RIDIDIDIONES BIOURNAIDA

" RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTERH A NATION."

RUSSWURM ? & Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1827.

[Vol. I. No. 4

F CAPT, PAUL CUFFEE. MEMOIRE

MEMOIK He returned home in due some arriven a freighted witte oil and bone and arriven the autumn of 716 being then about his 34th year.—Its west to Philadelphis to dispose of his cargo—Its pecuniary circumstances were by this time in a fourthing train. When in Philadelphia he purchased from necessary for halls and other works suitable for a scholar to the control of the second holts and other works suitable for a scheme of (i) or 70 tons, and soon after his return to Westport the keel of a new vessel was latiful in 17th his schooner of the tans burthen was launched and called "the stanger." Faul possessed two small fishing boats, but his innoney was chausted, and he cargo for his new vessel would require a considerable sum beyond his present stock. He now sold his two boats and was enabled to place on board his schooner of cargo valued at 2000 dollars; with this he sailed to Norfolk, on the Chesapeake Bay and there learned that a very plenpeake Bay and there learned that a very plen-tiful crop of Indian Corn had been gathered that year on the eastern shore of Maryland, that he could precure a schooner load for low price at Vienna on the Nanticoke river. Thither he sailed, but on his arrival the people were filled with astonishment and alarm man, and manned with a crew of the same complexion, was unprecedented and surpri-sing. The white inhabitants were struck with apprehension of the injurious effects which circumstances would have on the minds of their slaves, suspecting that he wished se-cretly to kindle the spirit of rebellion and exdestructive revolt among them. o notions several persons associated them selves for the purpose of preventing [Paul On examination his papers proved could not logally robse the entry of his vescandor, inclusty and firmness. His crevichaved not only inoffensively, but with conciliating propriety. In a few days the inimical association vanished and the inhabituats treated him and his crow with respec kindness. Many of the principal people visited his vessel and in consenuence diped with his family in the town. weeks, Paul sold his cargo, and received into his schooner 3000 bushels of Indian corn .-With this he returned to Westport where that article was in great demand; his carge sold rapidly and yielded him a profit of 1000 dollars. He unloaded his vessel, sailed for Norfolk, sold his cargo and took in another, which on his return proved as profitable as his bret voyage. The home market was now his bret voyage. The home market was now amply supplied with corn and it became nevossel he sailed to Passamaqueddy in carch of a cargo. When he arrived in the James Brian, a merchant of Wilmin ton (Delaware State) made him a liberal offer for his vessel to carry a load of Gypsum.-Paul thought the proposed price for the freight would equal the profits of any other business and embraced the terms. He took on board the proposed cargo and proceeded to Washington. Since that period some of the vossels in which Paul is concerned have annually made one or two voyages to the same port. During the year 1757 after his return home, Paul purchased the house in which his family resided and the adjoining farm. For the farm and its improvements he paid \$3500 and placed it bader the manage-ment of his brother who is a Farmer. (To be Continued.)

Micra-The Hollanders, in the early age faters.—The Hollanders, in the carrying of their Republick, considered idle persons as solitically driminal, and punished idleness as a crime against the commonwealth. These who had no visible means of an honest livelihood, were called before the magistracy to an account of how they get their living and if they were unable to render a satisfacto r they were unable to render a salisaction on this point, they were put to . [These thrifty-fiollanders are said to employed the following singular expet., They constructed a kind of a box sufficient of the said to the sai dient, whey constructed a kind of a box sun-ficiontly large for a man to stand upright in-and exergise his bodily faculties. In the in-terior, of it was in pump. The vagrant, or riller was put into this box, which was so placed in the liquid demest, that the water gushed into it constantly, through the laper-

tures in its bottom and sides ; so that the li culprit had to work at the pump, with all his might, and for soveral hours together, to keep himself from drowning. The medicine, it is said, was found to be an infallible cure for the disease, insomuch that no person ever known w ... Brief Remarker. ever known to work at it the second time.--

