

THE NEW ERA.

SKELLA MARTIN, Editor. FRED DOUGLASS, Corresponding Editor.

Communication for the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, New Era, Lock Box 21, Washington, D. C.

This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

The National Labor Union at its recent meeting adopted the New Era as the organ of that body.

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Negro Industry.

All reports from purely rebel or Conservative newspapers on the subject of negro industry are full of a sort of ingenuity of misrepresentation and a recklessness in misstatement peculiar to the writers who fill their columns.

Now, we admit all that is charged against the worst of our people, but we also demand proper concessions as to the virtues in the start, we have nevertheless kept pace, in proportion to our opportunities, with our white fellow citizens.

Industry and economy are taking form in various commercial enterprises among us. Joint stock, trading, as well as industrial companies, are being formed in the North and South, carried on entirely by colored men.

There are more than fifty freedmen's banks doing a flourishing business—one in New York, another at the Capital of the Nation, and the rest at other points throughout the country.

There are no less than twenty newspapers published by colored men; and there are scores of benevolent organizations intended to aid those in need among their brethren, the yearly receipts and expenditure of one of which amounts to \$15,000 per annum.

The negroes never demanded more for their cause, than they should be lifted out of the dim region of prophecy into the clearer atmosphere of experiment. It was sneeringly said by the opponents of our cause, that the white friends of it had tried to whitewash the negro, and failing in that, they had tried to blind him.

But the slave-holding characteristics, brought out by the terrible heat of the late war, which consumed slavery, showed that the oppressor needs the soap and the gilt more than the negro.

And now that they have been cleansed, the results have every feature of permanence about them. They have nothing in common with the results of a newborn zeal without knowledge.

They show rather the crystallization of simple qualities, which needed only certain conditions to give them a form at once natural, beautiful, and permanent.

Not only are the negroes at work where they are able to get work, but they are working on the very plantations where they were once slaves. Not only are they making money in many instances, but they are buying with it the very land which has been so long cursed by their blood and their tears.

And many of our people who were born in the North, and possess many of the pecuniary and educational advantages to be gained in freedom, have gone South to swell the numbers of their race, and to better their intelligence and wealth. But to increase even the intrinsic value of these hopeful results, is the fact, that the white Americans who are not blind to the creditable, have accepted them in a frank and cordial spirit.

The old spirit of prejudice against color issued its coup de grace when Mr. Lincoln rescued his immortal proclamation was put upon it when the reconstruction bill gave every negro man a vote, and now its epitaph has been written by the fifteenth amendment. We say to our Southern friends, the inevitable is upon you. "Let us have peace."

The Colonization Society.

At the request of a subscriber, we print in another column the impressions of a white lady while observing the Philadelphia celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment.

The letter is written in a kindly and conciliatory spirit, and therefore our St. Thomas Church friends will pardon an apparent defect in patronizing them in the description of the church service on the occasion referred to.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

Some half dozen years ago Dr. SUNDERLAND took the responsibility of giving away one of his evening services to a secular lecture. Had he given it for a lecture on polygamy the people would have heard the representative of BRIGHAM YOUNG out of mere curiosity.

No body would have got angry, because of their belief in the strength of evangelical principles. Had it been given to an infidel, it would have been understood that the lecturer meant to draw him out for the purpose of annihilating him. Had it been granted to a Roman Catholic, all would have consented, because of the known ability of the pastor to deal with the very high pretensions of this religion.

But it was found out before the lecture began that, though it was to be anti-polygamous, it was also to be anti-slavery, and anti-Catholic, it was opposed to infidelity. Ah, there was the rub!

The good Christian people of the First Presbyterian Church were willing to sell babies for a hundred dollars to put in the missionary box for the conversion of the heathen in foreign lands, but they repudiated their own prayers when a heathen with a black skin appeared before them to tell them that the Lord had done for him in slaving him as a brand from the burning in slavery to make him a torchlight in the pathway of freedom.

But, though FREDERICK DOUGLASS spoke in Dr. SUNDERLAND'S church through the Doctor's firmness, the Doctor has never fully recovered the loss of members and so-called influence it occasioned; and now the Doctor turns up again, the champion of anti-slavery.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church of this city is a building erected by the Rev. JOHN C. SMITH, a venerable divine of the old pro-slavery school—a good man for that sort of work, but a troublemaker for our times. He built the church, and means to control it; and if a minister is settled over it whom he cannot control, he either talks up SMITH'S paternity or else moves in Presbytery "that the pastoral relation be dissolved" whenever his influence shall have created dissension.

