

# THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. II. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WILLIAM BROYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 90.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

[SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1832.]

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**WM. LOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.**

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The fact that the number of delegates, this year, was double that of the last, shows that the Convention is rising in interest and importance with the free colored population of this country. The question which excited the greatest interest, and elicited the most debate, related to the purchase of lands in Upper Canada, as an asylum for those who may be compelled to remove from the slaveholding States. Various opinions were entertained as to the policy and practicality of this measure; but, happily, after a long and animated discussion, a report was drawn up by a Committee on the subject, which was unanimously accepted by the Convention. In this report, it is declared inexpedient to make the contemplated purchase; but provision is made for the appointment of an agent or agents in Canada, to whom monies may be forwarded for the relief of any needy colored emigrants arriving in that province. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, advising the free people of color, in all sections of the country, to form among themselves temperance societies on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits—and also to buy those goods which are raised by free laborers, in preference to those raised by the slaves. The Convention likewise passed a resolution, calling upon them to send in petitions to the next session of Congress, reprobating against the appropriation of any moneys to the American Colonization Society in its unshallow enterprise; and beseeching Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. A remonstrance and petition, in relation to these objects, signed by the President and Secretary of the Convention, will be sent to the next Congress.

It is probable that an intelligent colored agent (perhaps a clergyman) will be appointed to travel through the free States by the authority of the Convention, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the public in behalf of the free colored population—showing that they are universally opposed to the Colonization Society, which is their worst enemy, that they are resolved never to leave the land of their birth—and repelling the insinuations of that Society, by showing their industry, and constantly improving condition. Such an agent cannot fail to make a deep and salutary impression upon the public mind, scarcely to be effaced, until that prodigy, John Ridge, the eloquent representative of the Cherokees.

It is the determination of the Convention zealously to persevere in its efforts to establish a College, on the manual labor system, for the education of colored youth. By the Report of the Rev. Mr. Cornish, (the agent), it appears that for this noble object, to an amount between two and three thousand dollars, including the munificent donation of \$1000 by ARTHUR TAPPAN, Esq.)—but, in consequence of the insurrection in Virginia, and the turbulent proceedings of the people of New-York, he has been deprived of the aid of the friends of the cause, until the public mind should become calmer. Mr. Cornish has been re-elected agent by the Convention to prosecute the enterprise with new vigor. I cannot, for one moment, doubt of its success. I believe that the funds may be raised more readily now, than they could have been last year. The violent opposition manifested in New-Haven has only served to increase the number of those who are friendly to the institution. The College will probably be located in New-Jersey, though the site is not yet definitely fixed.

The Provisional and other Committees, appointed last year, were re-elected to serve until the next meeting of the Convention. Besides the acceptance of two addresses—one to the white, the other to the free colored population of the United States, no other business of importance was transacted by the Convention. Its proceedings will be immediately published in a pamphlet form, in Philadelphia, copies of which will be forwarded to various parts of the country—and I trust every man of color will be ready to buy a copy. Among the very valiant to the Convention, were the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn, Thomas Shipley, Ryan Lewis, Charles W. Denison, and the Rev. Mr. Harrison, a missionary at St. Kitts, one of

the British islands—all staunch and thorough-going friends of the people of color—and all devotedly more or less to the cause of abolition. They severally addressed the Convention in a feeling and eloquent manner. The address of the Rev. Mr. Harrison disclosed many remarkable and soul-searching facts. He stated that he had resided in St. Kitts for more than twenty years; and the condition of the slaves now, in that island, in Nevis and Tortola, contrasted with their condition when he first went among them, (in a moral point of view,) is as the light of day, to the darkness of midnight. Twenty years since, scarcely a slave could be found who knew the alphabet; now, there are comparatively few who cannot read. Most of the young slaves are taught to read before they are sent into the field to labor. The day of their redemption is at hand. The most respectable and virtuous, in many cases the most wealthy and influential people in those islands, are free persons of color. Mr. Harrison captivated many of our names, with their truly christian deeds—among them were several females, distinguished for their philanthropy.

