Harvey.

Ancient Roman plays
Plutarch: Quo, W3, 1877

"Cato"


&

Pl. U.S. Lyr. 7. & England. II. 263

Ramephy. His. U.S. W1, ch. V.

Aristotle. Ibid. Pl. Phys. Ed. 8

& ch. 34.

Middle ages. Netherlands.

Dutch. Dutch Hist. 1. 32.


France. W1, 182.

P. Wall in Hist. Inc. W2, 155.

Andrews & Brown. Inc.

Eng. & France.

H料理. Philadelphia.

P. 1 309-310

In Art. "Harvey" in Eng. Brit. W1, XXI.

Bibliography at end.
Parties dep't 8 H. Groeley

mt. 866-886

defendant & former. Def. Johnson, Ch. 25, 1866

I.

II.

3-5-69.

6-3-69.

7-5-69.

8-5-69.

9-5-69.

10-5-69.

11-5-69.

12-5-69.

13-5-69.

14-5-69.
The anti-slavery efforts of Catholics.

After finding nothing, Las Casas afterward bitterly repented having slavery, and used his influence to stop its spread.

In this he was aided by some of the modern spirits in the Catholic Church.

Bolivia, "Charity Church,

Fisher, Brandy & America

Helps, Los Castros.
Many cannibals and savages during the Middle Ages had pleaded against slavery as un-Christian.

After the discovery of America other restrictions and duties were imposed by the Spanish conquerors, many enlightened Churchmen joined and ecclesiastical influence against this custom.

"An apostolic condemnation by Paul III (1537) and Adrian VIII (1637) was pronounced against anyone daring to reduce the Spaniards, with all their goods, to carry off for do to ship of their goods, to carry off to strange land, or deprive, in any other manner, of their liberty, the Indians and the black and white; as also against all who, in any wise, or under any pretext, counsel, aid
or asked such acts.

The same inclusion was renewed

Pius XII (1741).

Benedict XVI (1839) introduced this

Pius II, in 1462, condemned the heresies

in Spain.

Les Cases, Père Clarm, Cardinal

Ximenes.
Anti-Slavery Movement in England

Clarkson, "No Plan Trade"

Quaker
cannot be deciphered.
Early Opponents of African Slavery

in England & America

M. O. Blake, His. Slav Ch X11

Individual Notices

The first importation of Negroes from Africa by the English was in 1562, in the reign of Elizabeth. They were taken to Hispaniola. But she said: "It would be disgraceful to call them the Negresses." Hence the unfortunate.

Other Notice

Benjamin Gladstone, a chapman of the Established Church wrote: "The Negro's and Indian's Advocate."

Richard Baxter protested against the slave trade in his "Christian Directory."

Dr. Pusey: "Dissertation on the Duty of Mercy to the Poor and Cruelty to Brutes."

Atkins, a Surgeon in the Navy, in 1735: account of voyage to Guinea, Brazil, and the West Indies, cleared the mind of slavery.
Rev. Griffith Hughes Hughes, who's
brother in Barbados, in his
"Natural History" of that island,
stands out; I have seen them.

Edmund Parke in his account of

European settlement.

Bishop Warburton, in 1766, before the Society for the
Promotion of Christian Knowledge,
[Extract in Blake, p. 160]
Shuffle with slavery in England itself.
1700 - 1772. Legal contests & trials
decision against slavery
in English law.

Blake, pp. 160-165.

The occasion was that residents of the
West Indies bought slaves to England &
they sometimes absconded. The owners
took them back by force. These slaves
founded friends who supported their cause &
invited him courts.

They made their claims: (1) that
baptism frees a slave, (2) that本领ing
the King of England frees a slave.

Mr. Grenville, surely, was an act in
the cause as well as a witness.

A case was decided in 1772, that of
James Armistead, a slave, & one that
was seen as a slave set free on
English territory by virtue.
The next step was to abolish the slave trade & slavery in all British Dominions on the seas.

John Wesley undertook this task in 1774.

"Thoughts on Slavery"

Rev. Lewis V. Wesley, Birmingham, 1851.

David Hartley, M.P., mover in Parliament, "that the slave trade was contrary to the laws of God & the rights of men."

