



There was in the City one South, known for his insolence and villainy, who thought the perfection of Liberty was the perfection of Speech.—PUTNAM.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1873.

The reading room of the Brooklyn Library was opened last Sunday to the great joy of that city, and it is believed that the experiment of reforming the youth and mechanics of a great city by opening a place of intellectual resort to them for Sunday will be successful. Something in the same nature is wanted for Raleigh and every town of any considerable size in North Carolina. We might get much of good morals from these yankees.

The Tarboro Southern is so far reconstructed as to employ a negro printer, and the recent course that the Democratic sentiment of Edgecombe county is greatly shocked thereat.

Whose business is it to regulate the color of the Southern's employees? In this case as in all other offices in the State the Southern has a boy employed about the office, and being smart he has picked up the art of party setting, and occasionally helps out the paper.

New Bern and Beaufort may take heart at the prospect of an early completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, for with that event being the first real prosperity for these parts. Beaufort harbor and New Bern have always been dependent on a Western connection, and whenever the Western North Carolina Road taps the Tennessee system of Roads the freights of the Mississippi Valley and the great Northwest will find their way to our Eastern waters as naturally as water runs down hill.

The Wilmington Journal.

The Journal was kind enough to give the Era a card in its columns, unasked, and the Era, not to be outdone in the amenities of journalism, presents the prospect of the Journal in this issue.

The Journal is a representative Democratic sheet, dangerous in its counsels and mischievous in its tendencies, sometimes, but a good news and family paper, and the most earnest, reliable and useful business, commercial and internal improvement publication in North Carolina.

The Colored People of Charlotte and Concord.

From a communication in this Era from Concord, the reader will learn that the colored people of that place, Statesville and Charlotte are working commendably in the reformation and elevation of their race.

From one end of the State to the other these people appear to have gone earnestly to work in a good direction, and one can but hope that their efforts may be eminently successful. The suggestions of the Concord correspondent to the colored people of New Bern is worthy of consideration.

Temperance and the Colored People.

The reader will find in this issue of the Era a very interesting and highly creditable correspondence between two well known colored men of North Carolina.

It will be seen that the colored people are fully alive to everything that will promote the welfare and elevate the morals of their race, and in the work they have undertaken for themselves no white man will withhold his countenance, aid and encouragement.

A sober, industrious moral people is what the masses of the colored people must be made if they are to make for themselves a history creditable to the times and the country in which they have been made a race of free men and given all the privileges of full citizenship; and if "sober, industrious moral people" are properly encouraged and aided by the white men of North Carolina they will accomplish much of mutual good to both races of our people.

New Orleans.

A visit to the levee at the present time will fully convince any one of the vast value of the great levee that flows by our metropolis. No less than thirty steamboats are now at the wharf, with twelve or fifteen barges, and immense piles of freight around the landing. Compared to the other, though numerous levees are employed in removing the merchandise. Twenty-eight boats have come in since Sunday morning, bringing over \$5,000,000 worth of produce. The receipts of cotton for example, Saturday, were \$1,200,000, 25,283 bales. This is just double the receipts for the same period at all the other ports of the States, as far as is reported to the Cotton Exchange.—N. O. Phoenix.

The readers of the Raleigh News and other Democratic organs, were under the impression that business was entirely suspended in the Queen City of the South, but the above from a violent Democratic paper, the leading Journal of the South, places matters in a somewhat different light. One is irresistibly forced to the conclusion that the business and industrial interests of the country are paying very little attention to politics now, and that the real, earnest men of the South generally, and of Louisiana in particular, care very little about the capers crazy and corrupt politicians are cutting for selfish ends, whether they be of this party or that. One thing is certain, New Orleans was never more prosperous than now, according to the showing of her pet paper.

Laws of Congress.

Attention is called to the following Laws, passed at the last session of the Forty-second Congress, commencing with chapter 1, and to be continued from day to day until they are completed. The following appear in this issue: Chap. 56. An Act making appropriations for the service of the government, &c.

The Raleigh News in its anxiety to find a loop-hole out of the increased back-salary-grab business for Ransom, Rogers, Waddell, Leach, Shober and Harper has made the astonishing discovery, with the aid of a Radical salary-grabber, that the bill would not have become a law without the signature of the President.