The Rev. Mr. Jocelyn gave a highly interesting account of the various schools which were established in different parts of the country for the education of colored children and youth. The number was truly gratifying, and yet his list was far from being complete. These schools are so many moral batteries constantly playing against the great fabric of prejudice and oppression; and in good time they will beat it down to the ground, so that there shall not be left one stone upon another.

A large sum of money has been bequeathed by a person in Charleston, South Carolina, for the promotion of education among free persons of color. A benevolent member of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, lately deceased, has bequeathed \$25,000 for the establishment of a school or schools in that city and its vicinity for the education of colored youth. The Manumission Society of New-York has resolved to establish six additional schools in that city for a similar object. These are cheering facts.

At the request of several friends in Philadelphia, I publish below a portion of my address delivered to the delegates at the close of the Convention.

**Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention.**—The hour of separation is at hand! Another year must elapse before the convocation of another assembly like the present. In perspective, it seems placed at a remote and toilsome distance; but the past has vanished like a dream, and the present will fade, like the tropic lights, almost instantaneously into darkness. Our own mortality—the vicissitudes of life—the popular character of this body—f forbid the hope that we shall all meet together on the next, or on any succeeding anniversary. How often shall we make the final parting—perhaps until the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burnt up. God of the living and the dead! if it must be so, grant that we may all assemble in thy heavenly city in the fulness of time, never—never again to feel the pang of absence, or fear the blast of adversity, or shed the tear of sorrow!

Gentlemen, you have convened for high and noble purposes. The inducements which have led you to come from afar, and cheerfully to sacrifice your time and means, are neither selfish nor trivial. They did not originate in the restlessness of wild ambition, nor in the unwholesome impulse of wild sedition, nor in the craftiness of unprincipled revenge. Your object is peace, not war—to build up, not to destroy—to gain the confidence and sympathy of the nation, not to excite discord, or provoke the hostility—to drive the best way, or to effect the best measures, and procure the most ample means, for the moral, intellectual and social advancement of the entire free colored population of the United States. With so much disinterestedness, sobriety, manliness and lucidities were the proceedings of your last Convention conducted; and every tongue of detraction has been dumb, and every profane of evil things confounded. Nothing in your recent proceedings, in an confident, is calculated to impair the respect which you have gained for your countrymen. You have magnanimity, and patient endurance, and virtuous integrity, worthy to be recorded in letters of light upon the whole firmament; that all may read and profit thereby.

Gentlemen, your deliberations are pregnant with interests too vast to compute, and too important to permit for a limited operation, with consequences too grand for the scope of a single mind. They will affect not your own condition merely, or that of the slaves, or the prosperity of the nation; but even the dwellers in Central

Africa, and the colored population of the world. As you rise in dignity and intelligence, you will lift up the oppressed of all nations, not for one but for many generations. This axiodiom may seem blasted to the eyes of the vulgar, but who that understands the nature, diffusiveness and immortality of moral influence, or is familiar with the history of moral events, will see as much of extravagance? No, gentlemen—as the representatives of a large population, upon whose proceedings every eye is fixed, and to whom are committed the most sacred trusts, there is no danger of overrating your influence. The danger lies altogether on the other side—in the propensity of mind to depreciate its power, and to shun responsibility.

The Convention, being now placed upon a popular basis, is hereafter to take a wider scope than was contemplated at its birth. Instead of directing its attention almost exclusively to one object, it will embrace the interests of the free people of color, in whatever portion of the country they may reside. This is truly a matter of congratulation. No other course can allay jealousy, or excite intolerance, or secure confidence, or promote union. If the Convention in its infancy is attracting the attention and exciting the wonder of the American people, what will be its probable influence in the course of a few years? If fifteen delegates, at the last meeting, could surprise the nation, and inspire thousands of drooping hearts with hope and courage, what may not one hundred (and I hope to witness even a larger number than this) accomplish?

