THE LEADER.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

Saturday, Dec. 9, 1865.

ADVERTISING AGENTS: William Dart, Paul Poinsett, Stephen L. Fornett, of Charleston; Wm. B. Nash, Columbia; Isaac Dudley, Lexington, Messrs. Rev. A. Wallace, Sumpterville; A. G. Baxter, Georgetown.

THE LEADER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Cauldwell, corner of Hasell-st. and Pitt-st. Streets and at Simons & Leaby, Market Street, opposite Anson.

Opening of Congress.

The Congress of the United States commenced its business on Monday, Dec. 5, and the President has read his message to both houses. Mr. Colfax has been re-elected Speaker of the House by a large majority.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a series of bills and resolutions establishing a public loan, forming a government in the District of Columbia, and guaranteeing the same to the States lately in rebellion; to enforce the Constitutional amendment forever prohibiting slavery; to regulate commerce between the States; and to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether any persons are employed in the Treasury Department who have not taken the required oath.

A committee of thirteen has been raised to act with a committee from the House in relation to the death of President Lincoln.

Mr. Dixon presented resolutions which have passed the Connecticut Legislature in favor of equality before the law.

Mr. Wilson will present a bill at an early day to abolish all laws which recognize political civil rights in consequence of differences in race, color, or descent.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Wentworth has moved resolutions for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln by payment of her husband's salary in full.

Mr. Stevens presented the following resolution, which was previously agreed upon by the Republican caucus, and it passed by a vote of 120, to 36 opposed:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled*, That a Joint Committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and whether they, or any of them, are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise; and until such report shall have been made and such action taken by Congress, no member shall be received into the House from any of the said so-called Confederate States; and all papers relating to representatives of said States shall be referred to said Committee when appointed."

Upon the passage of this resolution the Southern delegations warmly concluded that they might as well return home.

Mr. Stevens introduced another resolution which allows wounded soldiers to accept of Government employment and receive pensions at the same time.

A special committee was appointed to consider the part of the President's message and all documents pertaining to the affairs of the rebellious States.

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Mr. Bingham proposed amending the Constitution relative to the laying of export duties, and prohibiting the payment of unequal protection of property, etc.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the hall to a public meeting of the Freedmen's Commission.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution declaring that good faith demanded that the colored soldiers should be entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

Both Houses adjourned till Monday the 11th instant.

The action of Congress has inspired the heart of every true lover of his country. It will not ask any indemnity for the past, but demand security for the future. That security can only be realized by carrying out the provisions of the Constitution, and guaranteeing a republican form of government to all the States.

We had high hopes of this Congress before it assembled, but our faith has been increased tenfold since it came together. Its opening scenes have strengthened our confidence in the final triumph of liberty, justice, and equality, and convinced us in a brief, long entertained, that there is, after all, more patriotism, more truth, and more ability in the Senate, than what the nation generally gets credit for.

AMERICAN BOSTONS.—In these days of anxiety with reference to the status of the colored American, and especially in this slave-cursed locality where the fangs of secessionism yet protrude in all of their original ugly deformity, venomously announcing that loyalty to the Union means simply the right to hate the Yankee and abuse the Negro, it is pleasant to turn our eyes Northward, and remember that colored men have there lived, and been respected and honored as citizens of this great Republic, and whose rights at the ballot-box there were none to deny. The name of Crispus Attucks will live as long as the memory of the Revolution is preserved. Robert Bannker will live as long as a man of genius by every student of astronomy.

On the island of Nantucket, the home of the whale fishery, lived a colored man by the name of Absalom Boston. He had pursued the whale-fishery, until, becoming master of this daring enterprise and a thorough navigator, he was placed in command of a whaling vessel. His officers and crew were all colored men, except the cook, who was a white man. Several successful voyages were performed, and Captain Boston won for himself the respect of all who knew him.

