

**WE URGE OUR NEWLY FREED BRETHREN TO REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY AND FIGHT FOR TOTAL FREEDOM**

# BLACK CHRONICLE

Index

- Border States . . . . . 3
- Classified . . . . . 3
- Colonize Slaveowners . . . 3
- Editorial . . . . . 2
- Letters . . . . . 2
- Should We Fight? . . . . . 2
- The Old Man . . . . . 2
- Two Union Generals . . . . 4

© 1971 BLACKSIDE INC., Boston

## D.C. SLAVES FREED!

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 16, 1862—Let joy and happiness ring from the land. The stain of slavery has been cleansed from our nation's capital!

President Lincoln today signed a bill freeing all slaves in the District of Columbia. By the bill, Washington slave owners will be compensated from the National Treasury up to \$300 for each piece of their "property" freed.

The measure has put Washington, D.C., in harmony with Northern states, but is causing great uneasiness among slave owners in the loyal border states (Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, the western part of Virginia, and Delaware).

### Abolitionists Rejoice

"I hope I am not dreaming, but the events taking place seem like a dream . . ." said Frederick Douglass.

White abolitionists are also delighted. "Well, it is something to get slavery abolished in ten miles square after thirty years of arguing . . . and petitioning," said Lydia Maria Child, a fiery abolitionist. "The effect it will produce is of more importance than the act itself. I am inclined to think that 'Old Abe' means about right, only he has a hide-bound soul."

Earlier this month, Congress endorsed President Lincoln's plan to free the slaves and pay their owners. The move was sharply criticized, however, by the slaveholding border states. Delaware Representative George Taylor called it an "abolition bribe."

Today's action seems to hold the promise of more immediate emancipation. Although fewer than 2,000 slaves will be freed by the bill, it brings hope to our 4,000,000 brothers and sisters enslaved in the South. New York's *Anti-Slavery Standard* calls the measure "the beginning of the end of slavery."

### D.C. Blacks Joyous

Negroes in the District of Columbia are making no effort to conceal their joy. One woman slave, a chambermaid, took off her apron and dashed into the street, shouting, "Let me go tell my husband that Jesus has done

all things well." A great day of celebration is being planned this Sunday in  
*Continued on page 2 Col. 3*

## BLACKS DENOUNCE LINCOLN COLONIZATION PLAN

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 1862—President Lincoln has urged blacks to consider a plan to colonize Central America. Black response has been immediate. Excerpts from the proposal and several responses follow:

"You and we are different races," said Mr. Lincoln. "I think your race suffers very greatly by being among us, while ours suffers from your presence . . . But for your race among us there would be no war."

"There is an unwillingness on the part of our people for you free, colored people to remain with us . . ." he said. "This place I am thinking about having a colony . . . is a very excellent one for any people and with great material resources . . . and especially because of the similarity of the climate to your native land."

"If you will engage in the enterprise, I will spend some of the money entrusted to me."

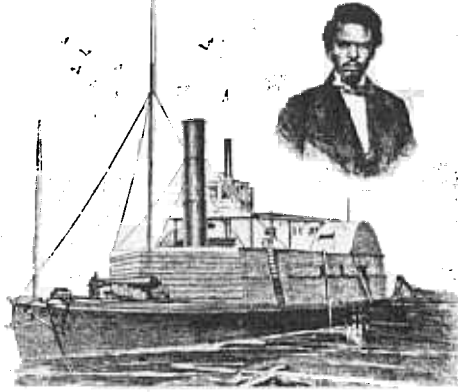
The President's statement blaming our people for the war has raised the greatest outcry among blacks.

"The Negro may be the bone of contention in our present civil war, but he has not been its cause . . ." says black writer George B. Vashon. "That cause must be sought in the wrongs inflicted upon him by the white man. The Negro may  
*Continued on page 4 col. 5*

## SLAVE STEALS CONFEDERATE GUNBOAT! DELIVERS TO AMAZED UNION NAVY

BEAUFORT, S.C., June 1, 1862—In an act of extraordinary heroism, a black slave has liberated a Confederate warship and handed it over to the astonished Union Navy.

Twenty-three year old Robert Smalls, with his wife, children, and 14 other slaves, steamed safely under the guns of Rebel-controlled Fort Sumter on the morning of May 13th. Later that day Smalls piloted the 147-foot warship, the *Planter*, into Union hands at Hilton Head, S.C.



"The Planter" and its captor, Robert Smalls.

Smalls' account of the capture revealed months of careful planning. Hired out by his master as a deckhand on the *Planter* for \$16 per month, Smalls began to calculate the possibility of escape.

On the night chosen the Captain and his officers were all ashore. At about 2 a.m., Smalls ordered the boilers fired while Jebel Turner cut the moorings using string to drop them noiselessly, so as not to arouse the sentry. Smalls first steered the *Planter* to the nearby Atlantic Wharf to pick up his wife, four other women, and three children who were hiding there.

Wearing the Captain's gold-braided coat and huge straw hat to conceal his face, Smalls stood on the bridge with his arms crossed and head bowed. As Sam Chisholm guided the ship under Fort Sumter's heavy guns, Smalls gave the proper departure signal to Sumter's sentinel.