Could it have become a law without the votes and influence of these Democratic friends of the News? Was the President to defile the whole appropriation legislation of Congress by refusing to sign the general appropriation bill kept back on purpose to the very last of the session?

This double back-action-salary-grab was bad enough, in all conscience, but any attempt to give it a party significance is simply the contemptible in politics.

The Government and the Rail Roads.

Discussion is about to open in earnest in favor of the general government assuming the ownership and control of all the Railroads in the United States.

One cannot fail to see in this proposition to free the country of the endless curse of Railroad lawsuits and contests between lines, while in government hands the system would expand and develop immeasurably over the present system but yet in its infancy. We should hear no more of grating monopolies, exorbitant freight charges, and that murderous carelessness resulting daily in the death of hundreds of innocent travellers.

The Era is much in favor of the proposition, for the government would traverse our State with new Railroads, compel a uniformity of gauge, and put an end to the everlasting quarrel between the East and the West on the question of internal improvements, and doubtless order the immediate consolidation of Asheville, Durham, Raleigh and the great Northwest will find their way to our Eastern waters as naturally as water runs down hill.

How She Had Her 'Discussion' All to Herself.

She had queer notions about the rights of the average fisherman. "Go away, my good man," said the gentleman of the house, "no one here wants any of your fish, you know." "But," said the fisherman, "it isn't the fish I want, it's the bait." "What bait?" "The bait of discussion," she replied, "which you use to catch me." "You use to catch me?" "Yes, you use to catch me in a cordial way, but now you use to catch me in a double-leaded way." "Had this singular woman been in charge of a newspaper, doubtless she would have written a very interesting article on the subject of 'double-leaded' journalism. "The above is in consequence of an editorial in the Raleigh News, which the Tribune cannot answer. Thus these two papers, striving for the mastery as organs of the Democratic party, are going at each other. The public will enjoy the fun, but the dignity of journalism will not much improve. But no one will sympathize with the renegade Tribune, nor envy its position of self-sought degradation in the Democratic fold. That ones enemies are those of his own household, the Tribune will find to be true in the ranks of the Democracy.

The Law.

Passed by the last Legislature regarding Merchants tax, and imposing pains and penalties on those who evade the tax by the first day of April, is just now creating some excitement in mercantile circles. The law is a very good one, and it is to be hoped that the board of the law until about a week ago, and of course could not comply with its provisions. The law is a very good one, and it is to be hoped that the board of the law until about a week ago, and of course could not comply with its provisions.

Pendleton on Longstreet.

In the effort to raise money for the Lee monument, some one has sent out the Reverend General Pendleton, of Virginia, to solicit the desired funds. This gentleman once surrendered the sword and uniform for the Bible and the gown. He has now flown from the pulpit to the stage, where he cuts a most ridiculous figure in the estimation of all sensible people.

To propitiate a certain class of the Southern people he makes war on General Longstreet, with no other excuse than that fighting old "Pete" has seen fit to co-operate with the Republican party.

To the charge of the Reverend gentleman, that Longstreet lost the battle at Gettysburg through disobedience of orders and treason, the Covington (Georgia) Enterprise, a Democratic paper, gives the lie direct, and attention is called to the article elsewhere.

It is the experience of the Southern people that preachers in politics are devils let loose; and this one is no exception to the rule. General Pendleton has done the Lee memorial cause no good. He has slandered, wilfully and maliciously, the living, and outraged the memory of the noble dead he affects to reverence. His tour is that of a demagogue, and his conduct that of a mountebank vender of cheap-wares, yankee rat-traps and patent medicines. He seeks to make reputation and money out of his merchandise in dead men's bones, and he has proven himself of that class of Christians who will out and peddle out his shroud by the yard.

In the hands of such a man the reputation of General Longstreet will not suffer; but the good name of Robert E. Lee will.

Personal.

