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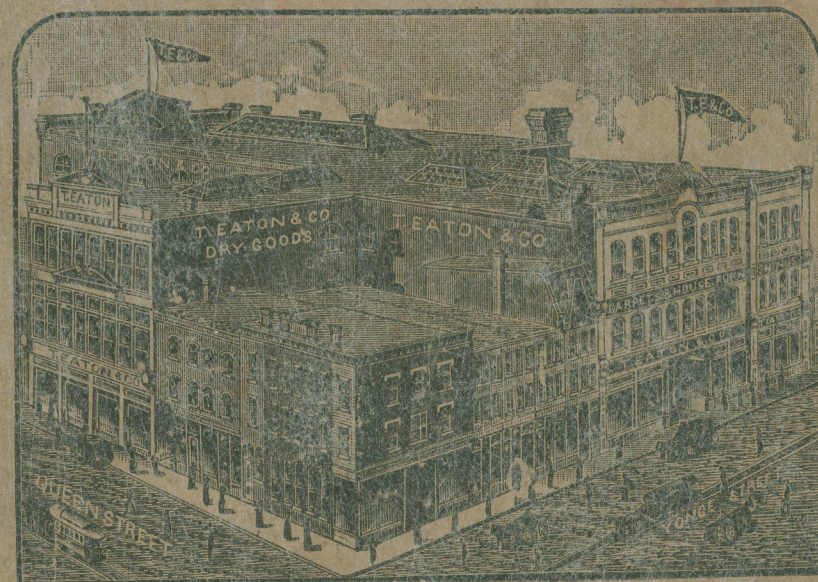
THE
T. EATON COMPANY,
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Main Entrance, 190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

*General oration
Colonel Solomons & Saylor Unit
Club Speech on the Press
Civil War, Rurikides Brigade*

THE T. EATON COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

sent to President Lincoln



—100 PAGE—

SCRIBBLING BOOK.

Main Entrance: 190 YONGE STREET.

#33

Civil War

Property of Mrs. F. L. Hubbard.

662 Broadway Ave

Written by her father

Anderson Ruffin Abbott
M.D.

the draft riot broke out and for three days
Colored people were hunted beaten & murdered
in the streets of New York -

On July 26th I was Commissioned
and placed on duty in the same Hospital
under Dr Augusta who was Surgeon in
charge. He had one assistant a Dr Wm
Pomell a graduate of Collier Ph Surgeon England
- The Hospital contained a capacity for
800 beds - It was used for the treatment
of Freedmen & Colored Soldiers - It was
fully equipped with a competent staff of
nurses laundry women cooks stewards
clerks &c and was situated about
3 miles from Washington - Hospitals were
established for Colored Troops and Indians
in every military district but towards the
close of the war Colored Troops were sent to
every hospital that was most convenient

A few months after Dr Augusta was
sent to Camp Birney as before intimated
Dr Pomell was suspended and cashiered.
And on the following November I was placed
in charge and continued in charge of Hospitals
until I resigned and returned home
in 1865 the close of the war.

X Colored Soldier & Sailor

The genesis of the Colored Soldier & Sailor in the
Army of the U.S. is an interesting study
not only to the philosopher historian
but the philosopher and publicist
and ordinary observer - It is a
singular fact that the means resorted to
to compass the humiliation and abasement
of the Afro American should become the
instrument by means ^{of which} he was elevated
into position of a citizen and Soldier

Alex. Stephens Vice President of the
Confederate States declared on the break-
ing out of the rebellion that the only settle-
ment of the question ^{of slavery} for which the South
had resorted to the arbitrament of the
Sword - was the acknowledgment of
the Natural inferiority of the Colored
race, the right of property in man and
a recognition of a government based
upon human Slavery as one of its funda-
mental principles - Does it not seem

Does it not seem an incon-
ceivable dispensation of divine providence

Universal Peace

X

There is no more time for a giant and
we are fighting against slavery. I have
admitted it, but if there had been no
there would have been no way when slavery was
the devil. But God has hardened Pharaoh's
heart and the outrage upon humanity was to
be alone for the nation. It was not
God's purpose to let this nation have peace until
peace was possible established upon the foundation
of truth & justice.

Introduction to the subject: It may strike
us at first that this subject of my little interest
is - that we as Canadians can do very little
effected by what happened in Paris -
that our minds of political states
has not been killed or roused by what took
place or the results of that great conflict. I say
that when we reflect more seriously upon this
question that we find that there was a great deal
involved in that war that was of personal
& important interest to us as Canadians.

24A

General Opinion

Therefore we have not been prepared for the fact that
our instruments in God's hands have not been a great
many. Each was in fact - while it is
an unavoidable law of retribution that notorious
& communists are punished for their sins. Indirectly
indirectly responsible or entirely responsible
these sins pay the penalty of violated law whether
the law is natural or political.

because they addressed the noble name of
seen to be endeavouring to coax these parties
to go out with them - which they Mrs Augusta
& myself thought it a good opportunity to escape
- There was quite a stretch of dark street
before us with not even the glimmer of a
light - that we would have to ~~traverse~~ ^{transverse}
- There was some danger that some friends
of these men / my way lay us in the darkness
However we decided to risk it - And starting
on the walk and then on the run we succeeded
at length in reaching a well lighted and
busy street - and took refuge in an
empty saloon and remained there
until the time for the train to start, when
we returned to the depot all was life and bustle
then some had no further trouble -
The reason ^{24B} why I narrate this occurrence
is that I am satisfied now that we had
been marked out as the first victims
of the New York draft riots, we felt that
there was something ominous in the appear-
ance and conduct of that watchman - He gave
And the vehemence with which we were
assailed with oaths and threats by those
two toughs and without any provocation
whatever. This attack upon us occurred
on Friday night - on the following Monday

23A

while we were waiting for a train. We were
in N.Y. about dusk & found that our train
would not start until 10 o'clock that night,
while ^{Mr Augustus & myself} ~~standing in a small room~~
while Mrs Augustus & myself were standing
in the Depot a man came pretending
to be drunk fell up against Mr Augustus
I pushed him off. He then approached
me ^{with} a threatening attitude but did not
dare to strike ~~but~~ me ~~but~~ After indulging
in considerable violent language & profanity
he went out and brought in a big
Irishman who began to abuse us ~~with~~
in the coarsest language. Threatening to
stamp & give lines out and do many
other dreadful things - We looked around
for a policeman to protect us. There was
not a soul to be seen about the place
but these two drunken toughs and
a man who appeared to be a watch
man employed by the ferry Company
- We asked him if there was no means
by which we could receive protection
he did not deign to answer us or notice
us in any way. At this juncture several
soldiers came in the room, they seem to
have been conversed with these two men