The *Planter* moved slowly past the Fort, but once out of artillery range, changed direction with a burst of speed. When a Northern ship nearby fired on them, Smalls' wife provided a sheet as a flag of truce.

Challenged to "state your business," Smalls replied, "The *Planter* out of Charleston, come to join the Union Fleet."

The commander of the Union Fleet was most impressed with Smalls. "The bringing out of the steamer, under all the circumstances," he said, "would have done credit to anyone. [Smalls'] information has been most interesting and portions of it of the utmost importance. I do not know whether, in the views of the Government, the vessel will be considered a prize; but if so, I respectfully submit to the [Navy] Department the claims of this man Smalls and his associates." (Under Union policy, Smalls may be granted one half the ship's value.)

The military information Smalls gave the Union is classified. But one of his fellow slaves told this correspondent something that might have been "of the utmost importance" to the Union.

Ships like the *Planter*, capable of carrying as many as 1,000 troops, could sail through the shallows of Charleston's inland waterways, bypassing the harbor's defenses altogether!

This correspondent had the opportunity to tour the *Planter* and speak with the "slave" crew. None are yet technically "free," legally they remain "displaced slaves." However, their spirits remain high.

Smalls, meanwhile, is piloting the Union command vessel, *Crusader*, and scouting Confederate weaknesses in the river defenses of Charleston.



Salmon Brown, son of John Brown, has been rejected as a Union officer. Brown's commission has been set aside by the colonel of the regiment who received earnest objections from pro-slavery officers unwilling to serve with the young lieutenant.

Miss Florence Nightingale is so seriously ill as to preclude

## CHICAGO WHITES PROTEST BLACK STUDENT

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1862—White parents are threatening to remove their children from a school unless a black girl who was admitted is turned away. The unidentified girl, who entered the Department of Teacher Training in a Chicago High School, will leave in any case as Illinois law forbids blacks to teach.

JULY, 1862—Union officers of the iron-clad warship the *Monitor* have stated that with the improvement of her smoke-stack she is ready to go to sea.

## BLACKS FORCED TO AID REBELS Some Volunteer

AUGUST, 1862—Slaves escaping to Union lines report that blacks are being forced to help the Rebels.

John Parker, a contraband from Virginia, told a *Black Chronical* reporter, "We wished to our hearts that the Yankees would win, and would have run over to their side, but our officers would have shot us."

Six escaped slaves told Union officer Kenneth Williams that they operated a Rebel battery at Bull Run. They said thousands of slaves are forced to build entrenchments, work in hospitals, and serve the Confederate soldiers.

One contraband said a white soldier must watch each slave to keep him at work. The slaves, he said, don't believe Rebel lies that Union men delight in cutting black throats. They have, he reports, "a fair idea of the purpose of the war and believe that their condition has something to do with it."

Free blacks also have been forced to work with the "Rebs." Several black families recently arrived in Cincinnati, barely escaping Confederate service in  
*Continued on page 2 col. 4*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1862—Frederick Douglass, Editor of *Douglass' Monthly*, was attacked last evening as he awaited a train at the railroad station in Springfield, Massachusetts.

While Douglass awaited the railcar to Albany, he was approached by a ruffian who demanded two cents for a worthless stamp. When Douglass refused, the culprit grabbed his throat. The attack was ended only when Douglass knocked the fellow to the ground.

Competition with whites for jobs has been offered as an excuse for the attacks. But Douglass says: "The pretense that colored men are elbowing white men out of employment cannot be offered as explanation. Work for all classes is abundant, and only few whites wish to compete with the Negro

## BLACKS FIGHT TO FIGHT

### ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 1862—Shortly after Rebel guns bombarded Fort Sumter, Dr. G. P. Miller offered to raise from 5,000 to 10,000 freedmen to serve in the Union Army. In a letter to William Scranton, U.S. Secretary of War, he said he and his men would "take any position that might be assigned to us (sharpshooters preferred)."

Within several days, he received a reply: "The War Department fully appreciates the patriotic spirit and intelligence your letter displays, [but] has no doubt that you will perceive that there are sufficient reasons to follow the course thus far pursued." ("The course thus far pursued" has been to deny blacks any part in the fighting. - Ed.)

### Immediate Response

Within 72 hours after the Fort Sumter attack, black volunteers held a giant recruitment rally at the Twelfth Baptist Church in Boston. Women too, they declared, "could go as nurses, seamstresses, and warriors, if need be."

In New York City, black men hired a hall and began military drills. They were forced to disband, however, when the city's police chief warned he would not protect them from angry white citizens who feared armed blacks. Last summer, the state's black population offered

ments, and pay them for the entire length of the war! Still, they were refused. New York's governor claimed he had "no authority to enroll colored men."

### Blacks ignored

With few exceptions, Union policy has ignored the Negro, despite pleas of black spokesmen.

"These black men in these Northern states . . ." says Robert Purvis, "are fearless and glowing with an unquenchable hatred . . . They know the way, in the darkest night, to the throats of their old oppressors."

White prejudice has played a large role in keeping blacks out of the national struggle.