Capt. Wm. A. Gavett, United States Infantry, commanding the 1st Cavalry, Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 24th inst., having been assigned to duty at the District Court of Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Captain Gavett has been on duty in Tennessee and some of the adjoining States for nearly eleven years, according to his own statement, under the Government. He has served in the capacity of Revenue agent in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and the protection of homes, and has been made known at times through his work in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and the protection of homes, and has been made known at times through his work in the States of Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and the protection of homes.

The gentleman alluded to arrived in Raleigh last week and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Captain Gavett is a very gentlemanly and well-to-do man, and his services are anything but unimportant to our people. The revenue service has not been popular at the South for obvious reasons; and, as if to further aggravate, the Department at Washington has not always been as careful in its selection of agents as the dignity of the service and the objects of good government require.

The Nominations.

Our democratic friends have nominated four alternates, Messrs. T. B. Granger, J. M. W. Moore, C. L. Moore, A. Adrian, of these, Col. Moore is a native of this State and the others are from other States, and are all good men from a party that opposes Northern men on geographical grounds. Such a nomination would have been in keeping with the Republican party, which believes in the largest liberty, but it is rather surprising that otherwise in so exclusive a party as the one making the nominations.

We have no objection, personally, to any of the gentlemen named on the ticket, except that they are Democrats, and if we must have Democrats on the Board, we are satisfied with these nominations, and we are glad to see them in the teachings of the one making a claim to all the wealth, &c.—Wilmington.

The above is not a bad illustration of the party of Conservative Democracy and Liberal Radicalism. It is in perfect keeping with the conduct of that party which went into the last national campaign for "free trade"; but carefully avoided the tariff issue; which went denouncing Radicalism but supported the leading Apostle of all the isms ever heard of except, perhaps, that peculiar Democratic tenet, Ku Kluxism. These latter-day Democrats strain at gnats but swallow camels. They can't get the American eagle, but they readily take the British lion, so to speak.

Did the world ever furnish a parallel to the painful pretensions and ridiculous professions of these hereditary upstarts of an effete aristocracy? Is there anywhere else men to afford such a satire on mankind? Politically speaking, a portion of the Southern people make up an unapproachable parody on the human family.

A Line of Clippers from Wilmington to Liverpool.

Attention is invited to an account of the Fleetwood line of Vessels from Wilmington to Liverpool, which is taken from the Wilmington Star and published on the outside of this Era.

Very little can be added to the remarks of the Star, but the subject of Direct Trade is one which ought to engage the attention of every one interested in the future welfare and progress of North Carolina.

The opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has made Wilmington one of the objective points from Cincinnati, and with the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford and the Western North Carolina Railroads, Raleigh will be brought within five hundred and twenty miles of Cincinnati, less than a day's run.

With the completion of these important works, Wilmington will be one of the nearest deep-water ports connected with the great Northwest by rail, and so the establishment of this line of fast sailing ships is just in time for a trade that is yet to make Wilmington one of the first seaport towns along the South Atlantic coast.

Did we lose Wilmington ship abroad, direct, more inland steamers than any other port in the United States, and altogether the progress, present development and assured future commercial prosperity of Wilmington is such that no North Carolinian can look without pride, gratification and hope on the heroic little Cape Fear City, the mother of our system of internal improvements, though a much neglected child of North Carolina.

The correspondence of Governor Caldwell with the Governor of Florida relative to the surrender of this fugitive shows our Governor to be honest and in earnest, and the Era regrets that a pressure upon its columns has prevented it from copying this correspondence from the Raleigh News.

A North Carolina Fertilizing Company in Maryland.

We have received a circular proposing to form a N. C. Fertilizing Company, and to be owned in North Carolina, and one-half to be paid in cash, and one-half to be paid in stock. The circular is very interesting, and it is to be hoped that the board of the law until about a week ago, and of course could not comply with its provisions.

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The gentleman alluded to arrived in Raleigh last week and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Captain Gavett is a very gentlemanly and well-to-do man, and his services are anything but unimportant to our people. The revenue service has not been popular at the South for obvious reasons; and, as if to further aggravate, the Department at Washington has not always been as careful in its selection of agents as the dignity of the service and the objects of good government require.

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The Union and Banner which gives the above flattering recommendation to Captain Gavett is a Democratic paper, and the inference is therefore strong that he is entitled to all that has been said for him by that paper.

