

The next speaker introduced was J. E. GREEN, (colored,) of Michigan, who said that the American Revolution was an important epoch in the world's history; not only having its effect on the whites, but upon the blacks. He alluded to the blacks helping to fight for our liberties, and referred to William C. Nell, a colored citizen of Boston, in whose history of "Colored American Patriots" was sketched Crispus Attucks, a black man who fell at the head of a band of citizens in the Boston Massacre—himself the first martyr. Colored blood was spilt at Bunker Hill, and the bones of the blacks repose there with the whites. In Rhode Island a regiment of blacks was raised, and in Connecticut a large battalion who fought bravely throughout the war, but owing to the prejudices of the whites, their deeds have been covered up.

He alluded to a speech made by Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, in which he admitted that, during the war of the Revolution, colored men fought bravely with the whites. The victory at New Orleans was won by blacks as well as whites, who were highly complimented by Gen. Jackson. He contended that patriotism was more deeply rooted in the blacks than in the whites. They pour out their blood for those who do not regard them as fellow men.

He then referred to the progress made in liberating slaves in different portions of the earth. In Chili, every child born after October 10th, 1811, was declared free. In Columbia, every slave bearing arms was emancipated July 19, 1821, and provisions were made for the emancipation of the remainder, amounting to 280,000. In Mexico, September 15, 1829, instant and unconditional freedom was given every slave. At the Cape of

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Good Hope, 30,000 Hottentots were freed in 1828. In all these places without any unhappy results. The slaves in the British West Indies, amounting to 800,000, were liberated; and in 1848, slavery throughout the British dominions was abolished, by which 12,000,000 in the East Indies were liberated.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the President's proclamation declared free 435,132 in Alabama, 111,104 in Arkansas, 61,753 in Florida, 462,232 in Georgia, 436,696 in Mississippi, 402,541 in South Carolina, 180,682 in Texas, which amounts to 2,090,140; and in Louisiana, excepting New Orleans, 318,531; in North Carolina, excepting Beaufort, 331,081; Tennessee, excepting loyal portions, 275,785; Virginia, excepting West Virginia, 440,897; making a total of 3,456,424 who were declared free by the proclamation.

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