THE LIBERATOR

VOL. I.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

[No. 3.]

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1831.]

THE LIBERATOR.

WHOSE LIBERTY IS THE LIBERTY OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE!

THE LIBERAL.

In the first number of this paper, I gave an account of the =================== [More text follows] ===================

THE LIBERAL.

In the first number of this paper, I gave an account of the affair of the Francis, I was acquainted with no personal hostility. If any of my warmest friends, or my enemy, had been identified in such a transaction, I would have felt the same sense of shame and humiliation.

In the beginning the war would, perhaps, become more serious as it progressed. I do not advocate a free trade policy, but I believe in the abolition of slavery, because it is wrong.

The decision of the Court in this case was based on the grounds that the slave trade was not a commerce among the several states, but was a domestic and local transaction.

GARRISON, the abolitionist, who has been called the father of the American abolition movement, wrote this article to express his views on the slave trade and the war with Mexico. He believed that the war was a war of aggression and that it was unnecessary and illegal. He also criticized the government for its treatment of American soldiers and the use of military force.

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 Colonization. 

[From the Boston Citizen.] 

Having observed an account of a recent purchase in New York, or should I say a sale, of a very remarkable and important character, which has occasioned a good deal of comment and discussion. The object of this purchase is of course the abolition of slavery in the United States. The sale took place in a very unusual and extraordinary manner, and was attended with a great deal of ceremony and splendor. The purchaser was a very wealthy and influential person, who had long been a,ardent advocate of the cause of emancipation. The sale was conducted by a public auctioneer, and the bidding was very keen and spirited. The final price realized was a very large sum of money, which is to be applied towards the purchase of freedom for the slaves. The sale was attended by a large and enthusiastic crowd of people, who were all very much pleased with the result. The purchaser has given orders for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers from slavery. The abolition of slavery is a great and glorious work, and we all hope that it will be followed by similar noble enterprises.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858
TO 'U. E.'

Sue,—In consequence of a mistake in the printing of the several papers and letters, I did not recollect your subscription until Thursday evening, and have been absent from your city for several weeks. I chose to forgo the loss in a public manner.
I do not, however, applaud your frankness; or else hints are valuable; others, I believe, found in the Journal of Commerce, for the use of the Referee Department for the Librarian, for the time being, and I believe me that I appreciate the excellence of your motives, though I should like to present the justness of all your observations.

BOSSON:

The office of the Librarian is now returned to No. 9, Merchants' Hall, (third story) where we are happy to have our friends.

'Tis Grandezza," and the two women accompanied him, leave at length been taken in the citizens of Rotherfield county, (N. C.) The miner was a poor fellow, and their occupation noted on various occasions, truly ministerial; but they were finally found by their pursuers, and without serious injury being inflicted upon any of them, although the women were slightly wounded. Biggins, who had the courage to confess that he was the prominent part in the manufacture of Chief, St. C., (N. Y.) They will be handed over to the authorities of South Carolina.—N. Y. Com. Alm.

House of Reform.—A person living not in Boston, hearing that his neighbors had killed an ox, and thinking that a piece of the carcass would make a good dinner, hired a companion to accompany him and supplied, after the family had retired to rest, he engaged for fifteen dollars a stick between the flames in the usual way. It was not clear what he meant, and he cut and carried away, whilst the other kept watch. He had scarcely commenced operations when he was attacked; and he was hit under the chin, but he closed in and fairly locked him inside the cage, and stood above his head with his eyes bursting from the neck of the animal. He confessed, feigning his return from the confessions of the owner of the ox, who, upon opening his bar of the prison, heaven with a heavy "Good morning!"—Transcript.

COTTREY’S LETTER TO THE KING.
'To the King's most excellent Majesty.

Bolt Court, 31st Nov. 1859.

May it please Your Majesty:

Beating was continued, and the measures as usual, were again attacked, in a very short period, with considerable success, and this new party, thus assumed by the few, began to raise itself in the social world; being thus compensated, I am able to carry on my business for my country, to tender my services to your majesty; and having thus discharged this duty, it is my intention to add, that your Majesty's most dutiful, most obedient, most humble subject and servant.

Wm. COTTREY.

The Different.—What an abundance of old made little use of, and did so—perhaps never to be seen by any one, and the amount of goods for which a slight improvement in the social world. Being thus compensated, I am able to carry on my business for my country, to tender my services to your majesty; and having thus discharged this duty, it is my intention to add, that your Majesty's most dutiful, most obedient, most humble subject and servant.

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