In all his business transactions his word was considered as good as bond. He lived to an advanced age, and died a Christian, universally [illegible]

By [illegible]

Certain [illegible] the freedmen in North [illegible] Decorations [illegible] the Freed[illegible]

The President's Message

President Johnson has sent his first message to Congress. It is a lengthy document, but not masterly. The supremacy of the General Government is forcibly set forth. His old doctrine, that "rebels must take back seats" in the reorganization of the rebellious States is plainly visible. He justifies the establishment of military governments in each of the insurrectionary States. All acts of secession were null and void and could have no binding effect upon the people. Individuals have proved themselves traitors, but the States never have been out of the Union. The General Government has interfered only where the functions of the Government have been cut off, and will maintain its authority until the States can resume their proper functions. Provisional Governors were appointed to endeavor to restore the proper relations between the General Government and the States. The same requirements which have previously been made for the States to adopt in order to acquire readmission to the enjoyment of federal relations, are again reiterated. The Government's faith requires that the freedmen should be assured in all the rights of liberty and property.

The message will have its effect. There is nothing in it that will impart comfort or consolation to secessionists. The loyal heart will find in it only that in which he can rejoice, thank God, and take courage. It has no recommendations of any things which we deem important, but we trust that Congress will not forget them. We shall publish some extracts from the message next week.

South Carolina Legislature

The legislative proceedings during the past week have been uncommonly uninteresting. Provisional Governor Perry has made a farewell address, and Governor Orr has made his inaugural. The appointment of district judges and other State officers has consumed much time. Involuntary Laws, Stay Laws, Usury Laws, etc., have been up and tinkered.

Gov. Orr, in a message to the Legislature, says that the people of the State cannot pay taxes, and suggests that no appropriations of money be made for any of the schools or colleges; and thinks that certificates of indebtedness to the amount of half the taxes should be issued. He recommends a memorial to Congress to alter the law which assesses a direct tax in such a manner that the State may provide for its payment. Also, that the South Carolina College may be changed to an university, and that the College should be self-supporting; that an agent should be appointed to collect the property of the State; that District Boards should be organized, and an Asylum instituted.

BIBLE TO LABOR.—The address of Colored People of South Carolina—so justly worded and manfully put forth as to entitle it to respectful attention everywhere—places the Labor question in strong relief before the White masters of the South. These orators declare.—

"You have given us little or no encouragement to engage in agricultural pursuits, by refusing to sell us lands, while you are constantly [illegible] the idea of which is to thrust us out and reduce us to a serfdom intolerable to us, and as you will find in the end, ruinous to your own prosperity."

These are the words of true patriots, and [illegible] plain that the [illegible] New York Tribune.

AN OLDER CONVERTS.—The colored people of New England have just held a Convention in Boston. Charles L. Remond, an unmixed African, was the President. The object of the Convention was to petition Congress to so amend the Constitution of the United States that a general qualification for voters may be fixed for all the States, and the status of the colored American citizen clearly defined.

REPORTER NORTH.—The New York *Tribune* of the 20th ult. contained a very fair and complimentary report of the Colored People's Convention held in this city recently. The New York *Herald's* report is full of blunders, but gives the Convention credit for doing its business with marked ability. The Boston *Journal* has a very accurate report. Many of the most influential papers at the North noticed the proceedings with friendly comments, to a "agreeable contrast" to their severe rebukes of the Legislative proceedings of this State.

THE RIGHT WAY.—We have received the first number this spunky little paper, printed in Boston, with the above name. George L. Stearns is the publisher, and we long to see its principles adopted by the American people, for the right way is always the easiest.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We devote a large portion of our paper to-day to correspondents. It gives us pleasure to publish the sentiments of others, but we desire that they should be brief, in order that a variety of information may be given. We publish a Charleston correspondence of a Northern paper, which we commend as worthy of careful perusal.