Permit me to congratulate you on the happy termination of your debates. If any undue ardor or personal animosity has been witnessed, the result has proven that it did not originate in malignity or passion, but was owing to a earnest and liberal desire to pursue that course which is individually deemed best calculated to promote the general good. It was an evidence of patriotism and principle, rather than of selfishness and ill-will. The collision of mind with mind, if unaccompanied with any unchristian and irreconcilable animosity, is a source of the most valuable benefit. After the avowal of so many discordant opinions, relative to the purchase of lands in Upper Canada, the disposal of that question by a unanimous vote not only conferred credit upon the head and heart which elicited the report, but spoke volumes for the generous concessions and liberal views of the members.

Gentlemen, I feel on this occasion the poverty of language, to a degree hitherto unknown to me. The hope, the confidence, the joy, the attachment, which swell in my breast, are too strong for utterance. I would tell you, if I could, how highly I appreciate that pacific disposition manifested by yourselves, individually and collectively, which, under the most aggravated insult and persecution, bears itself meekly and unshrinkingly. I do not think it any credit to bring you a more speedy deliverance than we possess of war. Most proudly do I bear testimony that on no occasion have I heard the utterance of a single threat against the owners of slaves at the south, or the proposal of any measure for their injury. On the contrary, I have seen a scrupulous, rigid and unflinching determination to give no countenance to violence of any kind, and not to intermeddle with the slave population. Gentlemen, this is to you a crown of honor; and it furnishes your friends a weapon with which to cut down all the standards of your enemies. Surely forgiveness of debt to yourselves and your constituents will lead you to disclaim, in your own and their behalf, any connection with the Southampton tragedy in Virginia, and to deprecate its repetition in any part of the country. You are sensible that every similar occurrence must inevitably tend to your injury by fastening upon your suspicions, which, however groundless and unjust, will cause new burdens to be heaped upon you. I believe you have stronger reasons for deprecating a southern insurrection than the whites themselves; and therefore you will on all occasions express your abhorrence of sanguinary deeds on the part of the slave population.

Be not afraid to maintain and assert your rights by all legal measures. Never sacrifice any principle because policy may seem to demand it. Meekness and forbearance are noble traits of character; but pallianimity and serenity are unworthy of those who were made but a little lower than the angels. Be men—honest, fearless, independent men—and respect and courtesy will follow in your path.

Gentlemen, let me earnestly exhort you, through you, all the free people of color, to avoid the use and traffic of ardent spirits, as you would avoid death and hell. To drink or sell it, is to drink and sell liquid damnation. God is my witness, that great as is my detestation of slavery and the foreign slave trade, I had rather be a

shareholder, you, a kidnapper on the African coast, than sell this poison to my fellow creatures for common consumption. Since the creation of the world, there has been no tyrant like ISTRACERANCE, and no slaves so cruelly treated as his; and moderate drinking is the snare in which he has secured millions of victims, to feed upon their bodies and souls with more than fiend-like rapacity. You must make extraordinary exertions to promote the cause of temperance among your constituents; for the relative situation between the white and the people of color is growing more and more disproportionate, in consequence of the successful efforts of the former to abolish the use of ardent spirits among themselves. The temperance reformation is lifting up the white population to happiness and usefulness with a steady and rapid pace. The people of color must not tarry behind for a moment; for every moment's delay will only make their degradation the more apparent. If you inquire of me, what will soonest give the colored population competence, respectability, knowledge and virtue, I answer, the formation of temperance societies, on the principle of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. Let all classes march up to this standard, and engage in this work, and miracles will follow.

