

THE FREE CITIZEN.

PUBLISHED AT

ORANCEBURG, S. C.

E. A. WEBSTER, - - - Editor.
A. WEBSTER, PUBLISHER.

TERMS:

One Copy, One Year, - - - \$3 00
Invariably in Advance.

And I will come near to you in judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against the false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts.—MALACHI, III, 5.

NOTICE.

We are not responsible for the views of our Correspondents.
Advertisements to be inserted in the CITIZEN must be received by Thursday evening.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per line, for the first insertion. Further terms can be had on application to the Editor or Publisher.
Communications on matters of State or Local Interest, respectfully solicited.
All orders for Job Printing left at this office will receive prompt attention.
Agents and Correspondents wanted in all Towns of the County.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

No Strife among brethren.

It is possible that some of our readers have noticed the severe terms in which some of our white friends are speaking for robbing the colored people, or at least, misappropriating funds raised to aid them. It seems that the election of one of the secretaries of the American Missionary Society to the Presidency of the Howard University in place of a colored man was the occasion of this recent expression of a long felt feeling of dissatisfaction. The New York *Witness* has a good article on this subject, from which the following is an extract:

In the second place the American Missionary Association, which seems to be now the object of special dislike, was commended for the grand purpose of espousing the cause of the slave, a most necessary and heroic work at the time. It incurred general obloquy for its abolition principles, its missionaries and teachers were violently persecuted and forced to flee from the South, but in the face of the most discouraging obstacles it did what it could with noble perseverance. When the war broke out it made a most strenuous effort to follow the Northern armies with its teachers and missionaries to aid the blacks as soon as set free, and with the aid of the Freedmen's Bureau it occupied the field with missionary teachers as fast as it was recovered to the Union. At one time the association had five hundred missionary laborers in the South, and the schools they opened are we presume, open still, several of them having been developed into colleges.

No society, probably, in the history of the world labored more assiduously or successfully for the elevation of any people than this Society did for the colored race. It was the channel through which great numbers of Northern Christians poured forth their money-like water, to elevate and evangelize the freedmen, and most faithfully did it apply that money. Nor is its work over. It has some half-dozen well-appointed and most successful colleges at work in the South training colored youth for teachers, ministers, and missionaries. If the race is to be elevated, it will be mainly through these colleges.

Now, are these Northern donors who constitute the American Missionary Association to be condemned because they have selected white men to administer their bounty? Surely it was their business to put men they knew and trusted for wisdom, prudence, and ability, as well as integrity, into the management of their society. Had they chosen Fred'k Douglas for manager, what certainty was there that he would have done any better than he has done as President of the Freedmen's Savings Bank? We do not for a moment imagine that he was a participator in the robbery of that bank—on the contrary, we believe in his rectitude—but he had not the ability to perceive, or strength of character to prevent its depletion by the clever Washington ring of scoundrels who got themselves put into the management for the purpose, apparently of robbing it.

In all missionary efforts it has been

found necessary to keep the management in the hands of those who give the funds, and not to put it into the hands of those who are to receive the benefit of them. The latter often think they should have the handling of the money and the fixing of their own salaries, but this does not work well. In some cases one of the race to be benefited is admitted to the committee of management, but either the whole committee has to give over the management into his hands on account of his presumed superior knowledge, or to decline his advice; and in any case all the rest of the race are jealous of him, and are apt to accuse him of favoritism and unfairness. For these reasons we cannot therefore, blame the American Missionary Association for keeping the management of its affairs from the race that is to be benefited. When colored men get their own missionary and educational societies, and support them, they will be in the right position to manage them also and every one will wish that that day may soon come.

With respect to robbing Howard University to establish a Congregational church in Washington, the facts are, we understand, that a part of the endowment fund of the University was loaned to the Congregational Church there, which is said to be the only church in Washington that admits colored people on precisely the same footing as whites. The loan is at the full rate of interest, and is secured by property to nearly double the amount.

