

A WHITE LADY SPEAKS AGAIN.

Senator Morgan's Assertions.

THE INFAMY OF THE SLAVE TRADE

A Gloomy Picture of Past Conditions.

AUTHORITIES CITED.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama, in his speech before the U. S. Senate on January 9th, in defending the attitude of the South toward the Negro said:

"It is most disagreeable to every honorable man in the South to listen from year to year to accusations against our Southern people of frauds in elections. Nor is it any relief to know that equal or more dangerous frauds are practiced on white men in Northern States."

A PECULIAR STATEMENT.

The Senator then goes on to speak of the Negroes as having "cursed" this country with their enforced presence."

Does the Senator mean that he would have us believe that the Negroes believe that this is history? Would he cover up the truth and pervert our faith? If so he is as near of kin to the Devil, the father of lies, as it is creditable to be.

THE SALE OF THE NEGRO.

It was not until after the Negro was allowed to own himself, his wife and children, and reap something of the fruit of his own hard labor that his presence was undesirable.

Prof. Dew, afterwards President of William and Mary's College in Virginia, said in 1822 that the slave traffic added largely to the revenue of the State and "it furnished every inducement to the master to attend to his Negroes, to encourage breeding, and to cause the greatest number possible to be raised."

The New York Journal of Commerce of October 12th, 1835 asserted on good authority that "30,000 slaves had been driven to the South from Virginia, that year, but little more than three-fourths of which had elapsed."

Large Number Exported. (The Virginia Times published in Wheeling, Va., "estimated that during the year 1836, the number of slaves exported for sale from Virginia alone,

was 40,000; the aggregate value of whom was computed at \$35,000,000. In 1830 the number exported from Virginia was estimated at 130,000, each slave averaging at least \$300 making an aggregate of \$72,000,000. The horrible extent of this evil can be conceived when reading an extract from a speech made by a member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 1832.

The natural increase of slaves gradually diminished by deportation of such large numbers yearly, and slaves were then sold at extravagant prices. The Virginia slave system, the entire wealth of the State, all the productive capacity Virginia possesses."

Pen and ink are powerless to give anything like a true picture of this abominable traffic in flesh and blood. Family ties were rent in twain. The victims of this system lived in perpetual fear of being sold to the "southern driver."

He knew that he was reared for like sheep for the slaughter and so suspense brooded over all that was dear to him and cast its awful gloom over the future for he stood in momentary dread of being torn from his family, or having his family torn from him.

The Investigating Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society in their report of 1841 said: "Another consequence of this system is the prevalence of licentiousness. This is indeed one of the four features of slavery everywhere; but it is especially prevalent and indiscriminate where slave-breeding is conducted as a business."

While these scenes were being enacted the foreign slave traffic, although brooded over all that was dear to him and cast its awful gloom over the future for he stood in momentary dread of being torn from his family, or having his family torn from him.

President Buchanan greatly encouraged the traffic and during his administration, slaves were landed in Georgia and Florida. Both northern and southern men were alike guilty in this infamous work. A list appeared in the New York "Evening Post" of eighty-five vessels fitted out from New York from February, 1859 to July 1860, for the slave trade.

The "New York Leader," a Democratic paper, asserted that "an average of two larger slave vessels were cleared out of our harbor, bound for Africa and a human cargo."

Senator Morgan should remember that the presence of Negroes was so desirable before the civil war that a "committee of the citizens of Mobile," stated in 1837 that, "so great was the return of slave labor that purchasers by Alabama of Negroes from other states amounted to about ten million dollars annually."

Armistead, as well informed writer, says: "The hapless victims of the revolting system are men of the same origin as ourselves—men endowed

with minds equal in dignity, equal in capacity and equal in duration of existence—men of the same social disposition and affections, and destined to occupy the same rank in the great family of man. Alas, for Christian guilt! can it be equalled by any Pagan crime?"

AUTHORITIES CITED.

Any reader seeking further information on the evils of slavery I refer to the following books. The Slave Trade and Remedy, by Sir T. F. Buxton, London. History of Slavery and the Slave Trade, by W. O. Blake, Ohio. Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America, by Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator. Suppressed Book about Slavery, London, Eng. Tribute for the Negro, by Wilson Armistead. Clarkson's History of Slavery, London, England. Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. An Appeal in Favor of that class of Americans called Africans, by Mrs. Child. The Nation's Sin and Punishment, by a Chaplain of U. S. Navy. Inside View of Slavery, by O. G. Parsons. Africa and the Slave Trade, by Commodore Foote.

