

THE NEW NATIONAL ERA
AND CITIZEN.
PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING
At Washington City, D. C.
BY THE
NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN COMPANY.
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RICHARD T. GREENER,
JOHN H. COOK,
Editors.
Price of Subscription: Single copies, \$2.50 per year;
advance copies for \$10, payable in advance.
Address: FREDERICK DOUGLASS, JR.,
Secretary,
Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN.

VOL. IV.—NO. 38.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

5 CENTS PER COPY.
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(The New National Era does not hold itself responsible for views expressed by correspondents. Well written and interesting communications will be gladly received.)

England Letter.

GLASGOW, Aug. 16, 1873.

DEAR FRIEND DOUGLASS: Your letter found us quite well, and spending a few days of pleasure and recreation at one of the fine watering places. We left Upper Norwood Thursday morning, July 31, and reached Hull, in Yorkshire, about 4 p. m. It was our intention to go direct to Glasgow without stopping, but friends who had heard of us requested that we would stop at Hull and entertain them, and our managers consented. Accordingly, Friday evening, August 1, we sang to a crowded house in the town of William Wilberforce. It is quite strange that our first place of stopping after leaving London should be Hull, and on the 1st of August, too; when we did not take into consideration that Wilberforce lived there, nor that he had slavery abolished on that day. We remained in Hull from Thursday to Tuesday morning, much longer than we expected; but so much enthusiasm was manifested at our Friday evening concert that we were prevailed upon to remain over Sunday, and give another Monday night. Over three thousand people were present at our last concert, and many were refused admission because the house was filled to its utmost capacity. I sent you a paper containing an account of the Jubilee Singers in Hull. So it is unnecessary to repeat it. We left Hull with the benediction of many of the good people, and the gifts of beautiful and valuable books which they gave us for our University Library, and went to Scarborough, the "Queen of English watering places."

Scarborough is an old, but very beautiful town, situated on the North sea, and is the resort of many fashionable people who go there to spend their "season." At this place we expected to enjoy one solid week of rest, but our plans were disarranged by the good Mr. Baskin, who wanted to do something for Fisk University and Jubilee Hall. Accordingly, he arranged a meeting where a collection of £71 was raised, and because many who wanted to hear could not get in the house, we promised them to give another entertainment, at which we raised £75. At this place we made many friends, who did everything in their power to make our visit to Scarborough pleasant, and I may say they were successful. Most of the time at Scarborough was spent in sailing, fishing, reading, rambling, croquet, &c. Before leaving Scarborough we met some friends from America, and one lady from Ohio, who is now living in England, gave us one hundred dollars for the cause we represent. We left Scarborough Tuesday morning, August 12, for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Many friends gathered at the Northeastern railway station to bid us adieu, and while we waited the time for the train to start, they spoke kind words of encouragement to us, gave us little keepsakes, and some brought baskets of choice fruits to refresh us on our way. They wished us God speed, and when the train started some one proposed "three cheers for America," which were given with a will, and the remembrance of which will forever be a pleasure to the Jubilee Singers. After a very tedious ride of six hours, going fifty-three miles, we arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne, very tired, but gave a concert at 7:30 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Town Hall, which held an audience of 2,000 persons, who encored from beginning to end. The following night we held a "Missionary meeting," (of which I sent you an account,) at which we collected £10 for our library. From Newcastle we went to Sunderland, and gave a concert, at which Mr. Caudish, M. P., presided. After the concert we returned to Newcastle to "roost." We found a great deal of enthusiasm and sympathy in the North of England, and should have operated there longer, but, on account of previous engagements, we hastened on to Scotland. However, we promised the people that we would not forget them on our way back to London. We arrived in Glasgow yesterday afternoon from Newcastle, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, which we traveled in five and a quarter hours. Here we are comfortably situated, and everything is lovely. Our father, Lord Shaftesbury, is stopping with Mr. John Burns, one of the proprietors of the Cunard Steamship Company, at Wennyss Bay, a very beautiful place about thirty miles from Glasgow. A concert was arranged to be given at Wennyss Castle, (Mr. Burns' summer home.) Mr. Burns, accordingly, invited many of his friends to be present, and although it was quite an unfavorable day for a garden concert, many ladies and gentlemen were present to listen to us. There was a free entertainment, but after Lord Shaftesbury's address, (a copy of which I send you in the Herald,) many gave their mite to help us on. We are quite satisfied with the result this far, and are hopeful of much good to accrue from it in the future. We feel grateful to God that such a man as Lord Shaftesbury should interest himself in our behalf. Through him we were introduced to the people of England, and now to the people of Scotland, who he asked to interest themselves and their friends in us, that our visit to Scotland may be successful. He is full of enthusiasm, and his kind heart is open to those who are in need, whether white or black. Surely he is laying up treasures where moth doth not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. I did not, as I intended to, tell you about breakfasting with Mr. Gladstone. On Tuesday morning, July 29, we went to Carlton House, according to invitation, and ate breakfast with the Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