This motion he always carries, because there are always negroes and boys of his—taking this latter phrase in the olden significance—enough in the Presbytery who are ready to say "Yes, sah." NOYES, GLOVER, and ROGERS are of this class.

At the last meeting of Presbytery the only man in the Presbytery, except Mr. HART—who was to be defeated because of his anti-slavery principles—namely Dr. SUNDERLAND sought to secure something like the justice which the Canons of the church demand; but he was defeated, and as he said "washed his hands of the whole matter." It would be well if he would wash his hands of the whole Presbytery, and go into some section of our country where talents like his would be appreciated instead of remaining here on this dead level of officialism where a minister sinks to the perils of a solicitor for place to secure adherents—it would be well for him to escape from that monotony of interest which makes a minister of the new school Presbyterian Church a marvel if he is an honest man in the "expression of his opinions; or else turns him into a boon companion of naked applicants for office.

Dr. SUNDERLAND is one of those ministers who have withstood the pro-slavery and the mercenary influences of the Presbyterian church here, and on that account he is unpopular among the old citizens. When he rose the other day to defend Rev. WILLIAM HART who is another anti-slavery man, the Presbytery found means to squelch him off. The effort was to get rid of Mr. HART, and he was as well satisfied as they to get rid of a people who pledged in the name of God to pay him his salary that he might support his family but have never done it.

All honor to Dr. SUNDERLAND, and success to the Rev. Wm. HART. Neither criticism nor congratulations will do the Presbytery of the District of Columbia any good, and denunciations would be out of place against a body so holy.

Decision of the Baltimore Court.

In view of the infamous decision of the Baltimore Court, in regard to public carriers—a decision which allows separate cars for colored people—we hope our separate cars for colored people.

Let it be known you will not ride on the cars, and there will be plenty of enterprising men ready to start other modes of conveyance.

At any rate it will not be long before all distinction will be dropped on the railroad itself if we refuse to ride in colored cars.

We would advise all colored travellers to go into what seats they find vacant, and let the road officials take the responsibility of throwing them out. It may be that a better decision will be gained before a better court.

"White Men."

The "White Men" are quarreling. There are two organizations claiming the name, and the advantages, if any result therefrom.

First, the Dover Ring had called a county meeting at Dover, for May 10th. The anti-slavery men from the Delawarean office, and a bona fide Salisbury affair, chaired by their agent, Mr. J. L. Smith, chairman of the County Executive Committee. It will follow a mass meeting at Dover, on Tuesday, the 10th of May next.

All true white men, who are opposed to the degradation of their own race, and to being placed on terms of political and social equality with negroes, are invited to be present and to participate in the deliberations of the meeting, without regard to former political associations.

When bad men conspire and do mischief, we and we therefore cordially invite all true white men to meet the Democracy on that day, and to encourage by their presence, and aid by their counsels, in thwarting the evil purposes of the men and party that are trying to force negro suffrage and equality upon the State.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Kent county. "J. L. SMITH, Chairman."

Such a call issued by the followers of Salisbury in Delaware. Poor Delaware, the Rip Van Winkle of States, labor in her knightmare of prejudice and proscription under the belief that the world stands now exactly where it stood when Delaware went to sleep. In its horrid dream it sees, no doubt, the slave-pen at the Capital, doors of slaves passing through the streets of Washington, and free colored people sold on charges of creating sedition.

But we are in the midst of different times, and we think Delaware for her stubbornness in bringing them about.

Governor Alcorn's Message.

We are profoundly surprised at Governor ALCORNS message in reference to the establishment of different schools for white and colored children, and we feel shamefully humiliated that an indignant repudiation of his doctrines has not been made on the part of the colored people.

Mississippi is the only State that has a colored representative in either house of Congress, and he has the proud pre-eminence of having taken a seat next to the Presidential chair; and shall it be said that, with a Senator recognized by all as one of two representatives in the most august body of the nation, his child shall not be entitled to a seat in the nearest common school of the school district in which he lives in Mississippi? What a tremendous anomaly! What will inconsistency! What a miserable disgrace! What a senseless piece of folly!

We had marked Gov. ALCORNS in our calendar as one of the saints of rebel persecution—as one of the knights of negro equality; but here we have it in black and white, that LONGSTREET is his master in chivalry, because he is willing to have his sons work with colored men in the collector's office, while Gov. ALCORNS refuses to let his sons visit the same school in which the children of a Senator of his State are taught.