The Era welcomes Captain Gavett to this field of public labor, and trusts that it may always be able to notice him in the same complimentary strain that characterizes its Democratic contemporary, for sustains incompetent and unworthy officers, and back the conduct of men wanting in official dignity, moral character and personal integrity, it will not. The Republican party demands proper conduct at the hands of government officials, and journalism falls below the standard of Republican requirements that does not speak out plainly and freely on official misconduct, personal or political trifles, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Governor Caldwell.

The official acts of Governor Caldwell have met a more unanimous approbation at the hands of the people, and he has been often successful by the courts, than any Executive the State ever had in the best days of boasted Democratic rule. And it is a pleasure to record this state of facts, for so unanimously sustained by the better thinking of the whole people, a friend and supporter does not hesitate to express a difference of opinion on any particular line of policy he may see fit to adopt. And hence the Era has not hesitated to criticize the actions of the Executive in the one single matter of internal improvement and development in which policy the Governor and the Era have slightly, but openly differed.

With this trifling exception, however, the acts of his administration in which the Era has not and does not fully and unreservedly endorse Governor Caldwell.

He has shown himself honest in everything, and equal to all emergencies, from the day on which he retook the Convention bill, down to the present.

In respect to bringing alleged criminals to justice he has shown himself ardent and vigilant, and his public appeals have been his efforts to bring the law to its full force for his offenses against the State and his participation in crimes destructive of the prosperity of the people of Western North Carolina.

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and bring it home instead of keeping it perpetually out of our reach competing with, and depressing and driving us out, as it is doing.

If the Raleigh News has set itself up here to build up Northern manufacturing with North Carolina money it will find very little favor in the eyes of the working patriotic people of North Carolina, and it will deserve no favor at the hands of our people. Such a line of policy is not in keeping with the reasons the News assigned for opposing the opening of the gauge of the North Carolina Railroad.

He is an ultra republican—an extremist in regard to the rights of the people—a true radical.—Raleigh Sentinel.

So, after all, an ultra Republican—a true Radical, is an extremist in regard to the rights of the people." Mark the language. The RIGHTS of the people.

For a good many years the public ear has been used to the terms Radical and Radicalism, but until the present no satisfactory meaning has been given to these expressions of supposed awful and dangerous, not to say despicable, import.

It was reserved for a leading and acknowledged organ of the Conservative-Democratic party to declare the meaning—give the breadth scope and full significance—of Radicalism, and it has done it in a manner perfectly satisfactory to every one whose political conduct and party affiliation has won the distinctive term of popular reprobation—Radical.

In that view in which the Sentinel has so kindly and correctly placed the Radicals before its readers and the public, the Era is bound to declare that Radicalism is, of all things, the thing for the South, of all sections.

Of all the people of the world those of the South are in a condition to appreciate and desire the fullest "rights of the people."

Passing through four years of most disastrous and exhaustive war, they immediately fell under the restriction of the military rule of the United States, only to encounter in turn the necessarily harsh measures of Reconstruction. And at no time, in 1861 down to the present day, has the people of the South been entirely free from the dominion of military power.

The conduct of the civil service of the general government in the enforcement of the laws of the United States, and the assessment and collection of the National revenues, has not been, in all respects and in every instance, of a character to bring to mind the free enjoyment of any very extreme "rights of the people."

The "silent contest, now going on between capital and labor here in our very midst, wherein labor is most woefully and unjustly restricted and oppressed—the rich growing richer and the poor poorer—capital daily growing stronger for the contest, and the other correspondingly weakening, would seem to call for some policy or measure of politics the "extremest" in regard to the rights of the people."

Therefore if a Radical be nothing worse than "an ultra-Republican—an extremist in regard to the rights of the people," then the Era is a skeleton which has so long haunted the political closet of the Sentinel may as well be disposed of by that paper abandoning the line of argument it has so long pursued, to the disorder and distraction of the public mind, and the general disaster of that section of the country in which it has numbered its readers and reckoned its pernicious influence.

The Western North Carolina Railroad.