The colored men are right in doing all in their power to foster manhood, independence, self-support, and business management among their brethren, but to distrust and denounce those who have done so much for them is simply monstrous ingratitude. Such conduct is somewhat akin to that of the Jews, who cried concerning their best friend and benefactor, "Crucify Him! crucify Him!" and it is calculated to deprive them of the confidence of their white friends generally. We trust, therefore, that Frederick Douglas and other leading men among them will not allow their own personal feelings to injure their race by obstructing the stream of Northern sympathy and aid for the great work of their moral elevation.

A Colored Man's Views of a Colored Declaration of Independence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28, 1875.
To the Editor of the *Free Citizen*, Orangeburg, S. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I have read with some interest an editorial in your issue of the 24th inst., under the caption—"No interest in the back man."

Your article commences with a quotation from a Washington telegram noticing a meeting held there, the object of which meeting was to start a newspaper in the interest of the colored people.

The following words from the quoted telegram attracted my attention, as well as your timely and sensible criticism thereon: viz: "the general sentiment of the meeting being that this was absolutely necessary, as the white man no longer took any interest in the black man," &c. Now, Mr. Editor, I am a black man, if you please, certainly in the sense in which the words were used in the quoted telegram—and, in the interest of five millions of the forty millions inhabiting this country, living under one flag, claiming equal protection and equal rights and privileges with all others, I solemnly protest against any such declaration as being an *unwarrantable and senseless discrimination* on Sir, when the honorable, the gifted and much respected Frederick Douglas advised the colored people to depend more upon themselves and not continually to hang on the coat-skirts of our more favored brother, and also warned them of the designing and unprincipled demagogues, (and all of them are not white men), I agreed with him and inwardly thanked him for this timely advice; but, sir, I cannot believe that Mr. Douglas, or even Mr. Langston, or any other colored man who has sense enough to know when he is hungry, would endorse any such tomfoolery as is contained in the words quoted above.

Sir, the best efforts of my humble life (for ten years at least), and the best efforts of some of the greatest minds in the country, long before I

was thought of even, have been given in the interest of that genuine republicanism in government which knows no distinction on account of race, color, &c. Sir, let newspapers be owned and published and edited by colored men. We want them, and want them badly, as coadjutors to *Harper's Weekly* and other papers that ever defend the black man as well as the white man whenever oppressed or discriminated against as an American citizen and a man; but sir, let us not put ourselves in the ridiculous position of going before the world upon a "colored declaration of independence," as many understand the quoted words above to mean.

Let the black man and the white man, under the banner of one country and one citizenship, recognize and understand the law of *mutual dependence*, cultivate friendly relations, each respecting the rights and the lawful privileges of the other, without discriminations on account of color or circumstances of birth, and all will be well.

This is the duty of the white man and the black man alike; this is the business and the work of the press, controlled by white or colored men, this is the duty of the hour by pulpit, press and rostrum.

Respectfully,
A. J. RANSNER.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.,
July 29th 1875.

EDITOR *FREE CITIZEN*:—It is seldom that I notice the effusions of licks-spittles and Sycophants, but a recent account, published in the *News and Courier*, of the difficulty which I became involved in at Branchville with Hall, my then partner, is so utterly at variance with truth and so deeply steeped in a gangrene of prejudice against me, that I cannot refrain from making the following corrections:

In the first place Hall was never proprietor of the *Blackville Sun*, as asserted by the *Beachville* non-descript. The paper was owned by us jointly; and, in the second place, I did not fire "recklessly and with no regard for those on the platform," but tried to defend myself as best I could under the circumstances. Perhaps if I had not done this, but had entered suit before a Trial Justice for a hundred dollars damage to my character (as did the correspondent aforesaid) once upon a time, after being accused of a certain crime laid down in the books,) by *News and Courier* would have received a different report.

I am *hors de combat* now Mr. Editor, and almost too weak to write, but I want those who have *ecce ethes scribendi* on the basis to know that I hope soon to be able to defend myself against their attacks no matter in what shape they may come.

Yours very truly,
J. FELDER MEYERS.