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

Every attempt at a thorough discussion of this subject has always been not with a cry of stonger.! "You will excite the slaves to insurrection," say they. But I ask if there is now no danger? If every slave owner feels as safe when he goes to bed as if he were surrounded by a free peasantry? If not, what mean those pistols under his pillow, and that leaded till over it? And is there even now loaded rifle over it? And is there even now no small degree of danger, what will be the case, when the slaves in the West Indies and the Spanish states, become all free citizens? On the subject of danger, I am happy again to avail myself of the language of Mr. Buxton. "I do not mean to say, that there are not very great perils connected with the preof the West Indies. On the contrary, I am quite sure—as sure as it is possible for any man in the house or in the country to be that there is imminent peril at the sent moment; and that that peril will inrease, unless our system be altered. wherever there is oppression, there is herever there is slavery there is slavery to the in proportion to the great danger-danger, in proport degree of suffering. But the But the question is, how it is to be avoided by that spirit of humanity which has avoided it in other places-by do ing justice to those whom we now oppressby giving liberty for slavery, happiness for nisery. But even supposing the danger of giving to be as great as the danger of with holding; there may be danger in moving, and danger in standing still—danger in proceeding, and danger in doing nothing: then, I ask the house, and I ask it seriously—whether it is not better to meur peril for justice and humanity, for freedom, and for the sake of giving happiness to millions hitherto oppressed; or, whether it be better to incur peril for slavery cruelty, and injustice, for the sake of destroyhappiness of those wretched beings upon whom we have already showered every species of calamity? I know there is danger. Danger! why? because the few inflict, and the multitude suffer gross injustice. But I multitude suffer gross injustice. confess it does appear to me to be the most extraordinary of all arguments, to contend that the danger arises not from slavory itself, but from the discussion of slavery in this house. What, then, does the slave require any hint from us that he is a slave, and that slavey is of all conditions the most miserable? sir, he hears this; he sees it; he feels in all around him. He sees his harsh it too, in all around him. uncompensated labour; he hears the crack of the whip; he feels, he writhes under the is no flattery; these are consellors which feelingly persuade him what he is. He sees the mother of his children stripped naked beand flogged fore the gang of male negroes unmercifully; he sees his children sent t market to be sold at the bost price they will fetch he sees in himself, not a man, but a thing; by West Indian law, a chattel, an imname; by west indian law, a chartet, an implement of husbandry, a machine to produce sugar, a heast of burden. And will any man tell nie, that the black, with all this staring him in the face, and flashing in his eyes, whether he rises in the morning or goes to bed at night, never dreams that there is injustically the start of t bed at night, never dreams that there is injus-tice is such treatment, till he sits down to the perusal of an English newspaper, and there learns, to his astonishment, that there are enthusiasts in England, who from the bottom of their hearts deplore, and even more than they seplore, abhor all black slavery! There are such enthusiasts; I am one of them; and while we breathe, we will never abandon the cause, till that thing, that challet, is rein-

the cause, till that thing, that challel, is reinstated in all the privileges of man."

It is of no use now, for any of us to declaim about the danger of the discussion. We cannot help it if we would. It is begun out of our reach in the British Parliament, by rises who spure all control but that of Christian privicible, and who will continue it, until the unornity; of the evil is fully searched out and anale known, until the cyil itself is fully and forever destroyed. The thing will be

