THE LIBERATOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

CONTINUED SLAVERY.

The relief of the Negroes has been accomplished by the moral influence of the abolition movement, the result of which is not only to be felt in the present generation, but in all future ages. The work of emancipation is not yet complete, but the progress is certain, and the time is not far distant when the bonds of slavery shall be forever cast off. The abolitionists have been true to their cause, and have done their duty. Let us hope that the future will prove as favorable to the cause of freedom as the past has been.
COMMUNICATIONS.

CHANGING ON SLAVERY.

The subject of Slavery has been brought into light by late events, and we rejoice in the opportunity it has afforded of seeing in it a man, and of viewing with a clear eye the cause which has so long been supported by the duties of the mass of the people. We are no longer to be misled by theuenta of the past, the delusions of the present, or the alarms of the future. We shall now be led to consider the subject with a view to the principles which govern it, and to the principles which we are called upon to apply in its practice.

The subject of Slavery is not a new one, nor is it one which presents itself in any particular form. It is a subject which has been treated of in various ways, and which has been the subject of many controversies. The subject of Slavery is the subject of freedom. The subject of Slavery is the subject of liberty. The subject of Slavery is the subject of humanity. The subject of Slavery is the subject of the moral and political welfare of mankind. The subject of Slavery is the subject of the peace of the world. The subject of Slavery is the subject of the happiness of mankind.

Under these circumstances, and in this crisis, we are called upon to consider the subject of Slavery, and to form an opinion of its true nature and its true character. We are called upon to consider the subject of Slavery, and to form an opinion of its true nature and its true character. We are called upon to consider the subject of Slavery, and to form an opinion of its true nature and its true character. We are called upon to consider the subject of Slavery, and to form an opinion of its true nature and its true character. We are called upon to consider the subject of Slavery, and to form an opinion of its true nature and its true character. We are called upon to consider the subject of Slavery, and to form an opinion of its true nature and its true character. We are called upon to consider the subject of Slavery, and to form an opinion of its true nature and its true character.

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SLAVERY.

The World. Slavery is a great evil.

The amount demanded is enormous. It is estimated that the world's population is about 6 billion people. The majority of these people live in the United States, which is the world's most populous country. The United States is divided into two main regions: the North and the South. The North is predominantly urban, while the South is predominantly rural. The divide between the two regions has historically been marked by political, economic, and social differences, and has often been characterized by conflict.

In the United States, slavery was abolished in 1865, following the Civil War. Since then, efforts have been made to address the legacy of slavery, and to promote reconciliation and understanding between the North and the South. However, the effects of slavery still persist, and continue to shape the political, economic, and social landscape of the United States.

From the above discussion, we can see that the United States is a divided country, with the North and the South facing significant differences. The legacy of slavery has had a lasting impact on the country, and efforts are ongoing to address its effects and promote reconciliation.