Dr. Auguste distinguished himself
in the white house - on that evening he
appeared at the white house in full uniform
- he was entered the Park we were conducted
to a room and released from there for
it was in the middle - the white house
was a magnificent - soldiers were
guarding the entrance - Carriages coming
from all round drove to the carriage and
several were continually depositing
the elite of Washington at the entrance
the park depicted the more was
the park from the main bank
which was shown in the foreground
looking back, looking at the buildings
was every where and thus attending
to guard, - After leaving the building
we had along hall a wide hall the
to a door there we were met by Dr. P. B.
French a Commissioner of the Treasury
Department who conducted us with
all the courtesy imaginable to the
Secretariat where was standing guard with
the door open off and introduced
him and our cards - Mr. French was

3
that what was intended should establish
and perpetuate the degradation of
the Afro-American race should eventuate
in his elevation to the honor and
dignity of an American Citizen
Discredit the efforts of the South - But your hearts were hardened
of the efforts of the South - But your hearts were hardened
The proposal to make the Colonel
Major a soldier was received with
much scepticism as to his ability
to fight - He had never been known
to meet any outrage with
we exhibit to any great extent the quality
of physical Courage - ^{to any great extent} Several puerile
attempts had made to ~~go~~ He had made
Several puerile attempts in years
^{only enough to confirm this opinion} ^{to himself} had
gone by to obtain his freedom by
violence but he had never exhibited
any conspicuous Courage in that direction
Even the favourable incident of the Civil
war had not tempted him to make
a bold stroke for Freedom ^{Consequently} No one
believed him to be possessed of the qualities
that would make an efficient Soldier
- In the early period of the war - the

One day the Dr being in a hurry to reach the Court Martial before which he had been summoned as an important witness boarded one of the Pen Ave Cars - The Conductor at once proceeded to put him off - On reaching the Court he made an explanation which he was late - The judge advocate ordered him to submit his statement in writing - So he wrote a letter to Senator Sumner of Mass. who read it in the Senate, At that time Washington was not a Municipality it was in a district entirely under government Control - The question was debated in the Senate and an agitation was set on foot for the abolishment of the proscription... Separate Cars were established for a time but finally the restriction was done away with altogether - And now the Colored people of Washington enjoy the privilege of riding in the Street where & where they like -

22B I followed Dr Augusta on the 10th of July 1863 - Mrs Augusta & myself started on that day for Washington - And here I must mention an incident which occurred at the Depot in N.Y.

Let us see because the Cyrenians all go to
 - shown experienced on a vacation before
 as that when I entered the room - the Count
 not have been seen disguised as a woman or
 created from disguise. We had been sleeping
 down ~~there~~ upon them through a sky-light
 together it was because of the first time
 in the history of the U.S. when the colored man
 had appeared at our other doors, that
 made us more conspicuous of course it was
 our uniforms - Colored men in the uniforms
 of U.S. Army military officers of high rank had
 never been seen before - I believe though
 should have liked to crawl into a hole. But
 as we had decided to treat the records the
 held our ground - I let my lips to
 Augustas arm and ~~shook me~~ shaking
 around the room endeavoring or pretending
 to see the ~~into~~ very fine pictures which
 adorned the walls. There also I became
 interested in the beautiful marble busts
 by the marble base but it was the first
 time that I have had failed to look at
 my attention. When we went a space
 was cleared for us and we came the
 center of the fine circle ~~quickest~~ and some
 stand up mostly from curiosity - others with an
 expression of friendly interest. ^{such a compliment} With others
 again looked at us in a way that left no

they were backed up in this determination by that faunt-faced political huckster the New York Herald and other Northern papers. The Herald in an editorial dated 4th August 1862 delivered itself in this wise - The efforts of those who love the negro more than the Union to induce the President to ^{deserve} sever from his established policy are unavailing. He will neither be persuaded by promises or intimidated by threats - "Too day he was called upon by two ^{U.S.} Senators and rather peremptorily requested to accept the services of two regiments - They were flatly and unequivocally rejected - The President did not appreciate the necessity of employing negroes to fight the battles of the Country and take positions white men of the Nation, the voters, and sons of patriotic Sires - Should he proud to occupy

It would be interesting to compare this effusive outburst of patriotism with what transpired in the City of New York nearly a year after when the Government instituted a draft to compel these white men of the Nation and sons of

He was afterwards sent down to take ⁸⁴ charge
of a hospital in Savannah Georgia - and
remained there until the close of the war when
he was discharged and settled down in
Washington as a medical practitioner
- where he remained until he died April
23. 1890. An amusing story was told
me by reference to the Dr's examination
by one of the officers of the Army Medical
Department - He says that Dr Cronyn
who was president of the Examining board
having occasion to go into Surgeon General
Hammon's office a short time after
Augusta had passed was asked by
the General - "I say Cronyn how
did you come to let that nigger pass"
- Dr Cronyn replied - "The fact is, General,
that the nigger knew more than I did
and I could not help myself."

It was thought Dr Augusta that
the colored people of Washington came to
ride in the Street Cars - The only concession
that had been made to them in that respect
was to allow them to ride on the front platform
and it was a common sight to see colored
men women & children riding in front of
the car with the driver

Dark and ominous for the Union
Cause - The God of battles had failed
thus far to bless the Union arms with
any signal victory - The clouds of war
loomed more portentously, ~~despite~~ all
the prayers and sacrifice of blood
and treasure - There was not even
a silver lining to the cloud - Even
at this critical juncture the American
people had not awoken to the gravity
of the crisis that ~~menaced the~~
National life - The ^{President} continued his
temporizing policy, offering overtures
of reconciliation which were con-
temptuously rejected - There were
men ~~who~~ however, both in the army
and out of it who did not allow
their personal prejudices to prevent
them adopting any measure which
promised to bring about a more
speedy reduction of the resources
and strength of the enemy - These
men saw plainly that for every slave
enlisted in the Union Cause displaced
a white man from the ranks -

P.B. He obtained a ~~new~~ uniform ^{leave} of absence to return to his home in Canada - The Dr very injudiciously wore his uniform on his way home - And while sitting in the Car at Baltimore ^{Depot} a man came up behind and pulled off one of his shoulder-straps, and attempted to otherwise assault him - ^{Augusta defended himself} until ^{he was} arrested by a squad of soldiers ^{who came to his assistance} who protected ^{him} ^{from the assault} ^{Augusta was arrested} ^{by the soldiers} They carried ~~him~~ up town to the provost Marshal followed by a hooting mob - After satisfying ^{proofs of his rank as a} ~~that~~ officers that he was a commissioned officer in the U.S. Service he ^{was escorted to the} ~~started again~~ for the Depot under ~~guard~~ ^{much} guard a much stronger Squad of soldiers ^{followed by the mob} But after going some distance and when opposite a door way a man who was standing on the door steps struck Augusta a powerful blow on the nose - ^{and immediately the mob rushed upon} knocking him down and causing his ^{his} nose to bleed - At that instant a squad of military detectives who ^{had been} ^{following the mob} quietly accompanying Augusta upon the opposite side of the street and who rushed over dispersed the mob with their revolvers. While Augusta stunned and bleeding escaped into an adjoining drug store, Sometime after the

13
No Army could be maintained, without
food - Fortifications must be built,
white men must do the work in the
absence of their slaves and by so much
the Southern Army would be hereafter
its effective fighting force -

Among those most conspicuous
in ^{early} advocating this policy may
be mentioned Generals. Hunter Phelps
Col Stearns & Higginson Genl Ulman.