Prayer in the Family

The first Church was a family Church, the first priesthood and ministry were over a household, and the first social prayer was doubtless in the home circle. It is not needful to be argued out, or sent forth in the form of scriptural proof, that there should be prayer in the home. Our Methodist rules assume that it is one of several other duties which "the Spirit writes on truly awakened hearts." Such persons may neglect it, they may decline the performance from lack of courage, or from fancied incapacity, but they cannot be clear in their consciences.

It is good for the whole family—wife, children, guests, and servants—to worship God in this way. Even the cats and dogs, and other domestic animals, come to recognize the usage, and seem the better for it, though they may not understand the import as fully as their masters. Servants may avoid participation, but they feel the influence, and are conscious that God is under the roof as above it. Careless and ungodly neighbors come to know it, and in spite of themselves look upon that house as different from theirs, and better. It is a testimony to the world without, witnessing for the truth, and preaching in an humble way. Going to church is in the line of respectability, and deep piety need not be supposed, but prayer and praise daily at home indicate more than conformity to the habits and fashion of a community.

Can that be called a religious home in which there is no family worship? The world says nay, and so say we. There may be pious individuals in it but there is no Church in the house. It does not stand in the aggregate as a religious household, and its testimony in this capacity is wanting.

R. R. EXCURSION TO ORANGEBURG.
—The Central Club of South Carolina, have arranged an excursion to Orangeburg, for the purpose of a celebration of emancipation in the West India Islands. Fred Douglas and other distinguished speakers of this, and other states expected. The meeting to be on the Second of Aug. on the grounds of the Claflin University. Four bands of music are advertised to be present. A good time is expected. The Committee of Arrangements say tickets for the round trip can be procured at the following places, for the annexed places: Charleston to Orangeburg and return \$1.50—J. M. F. Greenlee to Orangeburg \$1.50—Wilson Cook, Columbia to Orangeburg and return, \$1.00—Cooper & Taylor.

TRIFLES.—Michael Angelo was one day explaining to a visitor at his studio what he had been doing to a statue since his previous visit.

"I have retouched this part, polished that, softened this feature, brought out that muscle, given some expression to this lip, and more energy to that limb."

"But these are trifles," remarked the visitor.

"It may be so," replied the sculptor; "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

CANVASSERS wanted for two superb works, *French art*, "Little Runaway and her Pets," and "pretty pair," "The Dinner, and the Nap." These pictures are worthy of a place in every home and inexpensive enough for the simplest *Scotch rapidly*, and *FAKE* on sight. We guarantee ready sale, good profits, an quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a handsome income. Send for our best terms at once.

J. B. FORD & Co.,
27 Park Place, New York

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
CHARLESTON, May 18, 1875.
Excursion tickets to the following points will be on sale from 1st June to 1st September, and good to return until 1st December:
Greenville and return . . . 15 00
Waltham and return . . . 15 00
Peele and return . . . 15 00
Anderson and return . . . 15 00
Spartanburg and return . . . 15 00
Statesburg and return . . . 15 00
Stages by Greenville on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at seven a. m. for Flat Rock, A. S. Hill, and Warm Springs, N. C.
Stages by Columbia on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at seven a. m. for Spartanburg, Union, and Rich's Hill and Spartanburg.

The following excursion tickets will be on sale until 1st September, good to return 1st November:
White Sulphur Springs and return . . . 15 00
Lodgepole and return . . . 15 00
Spartanburg and return . . . 15 00
Newport and return . . . 15 00
Niagara Falls and return . . . 15 00
At the above tickets, except White Sulphur Springs, a passage through New York, either going or returning. Several routes are offered to Niagara and Niagara Falls, some costing a little more than the above figures.
The only route from out of Charleston for above points, making quick time, and close connections, is by this road.
This is the shortest and most direct route to the Virginia Springs—only one night on the way. Tickets on sale at Charleston Hotel and Line Street depot, where Time Tables and all information will be furnished.
July 31st. S. B. FICKES, G. T. A.

