THE LIBERATOR

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR CITIZENS ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LIBERATOR is published weekly, by

W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

THREE CENTS

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR CITIZENS ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1835.

Vol. 2.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR CITIZENS ALL MANKIND.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER TO DR. CHAGGALIE.

To M. F. of New York, immediately after the publication of your letter to the Liberator, I have not yet had an opportunity of making any reply to the statements which are so unjust and unwarrantable. I have no wish to be offensive, but I cannot tolerably remain silent without giving the public an opportunity of understanding the nature of the case.

If you will send me your letter, I shall have the satisfaction of reading it, and I shall be pleased to answer it in the most temperate and reasonable manner.

If you will not send me your letter, I shall have the satisfaction of reading your article in the Liberator, and I shall be pleased to answer it in the most temperate and reasonable manner.

If you will not answer my letter, I shall have the satisfaction of reading your article in the Liberator, and I shall be pleased to answer it in the most temperate and reasonable manner.

If you will not answer my letter, I shall have the satisfaction of reading your article in the Liberator, and I shall be pleased to answer it in the most temperate and reasonable manner.

The Liberator.
COMMUNICATIONS.


THE GAG LAW.

A very complete article on the Gag Law was written by John Calhoun, a senator from South Carolina, in 1837. He was a leader of the pro-slavery forces in the United States Senate. The article was published in the South Carolina Argus, a newspaper in Charleston.

LIBERTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Clay, in the course of his remarks on the Missouri Compromise, said, that the adjustment of the Missouri question was the foundation of the Constitution of the Union, and the basis of all American legislation. He thought it was the duty of every American citizen to support the Constitution of the Union, and to sustain the rights of the people of all the States. He felt that the Missouri question was the test of the Constitution of the Union, and that it was the duty of every American citizen to support the Constitution of the Union, and to sustain the rights of the people of all the States.

EARLY ABOLITION DOCTRINE.

The doctrine of early abolition was advocated by several abolitionists in the 1830s and 1840s. One of the earliest abolitionists was William Lloyd Garrison, who founded the Anti-Slavery Society in 1833. He believed that slavery was a sin, and that it was the duty of all Christians to work to end it. Other abolitionists, such as Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman, also advocated the early abolition of slavery.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The question of suffrage was a major issue in American politics during the 1830s and 1840s. The issue was whether African Americans should be allowed to vote. The vast majority of African Americans were enslaved at the time, and were not allowed to vote. However, some abolitionists, such as Frederick Douglass, advocated for the suffrage of African Americans.

THE FREE-SHIPS MOVEMENT.

The free-ships movement was a movement in the 1830s and 1840s to transport African Americans from the United States to freedom in the West Indies. The movement was led by abolitionists such as Eli Whitney, who believed that African Americans should be given the opportunity to live free in a new land.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The liberty of the press was a major issue in American politics during the 1830s and 1840s. The issue was whether the press should be allowed to criticize the government without fear of retribution. The issue was hotly debated, and led to many conflicts between the government and the press.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

The rights of man were a major issue in American politics during the 1830s and 1840s. The issue was whether all people, regardless of race or ethnicity, should be granted the same rights as white people. The issue was hotly debated, and led to many conflicts between different groups.