done If certainly will. Look at it a moment. The fact that nothing effectual has hitherto been done by idio for the mitigation of its been done by idio for the mitigation of its over warrants us in the supposition that no pull warrants us in the supposition that no pull was a surface of the technical surface. There seems to be a sort of failty about it. Mavery, as it actually wrist, and as it will probably always continue was warrant passion remain the same, is "twice oursed." in him who suffers and him who inflicts it. We had many exhibitions of its character, during the late ardour in behalf of the Greeks. It would be instructive to take any of the addresses, spooches, or reto take any of the addresses, speeches, or re solutions made on that occasion, and to see many of the most paious features of I kish slavery may be fairly matched in this free and enlightened country. Some of thou free and enlightened country. Some of them may be rendered stronger in degree, by the fericity of the Turkish character. And there is some difference in the detail. For instance, there is not the same "uncertainty" to the black as to the Greek slave, "whether he shall onjoy the carmings of his own industry; for the black must labour continually, with the full knowledge that he shall not enjoy them. He has not even the poor hope of the wretched Greek to shinate him in his toils. There are flot wanting instances, where masters have held out to their blacks the hope of freedom as an incitement to industry; and freedom as an incitement to industry; and then, when the poor slave, by the labour of his nights and holidays; had saved the sum required to buy him free, he has found that " all the earnings of a slave belong to his master;" and he is still as far from freedom as ever. The law is so. He has no redress. It may not be so frequent an occurrence as in Tur key, but it is not owing to any law that it is not. There is another difference. Says Mr. Webster in his speech, "In the whole world no such oppression is felt as that which has crushed down the wretched Greeks. In In-dia, to be sure, it is had enough in principle; but in the actual fooling of oppression, not to be compared. There the oppression natives are themselves as barbarous as their oppressors; but here have been seven millions of civilized, enlightened, Christian mon, trampled into the very earth, century after century by a barbarous, pillaging, re-lentless soldiery. The world has no such misery to show." I rue, we have only two millions, not "civilized, enlightened, nor milions, not "civilized, enlightened, nor Christian." Though living a lundred years in the midst of a "civilized, enlightened, and Christian" land, they are still a barbarous, " civilized, fair prospect of ever being otherwise. How ever gratifying to our selfings it may be to see " a people of intelligence, ingonuity, refinement, spirit, and enterprise" thus oppres sed, I ask if it is not equally abborrent to our moral principles, that a people claiming this character for themselves, should for so ages act the part of oppressors? And that they should purposely and of design, keep two millions of their fellow-men in the very lowest state of degradation? Who that knows the pleasures of intellectual improve ment and refined society, and the delights of domestic happiness, would consent to give them up, even if enjoyed in Turkish bondage i What generous mind would not rather be the Greek than the black? And so far as the laws have effect, the black is as absolutely subjected to the caprice of his master, hether actuated by passion or by lust, a wheter actuated by passion or by flust, as the block. Public opinion may indeed operate it some extent in the more populous and refined districts, but there is abundant evidence to show, that in many parts of the alays territories, the despotism is exercised as absolutely as in Turkey Lord Althorpe, in the sebate before referred to, said, "The behomable member for Sandwich has stated broadly and has queted various documentate to move it that the slave is perfectly contented prove it that the slave is perfectly contented and happy. If we look only to the clothing and food allowed to those unfortunate beings, it is endight to convince any reasonable man, without liveler investigation, of the necessity of an Aleration in the present system; and of he sheration in the present system; and it is idly to the last degree; to talk of the happiness and comfort enjoyed by them. But it is said that some of those happy slaves are he conscious of their blish; that they, have seen reflued to take advantage of an effect of liberty; and have preferred to live and die in slavery. If the object were to prove the low state to which is moral eventures, these between the beauty and advantaged to the low state to which is moral eventures, these between the beauty and beauty and beauty and the state of the low state to which is moral eventures.

attonger than this nigle statement. Took God! can it be imagined for a moment, that a man, possessing the least particle of the sympathies and affections of his species, should prefer to down himself without removes, to slavery for life; that he should doom his children after him, from generation to generation, to be born, to live and the in the bonds of slavery that he should down his suit of the head of the same divergence of the expose his daughters to the will and er of a cruel task-master? ly any thin say, can raise feelings of indignation and ir ror in the breast, it would be the knowle of such a fact as this."

Said Mr. Brougham, on the same occasion:
"In Jamaica too, I am told all is perfect; and
that the black, who must be allowed to be the best judge of his own happiness, is perfectly best judge of his own happiness, is perfectly contented with his lot so well contented that he would not change it. But unformented that he would not change it. But unformentely for this assertion, it toppears from consulting a single page of the lamaics gazdites, that it cannot be supported. It is curious to abserve the broad and most unequivocal contradiction given by these gazettes to this grave statement of the Jamaics seignibly. or it thouce appears that many of the bla their happy situation. In a single page of these gazettes, there are no less than it is a continuous and provided the page of these gazettes, there are no less than it is Runaways."—persons quitting this entitle ble situation, not only with a certainty of this ny privations, but at the risk of all the severe ponsities which attach to their crime.

