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(?) SLAVERY IS DEAD (?)
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

EMANCIPATION
PROCLAMATION
JANUARY 1ST
1863

ALL PERSONS WHO
WERE BORN IN
THE UNITED STATES
ARE FREE

NO STATE OR FEDERAL
LAW SHALL BE
CONSTRUED TO
ABROGATE OR
LIMIT THE
AUTHORITY OF
THE UNITED STATES
TO ENFORCE
THE PROVISIONS
OF THIS PROCLAMATION

THE
LAND OF THE
FREE

Repeal Act of a Proclamation for
the purpose of giving effect to the
provisions of the Emancipation Proclamation
of January 1st 1863. The Act is
intended to give effect to the
provisions of the Emancipation
Proclamation of January 1st 1863
and to provide for the enforcement
of the same. The Act is intended
to give effect to the provisions of
the Emancipation Proclamation of
January 1st 1863 and to provide
for the enforcement of the same.

STATE RIGHTS

THE
HOME OF THE
BRAVE

The purpose of this Act is to
give effect to the provisions of the
Emancipation Proclamation of
January 1st 1863 and to provide
for the enforcement of the same.
The Act is intended to give effect
to the provisions of the
Emancipation Proclamation of
January 1st 1863 and to provide
for the enforcement of the same.

1866





UNITED STATES SLAVE TRADE.

1850.

FREE FUGITIVE'S SONG,



W O R D S

composed and respectfully dedicated, in token of confident esteem, to

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

A Graduate from the

"PECULIAR INSTITUTION"

For his fearless advocacy, signal ability and wonderful success in behalf of

HIS BROTHERS IN BONDS.

(and to the **FUGITIVES FROM SLAVERY** in the)

FREE STATES & CANADAS.

by their friend

JESSE HUTCHINSON JUNR

BOSTON, Published by HENRY BRENTISS 33 Court St.

Printed according to an act of Congress in the year 1841 by Henry Brentiss in the clerk's office of the district court of Massachusetts.

37 2

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and his Services in
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STORIES.

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P, the Shawnee Spy.
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CO., New York.



LINCOLN—"I'm sorry to have to drop you, Sambo, but this concern won't carry us both!"

HEE

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WILLIAM DENBY

LANSING 1286
NOV 25 1856



Holy Bible.

Thou shalt not deliver unto the master his servant which has escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee. Even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it pleaseth him: but thou shalt not oppress him.

Deut. 23:15-16

Effects of the Fugitive-Slave-Law.