Even so astute a man as Genl -
Butler when appealed to cooperate with
Genl. Hunter in carrying out of this policy
said, that "while he was willing to,"
acknowledge the Negro as a "Contractor"
of war he was unwilling to accept
his services as a soldier but
instructed the general to use him as a
laborer -

Every attempt to
call the Colored man to the aid of
the government was checked
by opposing legislation or orders
mandating orders from the War Dept.

Public opinion was, however, rapidly
changing on this point. Harace Greeley
editorial which appeared in the Tribune
N. Y. Tribune

presumptory rejection of his application, But
 being of a hopeful nature he determined to
 risk the ordeal - Secretary Stanton
 received him very cordially and referred
 him to Surgeon General Hammond, who
 was to arrange for his examination, But
 the General seemed to be in no hurry to
 convene the board for August's examination
 but put him off from day by ~~other~~ one
 pretext and then another until the
 Dr had spent 3 weeks in futile visits
 to ^{the Surgeon General's} Department. At last August
 becoming impatient at the delay again
 applied to ^{Stanton} the Secretary - who at once issued
 a presumptory order to have the Dr examined.
 Accordingly he appeared before the board
 on the day appointed and was subjected
 to a rigid examination - and recommended
 for an Asst Surgeon. But Secretary Stanton
 said that if he had been able to pass that
 board - He was entitled to the full Surgery
 and he so appointed him Surgeon of the
 7th U.S.C. with the rank of Major of Cavalry
 - Dr had ~~as~~ ^{as he} sooner received his Com-
 missioned was appointed in charge
 of Camp Barker Hospital Washington

17
Columpus ^{with} this departure the
government disburdened itself of the
temporizing policy it had pursued in
respect of the employment of Colored men in
the Military Service - Tentative legis-
lation looking to the accomplishing
ment of this end soon followed upon
the utterance of this proclamation of
Freedom "A" The people were growing
tired of the temporizing vacillating
policy which had hitherto been pursued
by the government and of the inactivity of
the generals of the Army and were crying
out in no uncertain manner for the
adoption of a more vigorous war policy

This movement was first evidenced
by a resolution introduced by Senator
Wilson of Massachusetts on the
16th of July 1862 which ^{empowered} ~~provided~~ that
President to accept persons of African
descent for any war purpose for which
they may be found competent. The bill was
championed in the house by Thaddeus
Stephens of Penn. and passed. Under the
Confiscation acts of August 6th 1861 and
a rather liberal interpretation of certain
orders of the War Dept.

16
Three hundred and thirty thousand Colored Troops
enlisted in the Northern Army and
they took part in 449 engagements -
37,000 of them died either of wounds
or disease, ^{and "a" but new} - Only 75 Colored men received
Commissions in the Army and these were
Surgeons and Chaplains chiefly -
Massachusetts Commissioned 10 Colored
officers. Kansas 3, Two regiments raised
by Genls Butler & Banks were entirely
officered by Colored men and there were
about 75 Commissioned in the Dept
of the Gulf for a short period - An
Independent battery raised at Leavenworth
Kansas was officered by Colored men -
- of the 8 Colored Surgeons Dr Augustus
myself and ~~Dr Tucker~~ were from
Canada - Dr Augusta held the highest
rank that of ~~Lieut~~ Bat. Lieut Col -
All the Non-Commissioned officers of
the line were Colored - Several officers
and myself petitioned the Government
to appoint ~~authorize~~ that 300,000 Colored
Troops be ~~authorized~~ raised to be

"a" Besides these ~~other~~ military force
there were at least 150,000 negro
laborers employed in the Quarter
Master & Engineering departments

from the War Dept. Several abortive
attempts had been made to raise
Colored Regiments in the South -

The 1st Col^d Regiment organized
in the South was the 1st South Caro
lina Colored Volunteers and Contempor
aneously with this regiment was the
1st Rgt. of Kansas ^{Colored} Volunteers organized
in the North - By the 1st of January
1863 - four Colored Regiments had
been fully organized equipped and
mustered into the Service

1st Rgt. S. Carolina Col Vols Nov 7th 1862

1st " Louisiana Native Guards Sept 27th "

1st " Kansas Colored Vols Jan 4 1863

1st ^{Louisiana} Heavy Artillery Nov. 29. 1862

2nd Rgt. Louisiana Native Guards Nov. 24th 62

The 1st Rgt of Louisiana guards was composed
of free Citizens of New Orleans. The 2nd Rgt
of ex slaves - These regiments ^{they} after
wards became the 1, 2 & 3 Rgt^s ^{of the} Corps
of Artillery - These regiments were
all mustered in under Genl Butler
Call appeal to the free Colored Citizens of
New Orleans Aug 22nd 1862 and subse
quently became the U.S. Colored Troops

15
distinguished himself by carrying a
rebel gun boat from under the rebel
batteries and landing her a safe and
valuable prize in the hands of the
Union forces. Capt Small was in
many engagements. He told me that
17 vessels had gone down under
him whether this number included
those of the Civil Service on which he
was employed or no I am unable to
state. But he is known to be a man
of great physical courage. He now
holds the rank of Brig. General in
the South Carolina vols. He was
in that historical naval battle
between the Kearsarge and Alabama
and was ^{seriously} injured on that
occasion by the premature explosion
of a gun

Then Capt Small thus describes the explosion
the men lying in Charleston Harbour one
night after the Capture of Fort Sumpter
The officers had gone ashore - Under
Cover of the darkness ^{we} got up steam
and finding the Coast clear steamed with
all speed down the river, keeping well
mid-Stream - Our lights were burning
and we took special pains to salute
the batteries ^{this drew} as we passed, as we heard
the mouth of the river a shot was
fired across our bows to bring us to
But we kept steadily on our course
This aroused the other batteries and
soon they were pounding us with shot
but being aided by the growing darkness
we were rapidly lessening the chances
of being struck - By this time we were
making good speed and increasing
the distance between us and the shore
batteries as we neared the mouth of the
river - Before the rebels could realize the fact
that we were not a blockade runner we
were well out to sea

The policy of embistering Colored men was
now fairly launched - The President who
at this time had persistently set his face
against the movement. Gerrit Keister
Fremont Phelps, Major Stearns and
others who had inaugurated it had
successively retired because they
had received no encouragement or
approval of their conduct - I should
like to say just here, that what
I have said ~~desparately~~ of the
President, ^{action} must be qualified by
a consideration of the multifarious
circumstances and almost insur-
mountable obstacles by which he was
~~surrounded~~ with which he had
to contend in guiding the Ship of State
through the breakers of the Civil War - That
although his ways at times ^{seemed} ~~were~~
incomprehensible I believe that his wisdom
and prudence, ^{conserved the forces which} was the salvation of the
Nation ^{and that he discharged his course}
by the beacon light of liberty which he
always kept before his eyes - Namely
the freedom of the slave

their race forever and God helping
me I will keep ~~my~~ that oath.