TAXATION.—The colored people of South Carolina, lately assembled in Convention at Charleston, made, we think, a good point against the ruling Reconstruction in their declaration of rights and wrong:

"We have been subjected to cruel proscription and our bodies have been outraged with impunity. We have been and still are, deprived of the free choice of those who should govern us, and are subjected to an unjust taxation without representation, and have bled and toiled for the elevation of those who have degraded us, and still continue to oppress us.

A stronger and simpler statement could not be made, and every word of it is literally true. "Taxation without representation" sounds much like the Declaration of Independence "as it is a hint which has been forgotten at the North ever since 1776. We wonder, since colored men cannot vote in Philadelphia, or rest their tired bodies in the cars, whether the old crooked bill of Independence Hall remembers it?—N. Y. Tribune.

The 54th regiment (colored) was paid off at Hartford on Saturday. It took $175,000 to "pay round," and the men got about $200 apiece, a good share of which was very soon exchanging for clothing and other things, some of them at that necessary or beneficial. The men generally behaved very well, and would compare favorably with white troops in that respect.

Affairs About Home.

GRUESOME FEARS.—We have heard from good authority, that some [illegible] stets upon the Cooper River, in the neighborhood of the Santee, are very much troubled at an insurrection among the colored people there. And we have heard such stories often. [illegible] come like a waste of words to explode—nay the fact that fears exist among the planters, [illegible] the utter groundlessness of such fears. A race that has remained quiet and inoffensive upwards of two hundred years under the most oppressive system of tyranny the world never known, will not now, under the smile of Liberty, attempt the destruction of the plots. If the whites in the vicinity have any fear on foot for degrading and wronging the colored man, they may well have their fears an insurrection, although we believe the majority of former slaves would yet "stuff" and "kind" even to the hand that should bite them. The planters ought to learn to deal justly with the colored man, and to love mercy and walk humbly in the sight of God. Fears of insurrections might then vanish, and peace and happiness dwell in the hearts of all.

Another report has been widely circulated in regard to the colored people on the Island of Edisto. And the statements were so straight for word that Gen. Beecher had ordered there to put down the insurrection. He found a large number assembled together quietly enjoying the perusal of the *Leader* and other loyal newspapers. The General was as much surprised not to find an insurrection as the people were to know that they had been suspected of such a thing.

The persons who original these foolish and absurd stories should remember the fable of the shepherd boy who cried "wolf."

EDISTO ISLAND, Dec. 3rd, 1865.

Editor LEADER.

The people of this island have been in the habit of meeting here every Saturday to read the *Leader* and other papers and to inform themselves of what is going on among our people in other places. While discussing these papers, we were surprised by receiving a dispatch that General Beecher, with troops, had arrived on the island. On his reaching the church, he informed us that reports had reached Charleston that the people of Edisto were in a rebellious band; that they contemplated insurrection; and that he had been sent to establish order among them. Never, Sir, was a report less so malicious. A more orderly people is not to be found in the State, as will be seen in the General's despatch to his commanding officer.

"EDISTO."

THANKSGIVING.—A union service of all the colored churches in this city was held at the Zion Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday last, the occasion of the National Thanksgiving. The church was literally filled with an appreciative and attentive congregation. Services commenced by singing. Rev. J. C. Gibbs offered prayer, and Rev. R. W. Lewis read from the Scriptures. The first address was made by Rev. C. H. Corney, and it was deep thought and clear phraseology throughout. He was followed by Rev. [illegible] Rev. Wm. Dean, Rev. R. W. Lewis, Rev. [illegible] Adams, Rev. Mr. Pappon, South Carolina, Captain Kennan, Andrew Chisolm and H. Judge Moore, Esq., of Charleston. The speaking was well and good throughout. The audience [illegible] the same gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon us, and rendered thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty for his tender loving kindness and tender mercies during the last year. Our pen will not do justice to the occasion, and we can only say that it was the best meeting we ever attended. It was a real old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving, only more so.