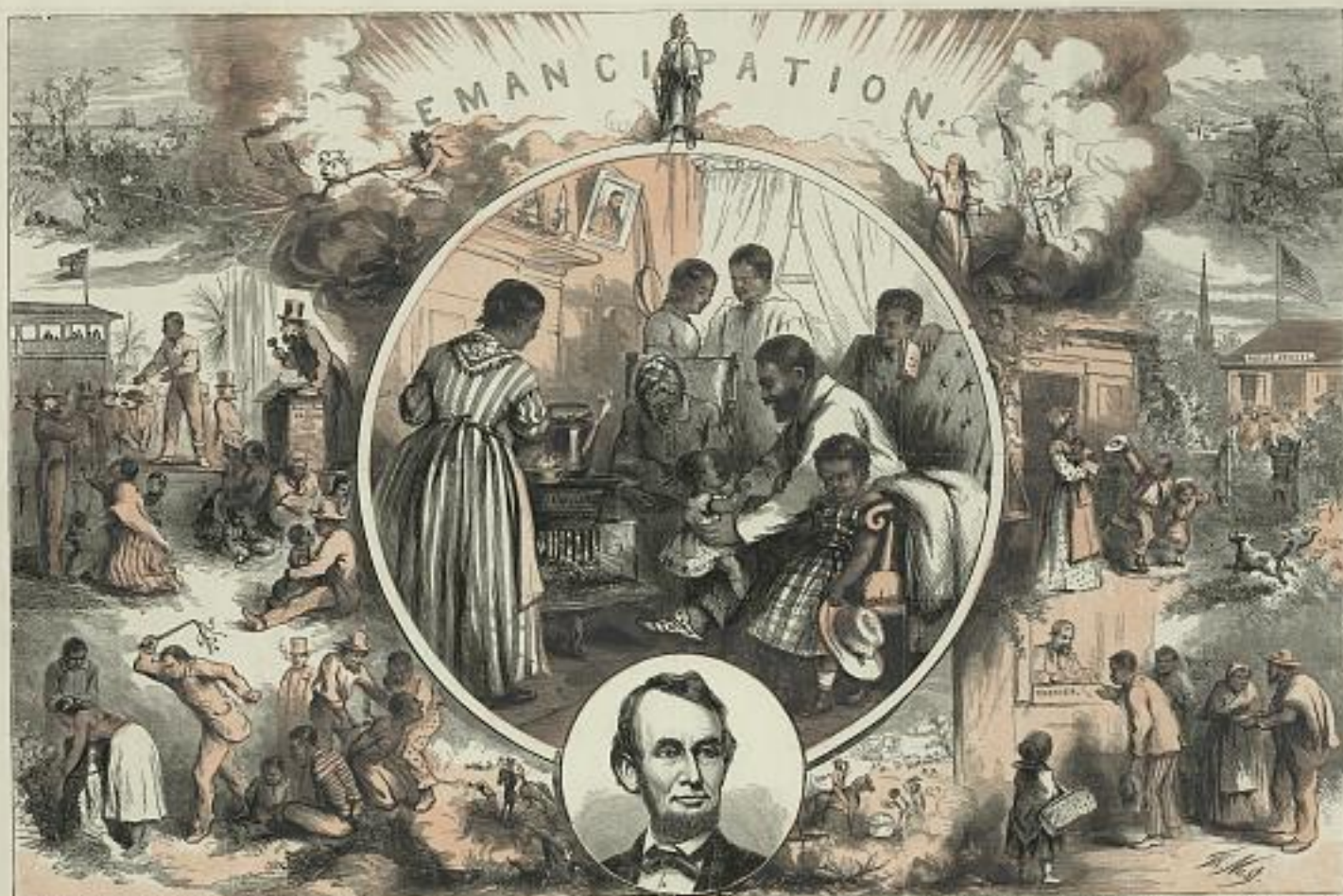
1856

Declaration of independence.

We hold that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, that the Congress in the year 1850, by the bill which authorized the removal of the fugitive-slave-law, had violated the Constitution of the United States.

Recd at 207/6. 4-12-56



King & Zook, Printers, 117 Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Engraved by the Art of Colburn, from the MS. of G. W. CURRIER, by GARDNER'S, who is his ASSISTANT in the Stone Block, at the Stone Block of Remondini.

Published by E. BOWY, No. 43 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Penna.

No 7



IN THE SWAMP.

Part of the work of King in the year 1770. The first edition of the work was published in 1771. The second edition was published in 1772. The third edition was published in 1773. The fourth edition was published in 1774. The fifth edition was published in 1775. The sixth edition was published in 1776. The seventh edition was published in 1777. The eighth edition was published in 1778. The ninth edition was published in 1779. The tenth edition was published in 1780.

[A TYPICAL NEGRO.]

We publish herewith three portraits, from photographs by M. Thomas and Oliver, of the negro Gordon, who escaped from his master in Mississippi, and came into our lines at Hazen Ridge in March last. One of these portraits represents the man as he entered our lines, with clothes torn and covered with mud and dirt from his long race through the swamps and bayous, chased as he had been for days and nights by his master with several neighbors and a pack of blood-hounds; another shows him as he underwent the surgical examination previous to being received into the service—his back furrowed and scarred with the traces of a whipping administered on Christmas-day last; and the third represents him in United States uniform, bearing the musket and prepared for duty.