Gentlemen, perhaps you left home as men, but I pray you, return as giants, strong enough to lift up the whole colored community in which you reside. To despond of fate is criminal. Is not Jehovah with us? Are not Truth, and Justice, and Mercy, our leaders? If we are true to ourselves—to our cause—and to God, defeat is impossible. I, for one, can never—no, not for an instant—doubt or despond; and as I have on other occasions given my pledge to the world, that, by Divine assistance, I never will give up the cause, so now do I renew this pledge. Gentlemen, farewell! For your kindness and support, given to me without measure, I tender you my heart-felt gratitude. May the present prove the happiest year of your lives, and bring with it freedom and happiness to the oppressed of every clime. Let us lift up the head and strengthen the feeble knees. Let us look not to the dust—not to the dust—but, as God made us, with our faces heavenward, heavenward!

**INTERESTING FACTS.**  
Prejudice is beginning to lose its malignity. I had the pleasure of spending an evening in New-York, a short time since, at the house of the Rev. Peter Williams, in company with two colored youth, who give promise of extraordinary genius and talent. They attend one of the high schools in that city, which is composed of the sons of the most wealthy and influential citizens, and are treated with the utmost respect as if they were belonging to this school. They formed themselves into a Debating Society, and, honorably to relate, these two colored young men have been unanimously elected to preside over the same—the one as President, the other as Secretary. Out of four prizes which were recently offered in the school for the best Greek, Latin and English essays, they triumphantly carried off three! Let the Colonization Society no longer dare tell us that persons of color can never rise from their degradation here—can never be placed on an equality with others—can never win the prize of victory. It may not rank such facts; but others, equally disagreeable, shall be given to it in due season.

**THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.**  
As I was pacing the deck of the steam-boat in New-York, which was to carry me to Philadelphia, a lady came on board, a member of the Society of Friends. As I am always happy to see a person in her peculiar garb, I immediately entered into conversation with her. Opposite to the steam-boat was a vessel arriving at the wharf, emigrants, which had just arrived at the wharf. It is a very fortunate vessel, said I, that those persons have not colored skin; for, if they had, the whole city would be thrown into consternation. 'Yes, she replied, 'it is lucky for them, indeed.' 'What a reproachful spectacle,' said I, 'we are presenting to the world! We open our land, in all their helplessness, poverty, degradation and ignorance, merely because they have reason to thank for our country; they revile the colonization scheme as a cruel one.' 'I am very sorry to perceive that some of the members of the Society of Friends are entangled in this wretched scheme.' 'I know of none.'

June 23 is board a letter





general instruction. Its effects have already been seen. Though the sparks be concealed in the embers, they will burst forth again with great violence, and overstep the limits which nature has assigned to the flames of the world.

And where will the carriage cease? They have been long oppressed. And now they have contended for their liberties to the last inch of ground, and till the last drop of blood has been sacrificed upon the altar of Freedom. Alas! as well might we expect the sun to set in mid-heaven, or the aspect of the stars to give us to expect that 'leopard to change his spots,' as to expect that ignorant, oppressed and wretched people should cease to make deprecations on every thing which had the remotest tendency to make men comfortable and happy.

However enthusiastic I may have been in my sentiments; however much I may have been governed by a zeal not according to knowledge, or actuated by a mistaken philanthropy; however much I may have wandered in the regions of fancy, or described horrors, that dwell only in a frenzied imagination; yet my zeal, in its infinite scope, preserve us from the fatal reality, and avert from our country the evils and dangers which threaten it.

Public Discussion. The discussion on the merits of the American Colonization Society was continued to a late hour on Monday evening last, at Franklin Hall, and on Tuesday evening, before a large audience.

Address on Slavery. At a meeting of the Society on Wednesday morning next, (July 12th) by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Agent of the services, a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AGENT. The New-England Anti-Slavery Society has appointed ARNOLD BUFFUM, its worthy President, to visit various parts of New-England as an Agent, to deliver addresses on the subject of slavery, take up collections, and make every exertion to enlighten and reform public sentiment in relation to this noble enterprise.

ODES FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY. WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Shall Africa's children be forgot? And never brought to mind? That 'much enduring race,' who long In slavery have pined? Oh! no! they shall not be forgot, We'll 'sing them to our mind' The millions of our fellow-men, Who still in slavery pine.