But what have our colored friends to say? Are they prepared to concede this most unjust discrimination in a State where they have two Republican votes to one?

It may be answered that, if the colored people split off from their white Republican friends the Democrats will come in. In God's name let them come, for they can do no political existence, and Governor ALCORNS has done his best to do that.

The cry is, that the whites will not send their children to school if it be made a common school. Very well; let those who have prejudices pay for them. If the whites must have white schools, let them hire private teachers and pay them out of their private purses. They have the right to send their children to the common school. If they want any other, that is not the fault of the State, the county, or the township; but their own choice.

Shall our people yield to such a diabolical arrangement as separate schools? What is the effect? It poisons the mind of both classes of children—white and black.

It makes the white child assume superiority over the colored child, and it disposes the colored child to concede it. Or, if he refuses to recognize any such claim of superiority, antagonisms are fostered in the races almost from the cradle.

We trust that the voice of our people will be heard in such resistless protests as will defeat this wicked effort to perpetuate strife between the two races.

We doubt not that Governor ALCORNS will be able to realize, and that very soon, the false position in which he has placed himself; and that he will recede from it, when he learns what interpretation all honest Republicans put upon his conduct.

Wilberforce University.

We owe it to Bishop PAYNE that the Methodist Church has such a sound and useful institution of learning as Wilberforce University. With that sort of zeal which always glows, though it may never blaze, and with a faith as genuine as his zeal, Bishop PAYNE has gone forward in his love for the first great educational institution established by colored men with marked success. Yet he has not achieved entire success. The University needs aid for building purposes as well as for educational objects, and our friend, JOHN COUSINS, Esq., the president of the Board of Trustees, has been rightfully entrusted with the responsible duties of agent.

We trust that our friends, recognizing the importance of this institution among the Methodist, and the great work the Methodists are doing in the South in elevating the people, will freely respond to the call of Mr. COUSINS.

Hans Bretmann and Johnny Reb.

"A disconsolate planter has addressed the editor of the Valdosta Times thus: "Mr. Editor—Vat I coomed here vor? I blants ten acre cotton—Dop cooms no rain and starve half mine crop. Den rust and eat half. Tam tavel nyenr schwaar by Himmel half is binitie. Den I have half to ship de cotton and pick him. Mine Gott, den where mine cotton? Chinamon, coom quick!"

We find this in the Chesterfield Democrat. Our Democratic friends seem to have learned nothing from the past, and to be destitute of all sagacity as to the future.

The negro is master of the Southern soil by acclimation, and it will be to the interest of the land owner to make him still more interested by co-operative profits. For when Europeans come into the South, they will soon learn that the negro is the most profitable laborer, and will begin to employ him, and as the European possesses less prejudice against negro color, is more enduring under hardship, has less color, is more enduring under hardship, has less color, is more enduring under hardship, has less color, is more enduring under hardship.

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But we are in the midst of different times, and we think Delaware for her stubbornness in bringing them about.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names, with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of the subscribers.

Genius and its Exactions.

We publish a well written and sensible letter from one of our correspondents, and desire to say we sympathize with your young friend's desire to learn a trade; we sympathize, too, with the disappointed relatives. These are stirring times, and we hail with joy all arousings or signs of life; but we would say to parents, encourage your children to learn trades, even though you are firmly convinced of their genius. It will do them great good, even though it be found afterwards that they succeed in some field of literature or in a profession. We would encourage your ambition for the success of your children. Give them every opportunity for development that is in your power; then give them freedom of choice, that they may succeed in what they undertake.

We have seen in all our large cities young men just from college unable to get such employment as compelled, in their estimation, with the acquisitions of a graduate, and as prejudice frowned them back from the counting-room and the newspaper office, they nursed their wounded pride, and thought it puerile ambition, and thought it self-respect, until Greek and Latin went tumbling into the gutter carrying their master with them.

Young men, the first great thing is to be honest, then you will be industrious, and honesty and industry will bring their own rewards.

American Medical Association.

The Medical Convention, in coming from New Orleans to Washington, seems to have brought with it all the prejudices characteristic of the lost cause. On its assemblage here the Committee on Credentials submitted their report, in which they state that they have excluded the delegates from the National Medical Society, D. C.; American Academy of Medicine, D. C.; Howard University Medical College; Alumni Association of Medical Department Georgetown College; also, the three hospitals in this city. The reason assigned in their consultation with colored physicians. Notwithstanding they have regularly graduated, all the white physicians as well as the three colored in these organizations are thus ruled out. They number, in the aggregate, about twenty-five. The rejected delegates, with a number of those from Northern States to the American Medical Association, held a meeting last night and expressed their indignation at the course of the Committee on Credentials.