The *Chicago Tribune* says: "He who imagines that the blacks (are needed) . . . because of any inability to crush the rebellion without their assistance, insults the loyal millions of the North." (In past wars, such attitudes have resulted

# HOW TO END THE WAR

We proudly publish excerpts from an editorial by the brilliant editor and former slave, Frederick Douglass. Published one year ago in Douglass' Monthly, his sentiments, unfortunately, are still timely:

To our mind, there is but one easy and effectual way to end the War the slaveholders are now waging. War for the destruction of liberty must be met with war for the destruction of slavery.

The simple way to put an end to the savage and desolating war is to strike down slavery itself, the primal cause of that war.

Freedom to the slave should now be proclaimed from the Capitol, and should be seen above the smoke and fire of every battlefield, waving from every loyal flag!

The time for mild measures is past. A lenient war is a lengthy war, and therefore the worst kind of war. Let us stop it, effectually. . . . This can be done at once. **LET THE SLAVES AND FREE COLORED PEOPLE BE CALLED INTO SERVICE AND FORMED INTO A LIBERATING ARMY**, to march into the South and raise the banner of Emancipation.

The slaveholders had not hesitated to employ the sable arm of the Negroes in erecting fortifications. They often boast, and not without cause, that their Negroes will fight for them against the North. They have neither pride, prejudice nor pity to restrain them from employing Negroes against white men where slavery is to be protected and made secure.

Oh! that this Government would now be as true to liberty as the Rebels are true to slavery. Ten thousand black soldiers might be raised in the next 30 days. One black regiment would be, in such a war, the equal to two white ones.

The very fact of color in this case would be more terrible than any weapon.

We are ready and would go. But you won't let us go.

There is, even now, weak and contemptible tenderness toward the bloodthirsty, slaveholding traitors. Until this nation shall repent of its weakness and folly, until it shall make the cause of this country the cause of freedom, until it shall strike down slavery, the source and centre of this gigantic rebellion, this nation does not deserve the support of a single sable arm, nor will it succeed in crushing the cause of its present troubles.

## Lincoln's Position

When President Lincoln said he would preserve slavery if that would preserve the Union, abolitionists responded angrily. These critics, however, ignore his recent mortal blow against the slave trade.

In May of '61, Lincoln authorized Interior Secretary Caleb Smith to fully enforce federal slave trade laws. He appropriated \$900,000 for the effort.

Since the enforcement order, five slave ships have been seized and their human cargo returned to Africa. In addition, President Lincoln's refusal to pardon convicted slaver Captain Nathaniel Gordon, who was hung February 21, 1861, marks the first time the death penalty has been enforced against a convicted slave-smuggler.

The President has also established the long-sought Foreign Slave Trade Treaty. Warships today search the seas for slave ships, an action certain to kill the trade within a year.

Admittedly, Mr. Lincoln has not dealt with the slavery question. However, a declaration from him can not, in practical terms, free Rebel-held slaves. Moreover, an abolition decree at this time would only lose the support of loyal border states. And, given the Union's recent military disasters, freeing the slaves might appear as an act of desperation, something which Lincoln must avoid.

We do feel, however, that the time is rapidly approaching when our government will be in a position to make such a decree effective.

When that time comes, Lincoln will act—and not before.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Sir: To many citizens in loyal Kentucky, the idea of armed contrabands could mean nothing less than a determination to exterminate the white population of the South. Southerners might submit to Union rule, but to ask them to yield to their own slaves, armed by our government and quartered in their midst, is treacherous folly.

A loyal Kentuckian

Dear Sir: The prime argument in some circles for employing our people as soldiers is that blacks can endure the Southern yellow fever country better than whites. This is obviously a malicious falsehood, but let them believe it if that will be enough to bring us into the glow of battle!

A Colored Union Man

An active agent of the Underground Railroad informs us that the stock of that company is now almost worthless, owing to the fact that nearly every Northern citizen has become an agent and the passengers all go free.

The defeat and capture of Garibaldi undoubtedly puts an end, for a time, to his movement. The *New York Tribune* comments that his defeat is "... a terrible blow to the democracy of Italy, as well as that of the other European countries."

Developed and Produced by Blackside Inc. for Hart, Reinhart & Winston Inc.  
© 1971 BLACKSIDE INC., Boston  
Designed by Robert Miller  
Produced by Robert Miller/Blackside Inc.  
Design/James Pfeiffer Associates, Inc.

# SHOULD WE FIGHT?

**YES:**

The following sentiments (edited) are from the pen of Alfred M. Green, a black abolitionist. Green has long supported the recruitment of black soldiers. The debate (see comments at right) has been appearing in *New York's Weekly Anglo-African*.

No nation has ever freed itself of slavery without force of arms. We should grasp the sword and use this most favorable opportunity to burst the bonds of our enslaved Southern brethren.

We admit the meanness of our government towards us. We realize there is no more soul in the present administration on the slavery issue than in previous administrations.

The prejudiced white men will never respect us until we force them to by our actions. As for unprejudiced whites, let us show them we are united on the side of freedom. We will show them nothing if we sit still at a time like this. The world must know we are here, and that we have aims, objects, and interests in the present struggle.

Let us say to those in the North who prevent us now from proving our manhood that we will be armed. We will be schooled in military service. If our fathers were cheated and denied the vote after nobly defending the country, we, their sons, have the manhood to defend the right and to end the wrong.

**NO:**

Below are the statements (edited) of R. H. Vashon, a black man who opposes black recruitment. Vashon's family has long been active in the struggle against slavery.