I might mention many more, but all such books are difficult to obtain. They have been found at Leggett's second-hand book store, New York; also at the University Book Company, No. 23 University Place, New York City; and at the Book Store in the basement of the "Old South Meeting House," Boston, Mass.

CLARENCE OLDS KELLER, 122 Tenth Street, S. E., Jan. 23, 1900. Washington, D. C.

CHARTER CHANGED.

Enlarged Powers.

The Old Reliable Beneficial Insurance Company of which Dr. W. F. Graham is president has had its charter amended. It is also known as the Richmond Beneficial and Insurance Company, but "The Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company."

The company now has the right to own three acres of land in Richmond and two thousand acres elsewhere in Virginia. It is also given the right to make charitable, benevolent and educational donations.

This is the strongest and most successful company of its kind conducted by Negroes in the world. They have a membership of over fifty thousand; they pay thousands of dollars monthly for sick and death claims; they help the Negro race in those things that make respect citizenship; churches and schools in different parts of the country, the Orphan Asylum and the Y. M. U. A. (colored) of Richmond, all have received liberal donations from this grand institution.

They employ 170 persons, taking all their time as managers, cashiers, inspectors, book keepers, clerks and agents. They have their funds so invested as to make the company absolutely safe. Besides large bank accounts in two of the best banks in the state, the company owns \$10,000.00 worth of real estate, having just purchased a farm of 106 acres on New Market road, four miles and a half from Richmond for \$2250.00 (two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars). These investments are made so large in case there are wide-spread epidemics, such as small-pox, yellow-fever, etc., the company will have money with which to pay its claims.

The Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company is the best one to put your money in if you want your claims paid. Try them.

W. F. GRAHAM, President; J. C. CARTER, Cashier; JNO. T. LAYLOR, Manager.

DR. BRYANT AT THE FIFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Monday night, Feb. 5th, the great orator will deliver his famous lecture, "Negro-ology or Negro Moods and Tenses." You don't want to miss this rare opportunity to hear one of the finest lectures that ever fell from mortal lips.

You are going to laugh, think, reflect and take new courage for the battle of life. Prejudice, discrimination and even the "Jim Crow" crumble to the dust as opposition to the black man's future, under the magic spell of this wonderful man's encouragement to the race.

Let Richmond's enterprising, intelligent people pack the church. Be sure and bring the boys and girls with you. The pulpit will be decorated with United States flags. We want every boy to bring a small United States flag to wave encouragement to the race.

The small sum of 10 cents admittance will be required at the door. Monday night, Feb. 5th is the time.

Mr. H. C. Green, the professional head-writer is now located at Ormond, Fla., for this season. With him is Mr. George H. Fleming, an old Richmond boy, who has not visited Richmond for years. His friends will be glad of his present location.

DEPLORABLE MISTAKE.

Virginius Crawley, Supposed at the Time to be One of the Gingerly Negroes.

SHOT AND INSTANTLY KILLED BY OFFICERS.

Last Thursday evening a telegram was received here from Warren, a station about five miles west of Somerville on the N. C. & St. L. Railway, stating that a couple of Negroes, supposed to be the Gingerly Negroes, who killed officers Durham and Turner near Ripley, Tenn., a few days ago, had just left there, were heavily armed and coming in this direction. Officer Findley was notified of the fact and deputized E. M. Crook and Edgar Griffin to assist him in their capture. After arming with double-barrel shot-guns, they stationed themselves on the railroad about a mile from town, near where the Covington road crosses. They had been there only a few minutes when two Negroes came walking up the railroad.

THE MURDER'S SCENE.

They called to them to halt, when one of them fired and came near hitting Edgar Griffin. Then Findley and Griffin both fired and one of the Negroes fell and died in a few seconds. The officers say his only words were: "I am not one of the Gingerly Negroes." The other Negro ran and made his escape in the darkness. A wagon was sent for and the dead man was brought to town, where he was recognized as Virginius Crawley, a brother of Tom Crawley, colored, of this place. The dead man had formerly made his home at Ripley, Tenn., and had been living in Memphis. A coroner's jury empaneled by Eq. T. J. Foster, developed the facts as above stated.

The Negro who escaped went to the house of Sam Dickinson, colored, where he spent the night. Next morning he caught a freight train at Warren and went to Memphis. He said that he and his partner, who was killed, were looking for work.