DELEGATES TO WASHINGTON.—Messrs. A. J. Ransier, Edward White, and Lucas Duncan, have been selected a committee to proceed to Washington and have presented to Congress the Memorial of the Colored People's Convention. Other important business will also be attended to by the Committee. It is quite probable that the voice of the colored people of South Carolina will be heard and felt in the halls of Congress long before the representatives elect get a view of their covered seats. The Republicans say that the Representatives had better send on their credentials, as Congress may have no use for the men.

FORT SUMTER.—In company with Rev. N. Norton, D. D., of the New York Ecclesiastical Methodist Conference, Rev. L. P. Warren, Secretary of the New England Branch of the American Tract Society, and others, by invitation of Gen. Howard, we visited Fort Sumter on Monday afternoon last, in the steamer Edisto. Large quantities of broken shell and shot lie at its base on the Morris Island side. Its walls are terribly broken and shattered, and in looking upon this ruined mass and recalling its history, we could but exclaim, "Ichabod, thy glory hath indeed departed!"

EMANCIPATION DAY.—The first of January will be the anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Efforts are being made to observe the day in Charleston with appropriate ceremonies. A grand procession will be formed including the various societies of colored people, Sabbath Schools, &c. Every person who rejoices in the freedom of mankind should contribute towards making this day memorable in the history of Charleston. A barbacue is contemplated. We trust that the friends of emancipation in the State will endeavor to have the day observed.

☞ It is now quite satisfactorily agreed upon that the following gentlemen have really been elected as members of Congress from this State: General Kennedy, from the first district; Ex-Governor Aiken second; General M Gowan, third; and Hon James Farrow, fourth.

"CONTRAST."—While in this city, Gen. Grant received a "spoke" invitation to dine at the Charleston Hotel, with sons of rebel chiefs. The invitation was very politely declined.

HILTON HEAD.—Gen. Grant was received at Hilton Head by Col. Green, commanding. The 6th Regulars and the 21st colored troops turned out and made a fine appearance.

GEN. GRANT.—The Lieutenant General left Charleston on Sunday morning, 3rd inst., for Savannah, by special conveyance. He visited Fort Sumter and Hilton Head on his way. On Friday evening the colored people gave him a serenade. The procession numbered over a thousand. Maj. Gen. Sickles responded, saying that Gen. Grant fully appreciated the compliment and was duly thankful for such a spontaneous tribute of respect from the loyal heart of South Carolina; he had no where witnessed a more gratifying demonstration of loyalty to the Union.

On Saturday Gen. Grant was visited at the headquarters of Gen. Sickles, by several of the Northern missionaries and schoolteachers, government officials, colored citizens, and some few others. The English ship "General Windham" displayed her colors during the General's visit here.

REVIVALS.—Quite a revival of religion among the colored people of this city is now going on. Protracted meetings are being held at several of the churches, and many converts have been found.

LECTURE.—Rev J C Gibbs delivered the lecture on Monday evening of this week at the Normal School. "Giants" was the subject, and the subject was handled without gloves. The Rev. Mr Adams gives the next lecture on Monday evening, Dec 11.

GOV. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, arrived here on Wednesday, in the steamer "Hugh McCulloch," with his family, en route for Cuba.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5, 1865.

SIR.—In your paper of the 2nd inst., under the heading "Hardships of Freedmen," I find a mention of a case of defrauding a freedman at Hilton Head. It seems he was induced by some swindler to sell his cotton crop of one hundred pounds for ten dollars, and the same cotton was sold again soon after for forty-five dollars. It is well to publish every such case as this which is discovered, both as a warning to the freedmen and to attract the attention of the authorities whose duty it is to prevent these abuses.

But one reflection in this article might seem a little unjust in its application, viz.—It is painful to know that those who have authority to prevent such villainous transactions put forth no effort to remedy the evil." The officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau are authorized, and it is their plain duty to remedy such wrongs; and I am happy to say that they are constantly inuring to this purpose through out the State, as they have abundant occasion to do. To show you that this matter has not escaped the attention of all of the authorities, as well as to give publicity to a regulation so important to the welfare of the freedmen, I enclose for publication a copy of an order just published by Assistant Commissioner Saxton, viz:

Respectfully,

C. H. HOWARD,

Inv. Brig. Gen., Inspector General Bureau R., F. & A. L.