Have not two centuries of slavery entitled us to the rights of men and citizens? Have we not done our share toward creating a national existence for those who now enjoy it at our expense?

Let your heart answer these questions, and no black troops will die to win a peace that will preserve slavery. I claim raising black regiments would be uncalled for, knowing the government policy toward colored men!

That death should be the greatest sacrifice patriotic citizens could offer no one should deny. But what should inspire us with those feelings toward the government? It would sooner sentence 4,000,000 human beings to never-ending slavery than offend one slave master.

I maintain that the principle of neutrality is the only safe one to govern us at this time. Our work for the present lies in quite a different direction from assuming war responsibilities, with no benefits in store for us.

*\*Ed. Note: Until our slow-moving President wages this war to end slavery, not just to "save the Union," many black people will support these sentiments.*

## Blacks Forced to Aid Rebels

Continued from page 1 col. 4



John Brown

Tennessee. The order was so sudden, states the *Cincinnati Gazette*, that "those who came here had to abandon everything, some of them considerable property."

Reportedly, some Southern blacks have joined the Rebels, claiming loyalty to their community. Seventy free Negroes in Lynchburg, Kentucky, are said to have volunteered shortly after secession was declared. One aged Negro in Vicksburg, Virginia, reportedly gave a horse to the Confederate cavalry.

Frederick Douglass, leading black spokesman, said: "It is now pretty well established that there are many colored men in the Confederate army doing duty as real soldiers... ready to shoot down loyal troops..." (And still the Federal Government hesitates to use blacks in Northern armies—Ed.)

One reason may be, as contraband John Parker states: "They promised to give us our freedom, and money besides. But," he added, "none of us believed them; we only fought because we had to."

Other "black Rebels," however, surely feel that if they prove themselves loyal to the Southern states, there will be no more hostile legislation against them.

A black man from New Orleans has said he doesn't care where he fights, "if only my boy may stand in the street equal to a white boy when the war is over."

## Liberia, Hayti Recognized

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 1862—Upon the recommendation of President Lincoln, Congress has adopted a bill recognizing Liberia and Hayti as independent and sovereign nations.

D. C. Slaves Freed  
Continued from page 1 col. 1  
all the city's 17 Negro churches.

## Move for Colonization

News of the glorious emancipation is somewhat dimmed, however, by the petition of a few Washington blacks requesting land for a settlement in Central America or Africa.

The petitioners are reportedly frightened that, now freed, they will be kidnapped by

Maryland and Virginia slave owners. But their actions are in harmony with the plans of the white Colonization Society. Douglass' *Monthly* hints the petition may even have been set in motion by those opposed to total emancipation.

*It is only to be hoped that the liberated will now work toward the liberation of others and not be persuaded by pro-slavery forces, who are attacking the Negro's demand for liberation.—Ed.*

# BLACK EDUCATION SPREADS SOUTH



FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 20, 1862—Black children in the South are finally learning to read and write. Slaves who flee to captured Southern areas find themselves enjoying liberties previously restricted to whites.

Since General Benjamin F. Butler took command of this fort last year, hundreds of escaping slaves have sought refuge here.

Although these "contrabands" have not been formally freed, they live more freely than ever before. Paid for their labor, they are permitted both to save their earnings and, most important for many, to "get some education."

In slavery, these people were whipped for being found with a book. But today, young and old learn eagerly.

"Children love the school at white children love a holiday..." one observer has remarked. Many slaves are anxious to learn because they associate "book learning" with the wealth they have seen on the plantations.

For the first time, contrabands are forming their own schools, often only shade trees surrounded by eager black pupils.

In the North, private agencies and individuals are contributing generously to the education of contrabands. Early last year, Lewis Tappan, treasurer of the white American Missionary Association, offered General Butler the services of his organization. When Butler accepted, the Rev. L. C. Lockwood was sent to develop a school program at Fortress Monroe.

Similar Union programs are being established in the South Carolina sea-islands of St. Helena, Hilton Head, Edisto and Fort Royal. With 1,900 contrabands, Fort Royal is one of the South's largest havens for escaped slaves.

Freedman's Aid Societies, growing up in Northern cities, have sent money, clothes, books and nearly 100 teachers to assist these programs.

Public sentiment in the North has generally favored black education. The recent closing of a contraband school in North Carolina was met with such an outcry that the school is now open again.

## The Lord Is A Yankee

BEAUFORT, Ga.—An entire black church group has been arrested here for singing the hymn, "Yes, we all shall be free, when the Lord shall appear." It was assumed that "Lord" was a code for "Union men."

## BAD NEWS

FRINCE GEORGE CO., Md.—Mr. Thomas G. Perry received an unfriendly welcome at the army camp here when he came to reclaim four slaves. He was informed that they were better than he, that he was a nigger thief and received other unsavory personal news. Mr. Garrison himself could not have done these bold-spoken Irish demagogues.

from the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD

# WHY NOT COLONIZE SLAVE OWNERS?

Some very simple-minded individuals have proposed the colonization of the slaves. Aside from the fact that by colonizing the blacks we would be transporting millions of our most faithful citizens and leaving their lands to traitors, how are we to pay for the emigration of 4,000,000 human beings?