THE COLORED MAN'S STORY.

Since the above was written and in type, we have seen a copy of the Commercial Appeal containing a statement from the Negro who was captured in regard to this affair. This man, Louis Addison, was arrested on notice received from the authorities here that a Negro, who might be one of the Gingerly Negroes, was making his way toward Memphis from this vicinity. Addison was taken to the station house and critically examined by Sergeant Perry. He gave the name of his partner, the man who was killed, as Williams. Addison's story as published in the Appeal is as follows: He said that he and his partner, John Williams, had been station house in Somerville, and he supposed his partner was killed. Addison said that he and Williams had left Memphis late Wednesday evening and set out toward Somerville. Williams knew some people there. They had walked half the night and slept the remainder. At daylight they set out again. They were on the railroad track. They walked all day Thursday, and late Thursday evening got within six miles of Somerville at a store on the railroad.

TOLD TO HALT.

After passing this store he thinks they walked about four miles, or five, when suddenly some one called out to them to halt. He was startled, and went to turn suddenly, and fell. He got up, and knew no more than that he saw two shots fired. Addison thinks he ran three miles before he stopped, and after begging every man in the neighborhood he was finally permitted to sleep in a cotton house.

Next morning he started back to Memphis, weary though he was, and fastore from previous day's travel, and having been without food for nearly twenty-four hours. He passed the place where the shooting occurred, found a pool of dry blood and knew that Williams must have been killed. He made all possible haste to get out of the neighborhood, and came upon two men on horseback. He had seen the colored men in the Spanish-American War, and he thought they were killing "niggers" out there for not being vaccinated, so he pulled out his vaccination certificate and showed it to them, begging them not to shoot him. They passed him on, and he had no more adventures until the detectives captured him and brought him, half starved and half dead with fatigue, to the police station.

HIS DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

He had covered about ninety-odd miles in his wanderings between 6 o'clock Wednesday evening and 4 o'clock Saturday evening. During all this while he had scarcely tasted food, and was in terror every moment lest

he should be shot for not being vaccinated.

The Negro's story was verified in every particular and the Julius Bond Coston Company, for whom they had worked, gave both him and his partner good characters.

Addison said that he had seen the story from Somerville about the killing of his partner, in which the officers claimed that Williams fired at them. He stoutly denied this, and states that neither he nor Williams has any pistol.

He was certainly in a sad plight, and when asked if he was hungry simply said, "yes sir." He subsequently proved this statement also to the satisfaction of the police when he tackled a large pan of visuals which Sergeant Perry ordered prepared for him.

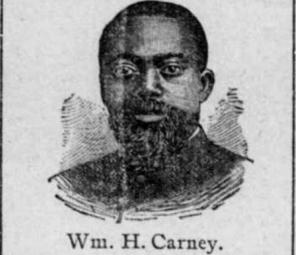
The Somerville authorities were notified of the capture of the Negro, but said they had to charge against him.

Addison was either walking or running all the time from Wednesday night till he reached Memphis Saturday evening, and only stopped for occasional snatches of sleep where he could get it. He tells a most pathetic story of his fright and how he was turned away from house after house when asking to be allowed a few hours rest in an outhouse or on the floor.

—Warren, Tenn., Reporter and a Falcon.

FROM BOSTON.

Sergeant William H. Carney, hero of Fort Wayne, letter carrier, prominent Odd Fellow, Grand Army man and a respected citizen of New Bedford, Mass., in whose honor the first Camp of Sons of Colored Veterans was named at Boston, Mass.



Wm. H. Carney.

The members of Sergeant William H. Carney Camp, No. 82 Division of Massachusetts have shown an interest in the company in the 49th U. S. Volunteers. Capt. Herbert S. Jackson, commander by sending to the Philippine Islands a large number of books, newspapers, stationery and other things. Something delightful to the hearts of the soldiers. It is asserted that Captain Jackson, who was a former correspondent of the Afro-American at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and a member of the United States Senate from F. Hoar, has one of the best drilled sets of men in the service. Your correspondent directed that four of the first men ever commissioned by the late War Governor John A. Andrew, camp at Fort Park, Cape Cod, newly elected 2nd Lieutenant at the 9th Regiment, a veteran of the Spanish War.