Sailors

Thus far I have spoken only in an incidental
way of the Sailer - What has been said
of the Infantry will apply with equal
force to the Navy. Corded men were
employed on nearly all the gun boats
as gunners pilots or some other capacity
The standard of admission into the
naval service was of a higher character
than that of the Infantry - They in all
the expeditions for the reduction
of forts capturing of supplies. manifes-
tation of troops, blockading and capture
of blockade runners engaged in all
important engagements in which
the Gun boats Co operated with
the land forces they shared equal perils
I had the pleasure last August
at the encampment of the G. A. R.
at Detroit of meeting Gen. Small the pilot
hero of Charleston Harbour - who

There is not a case on the records of the
Rebellion where ~~retreated~~ ~~retreated~~
a body of colored Troops were
seized with a panic and retreated
in disorder as they did at Bull's
Run and Haver Court House
- They had 1st class officers and when
our Column wavered and could
not hold its ground - it fell back
and reformed

The year 1863 opened ^{very auspiciously}
for the Colored man - ^{Besides the Executive} Besides the Execu-
tion proclamation - ^{Under the President's} The Government
began to realize the fact that the rebellion
could not be suppressed without ^{his aid} ~~his aid~~ ^{his aid}

He hesitated no longer for adopting
a most vigorous policy in securing
his ~~cooperation and aid~~ incorporation
into the ranks of the Country's defenders
- Legislation was at once evoked to give
effect to this determination - Department
Commanders ~~not only~~ issued Special
orders not only to enlist Colored ^{men} Troops
coming into the lines, but recruiting
stations were established in all the
important centers controlled by Union
forces. A separate bureau was
established for the management of
all matters pertaining to the enrollment
of Colored Troops - Lorenzo Thomas
adjutant general of the U. S. Army was
placed at the head of this bureau and a
large number of officers exceptional re-
cords were commissioned for this work
and clothed with authority to

Sacrifice and as I rode along¹³
~~among them~~ guiding my horse
this way and that way lest
he should profane with his hoofs
what seemed to me the Sacred dead.
And as I looked on their bronzed
faces upturned in the shining
Sun as if in mute appeal against
the wrongs of the Country for which
they had given their lives and whose
flags had only been to them a flag
of stripes upon which no Star of
glory had ever shone for them
Feeling I had wronged them in
the past and believing what was
the future of my Country to them
Among my dead comrades I swore
to myself a solemn oath. May my
right hand forget its cunning and
my tongue cleave to the roof of my
mouth if I ever fail to defend the rights
of those men who have given their blood
for me and my Country this day and for

to discontinue from the service any officer
found obstructing the 25

Genl. Ulman was Commissioned Aug
13th 1863. by ^{Edwin} Secretary Stanton - Secretary
of War for the purpose of organizing four
regiments of Colored Troops and a battalion
of 6 Companies of Mounted Scouts. Major
~~Stanton~~ ^{and Col. Brig. Genl. Chittenden} Commissioned June 6th 1863 to
raise troops in the Department of Tennessee
Genl. Butler was now actively engaged
in the same work in the Department of
Mississippi - So the work went bravely
on X

We have now introduced
to you the ~~free~~ Colored man ~~and slave~~
as he is rapidly undergoing a trans-
formation from an ex slave into
a free citizen and a soldier of the
Republic - We will now turn our
attention to what is transpiring at the
North

To melt away under the fire of shot
& shell and the flags of the regiments
go down but a brave black band
seizes the Colors they are up again
and wave their starry light over
the storm of battle. Strong hands
and willing hearts seize the shar-
pened trees and drag them away
and the Column rushes forward
and with a shout which now rings
in my ear go over the redoubt like
a flash and the ^{Rebels} never stopped
running for four miles. It became

It became my painful
duty, Sir, to follow in the track of that
charging Column and there in a
space not wider than the Clerk's
desk and 300 yds long lay the
dead bodies of 543 of my Colored
Comrades slain in defence of their
Country, who had laid down their
lives to uphold its flag and its
honor as a willing

On the breaking out of the rebellion Enthusiastic Meetings were held in several large Cities in the North and patriotic Colored Citizens offered their Services to the Government to aid in putting down the rebellion but they were told that they were not wanted - At this time a little band of over enthusiastic individuals turned out ^{with} ~~in the streets~~ ^{carrying a national flag} of New York with pipe and drums, paraded the Streets of New York -

They were assaulted and had to take shelter in adjoining houses to escape the fury of the Mob - The Herald and other papers Northern papers had scouted the idea of Colored men taking part in a fight for the maintenance of what they were pleased to call a white man's government - It now seemed inconsistent for these papers to take back water and advocate the arming of Colored men so they remained judiciously silent

Neither the call for 3 months men nor the subsequent call for 75000 contemplated to enlistment of Colored men

I agreed with General Meade ⁶⁹ in
his objection to that plan ³³.

Ten years afterwards Gen
Butler in address in the house of
Congress in support of Civil rights
bill advocating in Congress ~~to~~
the passage of a bill giving
Civil rights to the Negro race
Said in reference to the battle of
New Market highth. ^{CC} A strong redoubt
built upon the hill of considerable elevation.
It was surrounded by two abatis
one 150 another 50 yds from the main
work - A division of 3000 Colored Troops
advanced in Column by division upon
this fort - when they had ^{reached} ~~advanced~~
the first line of abatis - The art men
were sent forward to clear a passage
while the Column was exposed to the
concentrated fire of 1000 of the enemys
artillery. again the Column goes forward
to meet another line of abatis. the
Column halts and there a very fire
of shell is pouring upon them. The
head of the Column seems literally

But the Government was now in such a straight that ~~the govern~~ it was prepared to accept avail itself of ^{the services} of any class of Citizens - It was found necessary to pass several Conscription acts - Colored Citizens were of course included under these acts and they ^{also} contained a special clause ^{at} providing that all able bodied male Colored persons between the ages of 20 & 45 years resident in the U.S. shall be enrolled according to the provision of this act - The attempt of the Government to put in operation these acts disclosed the fact that it was not the white men of the nation, the voters, the patriotic Sires who had left home and family and lucrative occupations to defend the Union and the Constitution as the Herald had averred - who had been deciding the government for accepting the services of Colored men in suppressing the rebellion. ^{found} It was that ^{the Herald was the representative of the} negroes Copper heads Southern Sympathizers represented by hordes of foreign paupers element who had nothing in common except their

Strong & and would have carried
any works not so well defended.
The enemy's loss was at least 6000.