If it cost on an average \$50 each to transport them and 500 could be put in each vessel, it would require then \$200,000,000 for the cost of this wise measure and at least 8,000 ships, whereas the masters—supposing them to number 350,000—could be exported for \$17,500,000 and could be stowed in 700 ships.

At this time a slave master can hardly be worth his "keep." He is heavily in debt to the Northern merchants and he has cost the North millions more than he will ever produce—and he is likely to cost millions more!

# SAVE THE BORDER STATES!

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 18, 1862—President Lincoln has acted firmly to keep Maryland, Western Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky from joining the rebellion.

**Maryland:** Governor Augustus W. Bradford is pro-union, but the state seems split. Gov. Bradford declared he would send troops to defend Washington but not to fight the Rebels. Last April, pro-Rebel rioters in Baltimore killed several Massachusetts soldiers. Immediately, Mr. Lincoln ordered south-bound troops to bypass Baltimore, impose military rule, and he ordered some Rebel sympathizers arrested.

**Western Virginia:** Six months ago, the western counties of Virginia separated from Rebel Virginia and declared their loyalty to the Union. For years, they had bitterly opposed being controlled by eastern Virginia's plantation owners.

**Missouri:** Governor Claiborne Jackson is a strong Rebel sympathizer, the legislature is pro-Union, and sentiment in the state seems equally divided.

Last year, Lincoln formed a "home guard" from loyal St. Louis citizens to meet a threat from Governor Jackson's pro-Rebel state militia. On May 10, 1861, they captured Jackson's militia. Later, pro-Rebel mobs prompted Mr. Lincoln to order the seizure of the state capital. Governor Jackson fled south.

Today, Missouri is a "Union" state, but expresses much bitterness towards the North.

**Kentucky:** Governor James F. Robinson supports the Rebels. The legislature is pro-Union and popular sentiment is believed divided.

Both Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis kept their "hands off" Kentucky. Last September, however, when Columbus, Kentucky, was occupied by Confederates, the state legislature declared itself in the Union.

To gain the support of these slaveholding states Mr. Lincoln has had to ignore slavery. But the question keeps raising its ugly head. It will not be ignored. No matter what Mr. Lincoln says, this rebellion, as Frederick Douglass says, "... has its root and its sap, its trunk and its branches, and the bloody fruit it bears, only from one source... and that is slavery."—Ed.



**CONFECTIONARY**—Leattia Bullock has moved to No. 152 North 6th Street, opposite the old stand, where she will furnish ice creams, water ices, jellies, cakes and candies of every description.

All is the produce of **FREE LABOR** and is guaranteed to give satisfaction



Henry Highland Garnett

## GARNETT ATTACKS PRESS

NEW YORK, N.Y., Aug. 1862—Reverend Henry H. Garnett, black abolitionist minister of Shiloh Presbyterian Church, spoke here last evening on the growing persecution of black citizens in the Free States. The black abolitionist accused a limited number of newspaper publishers of working along with the "slave-holding traitors."

"Brethren," he said, "I call you to bear witness that this crusade was commenced against us simultaneously with the beginning of 'the rebellion.' Foremost in the bloody crusade against black people, he said, are the *New York Herald* and *New York Express*. He appealed for calm, caution, and manliness among blacks in whatever they do.

The Connecticut Legislature has defeated 44 to 18 the amendment to the state constitution that would have allowed black men in Connecticut to vote.

## ANSWERS

from page 4

1. Robert Smalls
2. Contraband
3. General James H. Lane
4. George Scott
5. William Still
6. Frederick Douglass
7. General John C. Fremont

## OFFICIAL MAP OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

From actual surveys. For those wishing to understand the position of the armies in that state. **BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED**. Can be obtained at this office. 50¢

## AFRICAN EMIGRATION

Persons wishing to emigrate to the Yoruba country, Africa, can receive full information by forwarding their name and address to:

**ROBERT CAMPBELL**  
661 N. 13th St.  
Philadelphia

# CONTRABANDS NUMBERS OR PEOPLE?

AUGUST, 1862—Who are the contrabands? They are slaves who have at great risk fled to Union army camps hoping to find *Freedom* for the first time in their lives. Many Northern whites consider these refugees a burden on the Union Army, occupying too much room and eating too much food. (!) *Contraband family coming into Union Lines.*

The *New York Times* says, "... a mass of contrabands can hardly be put to valuable use." (!!!) To the contrary, contrabands contribute notably to the Union effort and for the first time are living decent lives.

### Contraband Scout

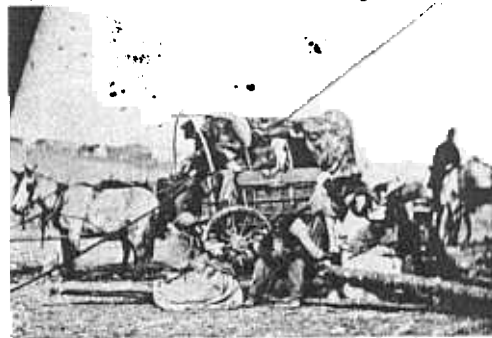
A contraband, George Scott, employed as a scout at "Freedom Fort" (Fortress Monroe, Virginia), concealed himself in high grass for 24 hours observing a battery of Rebels near the Big Bethel Church. As he escaped, one musket ball ripped through his sleeve, another destroyed a pistol in his belt. Scott now boasts: "I can smell a Rebel farther than I can smell a skunk."

