

Published weekly, at No. 21, CORNHILL, by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Editor.

TERMS. One Dollar per annum, always payable in advance. Single copies five cents.

REPUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer. SHALL THE GOVERNMENT BE PRESERVED, OR THE ABOLITIONISTS HAVE THEIR WILL?

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

It is time now for this subject to be taken into consideration. The movements of the moderate abolitionists involve not merely the welfare of our country, but the welfare of the whole world.

VOL. V. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. [NO. 16.]

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. [SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1836.]

totality different from the real one, and express sentiments directly opposite to those he entertains.

And now, we ask the citizens of the United States, if they are prepared to bring such a catastrophe upon the country, to gratify the visionary projects of a band of fanaticism, directing fanaticism, one half of them blowing the blast of death and desolation to the people of a whole section of the Union, for the sake of notoriety, and the other the mere victims of a senseless intonation?

And now, we ask the citizens of the United States, if they are prepared to bring such a catastrophe upon the country, to gratify the visionary projects of a band of fanaticism, directing fanaticism, one half of them blowing the blast of death and desolation to the people of a whole section of the Union, for the sake of notoriety, and the other the mere victims of a senseless intonation?

And now, we ask the citizens of the United States, if they are prepared to bring such a catastrophe upon the country, to gratify the visionary projects of a band of fanaticism, directing fanaticism, one half of them blowing the blast of death and desolation to the people of a whole section of the Union, for the sake of notoriety, and the other the mere victims of a senseless intonation?

And now, we ask the citizens of the United States, if they are prepared to bring such a catastrophe upon the country, to gratify the visionary projects of a band of fanaticism, directing fanaticism, one half of them blowing the blast of death and desolation to the people of a whole section of the Union, for the sake of notoriety, and the other the mere victims of a senseless intonation?

And now, we ask the citizens of the United States, if they are prepared to bring such a catastrophe upon the country, to gratify the visionary projects of a band of fanaticism, directing fanaticism, one half of them blowing the blast of death and desolation to the people of a whole section of the Union, for the sake of notoriety, and the other the mere victims of a senseless intonation?

And now, we ask the citizens of the United States, if they are prepared to bring such a catastrophe upon the country, to gratify the visionary projects of a band of fanaticism, directing fanaticism, one half of them blowing the blast of death and desolation to the people of a whole section of the Union, for the sake of notoriety, and the other the mere victims of a senseless intonation?

And now, we ask the citizens of the United States, if they are prepared to bring such a catastrophe upon the country, to gratify the visionary projects of a band of fanaticism, directing fanaticism, one half of them blowing the blast of death and desolation to the people of a whole section of the Union, for the sake of notoriety, and the other the mere victims of a senseless intonation?

with their fate, he is jealous to a fault. In this vicinity, no one and there are many who have read the address both with pleasure and profit—has ever imagined him to be an abolitionist; nor would they, probably, should they read fifty more of the same character, and a whole lot appears to us that he was not so much vexed after all, but merely seized upon the occasion as a very convenient one for his views and feelings in full. It was an avenue to the field of contest through which he might enter with a good degree of pomp and eclat, and he, as might be expected, made the most of it.

We should not have noticed this transformation at all, had we not observed its assertion in the Advocate; nor even then, had not the profatory remarks been very erroneous and calculated to do Mr. Storrs great injury. It is not a fact, as every one who reads the address must perceive. We repeat, Mr. Storrs gives credit for much of the language but claims the sentiments as his own.

We should not have noticed this transformation at all, had we not observed its assertion in the Advocate; nor even then, had not the profatory remarks been very erroneous and calculated to do Mr. Storrs great injury. It is not a fact, as every one who reads the address must perceive. We repeat, Mr. Storrs gives credit for much of the language but claims the sentiments as his own.

We should not have noticed this transformation at all, had we not observed its assertion in the Advocate; nor even then, had not the profatory remarks been very erroneous and calculated to do Mr. Storrs great injury. It is not a fact, as every one who reads the address must perceive. We repeat, Mr. Storrs gives credit for much of the language but claims the sentiments as his own.

We should not have noticed this transformation at all, had we not observed its assertion in the Advocate; nor even then, had not the profatory remarks been very erroneous and calculated to do Mr. Storrs great injury. It is not a fact, as every one who reads the address must perceive. We repeat, Mr. Storrs gives credit for much of the language but claims the sentiments as his own.

We should not have noticed this transformation at all, had we not observed its assertion in the Advocate; nor even then, had not the profatory remarks been very erroneous and calculated to do Mr. Storrs great injury. It is not a fact, as every one who reads the address must perceive. We repeat, Mr. Storrs gives credit for much of the language but claims the sentiments as his own.

We should not have noticed this transformation at all, had we not observed its assertion in the Advocate; nor even then, had not the profatory remarks been very erroneous and calculated to do Mr. Storrs great injury. It is not a fact, as every one who reads the address must perceive. We repeat, Mr. Storrs gives credit for much of the language but claims the sentiments as his own.

he styles 'the good people.' The writers of these letters probably saw the best side of slavery, and a little dreamt of the secret wickedness, which fifty years have developed. C. D. was itinerant, and not always recognized as a marketeer. He writes from Kentucky.