Such are the views and feelings of son of the most enlightened philanthropists in th world: And something will cartainly be done in the case. The thought is not to be and red for a moment, that the present state of things should last always. It would seem almost like an imputation upon Divine Pros-dence to believe that he had suffered we millions of his creatures to become so involve millions of his ed in calamity that there was no provide with a rescue. If God is just, something will be one on something will be a rescue. done. It will be done with our consent of against it; by our efforts, or in spite of them. The decree is past, and it hastens to its ac-

complishment. It cannot be believed that while all the of mankind are advancing in the march of im provement, two millions of the race in free America, shall be left in irretrievable degradation. The foundations of right and dutie are becoming known. And have the black neither duties nor rights? The Christian sees with delight the efforts that are made to diffuse the gospel of life among the heatign.
And shall the blacks be the only heather? The philanthropist fondly believes that character of man is rising, swelling bursting its ancient limits and the bonds with which despotism had sought to confine it. Shall the divine principle remain stationary only among American slaves? Despotic power is grad ally yielding to the influence of public op-ion. The old monarchies and aristocracis where the many labor for the few, and g vernment is administered for the benefit rulers and not of subjects, are trembling a tottering to their fall . Witness the of the Holy Alliance to repress ove like revolutionary principles, and eve that goes to promote general im and elevation of character. But not be successful. Every friend of fit feels that they cannot speced. Theilaw of nature against them. An impoleen given to the minds of men which resistible. And shall the laws of nat suspended only in the freest country globe? Can we believe that God slavery here with so favorable an he will repeal that law by which he provision for the renovation of this world? (To be continued.)

From the Genius of Universal E African Education until Bellets of Chilicotha We the should of the town of Chilicothe having time looked around us with he sensations from the gnoran so with any other. inge have been reduced, nothing could be

el gloom, and presert out children with thy and propriety to pass through the slippes of life.

violest tides of life.

At a meeting, hold on Monday, avening.
February 20th, 1827; on motion, Mr. Lewis
Woodson was realled to the chair, and Mr.
Wm. Dalley appointed secretary. After the
bye-laws and constitution were read and
adopted fracta Resolved; that the Rev William Grahma eliver an address to the society on the second Monday of April, at the
Presbyter as audicula at Ilo'clock, A. M. at
which time there will be a collection lifted to
aid the sociate to carry the above lauguste -where the citizens of spectfully it was and culoured, are re-who may the disposed to aid its in such a laudable object.

LEV S WOODSON, Chairman.

THE DEAN OF BADAJOZ.—A TALE.

The Dean of the gathedral of Badajoz was more learned than all the doctors of Salamanca. Coimbra, and Alcala, united. He understood all languages, living and dead, and was porfect matter of every science, divine was portect master of every science, divine and human, except that, unfortunately, he had no knowledge of magic, and was inconsolable when he reflected on his ignorance in that sublime art. He was told, that a very able magician resided in the suburbs of Toledo, named Don Touribio. Immediately he saddled his onle, departed for Toledo, and alighted at the door of me very superb dwelling; the habitation of that great man.

"Most revered marking," said he ad-

"Most reverend magician," said he, addressing himself, to the sage, I am the Dean of Eddajoz. The learned menof Spain all allow me their superior, but I am come to "I am the request from you a far greater honour—that of becoming your pupil. Deign to initiate me in the mysteries of your art, and doubt not but you shall rodgive a grateful acknowledgment, suitable to the benefit conferred and your own extraor dihary merit."

Din Torribio was not very paste, though he valued himself on being intinagely ac-quainted with the best company in hell. He dualited with the best company in fell: He told the Dran, he was welcome to seek elsewhere for a master in magic, for that, for his part, he was weary of an occupation which produced nothing but compliments and promises, and that he would not dishonour the occult sciences by prostituting them to the ungrateful.

To the ungrateful!" cried the Dean "has then the great Don Torribio met with persons who have proved ungrateful? and can he so far mistake me as to rank me with such so far mistake me as to rank me with such industers?" He then repeated all the maxims and apophthegms which he had read on the

and apopulations which he had read out no subject of gratitude, and every refined sentiment his memory could furnish.