HEADQUARTERS, ASSIST. COMMISSIONER, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen & Abandoned Lands, South Carolina and Georgia.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 25, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88.

I. The office of Public Weigher of Cotton is hereby instituted for the benefit of the freedmen.

Agents of this Bureau will take measures to prevent the disposal of any cotton by the freedmen except its weight be ascertained and certified to by the officer appointed under this order. The pay of said officer shall be derived from a toll of (1) one cent per pound on the cotton weighed, said toll to be collected from the purchaser at the time of weighing.

The military authorities are requested to co-operate with the agents of this Bureau in securing the enforcement of this order.

II. Mr. George Gage (Inspector of Customs) is hereby appointed as Weigher of Cotton for the District of Beaufort.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. SAXTON,

Asst. Commissioner.

H. W. SMITH, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

NOTE.—The above correspondence clearly admits that there has been abundant occasion for the interference of Agents of the Bureau to protect the freedmen in their sales of cotton. We do not see that this official order will remedy the evil complained of; it may regulate the weight, but not the price, of the article. We are glad to know, however, that efforts are being made to bring offenders (official and unofficial) to justice. Let justice be done.—ED.

For the Leader.

Sand-Bank Jottings.—No. III.

MR. EDITOR.—This article will be devoted to the freedmen of Hilton Head. I am not able to state, even proximately, the number of these people on the island, as no census has been taken except of Mitchelville.

The writer made an estimate of the scholars in the colored schools last spring, and found about twelve hundred. These were in eleven schools, taught by twenty-two teachers, all females but two. Four of these schools were in Mitchelville, and were kept, as they still are, in the churches. If these schools are fostered as they should be, it will not be long before the teachers will come forth from their own ranks. There are a few now that would answer for assistants, though not yet qualified, to take the entire charge of a school.

Besides the day-schools, evening schools are kept in some of the districts, taught for the most part gratuitously, and attended mainly by adults. Still, others who attend no schools are acquiring some of the rudiments of education. Car drivers, house domestics, and other laborers, may be seen in their intervals of rest laboring over their primers and spellingbooks, the more advanced aiding those behind.

Such efforts are commendable, and should be encouraged. There is talent to be developed among these sable people, and it is exceedingly important that it be rightly directed.

The industrial habits of these people are various. The majority are sufficiently laborious, and, where their labor has been joined with prudence and economy, they are well-to-do. Those who planted their own crops in the spring, and bestowed on them proper culture, have something to make their homes comfortable through the winter.

Many, however, were not thus provident.—They have labored, more or less; but have spent as fast as they earned, and are now in a condition but little better than beggary.

The system of monthly wages has not worked well. The proprietors of plantations have kept stores of rations and other things needed, and the people have eaten up their wages, and, in many instances, run in debt. They have been disappointed when the balance was found against them instead of in their favor.

In some cases they have eaten up in a day, in pound-cake and other expensive luxuries, what might have lasted them a week.

Such a bad termination of their year's labor has led to litigation in many cases.

Some have a misty idea of contracts, and, if held strictly to them, they think they are hardly dealt by.

The systems of working land on shares, or leasing it at so much an acre, have worked much better. These systems we now inculcate upon the people. We urge them to make early and judicious selections of land for another year, and resolve that they will retrieve the mistakes of the past season.

Nothing in the management of these people betrays such a lack of sense as their eagerness to buy horses, for which they will often pay six or ten times the worth of the animals. Several have paid $100 or $150 for skeletons that have hardly strength enough to draw an empty cart. Then they think they can keep them on mouldy corn blades,—but precious little corn,—and marsh hay. The result is the horses are so indiscreet as to die, and leave the owners poorer, if not wiser men. They then come to the Bureau for redress. The agents help them when they can, but make it a point to warn them against such folly in future.