On the ³³ preparations were
made to explode the mine in front
of Petersburg prior to an attack
upon the City fortifications. It was
General Burnside's plan to have
the Colored regiments lead the attack
but it was overruled by General Meade
who objected ^{who said} on the grounds that it
would then be said that we were
shoving those people ahead to get
killed because we did not care
anything about them, but that could
not be said if we put the white troops
in front. ~~General Grant~~

General Grant remarked
after the battle that had white regiments
had failed to capture the batteries
Genl. ~~Burns~~ Grant was heard to say
that Genl Burnside wanted to
put his Colored division in front and
I believe if he had done so it would
have been a success. "Still I

I agreed with General Meade ⁶⁹ his objection to that place ⁹⁰.

Ten years afterwards Gen Butler in ~~address~~ in the house of Congress in support of Civil rights bill advocating in Congress ~~to~~ the passage of a bill giving Civil rights to the Negro race. Said in reference to the battle of New Market highth. A strong redoubt built upon the hill of considerable elevation. It was surrounded by two abatis one 150 another 50 yds from the main work. A division of 3000 Colored Troops advanced in Column by division upon ^{reached} this fort. When they had ~~advanced~~ the first line of abatis. The art men were sent forward to clear a passage while the Column was exposed to the concentrated fire of 1000 of the enemys Artillery. again the Columns advanced to meet another line of abatis. the Column halts and there a very fire of shell is pouring upon them. The head of the Column seems literally

On the breaking out of the rebellion Enthusiastic Meetings were held in several large Cities in the North and patriotic Colored Citizens offered their services to the government to aid in pulling down the rebellion but they were told that they were not wanted - At this time a little band of over enthusiastic individuals turned out ~~in the streets~~ ^{Carrying a national flag} of New York with pipe and drums, paraded the streets of New York -

They were assaulted and had to take shelter in adjoining houses to escape the fury of the mob - The herald and other papers Northern papers had scouted the idea of Colored men taking part in a fight for the maintenance of what they were pleased to call a white man's government - It now seemed inconsistent for these papers to take back water and advocate the arming of Colored men so they remained judiciously silent neither the call for 3 months men nor the subsequent call for 75000 contemplated the enlistment of Colored men

To melt away under the fire of shot
 & shell and the flags of the regiments
 go down but a brave - black ~~to~~ and
 seize the Colors they are up again
 and wave their starry light over
 the storm of battle. Strong hands
 and willing hearts seize the shar-
 pened trees and drag them away
 and the Column rushes forward
 and with a shout which now rings
 in my ear go over the redoubt like
 a flash and the ^{Rebels} never stopped
 running for four miles. It became

It became my painful
 duty, Sir, to follow in the track of that
 charging Column and there in a
 space not wider than the Clerk's
 desk and 300 yds long lay the
 dead bodies of 548 of my Colored
 Comrades slain in defence of their
 Country, who had laid down their
 lives to uphold its flag and its
 honor as a willing

to dismis from the Service any officer
found obstructing the 25

Genl. Ulman was Commissioned Aug
13th 1863. by ^{Edwin} Secretary Stanton - Secretary
of War for the purpose of organizing four
Regiments of Colored Troops and a battalion
of 6 Companies of Mounted Scouts. Major
~~Stearns~~ ^{and Capt. Brig. Genl. Chittenden} Commissioned June 6th 1863 to
raise Troops in the Department of Tennessee
Genl. Butler was now actively engaged
in the same work in the Department of
Mississippi - So the work went bravely
on X

We have now introduced
to you the ~~free~~ Colored Man and slave
as he is rapidly undergoing a trans-
formation from an ex slave into
a free citizen and a soldier of the
Republic - We will now turn our
attention to what is transpiring at the
North

Sacrifice and as I rode along⁷³
~~among them~~ guiding my horse
this way and that way lest
he should profane with his hoofs
what seemed to me the Sacred dead.
And as I looked on their bronzed
faces upturned in the shining
Sun as if in mute appeal against
the wrongs of the Country for which
they had given their lives and whose
flags had only been to them a flag
of stripes upon which no Star of
glory had ever shone for them.
Feeling I had wronged them in
the past and believing what was
the future of my Country to them
Among my dead comrades I swore
to myself a solemn oath. May might
right hand forget its cunning and
my tongue cleave to the roof of my
mouth if I ever fail to defend the rights
of those men who have given their blood
for me and my Country this day and for

There is not a case on the records of the
Rebellion where ~~retreated~~ ~~in disorder~~
a body of colored troops were
seized with a panic and retreated
in disorder as they did at Bull's
Run and Hanover Courthouse
- they had 1st class officers and when
their column wavered and could
not hold its ground - it fell back
and reformed

The year 1863 opened very suspiciously ²³
for the colored man - ~~Besides the Emancipation~~
^{Vice President} ~~proclamations~~ - ^{On Jan 12} ~~The President~~
began to realize the fact that the rebellion
could not be suppressed without ^{his aid} ~~his aid~~ ^{his aid}

He had hesitated no longer for adopting
a most vigorous policy in securing
his ~~cooperation and aid~~ incorporation
into the ranks of the Country's defenders
- Legislation was at once evoked to give
effect to this determination - Department
Commanders ~~not only~~ received special
orders not only to enlist colored ^{men} ~~troops~~
coming into the lines, but recruiting
stations were established in all the
important centers controlled by Union
forces. A separate bureau was
established for the management of
all matters pertaining to the enrollment
of colored troops - Lorenzo Thomas
adjutant general of the U. S. Army was
placed at the head of this bureau and a
large number of officers exceptional re-
cords were commissioned for this work
and clothed with authority to

their race forever and God helping
me I will keep ~~my~~ that oath.