General Ormsby M. Mitchell, Commander of Union forces near Hilton Head, S.C., reports: "The Negroes are our only friends. In two instances, I owe my own safety to their faithfulness. I shall soon have watchful guards among the slaves on the plantations..."

Another Union officer at Newbern, North Carolina, said, "I have found information obtained from the Negroes to be most trustworthy. There is a ready wit and quickness of observation about them which many of their masters seem to lack."

The runaway slave problem was forced upon the army last spring, when General Benjamin F. Butler took command of the troops in Virginia. While the President and Congress were carefully avoiding the problem, several escaping slaves sought refuge in Butler's camp. He had to act at once.

He did not want to return them, nor did he want to risk "Old Abe's" anger by emancipating them. So, declaring them Rebel property, he confiscated them for the Union army, calling them "contraband." When angry slave owners arrived, demanding their human property, General Butler simply gave them receipts listing their slaves along with all other confiscated items!



Protected from the human bloodhounds, more than 1,000 "contrabands" at Ft. Monroe today work for the Union. Paid by the Federal Government, black men build roads and fortifications and do farm work; black women often do domestic work for army wives. While families live in overcrowded conditions, there appears to be little despair as they sense a new freedom.

Black couples are also legally marrying—a privilege forbidden them on the plantation. One minister tells of marrying 119 couples in an hour. At Vicksburg, Virginia, more than 3,000 marriages have been performed (500 of them to re-establish relationships between couples separated at the auction block).

### Free Blacks Help

Free blacks in the North are making tremendous efforts to help the contrabands. New York's Shiloh Church collected \$61.50 and a huge box of clothes. Over the collection box streamed an embroidered banner: "The Glory of a United People."

The colored citizens of Washington have organized the *Contraband Relief Association*. Elizabeth Keckley, dressmaker for Mrs. Lincoln, is President of

the Association. Her first contribution was a \$200 donation from Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Keckley has organized huge fund-raising meetings in Boston and New York and has collected over \$400 from societies in Great Britain.

### Contraband Policy Uncertain

Despite the success of Butler's contraband policy, it has not been adopted throughout the Union Army. Instead, policy toward fugitives varies among Union generals. In one instance, two fugitive slaves seeking refuge with New York's 18th Regiment were returned when Commanding General Mansfield decided their owner was a "good Union man." (!!) Two soldiers involved in the affair disgustingly refused any reward money, declaring they "... would never again engage in Negro catching."

Major General John A. Dix and Commander-in-Chief Henry E. Halleck have not allowed a single slave to enter their lines. General John C. Fremont, on the other hand, declared the slaves of Rebels free last year and was fired!

Despite a recent law forbidding the return of fugitives, their welfare still depends on the doubtful charity of Union generals.

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
**COLDS! COUGHS!!**  
Cure Coughs, Colds  
Hoarseness, Influenza,  
Any Irritation  
For Soreness of the Throat  
*They Clear and Give Strength to the voices of PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS*



For Cleaning and Preserving the **TEETH**  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

### Dr. CLARKE'S SUGAR-COATED HERB PILLS!

Made from a valuable herb that grows on Dr. Clarke's farm. Cures all diseases arising from a bilious state including Jaundice, Headache, Heartburn, Weak Stomach, Stomach Pain and a host of diseases too numerous to mention.

Sold for the low price of 25 cents per package.

In Press  
**THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN**  
THE LIBERATOR OF KANSAS  
And The HERO OF HARPER'S FERRY  
by James Redpath  
With a Superb STEEL PORTRAIT of the GLORIOUS OLD MAN

Price One Dollar  
A liberal percentage of the publication's profits will be given to the family of Brown

**THE NAT TURNER INSURRECTION**  
A full and reliable account  
Copies will be sent to any address  
On the receipt of Five Cents

All the below are for sale at this Office.

**LIFE OF JERMAIN W. LOGUEN**  
The Great UNDERGROUND RAILROAD KING  
is now ready and FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE  
Price: One Dollar

**THE KIDNAPPED AND RANSOMED**  
Being the personal recollections of Peter Still & his wife, Vina. After forty years of slavery by Mrs. Kate E. R. Pickard  
Illustrated Cloth \$1.25

# TO THE PRESIDENT

Please affix your signature below and send by mail to President Abraham Lincoln.

Let the President declare that the principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence shall be carried out in practice throughout the United States.

Set free, by a dash of your pen, **FOUR MILLIONS OF HELPLESS BEINGS**, guilty of no crime, yet held in a state of bondage.

At once and forever, a joyous nation, relieved from the shame and disgrace of slavery, will reap from the bloody field of war a harvest of prosperity and peace.

Sponsored by the people of Sandwich, Mass.

# Pennsylvania Blacks Struggle To Ride Rail-Cars

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1862—William Still has petitioned the City Board of Managers to allow black seating on the City's horse-drawn cars (omnibuses).

"Colored people pay more taxes here than in any other Northern city..." his petition declares. "In all the principal Northern cities except Philadelphia they ride... Why then should they be excluded... in the city of brotherly love?" The document was signed, at Mr. Still's request, by hundreds of white citizens.

