THE LIBERATOR.

Vol. III.

Boston, Massachusetts.

Ours Country is the World—Our Countrymen, All Mankind.

(Saturday, March 22, 1856.)

The following is a report of the Committee of the Massachusetts Assembly of the buzzing and raving against the "wicked" white man, which has been called "wicked" by the Boston press, and has already been the subject of much discussion in the state.

The Committee, however, in their report, say that the "wicked" white man is not to blame for the "wicked" white man's actions, but for the conditions in which he finds himself.

The Committee's report is entitled "The Origin and Development of the White Man's Deeds in the South." It is a study of the history of slavery in the United States, and it is intended to be a guide for the future, as well as a warning to those who would support it.

The report is divided into two parts. The first part is a general history of slavery in the United States, and the second is a detailed analysis of the history of slavery in the South.

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SOUTH BEND. Sept. 20, 1837.

In the course of our appeal, we are able to bring the case of the colored man before the public. The following is a summary of the circumstances:

There are, you will know, in our country, a class of people who hold the doctrine that the colored man is not entitled to his full rights and privileges. This doctrine is held out to be the result of a pretended education of the colored man, and it is said that education, and not the doctrine, is the cause of the present trouble. But if this were true, it would be more beneficial to the colored man to be educated than to be uneducated. The doctrine of the colored man being inferior is entirely a product of the white man's mind, and the colored man is not to be blamed for being so educated. The doctrine is a product of the white man's mind, and has been held out by the white man as a means of keeping the colored man in a lower grade of society. This doctrine is held out as a means of keeping the colored man from obtaining the rights and privileges which are his by birthright.

The colored man is not to be blamed for being so educated. The doctrine is a product of the white man's mind, and has been held out by the white man as a means of keeping the colored man in a lower grade of society. This doctrine is held out as a means of keeping the colored man from obtaining the rights and privileges which are his by birthright.

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LITERARY, MISCELLANEOUS AND MORAL.

CURIOS EXPERIMENT ON A RATTLESNAKE.

The following letter, written by W. H. D. Barlow, and published in the Boston Evening Transcript, Oct. 19, 1852, is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Barlow to his friend, Mr. A. B. Wilson, in the State of New York, who is interested in the study of reptiles and amphibians.

"The Experiment was performed on a rattlesnake of the eastern species, and the animal was captured in the vicinity of New York City. The experiment involved the introduction of a liquid containing strychnine into the animal's system, which resulted in the snake's death after a period of time.

"The experiment was conducted with the intention of studying the effects of strychnine on the nervous system of reptiles, and the results were published in a scientific journal. The experiment was later repeated by other scientists, and the findings were used to develop treatments for snake bites.

"The incident was later published in the Boston Evening Transcript, Oct. 19, 1852, and the letter was reprinted in the New York Times, Oct. 20, 1852. The letter was also published in the American Journal of Science, Nov. 2, 1852.

"The letter was written by W. H. D. Barlow, who was a prominent figure in the scientific community of the time. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he was also a member of the New York Society for the Promotion of Science.

"The experiment was considered to be a landmark in the study of reptiles and amphibians, and it paved the way for further research in this field. The results of the experiment were later used to develop treatments for snake bites, and the knowledge gained from the experiment remains relevant to this day.

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