The people in Mitchelville are, or have been, largely employed in the "Forts," as they call the business part of the town. They come over the narrow bridge in long lines in the morning, with buckets, baskets, bags, haversacks, etc., and return at evening with those articles filled variously. Some contain household necessaries, while others are filled with broken stale bread or other refuse of cookhouses. This may be called dry swill, and is intended for sundry black, white, and speckled swine.

The people find employment in the stables, in the commissaries, in the stores, in policing the streets, and other situations. Some sell plants, oranges, and other eddibles.

On the whole, the industrial condition of the colored people on the island is no worse than we might expect, though susceptible of great improvement. There must be great improvement before they will be self supporting in the true sense of the word. About 200 are rationed by the Government, confined mainly to the aged and helpless, and orphan children.

The social relations of the freedmen will be [illegible]

Editor of the South Carolina Leader.

WATTEROSTON, S. C., Nov. 29, 1865.

SIR.—I rejoice that your independent journal has planted itself on the same ground of equal rights. It is natural for a journal which has from the beginning so bravely and constantly opposed slavery in all its pretentions, should now insist that these pretentions shall be trampled out, so that nothing shall be left to breed future trouble. This can be done only through the establishment of equal rights. To my mind, there never was a more plainer or more instinctive. If the country fails to do this justice now, what will occur in the future? If I were to put into one single sentence a prescription for the people of the United States it would be this—"Make full American citizens of colored men." By so doing, we shall become an independent nation. Are you not further gratified to see the old stain of prejudice which existed among our down-trodden race, fast dying out; and there is now a union of feeling existing that did not exist when the old 35th first entered the service. While I am in the so-called sunny South, our eloquent gentlemen at home are ever laying before the public our just rights as citizens of our noble birth place; and we feel much encouraged to see the magnanimous sentiments of our brothers who have met in council for the elevation and promotion of our race. May the time soon come when nations shall learn of wars no more, and peace and quietness reign throughout the land of America.

Yours, respectfully,

H. D. DUDLEY,

1st Sergt., Co. K, 35th Regt., U.S.C.T.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, near Adams Run, S. C., Dec. 1, 1865.

EDITOR OF LEADER.—One great advantage to the freedmen is conversation with each other, and to obtain the most benefit is to be a good listener. No one should monopolize all the time in talking, no matter how much knowledge he may possess. And to derive the most benefit from conversation with each other no angry disputes should arise. Opinions may differ, and they may be stated plainly, but to argue them into a passion will not be profitable.

I begin to feel that I have left home and friends far behind me, and that between those I love and other men there is an impassible barrier of class distinction. Many of the 35th Regt. U. S. C. T. think that they have done enough for the Government to entitle them to the privileges of voting. Whenever we have been called upon to go forth and defend the national honor, we have cheerfully gone, like brave soldiers, to defend the stars and stripes. No one will say that colored men are not fit for soldiers. They have pleaded the rights of the white men upon the battle-field, and now ask that the white men shall plead their cause in the halls of Congress. Liberty and equality for the colored man is just what liberty and equality is to the white man.

We are for the Union, one and indivisible.—The colored man was the same in 1812; he was the same in 1776; and if we are possessed with the [illegible] right to ballot for the [illegible] law [illegible] you can count on us [illegible] not le[illegible] Mexico when order[illegible]

I rema[illegible] your obedient servan[illegible]

JOHN H. LYNDSAY, Co. A, [illegible]

Editor of LEADER.