The black leader said later: "Colored people are unceremoniously excluded except if they choose to stand on the front platform with the driver."

Blacks have long deplored the Philadelphia situation. In the early 1850's, author William Wells Brown was not allowed to ride the omnibus on Chestnut Street.

"The omnibuses of Paris, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool had stopped to take me up," he said angrily, "but what mattered that? My face was not white and my hair was not straight, and therefore I must be excluded from a seat in a third-rate American omnibus."

Frederick Douglass, a frequent visitor to Philadelphia, has said, "Colored persons, no matter how well dressed or well behaved, ladies or gentlemen, rich or poor, are not even permitted to ride on any of the many railways throughout that Christian City."

Today's petition is not Mr. Still's first attack on white prejudice on Philadelphia omnibuses. "My direct connection with the advocacy of the rights of colored people to ride the public cars commenced in 1859..." he said in a *Black Chronicle* interview.

He reports spending the past two years looking for people who have been badly treated, and bringing them to the notice of the public through



the papers. "I would also try and prevail on those outraged to bring their complaints before the courts..." he said.

Mr. Still feels these indignities are unequalled in other Northern cities. Even New Orleans colored people, slaves as well as free, ride in all the city cars...

"In Chicago, not the slightest restriction exists in the public conveyances. In New York and Brooklyn (except on one or two lines) there is not the slightest barrier to any persons riding on account of complexion." Concluding his remarks, Mr. Still vowed to fight until Philadelphia blacks are permitted to ride the omnibuses. (As an active agent of the Underground Railroad, he was highly successful helping thousands escape from "Egypt".)

## Blacks Fight to Fight

Continued from page 1 col. 3  
changed when the battle became desperate.—Ed.)

### Lincoln Avoids Abolition

Some observers feel Mr. Lincoln refuses to recruit black soldiers for fear of making this a war of abolition.

The President has insisted he is pursuing the war to save the Union, not to free the slaves. Mr. Douglass does not agree: "This war," he says, "is a war between slavery and freedom... Whether our rulers know it or not, they are striking a blow for the destruction of slavery."

Free blacks have been further infuriated by the spectacle this year of Union generals (including Halleck and Mansfield) returning fugitives to local slaveholders.

### Some Exceptions

Despite over-all refusals, however, some blacks have been enlisted. In Kansas, General James H. Lane has organized the proud 1st Regiment of Kansas Colored Volunteers, despite War Department demands he desist.

As early as last fall, in Hilton Head, South Carolina, General David Hunter began to arm fugitive slaves without War Department consent. (According to a *New York Times* correspondent, Hunter's troops "... present an efficiency in the manual of arms such as I have never seen.") Moreover, when Congressman Wykiff of Kentucky wrote to Hunter demanding the facts, the General replied: "No regiment of fugitive slaves... is being organized in this Department... There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive Rebels."

Hunter was soon dismissed, his men disbanded.

### We Fight to Fight

Today blacks plead to fight. "Would to God you would let us do something..." wrote Mr. Douglass recently. "We lack nothing but arms..."

Men have even pretended to be white in order to defend their country. Newspapers report the discovery of a light-skinned black in Company G, 1st Kansas Volunteers. "We have no objections to enduring privations..." wrote the angry soldiers to their commanding officer. "But to have one of the Company pointed out as a 'nigger' while on dress parade... is more than we like... to bear."

## COLORED PATRIOTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By William C. Nell  
896 pages. Price \$1. Postage 14c  
An introduction by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe

Engravings of Crispus Attucks, first martyr in the Boston Massacre of March 6th, 1770; Peter Salem, on Bunker Hill. The increasing interest on the general subject of slavery makes this book a rare attraction at the present time.

## QUIZ

- \_\_\_\_\_ stole a Confederate warship and delivered it to the Union.
- Slaves who escaped to Union camps looking for freedom are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- The first regiment of Kansas Colored Volunteers was organized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- "I can smell a rebel farther than I can smell a skunk," boasted the scout contraband, \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ petitioned the Philadelphia City Board of Managers to allow blacks to sit in the city's horse-drawn cars.
- \_\_\_\_\_ a black abolitionist, urged the President to let blacks fight on the side of the Union.
- \_\_\_\_\_ declared all the slaves of captured Rebels free.

# Slaves Permitted To Take Last Names

MITCHELLVILLE, S.C., Aug. 20—Slaves in occupied towns are being permitted to take last names.

Before the Federal Army took control of territory near Hilton Head, South Carolina, blacks there were flogged for using their owner's last name or even for making up their own.

But Major General Ormsby M. Mitchell's announcement at his Union Army camp that heads of the 70 black families in Mitchellville (the settlement named after him) were entitled to two names has begun a new trend. He advised them to take the name of their former master.

The suggestion, however, has caused controversy among both former slaves and former masters.

"I used to be proud of my name," said Carolina R. Reveal, of the Seneca plantation in South Carolina, "... but I have ceased to be so since the two meanest Negroes on the place have taken it."

Not all slaves are eager to take their masters' names either. A Negro contraband in Tennessee gave his full name as "Dick" and was told that everyone must have two names. When asked if he wanted his master's name, he replied: "No, sir, I don't. I've had enough of old master."

Although local whites are beginning to accept the blacks' use of surnames, they are still reluctant to call them "Mister" or "Miss."



