all circumstances, and in every place—to keep cool!

The result of the late elections in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska, are indeed a stern warning to Southern Democracy, particularly in the State of South Carolina. If we take their word for it "as Pennsylvania and Ohio go, so goes the country." Perhaps they are prepared to hear of defeat; but they will not deny that they have cherished the hope that some mistaken conception might lead the North to forget what was due to their brave soldiers of the late war, as well as to the country. We flatter ourselves however that this great American people will never again trust the control of our affairs to those so far behind the present age as is the Democracy of this day, and the elections thus far heard from in the present contest, are surely enough to convince any who desire to believe that, at a critical moment and in a solemn hour fraught with all the lover of freedom holds dear, a great and noble people have spoken the decree by which we are henceforth to take our guide, and to which Democracy must yield. They may cherish hope still; but it is believed that the spirit of their movements here, for some time past, has been actuated more with a view of controlling the coming elections in this State than to any great benefit which they could expect to derive in the Presidential contest. It is believed that the result of the State elections will put a greater damper upon their hopes in this State than anything that could happen outside the State limits; for this vain people, of State-rights and Nullification proclivities, know of nothing so dearly sacred as their honors and the soil of the Palmetto State, when they alone can control its public weal, and not be obliged to feel solicitous about the "one vote" any particular part of the human family have the right freely and independently to make use of as their conscience dictates. We have often wondered how many of the newly enfranchised have carefully perused the late address of the plain voters of Charleston to the colored voters of South Carolina. If many have read it, they must truly have been overawed at the powerful degree of magnanimity therein evinced which in its solicitude for their welfare could dare hope to wipe out by that address the evils of a lifetime of bondage at their hands, with every privilege denied that would enable their race to make an equal march in human progress with the rest of the human family. Even as they once denied them the privilege of worshipping God after the dictates of their own conscience in this civilized country, so now by this appeal do they tempt them to sell their freedom by giving them one vote, after which they can deny them the privilege in all future time of exercising those rights of citizenship which they now enjoy, as well as depriving them of that great bulwark of human liberty: education and equal rights before the law. To-day they rejoice that a few of these animals of Ariel have enlisted with Democracy. Whether these were influenced by this address, or by threats of starvation, &c., it matters not, they have sold their race and freedom—Democracy has gained their "one vote," which they intend shall be their last. These will see their errors, perhaps, not till the present feverish pulse of Democracy has somewhat cooled, and they behold the result of these convulsive throes that are only preceding its death struggle.

Perhaps Democracy will now see Republicans—Radicals—immense here "to the manor born." If so, let them not be surprised, for the ballot is a stern teacher to those who would curtail the rights with which freedom and liberty have clothed it for all future time. Old institutions here have been sunk in an oblivion from which they can never be resuscitated. Those who still cling to them will be deserted, as the newly-enfranchised "can shun" will be the universal response to all pleadings, intimations and threats—Democracy's weapons for its own overthrow. Justice and truth will eventually assert their rightful supremacy over the evil surmings of Democracy's mistaken imaginations, and we must leave it for futurity to open their eyes to the hopeless depth of that abyss over which they have endeavored, in their blindness, to launch a government to whose future glorious career all nations will willingly and eagerly pay homage. Verily, Democracy, thou hast no part in the present cry for peace.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Three shakes of an earthquake were felt on the 7th inst., at Silver Mountain, and the atmosphere was afterwards obscured with smoke.