Sailors

Thus far I have spoken only in an incidental
way of the Sailors - what has been said
of the Infantry will apply with equal
force to the Navy. Coastal men were
employed on nearly all the gun boats
as gunners pilots or some other capacity
- The standard of admission into the
naval service was of a higher character
than that of the Infantry - They in all
the expeditions for the reduction
of forts capturing of supplies. transpor-
tation of troops, blockading and capture
of blockade runners engaged in all
important engagements in which
the Gun boats Co operated with
the land forces they shared equal perils
with other branches of the service.
I had the pleasure last August
at the encampment of the G. A. R.
at Detroit
of meeting Gen. Small the pilot
hero of Charleston Harbour - who

Third Capt Small thus describes the explosion
the vessel lying in Charleston Harbour one
night after the Capture of Fort Sumpter
The officers had gone ashore - Under
Cover of the darkness ^{we} got up steam
and finding the Coast clear steamed with
all speed down the river, keeping well
mid-Stream - Our lights were burning
and we took special pains to salute
the batteries ^{this drew suspicion} as we passed, as we neared
the mouth of the river a shot was
fired across our bows to bring us to
But we kept steadily on our course
This aroused the other batteries and
soon they were pounding us with shot
but being aided by the growing darkness
we were rapidly lessening the chances
of being struck - By this time we were
making good speed and increasing
the distance between us and the shore
batteries as we neared the mouth of the
river - Before the rebels could realize the fact
that we were not a blockade runner we
were well out to sea

The policy of enlisting Colored men was
now fairly launched - The President who
at this time had persistently set his face
against the movement. Geys Kenton
Fremont Phelps, Major Stearns and
others who had inaugurated it had
successively retired because they
had received no encouragement or
approval of their conduct - I should
like to say just here, that what
I have said ~~desparately~~ of the
President, ^{action} must be qualified by
a consideration of the multiform
circumstances and almost insur-
mountable obstacles by which he was
~~surrounded~~ with which he had
to contend in guiding the Ship of State
through the breakers of the Civil war - That
although his ways at times might ^{seem} ~~might seem~~
untenable I believe that his wisdom
and prudence ^{conserved the forces which ultimately} was the salvation of the
nation ^{and that he directed his course} ~~and that he directed his course~~
by the beacon light of liberty which he
always kept before his eyes - Namely
the freedom of the slave

15
distinguished himself by carrying a
rebel gun boat from under the rebel
batteries and landing her a safe and
valuable prize in the hands of the
Union forces. Capt Small was in
many engagements. He told me that
17 vessels had gone down under
him whether this number included
those of the Civil Service or which he
was employed or no I am unable to
state. But he is known to be a man
of great physical courage. He now
holds the rank of Brig. General in
the South Carolina vols. He was
in that historical naval battle
between the Kearsarge and Alabama
and was ^{seriously} ~~severely~~ injured on that
occasion by the premature explosion
of a gun

"a" Besides these ~~other~~ military force
there were at least 150,000 negro
laborers employed in the Quarter
Master & Engineering departments

from the War Dept. Several abortive
attempts had been made to raise
Colored Regiments in the South -

The 1st Col^d Regiment organized
in the South was the 1st South Caro-
lina Colored Volunteers and contempor-
aneously with this regiment was the
1st Rgt. of Kansas ^{Colored} Volunteers organized
in the North - By the 1st of January
1863 - four Colored Regiments had
been fully organized equipped and
mustered into the Service

1st Rgt. S. Carolina Col Vols. Nov 7th 1862

1st " Louisiana Native Guards Sept 27th "

1st " Kansas Colored Vols Jan 4 1863

1st ^{of Louisiana} ~~Regt.~~ Heavy Artillery Nov. 29th 1862

2nd Rgt. Louisiana Native Guards Nov. 24th 62

The 1st Rgt of Louisiana guards was composed
of free Citizens of New Orleans. The 2nd Rgt
of ex slaves - These ~~regiments~~ ^{they} after-
wards became the 1, 2 & 3 Rgts ^{of the} Corps
of Artillery - These regiments were
all mustered in under Genl Butler
after appeal to the free colored Citizens of
New Orleans Aug 22nd 1862 and subse-
quently became the U.S. Colored Troops

Then over 200,000 Colored Troops
enlisted in the Northern Army and
they took part in 449 engagements -
37,000 of them died either of wounds
or disease, - ^{and "a" but few} ~~Only 75~~ Colored men received
Commissions in the Army and these were
Surgeons and Chaplains chiefly -
Massachusetts Commissioned 10 Colored
officers. Kansas 3, Two regiments raised
by Genls Butler & Banks were entirely
officered by Colored men and there were
about 75 Commissioned in the Dept
Dept of the Gulf for a short period - An
Independent battery raised at Leavenworth
Kansas was officered by Colored men -
- of the 8 Colored Surgeons Dr Augustus
myself and ~~Dr Tucker~~ were from
Canada - Dr Augusta held the highest
rank that of ~~Lieut~~ Bat. Lieut Col -
All the Non-Commissioned officers of
the line were Colored - Several officers
and myself petitioned the Government
to ~~approve~~ authorize that 300,000 Colored
Troops be authorized raised to be

17
Columbianism ^{with} this departure the
government disburdened itself of the
temporizing policy it had pursued in
respect of the employment of Colored men in
the Military Service - Legislation legis-
lation looking to the accomplish-
ment of this end soon followed upon
the utterance of this proclamation of
Freedom "A" The people were growing
tired of the temporizing vacillating
policy which had hitherto been pursued
by the government and of the inactivity of
the generals of the Army and were crying
out in no uncertain manner for the
adoption of a more vigorous war policy

This movement was first evidenced
by a resolution introduced by Senator
Willson of Massachusetts on the
16th of July 1862 which ^{empowered} ~~provided~~ that
President to accept persons of African
descent for any war purpose for which
they may be found competent. The bill was
championed in the house by Thaddeus
Stephens of Penn. and passed. Under the
Confiscation acts of August 6th 1861 and
a rather liberal interpretation of certain
orders of the War Dept.

presumptory rejection of his application, But
 being of a hopeful nature he determined to
 risk the ordeal - Secretary Stanton
 received him very cordially and referred
 him to Surgeon General Hammond, who
 was to arrange for his examination. But
 the General seemed to be in no hurry to
 convene the board for August's examination
 but put him off from day by ~~other~~ one
 pretext and then another until the
 Dr. had spent 3 weeks in futile visits
 to ^{the Surgeon General's} Department. At last August
 becoming impatient at the delay again
 applied to ^{Stanton} the Secretary - who at once issued
 a presumptory order to have the Dr. examined.
 Accordingly he appeared before the board
 on the day appointed and was subjected
 to a rigid examination - and accounted
 for an Asst Surgeon. But Secretary Stanton
 said that if he had been able to pass that
 board - He was entitled to the full Surgeoncy
 and he so appointed him Surgeon of the
 7th U.S.C. with the rank of Major of Cavalry
 - Dr. had ^{as} soon as received his Com-
 missioned was appointed in charge
 of Camp Barker Hospital Washington

13
No Army could be maintained, without
food - Fortifications must be built,
white men must do the work in the
absence of their Slaves And by so much
the Southern Army would be bereft
of its effective fighting force -

Among those most conspicuous
in ^{early} advocating this policy may
be mentioned Generals. Hunter Phelps
Col Stearns & Higginson Genl Ulman.

Even so astute a man as Genl -
Butler when appealed to cooperate with
Genl. Hunter in carrying out of this policy
said, that "while he was willing to,"
acknowledge the Negro as a "contraband"
of war he was unwilling to accept
his services as a soldier but
instructed the General to use him as a
laborer -

Every attempt to
call the Colored man to the aid of
the government was checkmated
by opposing legislation or Counter
manding orders from the War Dept.