This negro displayed unusual intelligence and energy. In order to fill the want of the blood-hounds who were chasing him he took from his plantation onions, which he carried in his pockets. After crossing each creek or swamp he rubbed his body freely with these onions, and thus, so deadly frequently threw the dogs off the scent.

At one time in Louisiana he served our troops

as guide, and on one expedition was unfortunately taken prisoner by the rebels, who, infuriated beyond measure, tied him up and beat him, leaving him for dead. He came to life, however, and once more made his escape to our lines.

By way of illustrating the degree of brutality which slavery has developed among the whites in the section of country from which this negro came, we append the following extract from a letter in the New York Times, recasting what was told by

the refugees from Mrs. GILBERT'S estate on the Black River:

The treatment of the slaves, they say, has been growing more and more for the last six or seven years.

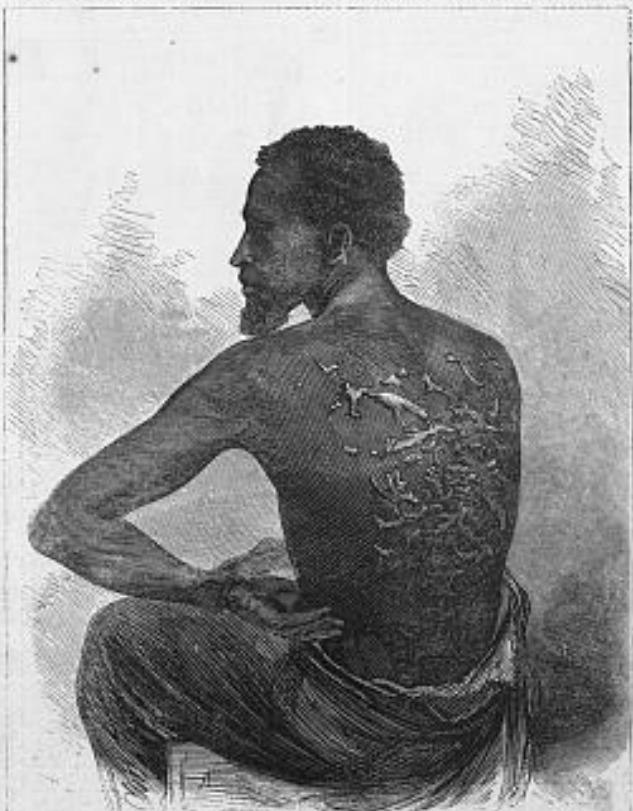
Flogging with a leather strap on the naked body is common; also, padding the body with a bundle of sticks in a mass of limes, and then beating the Master with the back of the axe. They have "very slow" men whose hands are stretched out upon the ground with their feet held down by iron-strips, or lashed to wooden disks like the ground for "barren." Headstitch of iron-nails are then inserted, and the burning sulfur is whipped in with a stick as so full in showers of fire sparks upon the naked back. This is continued until the victim is covered with blisters. If in his writhings of torture the slave gets his hands free to break off the fire, the burning brand is applied to them.

Another method of punishment, which is inflicted for the slightest offense, such as running away, or other refractory conduct, is to dig a hole in the ground large enough for the slave to squat or lie down in. The victim is then stripped naked and placed in the hole, and a covering or coating of green sticks is laid over the opening. Upon this a quick fire is built, and the fire-wood is raked through upon the naked flesh of the slave, until his body is blistered and swells almost to bursting. With but enough of life to enable him to crawl, the slave is then allowed to recover from his wounds if he can, or to end his wretched life by death.

"Charley Finn" and "Overton," two hands, were both murdered by these cruel tortures. "Finn" was whipped to death, lying under the bellows, or soon after punishment. "Overton" was laid upon his face and burned as above described, so that the ends of his legs and the



GORDON AS HE ENTERED OUR LINES.

