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 capitol.

President Lincoln today signed a bill freeing all slaves in the states in rebellion. By the bill, Washington slave owners who wish to retain their slaves can pay a fine of $300 for each of their 'property freed.'

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

Abolitionists Rejoice

"I hope I am not dreaming," said Lydia Maria Child, "for such a result is a dream." And Mr. Lincoln. "I think your race suffers very little by being among us, while others suffer from your per- son. But for your worst among us there would be no negroes."

There is an unwillingness on the part of the government for free, colored people to return to the south. This place I am thinking about having a colony...a very excellent one for any one people and a great material resource...and a very important one because of the similarity of the climate to your native home.

"If you will engage in the establishment of a colony, I will spend some of the money entrusted to you."

Abolitionists Among us there would be no crossed and head bowed. As Sam Chisholm guided the ship under the Delaware to colonize Central America, he said, "I am thinking about having past the Fort, but once out of its defenses altogether!"

"The Negro may be the bane of our progress, but he is not the cause of it," says black writer George B. Vestal. "There must be some motive in the war which is being fought on both sides."

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SLESH CHRONICLE
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, this sentiment, unfortunately, are still true.

To my mind, there is but one easy and effective way to end the war: the slaveholders are now waging war against us for the destruction of the nation, and the emancipation of the Negro.

The simple way to put an end to the savage and deplorable war is to strike down slavery itself, the principal cause of war. Freedom to all, and we should now be emancipated from the Capitol, and should be able to use the smoke and fire of every battle wound, coming from every gun.

The time to make peaceful means. A prudent nation is a willing nation, and therefore the worst kind of war. Let us stop it, if possible. This can be done by a promise to change the slaveholders 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 have hesitated to employ the slavish arms of the Negroes in coercion. They fought, and lost, and neither, with the Union, nor with the Negro.

Our government would now be free to call on the free colored people to be called into service and formed into a liberating army, to march into the South and raise the banner of Emancipation.

The Lincoln's Position

When President Lincoln said he would preserve slavery if that were the purpose of the Union, abolitionists expected more. They, however, agreed, and I should have worked against the war.

In May of '61, Lincoln authorized interior Secretary Caleb Smith to fully support federal slave trade laws. He appropriated $500,000 to the enforcement.

Since the enforcement order, five slave ships have been seized and their human cargo returned to Africa. In addition, President Lincoln had warned Confederate slave owners that they could not be forced to free their slaves in the Confederate States. This order was never enforced, and the lesson set a precedent.

The President has authorized the establishment of the Foreign Slave Trade Treaty. Varieties today seek the seal for slave ships, an action that has sent the trade underwater.

The "OLD MAN"

Some call the last John Brown alive; some call him a war hero. But the men captured at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in October, 1859, made the following proclamation:

"We are not yet ready to give up, but we will try to continue the struggle, and we are willing to make the sacrifice necessary to achieve our end."

John Brown

DOUGLASS' MONTHLY

THE NEGRO

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WHY NOT COLONIZE
SLAVE OWNERS?

Some very simple-minded individuals have proposed the colonization of 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 placed in each vessel, it would cost $250,000,000,000 for the cost of this wise measure and at least 8,000 ships, whereas the lashings — supposing them to number 350,000 — could be exported for $17,500,000, and could be stowed in 1,200 ships.

At this time a slave master can hardly be worth his "keep." He is at danger in debt to the Northern million 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 Washington if not to fight the Rebels. Last April, pro-Rebel rioters in Baltimore killed several Massachusetts soldiers. Immediately, Mr. Lincoln ordered southern-bound trains diverted to by-pass Baltimore, impose martial rule, and he ordered some Rebel sympathizers interned.

Western Virginia: Six months ago, the western counties of Virginia separated from Rebel Virginia and declared their loyalty to the Union. For years, they have been controlled by eastern Virginia's planters and slaveholders. Missouri: Governor Claiborne Jackson is a strong Rebel sympathizer, the legislature is pro-union, and a revolution in the state seems equally divided.

Last year, Lincoln formed a "home guard" from loyal St. Louis men to protect the state from secessionists. As a test, Governor Jackson accepted a draft, and on May 10, 1861, he captured Frederick Douglass, a leading Rebel sympathizer, and named him Governor. Today, Missouri is a "Union" state, but expresses fear of a military occupation from the North. Kentucky: Governor James F. Robinson supports the Rebels. The legislature is pro-Union and popular sentiment is divided.

Both Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis claim their "hands of destiny" - the Confederate States of America, were occupied by Confederate congressmen who declared the state legislature nullified in the Union.

To gain the support of these leaders, President Lincoln has had to ignore slavery. But the question keeps raising its ugly head. It will not be ignored. In fact, what Mr. Lincoln says, as Frederick Douglass, who has the ear of the president, and its trust, and its lack of联络ed, the bloody truth is
to be given. —Ed.

OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

From actual surveys. for those wishing to understand the position of the armies in that state.

All the below are for sale at this office.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Colorless, odorless

Cure Coughs, Colds

Hoolessness, Influenza, Asthma.

For Soreness of the Throat

They Cure and Give Strength

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS

Dr. CLARKE'S SUGAR-COATED HERB PILLS

Dr. Clarke, in charge of his drug store on the Yorks, opposite a free African American, received full information by forwarding their name and address.

RICHARD CAMPBELL

661 N. 13th St.

Philadelphia

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

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Philadelphia
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 ( Omnibus). Colored people pay more than twice as much for the same service as white people. If they chose to stand on the front platform with the driver, they would escape the fare.

Blacks have been long deplored the Philadelphia situation. In the early 1860s, when the state legislature was still不允许 black seating on the omnibus,显眼的坐席 was not enough, and therefore I must be

Colored people are intercessors in the National Congress if they chose to stand on the front platform with the driver. [NSC]

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