Public opinion was, however, rapidly
changing on this point. Harace Greeley
editorial which appeared in the Tribune
N. Y. Tribune

P.B. He obtained a ~~new~~ uniform leave
 of absence to return to his home in Canada
 - The Dr very injudiciously wore his uniform
 on his way home - And while sitting in
 the Car at Baltimore ^{Depot} a man came
 up behind and pulled off one of his
 shoulder-straps, and attempted to other
 wise assault him - ^{Augusta defended himself} until ^{arrested by}
 a squad of soldiers ^{who came to his assistance} who protected Augusta
^{from further assault. Augusta was angry & he does}
 They carried him up town to the provost
 Marshal followed by a hooting mob
 - After satisfying ^{proofs of his rank as a} that officer that he was
 a commissioned officer in the U.S. Service
 he ^{was escorted to the} started again for the Depot under ~~guard~~
~~March~~ guard a much stronger Squad of soldiers
^{following by the mob} But after going some distance and
 when opposite a door was a man who
 was standing on the door steps struck
 Augusta a powerful blow on the nose
 knocking him down and causing his
^{his} nose to bleed - At that instant a squad
 of military detectives who ^{had been}
^{following the mob} quietly accompanying Augusta upon
 the opposite side of the street and who
 rushed over dispersed the mob with
 their revolvers. While Augusta stunned
 and bleeding escaped into an adjoining
 drug store, Sometime after the

Dark and ominous for the Union
Cause - The God of battles had failed
thus far to bless the Union arms with
any signal victory - The clouds gloom
lowered more portentously, ~~despite~~ ^{in spite of} all
the prayers and sacrifice of blood
and treasure - There was not even
a silver lining to the cloud - Even
at this critical juncture the American
people had not awoken to the gravity
of the crisis that ^{President} ~~menaced~~ ^{threatened} the
National life - He continued his
temporizing policy, offering overtures
of reconciliation which were con-
temptuously rejected - There were
men ~~who~~ however, both in the army
and out of it who did not allow
their personal prejudices to prevent
them adopting any measure which
promised to bring about a more
speedy reduction of the resources
and strength of the enemy - These
men saw plainly that for every slave
enlisted in the Union Cause displaced
a white man from the ranks -

Choir of 15th St Presbyterian Church
Washington D.C.

Henry Grant Conductor
J. S. Mouton ~~and~~ - organist
Miss Ann. Nelson - pianist
L. Fischer 1st Soprano
M. Fischer 2nd Soprano
L. Landre 3rd Soprano
B. Brown 4th Soprano
Mrs E. Williams 1st Contralto
L. Fischer 2nd Contralto
Dr. A. R. Abbott - Tenor
J. S. Boston Baritone
Mr. J. W. Lucas Bass
Mr. S. Bridges Bass
Mr. J. P. Brather Bass
Mr. W. A. August Bass

Mob had dispersed - the Doctor ^{Escaped}
by the premises in the car and left Baltimore
that night unobserved - It was a wonder
that he escaped with his life. Only a few
months previous the Massachusetts Soldiers
were shot down in the streets when going
through that City - President Lincoln ~~was~~
had been obliged to change his route
on his way to Washington for the first
inauguration on account of having
received a message that he would
be assassinated. He went through
Washington Baltimore ^{It was a fool hardy act,} ^{two years}
^{and might have cost the doctor his life. But he was}
after that the Dr. had the satisfaction
^{of that bull-dog tenacity of temperament which is many degrees}
of riding through the streets of Baltimore
in full uniform at the head of 75000 troops
on the occasion of ^{passage}
of President Lincoln's remains through the
city - Augusta returned to his home for a
few days settled his affairs - Returned to
Washington to assume his duties in the
Hospital - where he remained until the
winter of 1863-4 - when he was removed
to Camp Berney and placed at the recruiting
station for the purpose of examining recruits

He was afterwards sent down to take ⁸⁴ charge
of a hospital in Savannah Georgia - and
remained there until the close of the war when
he was discharged and settled down in
Washington as a medical practitioner
- where he remained until he died April
23. 1890. An amusing story was told
me by reference to the Dr's examination
by one of the officers of the Army Medical
Department - He says that Dr Cronyn
who was president of the Examining board
having occasion to go into Surgeon General
Hammon's office a short time after
Augusta had passed was asked by
the General - "I say Cronyn how
did you come to let that nigger pass"
- Dr Cronyn replied - "The fact is, General,
that the nigger knew more than I did
and I could not help myself."

It was thought Dr Augusta that
the Colored people of Washington came to
ride in the Street Cars - The only concession
that had been made to them in that respect
was to allow them to ride on the front platform
and it was a common sight to see Colored
men women & children riding in front of
the Car with the driver

One day Dr being in a hurry to reach the Court Martial before which he had been summoned as an important witness boarded one of the Pen Ave Cars - The Conductor at once proceeded to put him off - On reaching the Court he made an explanation which he was late - The judge advocate ordered him to submit his statement in writing - So he wrote a letter to Senator Sumner of Mass. who read it in the Senate, At that time Washington was not a Municipality it was in a district entirely under government control - The question was debated in the Senate and an agitation was set on foot for the abolishment of the proscription - Separate Cars were established for a time but finally the restriction was done away with altogether - And now the Colored people of Washington enjoy the privilege of riding in the Street where & where they like -

22B. I followed Dr Augusta on the 10th of July 1863 - Mrs Augusta & myself started on that day for Washington - And here I must mention an incident which occurred at the Depot in N.Y.

Dr. Huguette ^{the} distinguished friend
of the Negro race - that he held
in the White house - on that evening was
appeared at the White house in full uniform
- so we entered the Park we were conducted
to a room and released from there for
it was in the middle - the White house
was a large hall - soldiers were
guarding the entrance - Carriages coming
had solemnly dressed ladies, Negroes and
soldiers were continually departing the
the side of Washington at the entrance
the park departed the more was
the park from the main hall
which was shown in the entrance
soldiers were, leaders moving
was leaving here and then returning
to guard - After leaving the White house
we walked along hall a wide hall that
to a door there we were met by Dr. Huguette
Heard a Commencement the morning
Department who conducted us with
all the White house, magnificent by the
Heard who was staying not much
the Dr. Huguette first which personally gave
him our cards - Mr. Huguette was

that what was intended should establish
and perpetuate the degradation of
the Afro-American race should eventuate
in his elevation to the honor and
dignity of an American Citizen
Discredit the efforts of the South - but their hearts were hardened
of the proposal to make the Colonel
than a soldier was needed with
much scepticism as to his ability
to fight - He had never been known
to meet any outrage with
to exhibit to any great extent the quality
of physical Courage - ^{to any great extent} Several ~~possible~~
~~attempts had made~~ ^{to} He had made
Several possible attempts in years
^{only coming to confirm this opinion} gone by to obtain his freedom by
violence but he had never exhibited
any conspicuous Courage in that direction
Even the favourable incident of the Civil
war had not tempted him to make
a bold stroke for Freedom ^{Consequently} No one
believed him to be possessed of the qualities
that would make an effective soldier
- in the early period of the war - the