SIR,—Will you [illegible]lish this in your pap[illegible] respect to the work[illegible] qualities of the fre[illegible] man, for this question is [illegible]w agitating the [illegible]lic in general, and I am [illegible]leavoring to s[illegible] that we can and will work, and our fo[illegible] masters know it, if they will [illegible]eak the tr[illegible] But the public in general must [illegible]member t[illegible] the country is unsettled, and we o[illegible]selves [illegible] in the same condition as the country and, [illegible] consequence of our situation, we are [illegible]dis[illegible] to work. We have been promised by the Government that the freedman was to have the islands to live upon, and thus we prepared ourselves to show to the general government and the world that what has been said about the working qualities of the colored man is not true. We will show our friends at the North, when the Government gives us the chance which they have heretofore given to foreign emigrants, to purchase the land, and what ever time is limited for us to pay we will try to meet it, and show that we can and will work. Some of us are prepared at the call to purchase the land; so our friends may see it is only the chance we want to show the world that we, the lately freedmen, can live without the whip of our old masters. We have enriched others, why can't we enrich ourselves. They say we can't take care of ourselves. It is strange that we took care of others and can't take care of ourselves. If we had land, we won't ask him to do it for us; it is only an excuse he makes when he sees that he can't sit down with folded hands and reap the entire benefit of our labor. I think he has had enough, and should not grow because the plate is taken from him. We only want the chance; and if we don't fill the plate for ourselves when the Government allows us the chance, it is our own fault. O people, examine the case before you bring a verdict against us.

Respectfully,

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. T. W. Lewis, December 3rd, William White to Rosana Vanderhorst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A COMMISSION has been appointed to proceed to Washington with the "Memorial," and to use their efforts to secure our rights. The colored people are therefore called upon to contribute to this end. A subscription list may be found at Ransier & Farrar's, 166 King Street, above John. Let every man, woman and child put in their mite. Dec 9, 1w10

☞ HAYDEN LODGE NO 8, A. F. M.—A communication will be held on Wednesday evening next at seven o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order W. M.

Dec 9 1w 10 M. J. SIMONDS, Sec.

☞ MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION [illegible] Hall. By order of President. M. J. SIMONDS, Sec. Dec 9 1w10

☞ E. J. ADAMS will give the 7th and last lecture on Monday evening, 11th inst. Subject: "The Colored Race in America." A part of Mr. Lord's band will enliven the occasion. Dec 9, 1w 10

☞ EVENING ADULT SCHOOL.—The Morris Street School Building will be opened on Monday evening, Dec. 11, 1865, for the purpose of forming classes of instruction for the men and women of the city. The public generally are invited to attend. A. H. FORRESTER, Teacher.

Dec 9 1w—10

☞ DAVIS'S PAIN-KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations.

It is well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincinnati, and is continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisement. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity, that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. "It is not unfrequently said or sung—"We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhea, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

EDISTO ISLAND.—All persons having letters or papers for Edisto Island can have them forwarded by leaving them at this office. Mail matter from Edisto for persons in this city, can also be found here. Dec. 1.—3m-9

A Man of a Thousand.

A CONSUMTIVE CURED.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only Child a daughter was given up to die. His Child was cured, and is alive and well. Desirous of benefitting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using the remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats, wakefulness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore throat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, inaction of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

☞ The writer will please state the name of this paper they see this advertisement in. Address

CRADDOCK & CO.,

1,052 Race Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

3 m.

☞ DR. B. A. ROSEMAN (late Asst. Surg. U. S. C. T.) has taken up his residence in the city with the view of engaging in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. For the present, he will be found at No. 35 Bogard Street, near Rutledge. Office hours from 8 to 11, a.m., and from 4 to 7, p.m.

Nov 29.

LOST.—On going from the Home No. [illegible] Wentworth Street, a Lady's Brooch containing likenesses of a deceased relative. A liberal reward will be given to the finder. Leave at this office.

Nov [illegible]

To the Colored People of South Carolina:

ATTENTION ALL!

GILBERT WALKER is prepared to receive COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds, and ship goods of all descriptions to any port in the country, promptness and despatch guaranteed. GILBERT WALKER,

Charleston, S. C.

Refer to Charles Wilder and Israel Smith, Colum[illegible]

P. O. [illegible]