We saw with regret the announcement in the morning papers of the 27th of July that the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was very ill, and unable to be in his office. However we went, and were kindly received by Hon. Mrs. Gladstone, who said she was very glad that we did not disappoint her. She also said that Mr. G. was ill, but would come down to see us. We went out on the terrace, the floor of which was still covered with the scarlet cloth, and which was used by the Prince and Princess of Wales when they

lunched with the Premier. We remained there until the arrival of all the guests, among which I may name Lord and Lady Cavendish, Rev. Newman Hall, Right Rev. Francis Gardiner, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. W. E. Forster, and others, who joined us. After being presented to them, we were invited into the spacious dining-room, where two tables were very tastefully arranged opposite each other, and decorated with many beautiful and fragrant little bouquets. At the first sat Mr. Gladstone, who, though ill, honored us with his presence, and friends and a portion of the Jubilee Singers, at the other Mrs. Gladstone, son, daughter, and the remainder of the singers. It is not necessary that I should tell you of our conversation or breakfast-table talk more than it was general and pleasant. After breakfast we retired to the parlor, examined Mr. Gladstone's curious and interesting cabinets, pictures, &c. We spent about one half hour in music and conversation, and left Carlton House with the benediction of the Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and the friends we met there.

Under the escort of Rev. Newman Hall, we visited the Houses of Parliament and a few other places before returning to our home. The next day, Wednesday, the 30th of July, we went to Wandsworth Common early in the afternoon to spend an afternoon and take tea with Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spurgeon. We were met at the station by Mr. Spurgeon, who escorted us to his beautiful residence, where we were welcomed by Mrs. Spurgeon. After being refreshed we went into the garden and played croquet. Mr. Spurgeon was spectator. When we were through playing we went into the study, where Mrs. S. was—she being an invalid, could not accompany us to the garden. We sang for and talked with Mrs. Spurgeon until tea time, and went into the dining-room and fed sumptuously. Before leaving for the church, where we were to sing that night, Mrs. Spurgeon presented each of the ladies and Mr. Spurgeon each of the gentlemen with a book in remembrance of our visit to Mr. Spurgeon; also presented our University Library with eighteen volumes of his own works. Our carriages were announced, and we bade Mrs. Spurgeon farewell, and hastened on to Metropolitan Farnham to meet our engagement there. On arriving there we found thousands of people eager to get in, and when the church was filled thousands were turned off. So that night we sang to six thousand, the largest pay audience we ever sang to. We answered as many eucres as we thought prudent, and promised to give another entertainment on our return to London. I think the net proceeds of the concert at Mr. Spurgeon's church was £214. While we are enjoying all these blessings in this strange land, we do not forget to sympathize with our brethren at home, and we read with regret the proscription of the Baptist brethren both in Virginia and Illinois, and we pray God that they may be kept from sinking down under the yoke of prejudice. We desire no fellowship with men whose hearts are so blackened with prejudice as to withhold from their fellow man the truth which God has given them to preach "to every nation." Let us throw open the doors of our churches "for all people," and whoever will let them come in and hear of the good tidings of salvation. We hold that our church buildings are the Lord's and our preachers are the messengers of God, and they will be judged according to their works. I should not be surprised to hear that some of those good white Baptist brethren have improved the 133d Psalm by putting it this wise:

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."
But let us not despair, for we need no assistance from such persons, and by showing their hands so plainly we shall know them and what to expect from them. We have rights which white men are bound to respect, but as long as we have to pay white men to entreat their fellows to respect our rights they will disrespect them. Therefore, let our young colored men be awakened to their duty, and neglect no opportunity which will make them bold to assert and strong to vindicate the rights of their people. And then, not ill or patriot in the negro? When our parents in the dark days of bondage prayed to God "Keep me from sinking down," and from the depths of their hearts entreated him to "Let my people go," it was these sad utterances which went up in behalf of a whole nation, and which were accepted of God. He kept them from sinking down and sent deliverance unto us. When President Lincoln called for colored soldiers, we hastened from our huts and homes gladly to do battle for our freedom. And the many battle fields where colored soldiers fell in defense of their country are witnesses of the zeal and patriotism of the race. We do not look upon it merely as a personal favor that Mr. Gladstone invited us to breakfast with him, and invited lords and ladies to entertain us, but rather as a kind acknowledgment of his appreciation of the effort which the negro of America is making to rise from the degradation of slavery to their place among the civilized nations of the earth. This encouragement from the Premier of England will outbalance many discouragements which low men in America put in our way. I cannot write this matter up as I feel it, so I will stop.

However, before closing, I will say to parents, kindle in the bosom of your children, a flame of love to God and their race which will radiate as they grow, and which cannot be quenched by ambition. And to the colored youth, strike out boldly and fearlessly to attain those things which will make you look pleasing to both God and man. Have those qualities about you which cannot be separated from you, and seek those attributes against which there is no law, and the nation which is being judged from you as the standard and will exalt your name for evermore. It is cold here, and we have fires in our rooms daily. I find my overcoat a great comfort, and my umbrella quite a necessary appendage. I unthankfully acknowledge the ERA of the 31st of July, and regret the irregularity.

Hoping this may find you and partners quite well, I am, very truly, yours,
B. M. HOLMES.

The National Law Outraged—Fifteenth Amendment Repealed in Indiana.

Instances of repeated outrage and wicked murder are being committed in various sections of the country, especially in some parts of Indiana, and that, too, with impunity, of which the public knows little, and the press makes no account. From the very period when these deeds of slaughter and of death were perpetrated, even to the present time, black men have scarcely ever found redress. Indeed, so tardy have been the authorities of Indiana in punishing these guilty offenders that colored men felt themselves more safe in the land of their oppressors than with the man-hating outlaws of Hoosierdom.

As late as in the summer of the year, when the guerrilla Morgan invaded that State, black men were shot down, massacred, and murdered by rebel-sympathizers, by men who have passed unpunished, and to-day are looked upon as being very fair citizens. All this was done in the very spirit of that Democratic maxim, "that black men had no rights," which little men were bound to respect." So white has been the mercy shown, the comparison felt, that it seems as though "justice had fled to brutish beast and men had lost their reason."

Never, to my latest memory, shall I forget the dark and fearful incidents attending the murder of Walt Green. Being a man of high moral daring, he was not to be intimidated, though bad men prowled around with deadly designs. Lost Creek settlement, Vigo county, which is inhabited by some of the most wealthy colored men in the West, was threatened by a band of desperadoes. Green was not the man to submit tamely to unprovoked injuries and wrongs, he was not the man to compromise honor and manhood; on the contrary, he confronted his assailants, defied them, and held them at bay under cover of night; these madmen repaired to the same place and secreted themselves in the woods, near the house of Green, till the dawn of morning, till the honest toiler of the field should resume his labors. An unusual sound, the sudden report of a gun was heard, and Green, brave and unflinching man, was smitten to the earth a lifeless corpse, by the hand of the assassin's weapon. What did the authorities do about this shameful crime? Not a white man went forward in defense of outraged humanity; none plead for the majesty of the law. Not even an inquest was granted. The body of the murdered man was buried without any judicial investigation; and never, even to this time, has the matter had a hearing in a court of justice.