How demoralizing as well as blind is prejudice, when it can thus control and bind men who, from the education they have received and the position they enjoy, would seem to guarantee that they are gentlemen. Stranger than all, it seems that a dead and rotten system, which has made this country to stink in the nostrils of the great powers of the world, should still retain the power to benumb the senses of such men, and keep their reason dormant beyond anything else produced in this age of chloroform.

Mr. Douglass's Speech.

There seems to be an unnecessary flutter over the Philadelphia speech of our distinguished Corresponding Editor. Some people are asking, "Wasn't he ever over to the Democracy?" or "Haven't they done Democrats when Mr. DOUGLASS was laying the foundations of Republicanism."

Added to the true instincts of a real manhood, there are fresh sympathies and noble purposes in the bosom of the greatest of his race on this continent to make it always safe to trust him. But an experience such as I have had this country to stink in the nostrils of the great powers of the world, should still retain the power to benumb the senses of such men, and keep their reason dormant beyond anything else produced in this age of chloroform.

Look Out for Them.

There are some colored men here getting money to help, as they say, colored people to go further South. We warn our friends in Congress that every such solicitor is a humbug, and that all such schemes are cheats.

There are plenty of responsible and intelligent colored men in the District of whom to enquire as to the truthfulness of any statement affecting the colored people; and if our friends in Congress will allow themselves to be imposed upon without consulting such, it will be their own fault.

We have Jerry Meddlers among us who will take advantage of the noblest sympathies and the most sacred feelings to cheat and steal the money of the public. If our friends desire to do us any good, let them enquire of men of character and standing before dispensing their alms, and they will thereby gain this double advantage, of using their money well and of helping to kill off rogues.

The Richmond Calamity.

Every heart has been moved with sorrow, sympathy and condolence over the Richmond calamity. The crowded floor of the court room fell in, and up to this time nearly a hundred persons have been sacrificed to the stupidity of the capacity which allowed a public building to remain thus insecure. Richmond is in mourning, many of her families are in destitution while orphans and widows are bound to the bitter reefs of this dreadful catastrophe. But the usual responses of manliness will be made for the suffering and as far as may be, the afflicted will be comforted, with sympathy and national aid. May the father of the orphan and the widows, God, be near to succor those who look to him in their great calamity.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts of internal revenue for the week ending Saturday, April 26th, were as follows, viz:

April 25th, \$321,329.83; April 26th, \$300,864.19; April 27th, \$598,986.38; April 28th, \$461,757.14; April 29th, \$749,748.91; April 30th, \$585,967.20. Total—\$3,017,443.65.

The receipts for the entire month of April were \$13,306,188.34 against \$12,160,053.91 received during the corresponding month of 1869; thus showing a gain of \$1,146,134.43 in favor of the present year.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1870. My DEAR — The great celebration of the fifteenth amendment passed off finely yesterday. I set out in the morning over part of the route of the parade to see the decorations. I took Lombard street, at Twelfth, and walked down to Fifth. That generally plain street looked lively with flags and other decorations. The occupants of the houses were mostly out of doors looking happy and important, and displaying roses and miniature flags. Passing up Fifth street I came to St. Thomas, the African Episcopal Church, and, seeing a respectable looking colored woman entering, I thought I would go in too, and hear an address suitable to the day. The service had begun, and was well conducted. The singing, and the sermon were very good. The minister gave a sketch of his race's condition in this country since the first cargo of slaves was landed in Virginia in 1620. He referred to their services in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812, and the failure of the Government to re-

quite them. He dwelt, too, on their courage and faithfulness in the rebellion. His gaze to John Brown the credit of fatally wounding the tree of slavery, to Lincoln the credit of uprooting it, and to Grant the honor of planting in its place the tree of liberty so securely that its branches would spread and shelter all the inhabitants of our common country.

The minister's pronunciation and elocution generally were very good; and the only thing to which I took exception was the way in which he spoke of the Colonization Society. I do not believe that the founders of that society meant to send off only the freedmen, but that the fetters of the slave might be more securely riveted. Some of its supporters might have been influenced by such ideas. The society has never done any harm to the cause of freedom, and has helped them more than they can yet see. It has furnished a standing evidence of the African's capacity for self-government, and it has elevated the condition of the colonists. I am pretty certain that most of the colonists would not be so well off if they had remained in this country.