# Fort Sumter Where It All Began

AUGUST 31, 1862—Last April, the nation watched Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, was one of the few Federal forts not yet seized by the Rebels.

Who can forget those months? When Mr. Lincoln was elected, South Carolina was convinced he would prohibit the expansion of slavery into the territories. Thus, within two months, it broke all ties with the Union.

Although outgoing President Buchanan and President-elect Lincoln insisted the Union could not "be split," both stood idle as 11 Southern states joined South Carolina.

Lincoln told the Rebel states: "The government will not assail you... You have no oath... to destroy the government, while I... have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it. We must not be enemies."

Fort Sumter's commander refused to surrender. But supplies were running low, and in January a supply ship had been driven away by Confederate shore guns. Now President Lincoln would have to reinforce Sumter, or give it over to a "new," traitorous nation, admitting their right to break the Union.

Mr. Lincoln wrote Governor Pickens of South Carolina that "... an attempt will be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions only." [our italics]

But Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, immediately told Pickens to "reduce" the Fort if Major Anderson refused to evacuate.

Major Anderson refused. On April 13, the Fort was reduced.

# TWO UNION GENERALS

## Halleck: Aide To Slave Catchers

One year ago, Henry Halleck, Commander of the Union's Military Department in the West, shocked friends of freedom with his General Order No. 3.

No fugitive slaves, the order read, would "... be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp... and... now within such lines were to be immediately excluded therefrom."

Abolitionists, and even many uncommitted citizens, exploded in wrath. Representative Owen Lovejoy introduced a bill making it an offense "... for any officer or private... to... aid in the capture or return of fugitive slaves."

Congressional anger was such that "Old Brains" Halleck barely escaped an official reprimand for his act. Ninety-three members of the House accused Halleck of violating their resolve of five months before: "It is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the United States," they had maintained, "to capture and return fugitive slaves."

"Old Brains" Halleck claimed his order was for defense; fugitives, he said, would be "unauthorized persons" in camp, perhaps even spies.

Horace Greeley, editor of *New York's Herald Tribune*, replied the order would return "... all slaves to their masters—seven-eighths of whom are most unvenomed implacable Rebels."

Halleck's order indicates the contradictory policies followed by Union Generals on the "contraband" policy established by General Benjamin Butler. Butler defined fugitive slaves as "contraband" of war.

Unknown to Halleck, his order would solidify growing Northern support for protection of fugitives. Congressional forces have taken the hint and recently passed a law prohibiting Army officers from returning fugitive slaves.

## Fremont: Emancipator

One year ago, August, 1861, General John C. Fremont freed the slaves in Missouri. By taking this action, he stepped far ahead of the Lincoln Administration, and was punished.

Last summer, after the Rebels defeated his troops at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, Fremont declared martial law throughout the state. His proclamation, dated August 31, confiscated the property of all persons who had "taken arms against the United States." Their slaves, "if any they have," the order concluded, "are hereby declared freemen."

Abolitionists were jubilant. They felt a significant step had finally been made, after having waited in vain for action from the Lincoln government. It seems certain that Fremont received advice from his friend Gerrit Smith, the abolitionist congressman from Massachusetts.

But the triumph was short-lived. Almost immediately, President Lincoln wrote Fremont a personal note asking him to withdraw the proclamation. Fremont, a stubborn man, replied he would not do so unless he received a direct Presidential order. Lincoln then officially overruled Fremont.

Black people and white abolitionists despaired. Editor William Lloyd Garrison printed the Presidential order in black bands of mourning. The President, he said, committed a serious breach of duty.

Several weeks later, John C. Fremont was relieved of his command by regular army officer David Hunter. Hunter recently surprised the President and Congress by forming a Union regiment made up of fugitive slaves.

## MY BONDAGE AND MY FREEDOM

by Frederick Douglass

I Volume 464 pages

Illustrated

Price \$1, postpaid

— a man of genius and

a high order of talent.

—Ohio State Journal

## Colonization Plan Denounced

Continued from page 1 col. 2

be the scab indicative of the disease but his removal, even if possible, will not effect a cure...

Frederick Douglass, editor of *Douglass' Monthly*, writes: "Mr. Lincoln affirms that our presence in the country is the real first cause of the war..."

"No, Mr. President," he continues, "it is not the innocent horse that makes the horse thief, not the traveler's purse that makes the highway robber, and it is not the presence of the Negro that causes this foul and unnatural war, but the cruel and brutal stupidity of those who wish to possess horses, money and Negroes by means of theft, robbery and rebellion."

The colored community of Queens, N.Y., has also responded: "Why not declare slavery abolished, and favor our peaceful colonization in the Rebel states, or some portion of them?"



## CONTRABAND'S GIFT



JULY 30, 1862—A freedman, Jack Flowers, recently gave his only possession to Governor Andrew of Pennsylvania. It was the hand-made boat he used to escape from slavery.

Made of a rice basket, the bottom of which was tarred over, the boat had carried Flowers three miles past Rebel lines. It is a very good-looking, but rather delicate boat to put to sea in.

The slaves of James Mason (now in England), have escaped from Winchester together and made their way to Philadelphia. Meanwhile, one of Mr. Mason's daughters has become hopelessly insane because of family...