while we were waiting for a train. We are
in N.Y. about dusk & found that our train
would not start until 10 o'clock that night,
while ~~standing in a small room~~^{Mr. Augusta & myself}
while Mrs. Augusta & myself were standing
in the Depot a man came pretending
to be drunk fell up against Mr. Augusta
I pushed him off. He then approached
me ^{with} a threatening attitude but did not
dare to strike ~~me~~ ^{me} After indulging
in considerable violent language & profanity
he went out and brought in a big
Irishman who began to abuse us ~~with~~
in the coarsest language. Threatening to
stamp ~~down~~ ^{down} our lives out and do many
other dreadful things - We looked around
for a policeman to protect us. There was
not a soul to be seen about the place
but there two drunken toughs and
a man who appeared to be a watch
man employed by the ferry Company
- we asked him if there was no means
by which we could receive protection
he did not deign to answer us or notice
us in any way. At this juncture several
soldiers came in the room, they seem to
have been conversed with these two men

General Opinion

X

There is no argument in this. That could be made
but I am fighting against slavery. I am not
willing to admit it, but if there had been no
other way than to have been no way when slavery
has been ceased - has been to compromise with
the devil. But God has hardened Pharaoh's
heart and the outrageous rebellion was to
be allowed for by the nation. It was not
possible to let this nation have peace until
peace was possible established upon the foundation
of truth & justice.

Introduction to the subject: It may strike
us at first that this subject of my little interest
to us - that we as Canadians can do very little
effected by what happened in Paris -
that our mind is not so political as that
has not been killed or raised by what took
place or the results of that great subject. I say
that while myself I am sincerely upon this
question that we find that there was a great deal
involved in that war that was of personal
& important interest to us as Canadians.

24A

General Opinion

Therefore we have not been giving the full force
of our instruments. God's hands were out to break a great
many of them. Each was in fact - while it is
an ~~unhappy~~ miserable lot of rehabilitation that notorious
& communists are punished for their sins. Indirectly
indirectly responsible or indirectly responsible
we have paid the penalty of violated law whether
it be natural law or political law.

because they addressed the ⁹⁵ name of
seen to be endeavouring to coax these parties
to go out with them - which they Mrs Augusta
& myself thought it a good opportunity to escape
- There was quite a stretch of dark street
before us with not even the glimmer of a
light - that we would have to ~~traverse~~ ^{traverse}
- There was some danger that some friends
of these men / my way lay us in the darkness
However we decided to risk it - And starting
on the walk and then on the run we succeeded
at length in reaching a well lighted and
busy street - and took refuge in an
opera saloon and remained there
until the time for the train to start, when
I returned to the depot all was life and bustle
then some had no further trouble -
The reason ^{24B} why I narrate this occurrence
is that I am satisfied now that we had
been marked out as the first victims
of the New York draft riots, we felt that
there was something ominous in the appear-
ance and conduct of that watchman - ~~He~~
And the vehemence with which we were
assailed with oaths and threats by those
two toughs and without any provocation
whatever. This attack upon us occurred
on Friday night - on the following Monday

the draft riot broke out and for three days
Colored people were hunted beaten & murdered
in the streets of New York -

On July 26th I was Commissioned
and placed on duty in the same Hospital
under Dr Augusta who was Surgeon in
charge. He had one assistant a Dr Wm
Powell a graduate of College Phys Surgeon England
- The Hospital contained a capacity for
800 beds - It was used for the treatment
of Freedmen & Colored Soldiers - It was
fully equipped with a competent staff of
nurses laundry women cooks stewards
clerks &c and was situated about
3 miles from Washington - Hospitals were
established for Colored Troops and Indians
in every military district but towards the
close of the war Colored Troops were sent to
every hospital that was most convenient

A few months after Dr Augusta was
sent to Camp Birney as before intimated
Dr Powell was suspended and Cashiered.
And on the following November I was placed
in charge and continued in charge of Hospitals
until I resigned and returned home
in 1865 after the close of the war -

+ Colored Soldier & Sailor

The history of the Colored Soldier & Sailor in the
Army of the U.S. is an interesting study
not only to the philosopher historian
but the philosopher and publicist
and ordinary observer - It is a
singular fact that the means resorted to
to compass the humiliation and abasement
of the Afro American should become the
instrument by means ^{of which} he was elevated
into position of a citizen and Soldier

Alex. Stephens Vice President of the
Confederate States declared on the break-
ing out of the rebellion that the only settle-
ment of the question ^{of slavery} for which the South
had resorted to the arbitrament of the
Sword - was the acknowledgment of
the natural inferiority of the Colored
race, the right of property in man and
a recognition of a government based
upon human slavery as one of its funda-
mental principles - Does it not seem

Does it not seem an inescap-
able dispensation of divine providence

Civil War

Property of Mrs. F. L. Hubbard

662 Broadway Ave

Written by her father

Anderson Ruffin Abbott
M.D.

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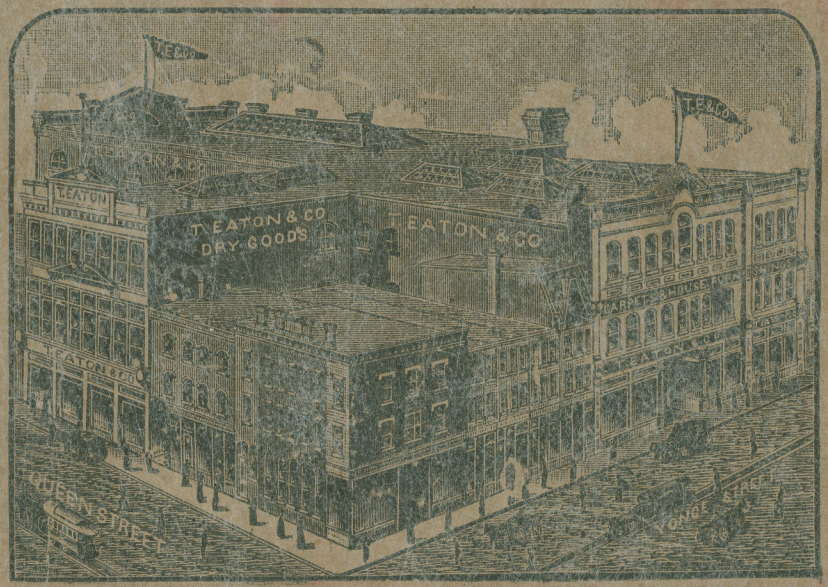
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