In short, he talked so well, that the conjuror, after having considered a moment, contessed he could refuse nothing to a maniof tessed he could reruse nothing to a manion such abilities, and so ready at pertinent quotations. "Jacintha," said he, calling to his old woman; "lay down two partridges to the lire it hope my friend the Dean will do me the hono ir to sup with me to night." At the same time he takes him by the hand, and eads him into his cabinet; there he touches leads nim imo dis cauper; there no touches his forshead, mettering three mysterious words, which I must request the rades not to forget. Ortobolan, Pistafrier, Ortopriouf; then, without further preparation, he began to explain, with all possible perspecuity, the introductory elements of his profound science.

nod!"

Its new disciple listened with an ettention
lich acareely permitted him to breathe,
then, on a sudden, Jacintha enters, followed
y a little man, in monstrous boots, and covred with mud, up to the neck, who desired
o speak with the Doan on very important
usiness.

lie was the postillion of his uncles the This was the postillion of his thelighted bishop of liandor, who had been sent express ther him, and had gallopped quite to Toledo pelore he could overtake him. He came to pring him information that, some hoors litter him the came to pring him information that, some hoors litter his depicture, his Grace had been attacked you go to the country, that this most orrible came quonce, were to be apprehended. The Dean heartly curved 'inwardly that is, and so as to occasion no scanded at once he disorder, the patient, and the curver, who had certainly all throp chosen the mest toppertinent time possible. He dismissed the foundation of the patient, and the curver he would presently follow him to the heart back to Ballott, which had been him to be heart to be heart he would presently follow him. which be returned to his lesson ere no such things as either da-

each he was well worth alpal chapter and two old rm the Dean that his on-tall bishop had been taken

had chosen him to fill the yabant blabopric, and himbly requested he would console by his presence, the affileted church of Bajadoz.

now become his spiritual pride.

Don Torribio, who was present at this ha-rangus of the deputies, endeavoured to derive advantage: from ... what he had learned, and, taking saide, the .. new bishop, after, baving paid him a twell-turned scompliment on his promotion. Proceeded the inform him that he had a son, named Benjamin, possessed of much ingentily and good inclination; but in whom he had never perceived either taste taledth for the occult sciences. He had the raines for the loccultaciences. He had therefore, he said, advised him to turn his thoughts towards the church, and had now, he thanked Ifaven the satisfaction to hear him commended as one of the most deserving divines among all the clergy of Toledo. He therefore took the liberty, most humbly to sequest his grade to bestow on Don Benjamin the deanery of Bajadoz, which he could not fortain together with his hishopric.

"I am very unfortunate," replied the prelate, spparently somewhat embarrassed; "you will, il hope, do mo the justice to believe, that nothing could give me she great a pleasure has to oblige you in every respect. But the truth is, I have a cousin, to whom I am heir, an old ecclesiastic, who me good for nothing but to be a dean; and if I do not bestow on him this advised him to turn his thou

bet aldean; and if I do not bestow on him this preferment, I must embroil myself with my family, which would be far from agreeable. But, continued he, in an affectionate man-But, continued he, in an affectionate manner, will you not accompany me to Bajados?
Can you be so bruel las to forsuke me just at the memory when it is in my power to be of service to you! Be persuaded, my honoured master we will go together; think of nothing the improvement of your pupil, and master we will go together; think of noth-ing but the improvement of your pupit, and me to provide for Don Benjamin; por doubt but, sooner or later, I will do more for him than you expect. A paltry deanery, in the remotest part of Estremadura, is not a benefice suitable to the son of such a man as yourself."

The eanon law would, no doubt, have construed this offer of the prelate's into simony. The proposal, however, was accepted; nor was any scruple made by either of these two very intelligent persons. Don Torribia followed his illustribus pupil to Bajados, where he had an ologant afactioent assigned him in the episcopal palace, and was treated with he utilist respect by all the diocese, as the favourite of his grade, and a kind of grand

Under the trition of so able a muster the bishop of Bujadoz, made a rapid progress in the occult sciences. At first, he gave him-self up to them with an ordour which might appear excessive; but this intemperance grow, by degrees, more moderate, and he purshed them with so much prudence that his diagonal studies never interfered with the duties of his diorese. He was well convinced of the truth of a maxim, very important to be remembered by ecclesiastics, whether addicted to sorcory, or only philosophers and admirers of literature, That it is not sufficient assist at learned pocturnal meetings, or adorn the mind with the emballishments of human science but that it is also the duty of divines to point out to others the way to heaven, and plant, in the minds of their hear-ers, wholesome doctrine and Christian mo-rulity.

rdlity.

