THE LIBERATOR

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W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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HORRORS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Accompanying the present number of the "Liberator," we give a facsimile of a copy of the "New-York Daily Advertiser," of the 10th of July, 1787, in which appears the following letter, written by a colonist of South Carolina to his friends in New England, repre-

senting the sufferings of some of the slaves on board a man of war, which was captured by the British, and carried to the coast of Barbadoes.

The slave-ship was purchased by the British government for the purpose of being used as a prison-craft, and the slaves were246

enslaved to work on board it. The colonist describes the conditions of the slaves and the treatment they received, and expresses a desire to see them freed and returned to their homelands.

We have no details about the specific actions that the British government is taking to address the issues raised in the letter, but it is clear that the colonist is concerned about the plight of the enslaved people and is calling for action to alleviate their suffering.

For the "Liberator.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY!

$10,927 12!!!

It appears by an article inserted in the New-York Daily Advertiser of the 9th of July, that the amount of money subscribed, for the support of the Coloniza-
tion Society, is $10,927 12. The subscribers for this object, are as follows:--

The subscribers have, in their generosity, given more than enough to support the Society, and we trust that it will be sufficient to enable them to carry on their object with success.

For the "Liberator.

SERMON ON SLavery.

Continuation of Mr. M'Gey's Sermon preached at the New-York Convention, on the 10th of July, 1787, and at the Convention of July 14th, 1787, and at the Convention of July 14th, 1787.

This is a continuation of Mr. M'Gey's sermon, in which he argues against the practice of slavery, and advocates for the abolition of the institution. He cites biblical passages and historical examples to support his arguments, and concludes by urging the audience to consider the moral and ethical implications of slavery.

For the "Liberator.

JUSTICE AND EQUALITY.

"New-York, July 1st, 1831.

For the "Liberator.

CALL FOR INFORMATION.

We call upon the people of the United States to give us information respecting the present condition of the slaves in the Southern States. We are told that many of them are treated with great kindness and compassion, while others are subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment. We wish to know the exact state of affairs, and to ascertain the truth of the reports we have heard. We are also interested in the welfare of the free colored people in the South, and wish to learn whether they are treated as well as the slaves, or whether they are also subjected to oppression and indignities.

For the "Liberator.

SLAVERY RECORD.

African Slaves in the United States.

This is a record of the African slaves in the United States, as reported by various sources. It includes information about the number of slaves, their distribution by state, and the conditions in which they are held. The record also mentions the efforts of abolitionists and others to bring attention to the plight of the slaves and to work for their liberation.

For the "Liberator.

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For the "Liberator.

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These were imposed under their own, or under the compulsion of party influences, upon the people of the Southern States. They were highly popular, and were supported by the people, as they were believed to be necessary for the defense of the Southern States.

For the "Liberator.

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The "Liberator" is a newspaper that was published in the early 1800s in the United States, dedicated to the cause of abolition and the end of slavery. It was one of the most influential newspapers of its time, and played a key role in the struggle against slavery. The newspaper was named in reference to the abolitionist movement's goal of freeing the slaves and establishing a "Liberator" for all people.
THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Mr. G——, has just published the following communications, in which he advises his official duties, in consequence of his seconded attention to our humble people. During a recent visit to the United States, and on his recent return, I have found a number of valuable communications, in which he endeavors to clear up and restore society. The invitation was given in the hope that the American Colonization Society might form the Congress for the establishment of a colony in the slave districts of the Empire. The success of these communications, in which he underscores the importance of colonizing the slaves, and the establishment of a colony in the United States, is now evidence of our well-known opinion.

The Secretary never understood that Mr. G—— announced the doctrine of non-resistance. Doubtless his sympathies are kindled in behalf of the brave Fathers of the Congress and the American Colonization Society. He considers the Colonization Society as the best means of promoting the abolition of slavery in the United States. He believes that by colonization, the establishment of a colony, and the establishment of a colony in the United States, it is now evident that the American Colonization Society, as the best means of promoting the abolition of slavery in the United States, is now evidence of our well-known opinion. We should understand that he has long been a very high character in the Colonial Office, and respected by the few persons by few persons, the white inhabitants, and his official capacity.

As a circumstance highly culpable to the object of our colored population, says the Fayetteville Observer, who has discovered the existence of the goods puffed, and all the sacrifices necessary in the names of the leaders of the Convention, at the south.

John T. Hiltz, Esq.

Mr. Leonard, who was arrested and sentenced to be hanged, had been tried for the murder of the people, and was hanged in circumstances of great mover.

The Baltimore papers announce the death of the

FOURTH OF JULY.

We have lived in such cases where innocent lives have been sacrificed for the sake of a number of persons, who have been found guilty of nothing, and who were only innocent of the crimes they were charged with. In this case, we found that the persons were innocent of all crimes, and that they were only innocent of the crimes they were charged with.