



The Anti – Slavery Press

*A powerful tool used for
the abolition of slavery*

Abolitionist literature began to appear in North America in the 1820's and until the Civil War the Anti-slavery Press produced a steadily growing stream of newspapers, periodicals, sermons, children's publications, novels, speeches, abolitionist society reports, and memoirs of former slaves.

Benjamin Lundy

- Benjamin Lundy was born in 1789, in New Jersey.
- A Quaker, he became concerned about the morality of the slave trade.
- In 1821, he began publishing the anti-slavery newspaper “*The Genius of Universal Emancipation.*”



Elijah P. Lovejoy

- A Presbyterian minister, Lovejoy actively supported the organization of the Anti-Slavery Society of Illinois.
- He published a religious newspaper “*The St. Louis Observer*” advocating the abolition of slavery. His press was destroyed.
- Lovejoy moved to Alton where he continued writing and publishing the “*Alton Observer*”.
- Even after three presses had been destroyed and thrown into the Mississippi River, he continued to write.

A martyr for the cause...



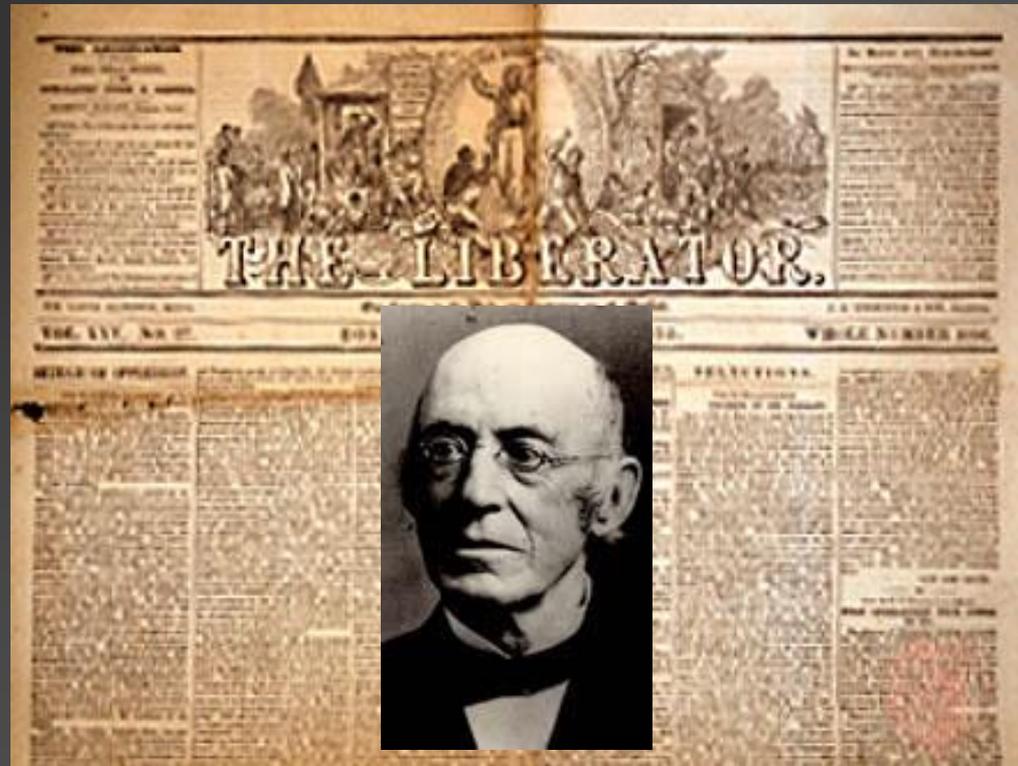
- In 1837, his building was set afire by a pro-slavery mob.
- While attempting to put out the fire Lovejoy was shot and killed.