We see considerable elegance in the houses and villages, but it gives us little pleasure, because it is associated with the idea of slavery. Wealth here is the fruit of oppression; it costs the liberty, the peace, the life-blood of human beings. I have sometimes been ready to exclaim in the language of the 'bard of feeling,'

I had much rather be myself the slave, And wear the chain, than instruct an am. Think, before making the choice, that I might select my master. I should want one who had sufficient regard to my feelings and to my interests, instead of his own happiness, so as not to give all his directions in the tone and with the frown of authority. I have seen more than one with a sad and abject look, that told too plainly that his master was tyrant, and that he was a wretched man, and more of a people are tremendous. They are well described by Mr. Jefferson in his 'Notes on Virginia.' A disappointed system is often very obvious effect. You can see in a young Kentuckian before he is two years old.

Are you a politician? I do not concern myself with political affairs; but as I have been passing through a slaveholding state, and at the time when the Missouri question was agitated, I have seen and said some things on the subject. Some lament that the subject must be again agitated; some think that the people will be wiser and more of the spirit of conciliation, as to withdraw their opposition to the admission of Missouri, and some confidently predict a change in the course of the slave trade, and that nothing worse than a war of words, though I will attempt to prophesy. But this I have seen, and I have seen it in the face of a man, and every friend of man ought to use all proper means to prevent the extension. My convictions of the evils of slavery have been more and more confirmed by the fact that it has been created by being in a 'land of slavery.'

Our correspondent writes from Missouri—'I have seen and said some things on the subject. Some lament that the subject must be again agitated; some think that the people will be wiser and more of the spirit of conciliation, as to withdraw their opposition to the admission of Missouri, and some confidently predict a change in the course of the slave trade, and that nothing worse than a war of words, though I will attempt to prophesy. But this I have seen, and I have seen it in the face of a man, and every friend of man ought to use all proper means to prevent the extension. My convictions of the evils of slavery have been more and more confirmed by the fact that it has been created by being in a 'land of slavery.'

Our correspondent writes from Missouri—'I have seen and said some things on the subject. Some lament that the subject must be again agitated; some think that the people will be wiser and more of the spirit of conciliation, as to withdraw their opposition to the admission of Missouri, and some confidently predict a change in the course of the slave trade, and that nothing worse than a war of words, though I will attempt to prophesy. But this I have seen, and I have seen it in the face of a man, and every friend of man ought to use all proper means to prevent the extension. My convictions of the evils of slavery have been more and more confirmed by the fact that it has been created by being in a 'land of slavery.'

Our correspondent writes from Missouri—'I have seen and said some things on the subject. Some lament that the subject must be again agitated; some think that the people will be wiser and more of the spirit of conciliation, as to withdraw their opposition to the admission of Missouri, and some confidently predict a change in the course of the slave trade, and that nothing worse than a war of words, though I will attempt to prophesy. But this I have seen, and I have seen it in the face of a man, and every friend of man ought to use all proper means to prevent the extension. My convictions of the evils of slavery have been more and more confirmed by the fact that it has been created by being in a 'land of slavery.'

be cured by the Great Physician, therefore let us pray. AN OBSERVER.

From a "Oration in honor of Universal Emancipation in the British Empire, delivered at South Kensington, London, on the 11th of April, 1836."

"Next to doing good and great actions ourselves, the best thing is to appreciate them duly done by others. A frank confession of our own weakness, and a strong presumption of a wish to imitate it. We participate the glory which we celebrate. On the other hand, self-praise is real reproach, and a wish to be worthy is commonly found to be inversely as his own 'warranting.' No merit is so great that vanity and self-love will not be tempted to its publicity by not 'exit it. Our assemblage to other at this time, it are actuated by the spirit which the occasion suggests, and which should annual fall from every view. It is an occasion of self-examination, not of self-applause; of commemorating a great achievement of another, not the military or political glory of our own; of serious and humble preparation for following, not of self-complacent pride for setting a noble example."

"The act of the British Parliament, and we may add in this case with peculiar propriety, that the annual fall from every view. It is an occasion of self-examination, not of self-applause; of commemorating a great achievement of another, not the military or political glory of our own; of serious and humble preparation for following, not of self-complacent pride for setting a noble example."

"The act of the British Parliament, and we may add in this case with peculiar propriety, that the annual fall from every view. It is an occasion of self-examination, not of self-applause; of commemorating a great achievement of another, not the military or political glory of our own; of serious and humble preparation for following, not of self-complacent pride for setting a noble example."

"The act of the British Parliament, and we may add in this case with peculiar propriety, that the annual fall from every view. It is an occasion of self-examination, not of self-applause; of commemorating a great achievement of another, not the military or political glory of our own; of serious and humble preparation for following, not of self-complacent pride for setting a noble example."

"The act of the British Parliament, and we may add in this case with peculiar propriety, that the annual fall from every view. It is an occasion of self-examination, not of self-applause; of commemorating a great achievement of another, not the military or political glory of our own; of serious and humble preparation for following, not of self-complacent pride for setting a noble example."



to the world that he is capable of ac-

or his hands be so related as to destroy its

men, who were devotedly attached to the

their means, the doors were barred, and

for information as to the views and prin-

Lawson, March 3. Parliament was

BOARDS

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1853.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

A meeting of a peculiarly solemn and in-

A meeting of a peculiarly solemn and in-

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

We have said much: what is to be done?

The Hall was crowded to overflowing.

was slavery unpopular at the North? No.

ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1853.

ML. THOMPSON.

To show how zealous, devoted and indef-