Last winter a colored man was arrested on the mere suspicion of a penal offense. He was tried and acquitted; but on the instant of his release, he was butchered in open day in the presence of those who had established his innocence. Dark and revolting as this tragedy, nothing—noting has yet been done in the courts of Indiana to appease the demands of the law.

The question is readily solved, when it is known that this murdered man was a shrewd politician, and that the Republican party had realized efficient services from his labors.

Even now a colored man is confined in the penitentiary of that State for having married a woman whose complexion is unlike his own. The court, which inflicted this punishment, justifies itself in this barbarous act by an appeal to one of the "black laws" of the State established more than thirty years ago, and which the judge decides has not been repealed by the fifteenth amendment. Are the laws of the General Government to be thus ignored and defied by the people of Indiana? I repeat it, the people of Indiana; for if these acts of cruelty are to be tolerated, and official men, who are the depositaries of the law, the representatives of the people, take no measures to punish criminal offenders, then are the people themselves not only responsible for, but guilty, guilty of crimes. Nay, more; they become aiders and abettors in crimes and misdemeanors, and to the high court of the nation they stand amenable. It matters little what be the political sentiment of the State when the Legislature and the courts turn a deaf ear to the demands of humanity crying and bleeding, and beseeching the protection of the law.

Does Indiana show any more the spirit of loyalty than South Carolina to-day? Is the Executive head of that State any less than an enemy to the national laws, when these acts of villainy are committed, and nothing is done to punish the violators? Remember the great sacrifice of blood and treasure; remember what it cost to establish on this continent a perpetual and impartial liberty, just and immutable laws, and a free Constitution, the nation cannot pass these things by unnoticed; it cannot compromise its honor; it cannot belie itself. For it is now agreed that our Government in its aggregate as well as in its separate parts is a Republic of the people, and no State can be a Republic unless all of its citizens, of whatever race or color, can share the full protection of the Government. Admitting that the laws in theory are just, that ample provision is made for the protection of every citizen, that every man is the equal of another before the law, what are laws and statutes, courts and governments, without a just application of those principles where the law, in the language of Cicero, becomes the minister of God to man for good. To make the national law effective, to make it a grand and fearful power wherever the broadegis of the Constitution may extend, Congress should see that in all the States of the Union, in all the courts and Legislatures of the several States, there shall be no conflict in the theory and execution of the law; that the law is not ordained to protect judges, nor framed for any particular combination of men alone wearing the official insignia, and yet making undue and biased concessions to aristocracies, misrepresenting the law for mercenary gain; but in keeping with Blackstone, that master spirit of civil law, whose paternal precepts have become almost universal, it should command what is right and prohibit what is wrong. In the days of Roman glory, when an equal law was established for the protection of all men, the rights of the patrician and plebeian were recognized and regarded as being equally sacred. Horatius, the consul, carried a law which inflicted

a death penalty on any one, and ordered the confiscation of property, to the temple of Seres, of those who harmed the tribunes of the commons. But in Christian America, where admirable justice is made the bulwark of liberty, the people of Indiana are allowed to consign black men to a three years' imprisonment, to torture and murder them for offenses which incur no guilt. Is Indiana greater than the nation? Are the laws of a State above the Federal laws?

It is only when the President and Congress shall promptly vindicate the claims of the law all over the land that the power and majesty of State governments shall be sustained, and liberty, and equity, and justice shall find their votaries in the person of every American citizen. RADICAL.

From Virginia.

LOUISBURG, VA., Aug. 30, 1873.
To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen.

"The awful Wawaset calamity affects us beyond the loss of the kindred and friends of our colored people, coming on their annual holiday visit to the contracting meeting here. All unconscious of their sad fate, we anxiously kept breakfast and look forward to our friend Dr. Nash, the mainstay of Republicanism in this region."