Dr. Adam Smith.

Moral Sentiments (1759)

Wealth of Nations (1776):

plunder against slavery & economic growth.

Dr. Gregory: "Essays Historical & Moral."
Rev. James Ramsay, M.D.

The Treatment of Cures in Africa.

British Congo Colonies.

[Blake, p. 167]

1286.

Rev. George White, P.T. the established
Church, & the Jews, Church, & Malvern
Church, near Malvern; petitioned
Parliament to abolish the slave trade.

[Blake, p. 168]

Wm. Cooper, the poet.

in The Jack.

"Slaves cannot make an England; they
receive our air, and humour they en joy;
they teach our country, & their shackles fall."
In 1758 they passed a strong resolution, as the nature of slavery came the
understood: "To the insubordinate
proportion of injustice & denial, & the
absence of that holy spirit of universal
kindness, & charity, which is the
unchangeable nature & the glory of
true x."

In 1761 they agreed to exclude from
membership any conciliates in the
kindred, & in 1762, still more drastic action.
In 1785 the Quakers sent a petition

"...to the House of Commons against slavery.

"Your petitioners, strongly engaged in religious duty, lay

"...the suffering condition of the negroes, and that slavery is not likely to be ended before you,

"...a subject calling loudly for the humane interposition of the legislature.

"Your petitioners request

"...that a nation professing

"...faith should do for Christian

"...the principles of humanity 

"...as by the cruel treatment

"...justly, as by the cruel treatment

"...of their countrymen, with prejudices against

"...the mild and lenient doctrines of

"...the Gospel.

"This appeal of a religious body to the

"...Parliament illustrates our mental

"...which the Church can and

"...upon the State, without seeming

"...with it.

"It was the first petition to Parliament

"in this respect.

"...1785"
In 1783 a few Quakers formed the
first association to object to the slave trade.

"They assembled to consider what steps
they should take for the public's good.
They decided to take for the policy of
liberating the negro slaves in the
West Indies, to improve the health of
the slave-trade on the coast of
Africa." They appointed their members
in public papers to
write articles in public papers or
so educate the public.

[Quaker, 1617]
Thomas Clarkson

[Blake, 1819]

Chapter XIII

...the growth of an idea to a policy for reform...

...inclination to a method...

...in 1785.

...was the historian of the movement.

...At Oxford he took a part in an essay..."Is it right to make others fight against their will?"

He became acquainted with

Quakers - James Phillips, others.

He devoted his life to the work.

He read on the subject.

Then he began to visit ships on the Thames & get close to the facts.

Then he united with others.

Public sentiment was awakened by a flood of petitions & books.

Petitions & Circulars were circulated...signed, & supported.

[Blake, 1839]

His Gemini labor to cause his...
In Oct 1757 he summed up his edition that "The Almighty had placed before men the great object of the abolition of the human traffic." He became a leader in Parliament.

Progress of Anti-Slavery in 19 Century

1794, Christian VII, King of Denmark, declared
the slave-trade unlawful after 1804.

1814, the U.S. engaged in the Treaty of
Vienna, to do all they knew to
suppress the slave-trade.

Brazil prohibited slave-trade 1830.

1829.
1547, כהה, בן 3, סניף הפר GENERIC 1804.
ולא מתייחסים ל-3.3.4.1, ימי האיזור - ל-3.3.4.2.
England.

A list of Ateliers & Carpentiers
for the Suppression of the Slave-
Trade with the British

[writing not legible]

from 1814 to 1846.
Slavery: discussion in England
1788 ff.

[Blake t. 1876]

Opening intents:
- The commercial interest in slavery (Liverpool);
- The shipping interest; the ownership of slaves in British India;
- The slave trade.

A source of revenue, the state

Financial ruin of England was predicted;
Slavery was abolished.

In summary: 7 months by legislature,
Edmund Burke, Fox & others.

In 1792 Parliament voted for gradual abolition.

Slavery was declared illegal in 1811,
denounced publicly in 1824, by England.
Slavery. English Effort. Colonization

Sierra Leone was founded by the
Africans in 1787 as a colony for
free negroes.
Monuments in England to abolish
for human trade.