Other appointments that reflect credit on the race are the official stenographer of the Division of Jacob W. Powell, Eq., clerk of the Metropolitan Police in Boston, Mass., and Henry Clay, prominent in an Odd Fellows and politician in the 11th Ward. Alex. A. Selden, ship-joiner, served his apprenticeship at the U. S. Navy Yard; Ulysses Grant Powell, connected with the Massachusetts electric railroads and also those of Rhode Island; Frank Turner, Benjamin Washington, the tailor; Walter J. Stevens, newly appointed to the position of messenger at his Honor, Thomas N. Hart, the new Mayor of Boston, a veteran of the Spanish-American War; and others too numerous to mention.

The colored comrades to all who are subordinate positions. Some of the men who have risen to positions of great prominence are Col. Charles E. Darling, commanding the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, the only regiment having a colored company to escort the colors in the Spanish-American War to their resting place in the state house. Willard S. Howland, representative from Chelsea, successful as a manager of the campaign, for Congressman; Ernest Roberts and Lieut.-Governor John L. Bates; Part Oom, W. H. Davis of Cambridge, a shrewd political manipulator, who caused the defeat of Alderman Clement Morgan of Cambridge, the ex-representative of many leading citizens and public officers, national and state.

—Mrs. Frances Miles, the wife of Coleman Miles, formerly of this city, but now of New York, has been quite ill with the malarial fever, but is some what improved under the skillful treatment of Dr. F. R. Pratt.

A FIERY RESPONSE.

A Colored Soldier Warns.

THE REFLECTIONS UPON THE RACE.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 28th, 99. Editor of Richmond Planet:

Sir:—Kindly allow me space in your worthy paper to challenge the most brutal allegation ever made in regard to the record of the Colored Soldiers of the U. S. Army by some hostile friend as a correspondent of the New York Army and Navy Journal, under date of Nov. 11th, 99. I desire to reply to each extract as given below which are extracts from the hellish article published in the Journal of the above date, as follows:

1.—A correspondent sends us from the Philippines a plea for the recognition of our colored soldiers, and suggests that the president appoint a cadet at large of colored blood to the Military Academy. By limiting such an appointment to one for a generation our correspondent sees a way to escape the demoralization which so many insist.

NO FIGHT IN THEM.

2.—"Our present Negro population are most of them descendants of African tribes, who had so little fight in them that they were readily overcome by their more vigorous neighbors, and were not a match for them in any respect."

3.—"As a class they have never demonstrated their fitness for command, and they should not be given it until this demonstration is complete." The above are extracts of the article mentioned all three to which I shall proceed against with the most aggressive, cool defensive and true response. In regard to the conclusion of first extract, it is the most direct assault and outrage that could arise from an unenvied and inhuman source.

The second extract (except the transportation as slaves and of African descent), is a base lie by whomsoever uttered. The Negro has never been guilty of cowardice. I know this from self experience both in civil life and the army.

The third extract, the declaration that the colored people are "inferior and barbarous," that ever came from the throat of a white faced, out black hearted thief and murderer, who so ever he may be that uttered such false and unfounded statements against the record of the colored soldiers and sailors of the United States of America. The blood-thirsty cur also describes us as a people trained to subjection, possibly his ideas are inherited.

A CASE IN POINT.

To prove to you that he is a base liar, I ask what about that Sergeant who went before the Examination Board at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, and St. Paul, Minn. in 1876, for a mission in the regular army. Mentally he passed both examinations, but he was informed that he was physically disqualified. They told him that, but if that was a true report why did they discharge him on certificate of disability like any other soldier? The army is so disposed of when found to be physically disqualified to perform their duties as soldiers, much less those of an officer. This same Sergeant is still soldiering. He is today the 1st Sergeant of Co. C, 25th U. S. Infantry, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. As it is, he is physically able to sling a knapsack and execute, Right-shoulder, Arms! Unable to draw a sword and wear the epaulet.

So you can see from this state of affairs that exist even to-day, that there is no racial prejudice on account of color, is true for every colored citizen within the borders of a land so called, "a land of the free" despite his faithful services to what he calls his country. If you are dubious that we are not faithful to the Government of the U. S., just make a little inquiry at the War Department, and see if there are not 20 white soldiers that desert to every colored soldier. They can not truthfully deny it.

Ak how many white soldiers deserted at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, when they heard the awful news that they were to go to the Philippines for active field service, May, 1899. Of course, there were many of them who took it as a matter of duty, as did the 25th. Those who deserted are of the same calibre as our Journal correspondent, they did not want to see the "dying line," but rather stay and try in vain to snatch the laurels he fears might crown some Negro's head, whose traits as a gentleman of honesty and integrity are superior to his, hence they join one another in that never dying hatred against the Negro.