William Lloyd Garrison

- Garrison was born in Massachusetts in 1805 and raised by a local minister.
 - He was apprenticed to a newspaper editor at age 13. He worked as a junior editor at the “*Genius of Universal Emancipation*” newspaper.
 - Garrison founded “*The Liberator*” in 1831.
 - In the 1830’s, Garrison was instrumental in organizing anti-slavery movements and discrediting the American Colonization Society.
 - William Lloyd Garrison died in 1879.
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“The Liberator”

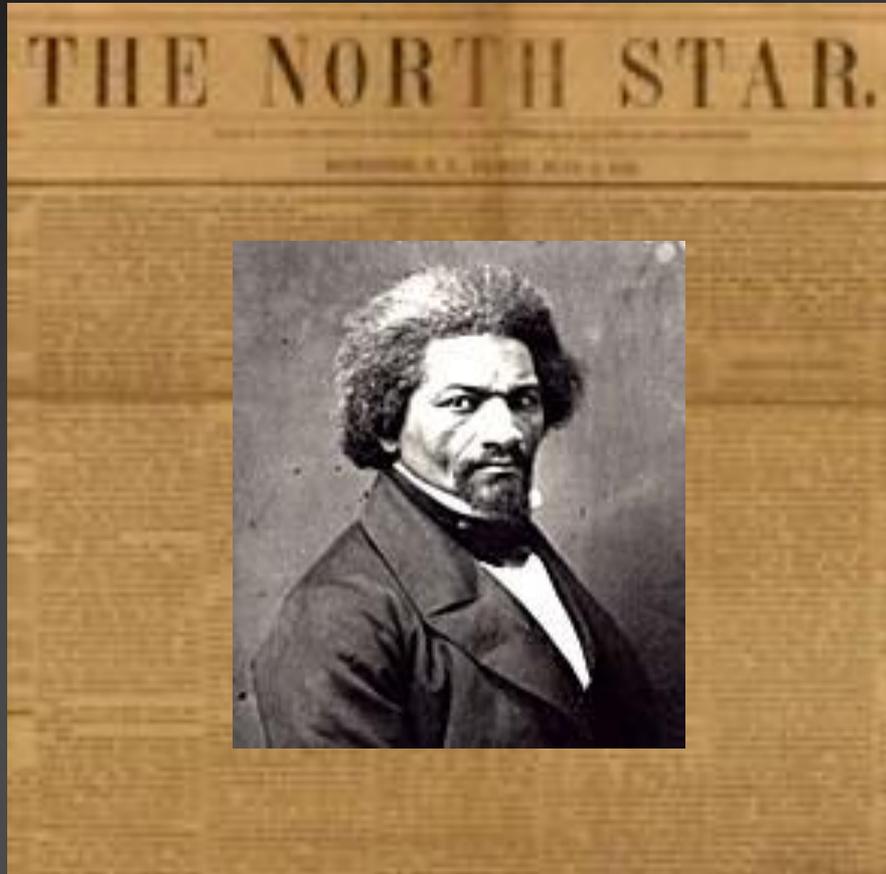
- A weekly Boston-based newspaper dedicated to immediate and unconditional emancipation.
- The publication presented controversial anti-slavery doctrine.
- In operation for thirty four years, between 1831-1865.



Frederick Douglass

- Born in 1818 to Harriet Bailey (slave) in Maryland. Douglass escaped bondage in 1838, on his second attempt.
 - In 1841, he became a lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.
 - Douglass wrote “*The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*” in 1845.
 - He founded the weekly publication “*The North Star*” in 1848.
 - Serving many distinguished positions, Douglass was appointed Consul General to Haiti in 1890-91.
 - Frederick Douglass died in 1895.
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“*The North Star*”



- Douglass founded “*The North Star*” in response to the lack of opportunities black men had to rise to positions of respect.
- Co-edited by Martin Delaney.
- “*The North Star*” advocated political anti-slavery thought and doctrine, where the U.S. Constitution was interpreted as an anti-slavery document.
- “*The North Star*” was succeeded by “*Frederick Douglass’ Paper*” (1851-59) and “*Douglass’ Monthly*” (1859-1863).