He was to arrive early Saturday morning, with R. D. Beckley, Esq., and Rev. Mr. Dunlap, of King George county.

Thank God! these lives, so precious to the best hopes of our colored citizens, were providentially saved. But the accident kept them from the convention, whither they were bound, to nominate the Senator from their District.

This untoward disaster changed the whole moral aspect of that convention.

King George was entirely unrepresented. There was no earnest voice to plead adequately for the great interests at stake. Four years' of legislation to repair the mischiefs of the last four years' of rebel misrule, a representative of five counties just rescued from being the famous old slave-growing market ground!

How all-important for this mass of colored people to have a friend in the Senate.

One who would be true to their civil rights trembling in the balance; one anxious to carry out their benefit every provision of the State constitution; schools, just taxation, free speech, and a free vote; one who has been untiring as a faithful, intelligent working member of the constitutional convention, and ever sincere, to lift them into enlightened, worthy citizenship.

O! how heartily we thank you for your words of advice to the colored men to vote for Dr. Nash.

In no other way can they secure the just fruits of the ballot.

It is greatly to be regretted no one was present to call out the good sense and courage of the colored delegates to obtain either the nomination of Dr. Nash or a postponement till a fair chance could be had.

As it was, the few present fell an easy prey to the overbold assumptions of the old slaveholders, who clutch at the sceptre of political power through the ballots of their enfranchised slaves, while despising their manhood, treating, speaking, and thinking of them as "niggers" on all occasions except when courting their suffrages.

One, who confessed himself without credentials, failing of his desire to be nominated himself, proposed and carried the partial and biased nomination of a fellow slaveholder, Braxton; he and others voting without their credentials.

We suffered keenly from this blow to our great hopes to have a worthy candidate, one we could truly commend to the colored voters. We had no confidence that at the end of four years they would owe a single step of progress in true liberty to the vote of Braxton.

We prize such political crisis as the present as the best opportunities to instruct the people in their rights, duties, and responsibilities as American citizens; and we cannot advise them to support men certain to betray them. The nomination of such men is defeat.

In our distress a ray of hope reached us in the circular of the State Republican Executive Committee, earnestly imploring that nominations for Senate and county officers should be postponed till October. This gives us a chance to get another trial, and we shall do our utmost to secure the nomination, and after it the election, of Dr. Nash.

It is painful to us that the Fredericksburg Ledger proves a hindrance and not a help to the real work and stamina of the Republican party in the Northern Neck.

It is Mr. Sener, M. C.'s, paper, and gives every advantage to the unprincipled bullies of the party who seek to rule or ruin it. If we are balked in securing fair and just representation of the colored people and their rights in the Senatorial and county conventions by these creatures of Sener's favor, we will appeal to higher authority than his, to get them removed from posts of public trust, which they use now, as heretofore, but to betray all the best hopes and prospects of the party.

I have detailed the dangers that beset the cause your paper so fearlessly upholds—equal civil rights in this corner of Virginia—that any persons who may come to aid us in this fall's struggle, may understand it, and be in harmony with our purpose to gain a real substantial victory.

Your estimate of the national importance of "the contest now looming up on the sacred soil of the Old Dominion" is very just.

Confederate trick of donning the "army blue" to deceive the Union guards.

What Jeff. Davis said at the Southern Historical Society meeting was not a whit more disloyal or offensive than the address of Col. Withers, the "Whig's" "gallant" candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate dead monument at the mouth of the Potomac a month ago.

It falls bolder and bolder from the lips of the Union and Yankee-haters around us—"We mean to whip you yet to the North Pole" was the defiant boast of a young ex-Confederate officer to us a few days ago.

If any Northern friend of the negro wants to know the "Whig's" real mind about his prosperity and happiness, let him read his exultant account of General Kemper's bullying insolence at Warrenton in caring Col. Hughes to say he would veto a civil rights bill if elected Governor.

Yes, you well paid that "Virginia needs help." We must win Virginia, no matter at what cost of talent and money.

We respond with all our souls to you—May the help come!

From Georgia.