Blake, His Stan. Ch. XIII, XIV
Grimw. His Env. People & His Eng. XV.

Thomas Clarkson (1785)

William Wilberforce.

Middleton, Dr. Paley's, and Scarsdale, Granville
Sharp. Pitt.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
Modem anti-slave movements
19th Century America.

Blake. His. Slavery. Ch. XVII, XVIII, XIX.

Devising slave & libe
eia
Blake. Ch. XX.

His. Slavery in F. A. Calhoun
Blake. Ch. XXI.

Slavey under the Constitution & is 1860
Blake. Ch. XXII

Wilson.

The Modern Anti-Slave Movement. "W.O. Blute, Anti-Slave Movement"

In England & America. 17th & 18th Century
1660-1766

Morgan Godwyn, Richard Baxter, Atkins, Huggins, Bishop Hoadly.

John Wesley.

The Quakers. (Blute, ch. xii)

Anti-Slave Societies in America. Constitution
[Triumph of the Cross]
3. In America.

Colonial Period: 1620-1776.

In the earlier part of this period, slavery did not contradict the moral convictions of the Colonists.

Skepsis began to manifest itself in about 1688, chiefly among the Quakers, and from that time the struggle continued.
Period of the Revolution:

It was generally believed that slavery would gradually disappear of itself, and its management was left to the several States.
Quebec, in America: 1683.

At first some owned slaves, as others did.

In 1688, slaves were raised in Pensyl-

vania.

In 1696, the pendulum swung against further importations of

slaves and treatment of slaves.

In 1776, members argued for their

slaves.

Anthony Benezet was a leader in

this Quaker movement.

6. Rev. in 1731 settled in Philadelphia.

He was a schoolmaster.

His method (1) to teach his pupils

his method (2) to make them admire

him with J. Channing and make them admire

him with A. Channing (3) to make them admire

him with A. Channing (4) in 1762 he pub-

lished a book: "A Short Account of

a Book: "A Short Account of

the

1st Part 2 Africa inhabited by the

3rd Part 2 Africa inhabited by the

Negroes", in 1767 "A Cantion of Negroes",

and "A Historical Account of the

3rd Part 2 Africa inhabited by the

Negroes", in 1767 "A Cantion of Negroes",

and "A Historical Account of the

4th Part 2 Africa inhabited by the

Negroes", in 1767 "A Cantion of Negroes",

and "A Historical Account of the

5th Part 2 Africa inhabited by the

Negroes", in 1767 "A Cantion of Negroes",

and "A Historical Account of the

Queen Charlotte in slavery."
A few comments need to be made.

First, let's focus on the main argument and its implications.

Secondly, we need to consider the context of the situation.

Finally, let's draw some conclusions from the analysis.

In conclusion, this is a fascinating topic that deserves further exploration.

[Some handwritten notes]

[Signature]
George Whitefield, second from the Country

In 1739 he addressed a letter to the people of Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas:

As I lately passed through your

provinces on my way hither, I was

practically touched with a fellowship
desirous to spread among the poor regions

in the vicinity of the poor regions.

Whither it be lawful for Christians

of my own, I thinkly ever since my

return from whence they are

the nations from whence they are

tongues, to perpetual

blessed, to be

with each other, I

shall not take upon me to

determine. Sure I am it is
grievous, when they have brought
Thrice, thrice aye as bad as though they were brutis, may worse.
(He then shows them exactly to the floor).

[Blake 1380]

April 1780 Whitfield pleaded for slavery as a means of countering reform in X°.

In this he has been held up for criticism by Whittier.
Anti-Slavery

Judge Dunwall [18th Century].


(See his Diary)

[Some notation]
Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia.

[Signature] 1775

"An Address Letter of the inhabitants of the British settlements, in favor of the free Negroes.

In 1774, the first society in which persons of different denominations united to aid Negroes was formed.

Dr. B. Franklin was elected president in 1787 and his Pennsylvania Society.

See Clarke's History.
Thomas Jefferson:

Jefferson put this formula in his diary in the Declaration of Independence, but it was struck out, sparing the solemn words:

"His practical warfare, the opposition of capital powers, is the warfare of MEN. When he puts them to his negative for repugnance, every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain their commerce or trade..."