WHY HE WILL NOT SURRENDER.

Aguinaldo says that is why he will not surrender. He takes it for granted that just as the colored people are treated in the United States that his people would be dealt with accordingly, and has taught them that. He has also told them that their defeat would bring upon them a rule far more bitter in its effect than the Spanish regime. That is why they fight in small squads, then the command to "cease firing" will never be sounded.

The great Emilio Aguinaldo is of the mind of old Patrick Henry—Give me Liberty or give me Death," and in cold reason of that most sublime cooperation, he give the command, "Your cause is just, fight until you die."

The Cubans and the Filipinos do not want a Jim Crow Car, they do not want notes where they will be refused admission on account of their color. They do not want more than half of their rights most shamefully and baselessly denied them by the people, and their actions sustained by Congress and the whole Government. Throughout the land of America, the American Negro endure such a false policy but the natives will never take it like that, so long as there is dynamite to destroy public property, and rifles and bullets to destroy human life. I say to my brethren across the sea who are struggling with the Negro problem in the United States, "Stand still and see the salvation of your God." All will be accomplished according to His holy will.

THE CAUSE OF RACE PREDJUDICE.

They are forever howling about a Negro's disqualification in regard to a commission in the army. And at same time there are white men given commissions who could not drill a company to save their necks. Some of them cannot speak the English language, Dutch, as our kromt Janes, are promoted from white regiments, commissions without any trouble it doesn't surprise me at all for the War Department has declared their intention of keeping Negroes from holding commissions in the regular army as line or staff officers, and that President has ever interfered with their wicked schemes which are from time to time concocted against the colored man as well as the colored soldiers of the army. They assert that it is impossible to commission white soldiers to respect colored officers which is either a falsehood or a chronic weakness upon the part of the Department; to perform its duty in having a disciplined army among the white soldiers.

It is impossible to make or compel a colored soldier to respect a white officer. Good as that, nor is it the reverse with the white soldier, for both are trained under the same orders and orders of discipline and regulations according to the arm of service. The Government of the United States is solely responsible for the outrages that are committed upon the colored people of this country.

In regard to the race, our Government sanctions mob law and the disfranchisement of the Negro race throughout the land. What authority for this statement? "Silence gives consent" is that true? I have put the situation before you as I have actually discerned it from first hand, and it is as true as the Five Points. In conclusion I hope copies of this letter may be sent from New York to San Francisco, and from Lake Superior to the Caribbean Sea.

Yours respectfully, FIELDS A. TUCKER, Manila, P. I.

(In behalf of the 25th Infy.)

CHURCH-HILL NOTES.

Church Services—Other Notes of Interest.

The services at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church were good. Rev. J. Andrew Bowler filled the pulpit in the morning and at night. His subject at night was "The javeline in the wall."

The residence of Dr. E. F. Tancil was a scene of a small fire on Tuesday, 23d inst., caused by the over heating of a steam pipe which runs from the kitchen to the stairs. A sill alarm was turned in from box, No. 17, which brought out the hose and chemical wagon of No. 1 F. D. Damages small.

Dr. Tancil's horse while standing became frightened and ran off, whilst running after the swift-footed animal, he made a mis-step and sprained his hip, which was quite painful, but is now better.

Leigh St. M. E. Church Services.

There will be services at the Leigh St. M. E. Church all day Sunday, Feb. 4th, 1900. At 11 a. m., preaching by the pastor, the Rev. J. Edward Gunby, A. M., B. D., subject, "A contrast—Moody and Ingeroll." At 3 p. m., the management of the Lord's Supper will be administered by A. P. M., Mrs. Pinkey, the evangelist will preach.

It is most earnestly hoped that all the members and friends of the church will be present at each service if possible.

RALLY, RALLY.

The Third St. Baptist Church.

The congregation of the above named church will hold a rally next Sunday, Feb. 4th. We appeal to the public generally to come out and help us. The following ministers will preach for the occasion: Morning, 11:30, Pastor; evening, 8:30, Rev. E. P. No. of 4th Baptist Church; night, 7:30, Rev. J. J. Woodson.

W. A. Brown, Pastor.

—Mrs. Jennie Okeatham of 1117 1/2 N. 5th St. is improving slowly under the treatment of Dr. Merriweather,