$200 Reward: Poster for the Return of Runaway Slaves, October 1, 1847

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 30th of September,

FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

To-wit: one Negro man, his wife, and three children.

The man is a black negro, full height, very erect, his face a little thin. He is about forty years of age, and calls himself Washington Reed, and is known by the name of Washington. He is probably well dressed, possibly takes with him an ivory headed cane, and is of good address. Several of his teeth are gone.

Mary, his wife, is about thirty years of age, a bright mulatto woman, and quite stout and strong.

The oldest of the children is a boy, of the name of Fielding, twelve years of age, a dark mulatto, with heavy eyelids. He probably wore a new cloth cap.

Matilda, the second child, is a girl, six years of age, rather a dark mulatto, but a bright and smart looking child.

Malcolm, the youngest, is a boy, four years old, a lighter mulatto than the last, and about equally as bright. He probably also wore a cloth cap. If examined, he will be found to have a swelling at the navel.

Washington and Mary have lived at or near St. Louis, with the subscriber, for about 15 years.

It is supposed that they are making their way to Chicago, and that a white man accompanies them, that they will travel chiefly at night, and most probably in a covered wagon.

A reward of $150 will be paid for their apprehension, so that I can get them, if taken within one hundred miles of St. Louis, and $300 if taken beyond that, and secured so that I can get them, and other reasonable additional charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to Thomas Allen, Esq., at St. Louis, Mo. The above negroes, for the last few years, have been in possession of Thomas Allen, Esq., of St. Louis.

WM. RUSSELL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1847.
“Effects of the Fugitive-Slave-Law” Illustration, 1850

Fugitive Slave Law, 1850

A bill to amend the act entitled "An act prohibiting the importation into any State or Territory of the United States of any person held to labor or service against his will, and for other purposes," so as to provide for the return of fugitive slaves, and for other purposes.

 Sec. 1. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States; and that the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 4. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 5. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 6. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 7. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 8. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 9. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 10. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 11. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 12. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 13. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 14. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 15. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 16. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 17. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 18. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 19. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 20. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.

 Sec. 21. And it is further enacted, That the superior courts of any State or Territory of the United States shall have the same power to quash injunctions as is now vested in any court of any State or Territory of the United States.
“Fugitive Slave Case Was Tried,” The Daily Gate City, pp. 5, 13 April 1915. Courtesy of Library of Congress
William Maxson Home in West Liberty, Iowa, 1890

Jacoby, Charles, 1890. Courtesy of Library of Congress
Robert Smalls: “The Steamer ‘Planter’ and Her Captor,” June 14, 1862

“The Resurrection of Henry Box Brown at Philadelphia” Illustration, 1850

“The ‘Running of Slaves’ - The Extraordinary Escape of Henry Box Brown” Article, June 23, 1849