The new Manager and Receiver of this Road, Hon. W. A. Smith, enters upon his duties as supreme authority of the line with the full tide of public sentiment setting in his favor. Known of all to be of the most successful and enterprising railroad men of the State, the people of Western North Carolina see in him just the man they should have had twenty years ago for the building of railroads through their section. Whether an active, intelligent, persevering, thorough-going man could possibly accomplish under the circumstances, the rest assured, Major Smith will do for them.

It has been given out that Major Smith will, if possible, aid in some effort to extricate the road from its present embarrassing position, relieve the obligations resting upon it, and by a new mortgage, or the formation of a new company, push the work on to completion.

The completion of the road should have always been the first great object in the mind of any man that looks to the good of his section, and every one who feels an interest in the welfare, development and progress of Western North Carolina.

The Southern Railway Security Company was anxious to have this line of road completed, and to that end they were ready to undertake the work; but it has been the constant assertion of the managers of that corporation that they preferred that the State or some other Company, not hostile to them, should open up the line.

As a principle, and almost only creditors of the road, and holding a majority of the private stock therein, they are understood to be perfectly willing to, and anxious for any arrangement that will secure to them their money and the completion of the road at one and the same time, for they must have an outlet from the Tennessee system of roads, through Western North Carolina.

The advantages that would accrue to the State through the completion of this road with the preservation of her stock, subject only to a mortgage, are innumerable, and if Major Smith can accomplish such an end then is he, beyond dispute, not only the greatest Railroad manager, but he will prove himself the first public benefactor in the State.

The Era has urged the sale of the Road to the present bidder to its completion, and that consideration out-

weighs all others. If, however, the work can be done by the able hands into which it has fallen without sacrifice of interest, and sacrifice of the State, and the holders, then that is better, and so let it be done; but by all means let some steps be taken looking to the completion of the Road and not keep it tied up in the Supreme Court of the United States for five years.

In this connection attention is invited to articles from the Statesville American and Asheville Pioneer.

The New Receiver.—Wm. A. Smith.

By the proceedings of the Federal Court, on the 14th day of April, 1873, it will be seen that His Honor Judge Dick has appointed Charles N. Hunter, Esq., as permanent receiver for the Western North Carolina Railroad. In the mean time the appeal in regard to the mortgage bonds and sale of the road, authorized by the Federal Court, held at this place last Fall, will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

As a decision in the matter in this court is not likely to be rendered in several years, those who know the character of the recent appointee for indomitable energy and restlessness, and who are sure to remain a mere passive recipient of the income of a broken line of road, when the resources are within his reach, will be glad to see that he is even now whispering that he is contemplating measures for this purpose, and will begin track laying at Malone's store in a few days. If, who doubts the result? Who ever knew Billy Smith to fail?

The Temperance Convention at New-Berne.—Correspondence.

New-Berne, April 15, 1873. CHARLES N. HUNTER, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—You no doubt have seen before this in the newspapers a call for a Temperance Convention of colored people, to assemble in the city of New-Berne, N. C., on the first Wednesday in June, for the purpose of consulting together for our common good and mutual benefit, signed by myself and others interested in the moral elevation of our race and people. Believing that you are equally interested in the good work, I have taken the liberty to address you this communication through the public press, for a twofold purpose; first, to invoke your aid and influence in the great and good work of waging a war against "king alcohol," and the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage among our people in the North State; second, that our colored brethren in North Carolina, and the public in general, might see that we are using every honorable means at our command "to lift up those who are sunk low in the scale of human degradation, and if possible to restore them to their family, friends and society, as well as to save the young, pure and virtuous from ever falling into the snare of the tempter."

For the enemy with which we have to contend is crafty and powerful, and to resist such a foe successfully will require our mightiest efforts, for all have felt his power, or suffered more or less from his destructive influences. In every walk of life, intemperance, like an undying worm, has gnawed at the vitals and corrupted the life-blood of the fairest, ablest and purest of earth; we aim to unite all moral and social elements of society in an unceasing warfare upon this giant evil.