I took a stand on Broad street about one o'clock to witness the parade, and had a pretty good view of the heads and shoulders of those on foot. The crowd pressed up so close to the procession as to obstruct the view of those in the houses.

After seeing all I could see here, I went to cousin Wm.'s on Arch, above Broad, near the end of the route. Being in the second story, I had a fine view, and although many must have left the line—as it was near 6 P. M.—the procession was twenty minutes passing the house. Portraits of Lincoln and Grant were in the ascendant. One of Grant had the inscription, "our boys in '62," another, "our choice for President in '72." I have just discovered the "rhyme" and I thought that I saw good "reason" in it, too, as I was walking home last evening.

In the beginning of our independent political existence Washington was "first in war and first in peace," and on the first centenary anniversary on the 4th of July, 1876, who more fit for the administration of the Presidential office during that imposing commemoration than he who "let us have peace" and established liberty and equal rights throughout the land? and after a war greater in magnitude and in consequences than the war of the Revolution.

Genius and its Exactions.

I have got over it. I feel reconciled, though for a time, I felt badly you. For publication the little poem I send you for remember, I have anxiously watched for the paper every week for the last month expecting to see my little gem, and I felt my heart palpitating when I thought of editorial commendation. I made a call recently, during which a wholesome indulgence was granted me. My call was upon an editor's assistant who was looking over the correspondence of his paper. I casually asked, do you have much matter sent you for publication. He quietly opened a drawer, and disclosed to my gaze an amount of letters that surprised me; and I asked how long it is this week's batch, if I succeed in finding the ten letters I require for the week from this lot that are suitable to publish, I shall be thankful. I was astonished, but ventured to inquire how was about poetry, do you have much sent you? He opened another drawer, and gave me permission to count the number of neat little rolls I saw within, there were 106. I was awed at the immense amount of genius this age was blessed with, and that too contemporaneous with myself. I went home a sadder man, feeling that I had experienced a great sorrow. My air castle, the great central figure of which was a poet, was shattered. I looked at my pen which I had proudly thought the key which should open it to the world, and show such countless treasures as something that had led me to paint myself as an animal with long ears, and put it from my sight. Mr. Editor, I beg your pardon, for I have thought you the arrogant, and jealous enemy of rising genius, now I pity you. But sir, please allow me to confess that I am not wholly responsible for my ambition. I am regarded by my family as a genius, and they are convinced that it is only diffidence that keeps me from being a shining light in the literary world.

I have asked for a trade, but my father is offended, my mother deeply wounded, to find that, after keeping me in school until I graduated, I have no ambition—me, in whom is centered their pride and from whom they have expected so much. And I am perfectly miserable, for the fires of genius won't burn, notwithstanding the blowing and labor brought to bear upon it. My greatest relief is when my aunt comes storming and declaring, and doing generally what she calls putting her foot down, and threatening, as a final act, to wash her hands of us, if Sarah is weak enough to allow Wendell Garrison to learn a trade; for these scends furnish a change, and the anger induced invigorates me. Well, sir, the pressure produced the poem.

My aunt has taken a violent dislike to the NEW ERA, and prophesies that it will not be supported, and my poem has been sent South to a paper which is supposed to have a more appreciative editor; and how I tremble, for my future, I fear, will be decided by it. If accepted, my family will be convinced of my ability, and my pen, I fear, will be finally used to chronicle that great genius has made no mad, and that I am the member of a lunatic asylum; or, happily, it may be rejected, and I permitted to be an ordinary individual, and support myself by laboring with my hands.

WENDELL GARRISON DOUGLASS.

Celebration in Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, May 2, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era: The colored citizens of Luzerne county celebrated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment on the 26th ultimo, in this borough. The demonstration was one fitting the occasion. This county is a Democratic stronghold, and the new citizens, as they paraded the streets with the glorious banner of liberty unfurled, did not fail to make known to all who witnessed the procession that their new privileges should be exercised uncompromisingly in the interest of justice and humanity, for among the numerous banners which they carried there was one with the inscription: "We owe our redemption to the Republican party; the party of reason." After divine service in the morning, and the parade, which took place in the afternoon at four o'clock, a public meeting was held in one of the large halls of the town. It was well filled by both whites and blacks. Professor P. H. Murry, of Pennsylvania, delivered the oration of the day. Though young in the field, his address was an honor to the occasion, a credit to himself, and also the race with whom he is identified, as part and parcel. Several other speakers addressed the meeting. A very few partook too freely of ardent spirits; but all the participants were intoxicated with the spirit of liberty, which festived off in the most creditable manner.