Complete Pictorial History of the Times—The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.

Harper's Weekly
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.
The Weekly is the richest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its illustrations are scholarly and valuable, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are found fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the WEEKLY is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The WEEKLY maintains a positive position, expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*
Its papers upon existing questions and problems of the country.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the U. S.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year . . . 44 00
This includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$10.00, postage free.
An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every five subscribers at \$1.00 each, in one remittance of \$5.00, without extra copy postage free.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volume of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, for a cent extra, for \$7.00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$2.25 per vol., freight and postage of purchaser.
Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The BAZAR is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The BAZAR commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by the droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provision-makers by its patterns for the children's clothes, to the pattern-makers by its tasteful designs for embroidered-slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:
Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year . . . 24 00
This includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publisher.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$10.00, postage free.
An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every five subscribers at \$1.00 each, in one remittance of \$5.00, without extra copy postage free.
Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volume of Harper's Bazar, for the years '88, '89, '91, '92, '93, '94, elegantly bound in green Morocco cloth, will be sent by express freight prepaid, for \$7.00 each.
Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of HARPER & BROTHERS.
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

C. D. KORTJOHN

CONTINUES to sell his LIQUORS and SEGARS

AT COST.

He keeps on hand and is receiving daily, fresh supplies of
DRY GOODS,
CROCERIES,
TIN WARE,
CROCKERY,
And a general supply of merchandise.
CALL BEFORE BUYING.
C. D. KORTJOHN,

SAM'L H. WILSON & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
FINE GROCERIES,

TEAS
WINES

AND
ALES.

IMPORTED SEGARS.
300 King St., Charleston, S. C.
May 15-17

D. R. C. DUKES,
Dealer in all kinds of

Drugs and Medicines.

Dr. Dukes has had Nine Years Experience in Drugs and Medicines and thoroughly understands his business. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Goods, usually found in a

First-class Drug Store,

particular attention paid to the compounding of Prescriptions, and all orders promptly attended to. Call on him at his Popular Drug Store.
Orangeburg, Feb. 13 1875.

Rare Bargains

KOHN'S.

T. KOHN & BRO.,

Having removed to their New Brick Store, are now better prepared to meet the wants of their customers than ever.

Their elegant stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING** cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Call at the old stand.
Theodore Kohn & Bro

ADVERTISEMENTS.
MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPENING!

I will open this morning a lot of the
Finest teas,
ever offered in this market.

UNCOLORED JAPAN OOLONGS.

SOU' HONGS,

YOUNG HYSONS,

and

GUNPOWDERS,

And in order to cultivate a trade for these fine grades I will sell them

VERY LOW.

I have also received this morning another car-load of

Solomon's Fancy Flour

Fresh ground and Made especially for me from the

Finest Selected Wheat.

I have never had a complaint of this brand of flour.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Inferior KEROSENE OIL is so dangerous and so many accidents have occurred from its use. I have been induced, at the repeated solicitation of my customers, to purchase a supply of pure Oil for their use. I have just received ten barrels of

PURE WHITE KEROSENE

Of 124 fire test. I will sell this Pure Oil cheaper than the same grade of Oil can be sold at in this city. Families using this Oil are safe. The use of the common Oils now

FLOODING THE MARKET

is equivalent to bringing into the family destruction and death!

I have also received:

10 Tierces Fresh Cured Davis' Ham.

10 Boxes Cream Cheese, direct from the Dairy,

25 Firkins Goshen Butter, direct from the Dairy, which has all the freshness and flavor of the flowers.

5 Tierces of Baltimore Sugar-Cured Strips,

10 Barrels of Extra Mess Mackerel, averaging twenty ounces.

25 Sacks Laguayra Coffee, equal to Java.

50 Sacks of assorted Rio, by last Rio steamer.

With a full supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Fresh all the year.

My stock is full, with prices low and good times coming.

Thanking the public for their very liberal patronage, and soliciting its continuance, I will do my best to merit the name.

HARDY SOLOMON,

Columbia, So. Ca.