Have we not seen, and heard of the widow and orphan, and the low, and wretched, and degraded, and by broken hearts, and here we are also seen bright hopes and prospects blasted; the innocence of youth grown old with the deformity of ignorance and want; beauty clothed with rags and shame, and manhood shorn of its glory, "each repeating daily the sad warning of the past—saying beware of these strong drinks." Let us ever have before our eyes the Divine rule, as though it were written in letters of living light, "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." It is not come for all good citizens of whatever race or color to unite together in one common cause, for a common purpose, of driving the means of intoxication from our beloved State and country?

Dear Sir, believing that we have almost reached that period, and seeing that our white fellow-citizens are uniting together and battling against this great evil, we have thought it proper to issue a call for a Temperance Convention of colored persons in the State, of whatever name known or called, to meet and select three (3) delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the city of New-Berne, North Carolina, on the first Wednesday in June next, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and for such other purposes as may be deemed proper for our mutual benefit.

Hoping, dear Sir, to hear from you soon upon this subject, I remain yours, in faith, hope and charity, EDWARD R. DUDLEY.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1873. E. R. DUDLEY, Esq., New-Berne, N. C.

My dear Sir:—Your favor of April 15th inst., enclosing a call, signed by yourself and other leading gentlemen interested in the moral, intellectual and social elevation of our race, for a general Convention of the Temperance men and organizations among the colored people of this State, in the city of New-Berne on the first Wednesday in June, is before me. Most heartily do I commend the timely move which you have so happily conceived, and shall spare no effort that will in any measure insure to its complete success. I fully agree with you that the time for united action on the part of the colored people and their friends throughout the State and country who are opposed to the progress of intemperance among us, is now at hand.

In the midst of the intense political excitement which has prevailed since our emancipation, we have to a great extent lost sight of that

Colored Temperance Meeting in Concord.

To the Editor of The Era:—The Band of Hope met on Concord Saturday, the 26th of April, President, A. Alexander, in the Chair. Prayer was offered by A. B. Lawrence. A very interesting address by the President on the Evils of Intemperance; dialogues by the young men. Taking recess for the space of two hours a very fine table was set. A large number partaking of dinner; then they were called to order by the President and we had some very interesting dialogues and compositions by the young ladies. W. A. Alexander, M. G. Hoskins and A. B. Lawrence, of Charlotte, then addressed the meeting. W. A. Alexander on the evils of intoxicating drinks; Hoskins on the evils of tobacco; and A. B. Lawrence on the evils of intemperance generally and the morals of mankind.

The colored people are at work the cause of Temperance in the Western part of North Carolina. There are 500 members belonging to the Temperance Societies in Charlotte, 200 in Concord, 200 in Statesville and many other organized societies in the country. I noticed in your paper a Temperance Convention called at New-Berne. I would like to suggest to the honorable party that they would call it nearer the center of the State. The West would like to be represented in that Convention. If it was called to meet in Raleigh about the middle of June many of the Western societies would send up their delegates.

The Temperance Convention at New-Berne.—Correspondence.

New-Berne, April 15, 1873. CHARLES N. HUNTER, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

My Dear Sir:—You no doubt have seen before this in the newspapers a call for a Temperance Convention of colored people, to assemble in the city of New-Berne, N. C., on the first Wednesday in June, for the purpose of consulting together for our common good and mutual benefit, signed by myself and others interested in the moral elevation of our race and people. Believing that you are equally interested in the good work, I have taken the liberty to address you this communication through the public press, for a twofold purpose; first, to invoke your aid and influence in the great and good work of waging a war against "king alcohol," and the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage among our people in the North State; second, that our colored brethren in North Carolina, and the public in general, might see that we are using every honorable means at our command "to lift up those who are sunk low in the scale of human degradation, and if possible to restore them to their family, friends and society, as well as to save the young, pure and virtuous from ever falling into the snare of the tempter."

For the enemy with which we have to contend is crafty and powerful, and to resist such a foe successfully will require our mightiest efforts, for all have felt his power, or suffered more or less from his destructive influences. In every walk of life, intemperance, like an undying worm, has gnawed at the vitals and corrupted the life-blood of the fairest, ablest and purest of earth; we aim to unite all moral and social elements of society in an unceasing warfare upon this giant evil.

Have we not seen, and heard of the widow and orphan, and the low, and wretched, and degraded,