The Democrats here have taken the initiative step to put the fifteenth amendment into practical operation by the appointment of Henry C. Hill (colored) as a road-viewer. Mr. Hill is a man of thrift and respectability, he is a shoemaker by trade, and is now doing a very good business. It is also announced that Jas. Davenger, a colored man, who keeps a first-class restaurant here, is to be the Democratic candidate for side judge of the court of this county. This action on the part of the Democracy of Luzerne county has been thrown out as a bait to the negro vote, but Mr. Davenger is not a very ungiting word to nibble at, for he has refused to do for his own race that which he did for others under similar circumstances; in keeping a place for the public, colored people were excluded, and in consequence of this there is feeling of a just indignation prevailing against him amongst the negroes, and some of the whites also.

Yours, respectfully,

B. F. TOWNS.

Celebration at Raleigh, N. C.

To the Editor of the New Era:

Your efforts to acquaint the readers of the New Era with the doings and condition of our people in all parts of the country, assures us that you will not exclude from the columns of your much valued paper a brief notice of the part taken by the people of Raleigh in the great rejoicing in honor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

Having considered the address of Bishop Campbell to the churches of his diocese as applicable to the churches throughout the connection, Rev. W. W. Morgan, pastor of the A. M. E. Church in this city, notified his congregation that Tuesday, the 26th of April, would be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for this grand and glorious blessing which we have received at His hand.

Accordingly a large and attentive congregation of all denominations (all having been invited) assembled in the A. M. E. Church on the day appointed, at 3 o'clock, when the exercises were commenced by singing on page 204, "Oh, thou God of our salvation."

After an eloquent and impressive prayer by Rev. N. S. Farrar, and a beautiful anthem by the choir, Rev. Mr. Morgan, after reading the 189th Psalm, "Praise the Lord," &c., proceeded to address the congregation from the 36th and 37th verses of the 59th Psalm, "He shall cry," &c.

The discourse was one of ability—eloquent, impressive, and appropriate. It was very interesting and instructive. During its delivery the strictest attention was observed. On few occasions have we heard a more suitable and touching address.

After Mr. Morgan had closed, short and able addresses were delivered by Revs. N. S. Farrar, G. W. Brodie, and H. Lockhart, Esq., when the meeting closed by singing "Bless ye the trumpet" and benediction.

Preparations are being made for a grand demonstration on the 11th of May, the occasion of the assembling of the Republican State Convention. The programme is not yet announced, but we have every reason to believe that it will be a perfect success.

Respectfully, CHAS. N. HENTER.

Speech of Frederick Douglass at Tweddle Hall, Albany, April 22, 1870.

I have no fixed and formal speech to make to you to-day. The event we celebrate is its own speech. It exceeds all speech, and language is tame in its presence. It has rolled in upon us a joyous surprise, and seems almost too good to be true.

You do not expect to see it, I did not expect to see it; no man living did expect to live to see this day. In our moments of unusual mental elevations and heart-longings, some of us may have caught glimpses of it afar off; we saw it only by the strong, clear, earnest eye of truth, but none dared even to hope to stand upon the earth at its coming. Yes, here it is! Our eyes behold it, our ears hear it, our hearts feel it, and there is no doubt or illusion about it. The black man is free, the black man is a citizen, the black man is enfranchised, and this by the organic law of the land. No more a slave, no more a fugitive slave, no more a despised and hated creature, but a man, and what is more, a man among men.

Henceforth we live in a new world. The sun does not rise nor set for us as formerly. "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new."

I once went abroad among men with all my quills erect. There was cause for it. I always looked for a man, and I was disappointed. I was disappointed in finding that I was not a man, but a creature. I was disappointed in finding that I was not a man, but a creature. I was disappointed in finding that I was not a man, but a creature.

At last, at last, the black man has a future. Hereafter all was dark, mysterious, horrible. We were chained to all the unutterable horrors of never-ending bondage. Others might improve and make progress, but for us there was no hope but the unending monotony of stagnation, of moral, mental, and social death. The curtain is now lifted. The dismal death-land of slavery has passed away, and we are free American citizens. We have ourselves, we have a country, and we have a future in common with our remarkable men.