Other American Anti-Slavery Newspapers

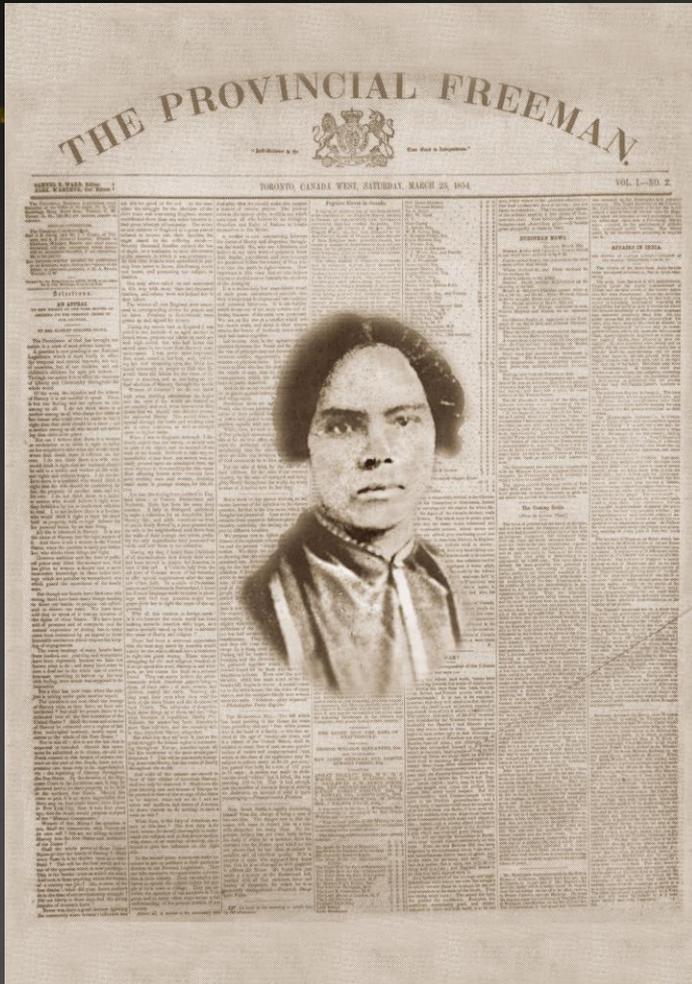
- *Emancipator* 1836 , New York
- *Herald of Freedom*, 1838, Concord, Mass.
- *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, 1840, N.Y.
- *True American*, 1847, New York
- *Impartial Citizen*, 1849, New York

Canadian Anti-Slavery Press

- *“Voice of the Fugitive”*
 - *“The Provincial Freeman”*
 - *“The Globe”*
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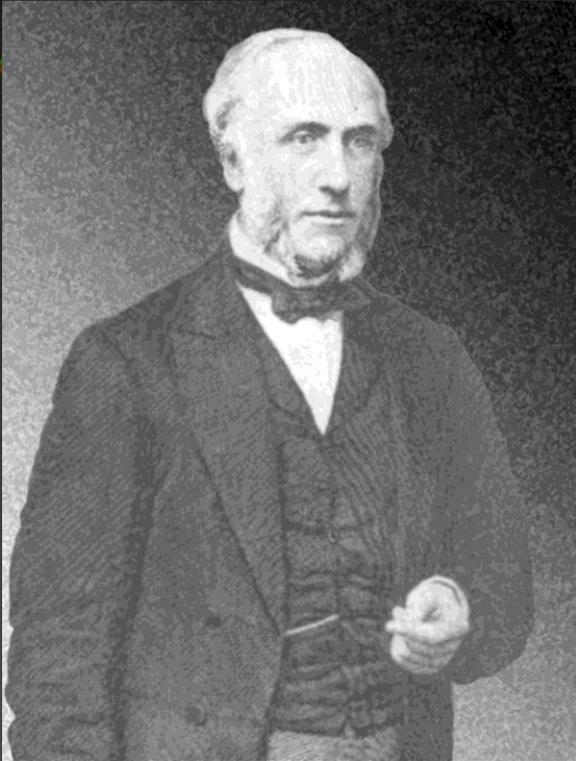
“The Provincial Freeman”

- “*The Provincial Freeman*” began weekly regular publication in March 1854, in Toronto. In 1856 the paper relocated to Chatham, Canada West.
- Even though the paper was dedicated to anti-slavery and temperance, a wide range of topics were expressed.
- It informed the readership of the Canadian affairs and endorsed candidates (Liberal and Conservative).
- Eventually, the *Freeman* endorsed the emigration movement and became an official voice of 1856 Cleveland Emigration Convention.



*Founded & edited by:
Mary Ann Shadd Cary*

George Brown and “*The Globe*”



George Brown continued in politics, becoming a Father of Confederation.

- George Brown was a founding member of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada.
- He began “The Globe” newspaper when he was 25 years old.
- The Globe promoted the anti-slavery movement, becoming the most powerful publication in British North America.
- In 1851, George Brown was elected to legislative assembly representing Kent County, defeating Edwin Larwill (who opposed the Elgin Settlement).