YE WHO LIBERTY REVERE! Air—Bruce's Address. Ye who liberty revere! Hold it far than life more dear— Ye who loathe from year to year, Freedom's sacred name, Be ye its champions, and its aid, In the name of the oppress'd, In the name of the distress'd, We demand their wrongs redress'd— Who will aid our cause?

Thoughts on Colonization. Extract of a letter from a clergyman to a neighboring State. I have been employed in teaching your work on the Colonization Society. So far as I have read it, I like it: the spirit of it is good, and it will cost our opponents much labor to get over the truth and arguments there presented.

Ladies Department. 'Am I not a Woman and a Sister?' This is the motto of the Ladies Department, which is a branch of the American Colonization Society.

Female Literary Association. During their recent sojourn in Philadelphia, (referred to in the Liberator) by the kindness of friends, the Editors of the Liberator had the privilege of visiting and addressing a society of colored ladies, called the FEMALE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Female Liberty Association. This is a new association, formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of promoting the moral and literary pursuits of colored females.

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will try to evade the force of your charges, but the testimony against them, as a whole, is unequivocal. The south will undoubtedly come into the scheme more and more—the north must withdraw, and then the machine will stop on principles of justice and oppression, and will only help to make up the oppression, which will be in the hands of the oppressor, and is ready to run over with destruction. The north, I trust, will enter upon the abolition of slavery and the improvement of the people of color here, and will establish missions among the natives of Africa.

From a Gentleman on New-York. 'Colonization is about to experience a shock, which, like the earthquake, will level all before it. A Society so manifestly iniquitous as the Colonization Society, must at some time or other fall; such a Society cannot exist long!'

Another Statement Contradicted. The Liberia Herald of Feb. 22d asserts that but two of the emigrants who went out from this country in the ship James Perkins (an old woman and a child) had been seen a letter from a highly respectable colored merchant in Liberia, dated Feb. 19th, (three days prior to the publication of the Herald), from which we make the following extract:

'This is an uncommonly healthy season, and not more than ten or twelve deaths have occurred (according to physicians) upon the emigrants since James Perkins left, but do not think, however, I have seen, that there are more than 40 persons left of the 100 per Carolina.'

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that she was counted worthy to suffer, for his name; which increased the anger of the executioner, and made him say, 'Do ye sing! I'll make you cry by and by.' But Jerome sang strongly, and by an inviolable power, and afterwards declared if she had been whipped to death, she should not have been dismayed. Earnestly he prayed, my friend, that a double portion of his humanity and fortitude may be ours. In despair, no—God is on our side. With the eyes of faith, I pierce the veil of fatuity, and I see our advocate, after having honorably borne the burden and heat of the day, sitting down peacefully by his 'ain fire-side.' Time has scattered a few blossoms on his head, but left his manly brow without a wrinkle. Hundreds of liberally bred and pressing round him, eager to testify their gratitude.

See your mother, with her infant; she approaches him, and kneels at his feet, raises her eyes to heaven, and would speak her gratitude; but tears and sobs impede her utterance. O, her tears are far more eloquent than words.

I see black and white mingle together in social intercourse, without a shadow of disgust appearing on the countenance of either; no wailing is heard, no clanking chains; but the voice of peace and love and joy is wafted to my ear every breeze.

And what has wrought this mighty change? Religion, my sister; the religion of the meek and lowly Jesus; and such are its effects wherever it appears. Could I not thus look forward, I should indeed despair.

THE FAREWELL. Farewell!—but then wilt soon forget The stranger thou hast seen, And in the gay and busy world, Forget that I have been, And thought of me will scarce intrude, When other forms are nigh; Who, decked in beauty's bright array, Shall pass before thine eye.

Another's lips will charm thee then, Another's voice will praise thee; Then thou wilt say, 'I have met him In past and happy days, And thou wilt scarcely deign to think Of friendship's early dream, Or cast one glance, in after years, On this poor offering.