MACON, GA., September 7, 1873.
To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen.

I have read with feelings of much interest the communications in your columns from various sections of the country, and have seen with feelings of satisfaction the many evidences, even in Georgia, of the high appreciation in which your efforts are held to found a newspaper which shall be an able exponent of the views of the colored men of the whole country, and a determined advocate of their rights. The NEW ERA is supplying a deficiency which long before its appearance was seriously felt to exist, and has already assumed a position of commanding power and influence which its strict adherence to the line of policy marked out in its prospectus and the ability displayed in its management so highly merit. It opens up a field hitherto closed to the young colored men of the country for the display of their talent in the discussion of all questions affecting the interests of their race, and is a reflex of the thought and opinions which they entertain upon subjects in which they as a people are interested. The colored people of Georgia have in many respects been more unfortunate than those of any other Southern State.

Georgia has been, to a certain extent, beyond the limit of the salutary and progressive influences which have tended to such an extent in some other States to cool down the passions and resentments engendered by the war, and the colored element is certainly without the pale of the protective influences of the Federal laws. The Republican party in this State had but a short-lived supremacy. The control of public affairs was wrested from their hands by intimidation, violence, and outrage, and the peaceable and law-abiding majority were placed under the heel of a tyrannical and lawless minority. When threats and intimidation failed, open violence was resorted to, and, in consequence of the reign of terror which everywhere existed, colored men by thousands were compelled to leave the State. The exodus of laborers was so great as to depreciate the value of lands in some sections, and to attract the serious attention of the press and people of the whole State. It is estimated that in one year twenty thousand citizens left the State, while the number of immigrants was only one thousand. The violence which everywhere existed drove away the laborer and repelled capital and immigration. The outrages of the Ku Klux Klan were supplemented by the enactment of odious and unjust legislation directed against colored men as a class.

This combination of evils has had the effect of demoralizing the labor system, impoverishing the planter, and desolating the State. To take into consideration the existing troubles an agricultural convention was called, which assembled at Athens last month, and which was supposed to represent the intelligence and worth of the State. Many speeches were made, the most notable being that of the present Governor of the State, James M. Smith. He charged upon the colored people the responsibility for the present State of affairs, attributing all the evils which afflict the State to shiftlessness and laziness on their part, and advocated the enactment of legislation which would restore the old plantation system, which embodied the worst features of slavery, giving, as his opinion, that laws might be enacted without conflicting with any national law, which would so operate as to again introduce it.

The present condition and the wants and obligations of both classes were made the subject of an able and exhaustive address delivered to a large and intelligent audience at the Congressional church in this city last Tuesday evening, by Edwin Belcher, Esq., P. M. at this place. He animadverted upon the speech of Governor Smith in strong terms, showing the fallacy of his reasoning, and the disastrous effects which the carrying out of his policy would entail upon the State. He adverted also to the all-important subjects of education, and the acquiring by the colored people of homes, giving much useful and practical advice. The speech during its delivery and at its close was enthusiastically applauded, and was an able exposition of the true source of the deplorable state of affairs, with a statement of the only true remedy—the repeal of all prospective State legislation, and cheerful acquiescence in all rights conferred upon colored men by the Constitution and laws of the country.

The law which excludes colored men from the State militia also received a share of Mr. Belcher's attention. The Legislature of 1872 passed an act making it obligatory upon the Governor to distribute arms first to such companies in existence prior to January 1, 1861, as might reorganize, and that as to other organizations it should be discretionary with him whether he should furnish arms or not. Sheltered under this plain evasion of the National Constitution, the Governor has invariably refused arms to colored companies.

I saw in the telegraphic dispatches a few days ago that General Young, M. C., from Georgia, was in Washington endeavoring to procure the quota of arms allowed the State under the recent act of Congress, and stating that white and colored companies were organizing all over the State and anxious to be

furnished with the necessary arms and equipments. But unless some radical change takes place in the policy of the present State executive, there is small prospect that any of those arms will ever come into the possession of colored organizations.