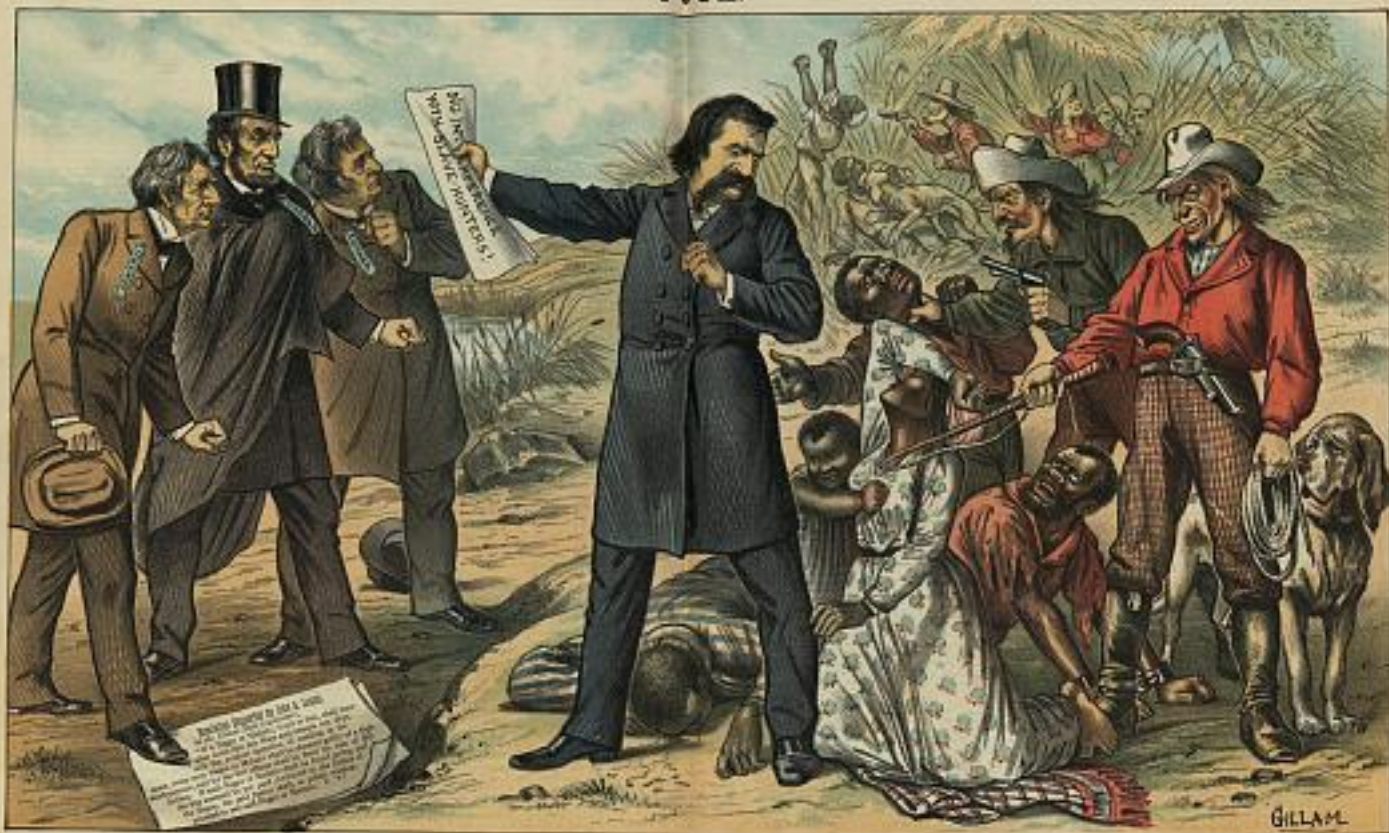


GORDON THREE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.



GORDON IN HIS UNIFORM AS A U. S. SOLDIER.

PUCK.



JOHN A. LOGAN IN 1850.

"The end is the holy work of the Brethren's Party to seek Negroes slaves for the brother's people. We are willing to perform that holy work!" —John A. Logan, in the Illinois State Legislature, Dec. 24, 1850.



Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by ALEX. GARDNER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Columbia.