Farewell—farewell!—'twere better far That we had never met, Than meeting one brief moment here, To part—and then to bid adieu. Philadelphia, June 12th, 1832.

SLAVERY RECORD. Execution of Mima.—On Thursday, about half nine o'clock, A. M. the culprit Mima was taken from his prison in Doylstown, and conducted to the gallows. Very early in the morning Mima had a barber called, who shaved him and dressed his hair in a fashionable style.

Address on Slavery.—An address on Slavery was delivered by Mr. Arnold Buffum, in Mr. Lamson's meeting-house, on Sabbath evening last. A respectable audience listened attentively for more than an hour to the most interesting and powerful address in their favor.—Dedham Postician.

MARRIED.—In Philadelphia, on the 25th inst. by the Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, Mr. George Anderson to Miss Emily H. Cornish, daughter of Dr. DREW.—At South Boston, Moses Augustus, son of Moses Conant, aged 7 days.

THE SHRINE. This day published by COTTON & BARNARD, The Shrine, collected by a tons of undergraduates in Amherst College, Vol. No. 2.

Also this day published, THE BOSTON LITERARY MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

CONTESTS. The Red Man—A Tale of Truth. Concluded: Hope; Sports of his Satanic Majesty; Wilford—into I; The Madman—Translated from the French of S. H. T. Berthoud; Writer of Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-two; Why I am a Bachelor; Illustration: Arrival at Augsburg—From Harlequinade; The Madman—Original. Part I. Chap. II.; Stanzas to My Niece; The New Ship; The Fire Area.—No. 11.—Albion Gallery.—Stationery—Jephthah Van Duzend; B. Evans's Poem;—A. B. NORTON.

THE WEST INDIES. By the big Ambassador, Captain Vaughan, at New York, Jamaica, passed to the 24th May inclusive, have been received.

His Majesty's ambassador, Speedwell, captured on a Spanish sloop, with 239 slaves on board. The prize was called the 'Sloop of War'.

The Fort of Spain (Trinidad) Gazette Extraordinary gives an account of an extensive destruction of growing cane on several estates by fire. From the conduct evinced by the slaves during the conflagration, it was feared that a still greater destruction would follow.

An irruption of negroes had been made into the town of Anguilla. They got possession of the fort, but were eventually driven out with great slaughter.

The state of insubordination among the slaves at Barbice, is represented as very alarming.

Mr. J. R. ESSAYIST, for June, exhibits a fair amount of talent. The work is gradually gaining a substantial reputation. The writer of the sketches under the head of 'American Polity,' evinces much taste in their composition—much fairness, on the whole, in his awards—and no small share of critical acumen. His sketch of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, in the present number, is tolerably accurate.

Mr. Lynn Beecher; To Somers; Spectator, No. 2.—Our Country, our Country! To the Backwoods; Mr. Manly; The Manly; Hospital at Charleston; To —; Fred. Trilifer; A Tidy Eastward; Love of Country; Association for Mutual Improvement in Young Friends, R. I.; Love Melancthon, No. 1; Essayist Room—Literary Notices.

Agents and Subscribers to the Liberator are greatly in need of money to liquidate bills to a considerable amount. Will you help us out of our dilemma?

The Editor acknowledges, with pleasure, the superior ability and interest which were imparted to the columns of the Liberator by the gentleman to whom the paper was entrusted during his recent absence.

A. S. 'Mr. Jones's eighth letter, and other communications received from the Liberator, are greatly in need of money to liquidate bills to a considerable amount. Will you help us out of our dilemma?'

Mr. Robert C. Gordon, 212, South 7th Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as an Agent for the Liberator in that city.

Letters received at this office from June 22, to June 29, 1832.

Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New Haven, Ct.; Henry C. Price, Fort-Andrew, New York; John C. Linn, Mass.; James Leach, Chillicothe, Ohio; James Neaham, Philadelphia, Pa.; Eli Hazzard, Baffalo, N. Y.; Homes Galliard, Port-au-Prince.