The Lincoln Guards of this city have made application in accordance with the provisions of the Georgia code to the Governor for arms, and I understand, if refused, intend to test the constitutionality of the State law under authority of which he acts.

The State fair which takes place in this city next month, among others, offers a premium of \$750 for the best drilled military company in the State.

When colored organizations notified the committee of their intention to contest for the premium, they were quietly informed that they would not be permitted to enter the lists. This is only one of the many evidences of the existence of a spirit of injustice and proscription in this State. Many others might be cited, but I feel that my letter has already been drawn out to too great a length, and reserve for a future communication other comments which I may have to make.

Yours truly,
C. P. C.

A. M. E. Church.

KEOKUK, IOWA, Sept. 12, 1873.
To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen.

The second annual session of the Illinois annual conference convened in the M. E. church in this city. Conference assembled at 9 a. m., Bishop Alexander Wayman presiding. Devotional exercises were conducted by the bishop, assisted by T. W. Roberts, of Chicago. About fifty ministers were present. Prominent ones to wit: G. C. Booth, W. C. Trevon, J. B. Dawson, Wm. Jackson, W. J. Davis, J. W. Eads, Elder W. A. Dove, and many others.

G. W. Guy, ex-Principal of Keokuk Colored Schools, was elected reporter for city papers, assisted by W. T. Peyton.

Rev. P. C. Cooper was marked for maladministration. At first the conference endeavored to ignore the charge on the ground of informality in proceedings. The plaintiff, Mrs. Mary J. Dove, then applied to the civil court for a redress of grievances. Learning this, the conference granted her a committee for investigation. Said committee recommended that she be restored to membership in A. M. E. Church, the said M. J. Dove withdrawing the suit.

At four o'clock Rev. W. C. Trevon, of Chicago, conducted the religious exercises, and preached the annual sermon from Matt. ch. 24, v. 14, to a well filled house and attentive audience. This was an admirable discourse, replete and delivered with considerable pathos.

Rev. J. J. Dyer was expelled from the connection for neglecting his wife and fraudulently obtaining a divorce.

Three o'clock of the fourth day was set apart for the memorial services of Wm. Paul Quinn. It was learned by those services that the Bishop was licensed by Bishop Allen in 1817, elected the fourth Bishop in 1841. He came west of the Alleghenies and planted the standard of Christianity in Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Missouri; died February 1st, 1873, like the Apostle Paul, having "kept the faith, finished his course, went home to glory."

On Sunday services were held in Gibson's Opera House, which was filled to overflowing, over 1,200 persons being present. Rev. G. C. Booth preached in the morning, Bishop Wayman in the afternoon, and Rev. J. W. Eads at night. The sermon of Rev. G. C. Booth was a powerful one. His audience was completely at his command. It undoubtedly equalled any sermon delivered during the session.

The announcement that Bishop Wayman would deliver a discourse at Chatham Square, (the M. E. Church,) drew a large audience on Sabbath morning. Many doubtless went out of curiosity with scarcely an idea that they would hear anything from the colored Bishop beyond an ordinary sermon; and as many who went to the church so feeling went away well pleased at having been present. The Bishop, as many of our readers know, is a large, well formed man, an African of the darkest hue, but he carries with him in every move the manners of an intelligent and well-bred gentleman. He is an excellent reader, and at once in giving out the first hymn, and in reading the morning lesson, engaged the attention of his audience. Taking the text, "Lo, I am with you, always, even to the end of the world," he branched out into a learned and eloquent discourse, showing how, from the moment the Saviour uttered the promise, on to this period of the world, it has been, and is being, fulfilled—a precious promise that was given after the tragic scenes of Calvary had been enacted. He addressed the people for forty minutes; and, when he closed, his hearers only regretted that he did not talk forty minutes longer. The black skin was forgotten, and admiration for the man's learning, his power, and his subject, were uppermost in the minds of those present, and when the heart was thrilled with a powerful burst of eloquence, or the eye was dimmed by tears that were persuaded to trickle down the cheeks on account of a common sympathy that pervades all good hearts, the people didn't consider for a moment that it was a black man's eloquence and a black man's pathos that was doing it all.

