



1434. A portuguese captain, on the coast of Guinea, seizes a few African slaves, and sells them in the South of Spain.
- 1501-2-3. Slaves are carried from Africa to the Spanish colonies in America.
- 1516-17. Charles 5th of Spain gives encouragement to the African Slave trade.
1562. John Hawkins carries slaves to the British West Indies.
1620. A dutch ship carries a cargo of African slaves to Virginia.
1626. Slaves introduced into New York.
- 1630 to 41. Slaves introduced into Massachusetts.
1776. The period of our revolution, there were about 600000 slaves in the colonies; and there are now in the U. S. about $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions.

Soto, the catholic confessor of Charles 5. opposed slavery and the slave trade from the beginning, and, in 1543, procured from the King some amelioration of its rigor.

The American colonies, from the beginning, appealed to the British crown, against the slave trade, but without success.

1727. Quakers begin to agitate for the abolition of slavery within their own denomination.

- 1751- Quakers succeed in abolishing Slavery within
their own denomination -
- 1787- Congress, under the Confederation, passes an
Ordinance forbidding Slavery to go to the
North Western Territory -
- 1808- Congress under the Constitution, abolishes
the Slave trade, and declares it piracy -
1776. to 1800- Slavery abolished in all the States
North of Maryland and Virginia -
- All the while - Individual conscience at work.

1816- Colonization Society is organized - its direct
object - history - and present prospects of
success -

Its collateral objects - Suppression of Slave trade -
Commerce - Civilization and religion -

Objects of this meeting -