On Tuesday the conference adjourned to meet next in Springfield, Illinois.

Bishop Wayman went to St. Louis to hold the annual Missouri conference.

Yours for progress,
W. T. P.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, September 4, 1873.
To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen.

The excitement caused by our State convention has subsided, and we are steadily and confidently marching on to fight the battle which will decide the fate of the Republican party of Texas for the next four years. Our ticket is very strong, and with the school bill and railroad bonds as the "questions at issue" we have a very flattering prospect before us; more especially so since the German convention passed resolutions in favor of a "liberal school system" and denunciatory of "republicanism" in any shape. Those are the strong points on which we depend to defeat the Democracy.

My predictions were verified and Governor Davis was unanimously re-nominated. I thought it more than probable that his opponents would have made some show of fight, but it seems that the overwhelming unanimity of the convention applied and effectually silenced them.

In the absence of Clark the fight was left to Whittlesy, and it cannot be said that he left any means untried to accomplish his purpose. He entered Dallas with great confidence of success, but found himself totally ignored, and Davis received an endorsement equal to that of Grant at Philadelphia, thus effectually settling the question as to the leadership of our party. Whittlesy was the worst whipped and most disappointed man there. He acted more like an escaped inmate than a rational being, and took the first train for Washington to seek consolation in the society of his friend Clark.

The resolution passed by the convention asking the President to remove certain obnoxious officials was the death blow to the hopes of Clark, Whittlesy, Patton, and Ochiltree. When they decide to return to their allegiance as members (not leaders) of our party we will be glad to welcome them, but they must recollect that the time has passed when the colored people could be driven like sheep. That game has been played so long by certain Federal officers that we have repudiated all who have been guilty of such practices. Whittlesy made the attempt to stock the convention in this county, but was whipped out by Richard Allen. Patton tried it in Galveston, and partially succeeded. The consequence is that there is a split in our party in that county, which at one time threatened to be serious, but we have hopes of its being speedily and amicably settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

Patton, Clark, Tracy, and Whittlesy, aided by such such as Owens, Charles Parker, and Ochiltree, have carried matters with such a high hand for several years that they have driven several conservative men out of our party, and caused our defeat last November. We know that we cannot carry such a dead weight and exist. We have therefore asked for the removal of our obnoxious officials, on the ground that it is absolutely necessary for our existence as the dominant power of the State. We are confident that our demands will be acceded to, for our President cannot conscientiously ignore the petition of fifty or sixty thousand voters who, through our representatives in convention, have made the demand.

All of our Federal officers were appointed at the instance of a certain clique and against the wishes of the Republican party of Texas. All of them have proved unfit for the positions they occupy, and we have been continually making efforts to get them removed and get good men appointed in their places. The affair has now come to a crisis, and in a very short time we will find out what we are to expect from our President. On his action depends our success or failure in the coming election.

CARLOS.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17, 1873.
To the Editors of the New National Era and Citizen.

In your issue of the 11th instant I find a labored and long drawn out article from your correspondent "Depugh," purporting to give to your readers the facts concerning the Chillicothe convention, its purposes, results, &c.

Allow me, if you please, sufficient space for a brief review of that article, and also a statement of the facts as they appear to those not "inside," and therefore "limited;" indeed, simply as they are shown to be by the light of "Depugh's" own lamp.

"Depugh's" first paragraph being devoted to negro minstrelsy and buncombe, I shall pass it by.

In his second paragraph he gives the history of the origin of the Chillicothe movement, which, short of its verbiage, amounts to this: Early last spring some colored men in the State "settled into the convention" that they were not likely to receive any address from the Republican office-holders of this State. They put their heads together to see what was to be done about it. Your correspondent out of the Gordon knot by suggesting a convention. "This," says he, "met the approval of all interested in the matter." These are his words verbatim. It is in order, we presume, to ask just here who is meant by "all concerned?"

It certainly does not mean the colored people of the State; for the matter of holding that convention was never submitted to them,