Regulating his conduct by these commend-able principles, the Idarried prelate was cole-brated throughout Christendom for his merit pected ejich an honor, to the archbishoprick

(To be Continued) Compostella.

AFRICA

Mis way of Ruising the Hind. A few days alone a roung girl, near Gloucester, in the prospect of marriage, being anable to find monity to purchase her wedding clottes, actually submitted to the painful operation of having seven of having seven of her teeth drawn the received five guineas, and for which provided the necessary articles.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE PREEDON'S JOURNAL

EDUCATION.

No. II.

A subject so important as this merits the devotion of much time to reading and reflec-tion. But the multiplied avoidations of the writer proclude tile former and therefore, upon the point, we urge that the coloured people place their children in such schools as their circumstances will admit.

Those, who from their earnings and econo my can devote from eight to twenty-four dolfer upon their progeny, a blessing for which their memory shall ever be cherished in grateful and affectionate remembrance. Not only so, they will have acquitted themselves of a will award to them a desert addquate to the performance. And those, who from the nar-cowness of their pecuniary resources, arb the dble to meet the end in the manner a vove sta-ted, should make it a duty to avail themselves of the privilege afforded them in free-schools. Hundreds of children daily parade the streets, to the disgrace of their parents and the mortification of our reflecting brethren; who, if their parents were to place under the tuition of some approved teacher, might possibly be-

The evils accoung to our whole community deprayed babits of many of the rising generation are incalculable. A heart influenced by philanthropy, sickens at the bare conception of the hordel. In their present parental government, which indeed is no government at all, the youths to whom we s to their future interests, and de-of every moral and social obliga-As they advance in yours, they are less osed to industry in the pursuit of any vo ungood to aspire after elevation of condition and consequently continue during a wretch ed existence, ignorant, poor and contempti-

Contemplate for a moment, the loathsome set, the base swindler, the carfty gambler, the unfeeling and murderous instrument of a kidnapper, the interable inmate of an almshouse or prison, affording the chemies of our face arguments, to prove the mutility of an amelioration of our political existence? Do you not behold the children of our affections benot be not the charter of our anections oc-coming; through our own neglect, the instru-ments of our prostration? Do you not con-sider them the means of binding together the fetters of our dislayed brethrou? Who can colour, or who can in anticipation calmigithe at the days to which we approach without concluding that a vigorous effort should be made for the intellectual culture of the rising

generation?
When your children shall have school of acknowled god merit, continue them under auspices so favourable. They can gain nothing by those frequent changes for which you entertain so great a problection wil eventually be leaded. Tet not you possessions in through any man well you as the only motive for dren londer his tuition an

PHILANTHROPOS

OR THE PREDOK'S JOHNAL HAYTYEN REVOLUTION.

The last half century will average regarded as a period in which changes the most interesting, and occurrences the most remarkable in the history of man have happened.—And the revolution of Still Hange, which developed the resolutions are arounded to have the gies of a people deemed but a step above brute, creation, is not the least romania.

brute, creation, is not the least rumarason and interesting.

Fifty years ago, when the flame of sixi and religious liberty was first kindled in this courtry, and spread too soon across the Atlantic,—who, of all the gifted souls that gen us marshalled under its standard, would have us marshalled under its sindard; yould a predicted such an event. It id the min spirit of Burke; when he beheld in his full eye", all the horrors that afterwards be poor Franco, or could the "prophetic to Fox for tell this anomaly of nature." on now tho could think it possible that the graded African slave world take up arms defence of his birthright and epend line heart's blood for its possession, would have

been regarded as a madman, and his reflec-tions branded as the dreams of a visionary.
But times have, changed, 'We' have seen the establishment of affindependent nation by men of our own colour; the world has seen by and its success and durability, are now placed beyond doubt. There is some-thing in the firm establishment, of a free wothing in the firm establishment, of a free gobonds of slavory that strikes us ing in a peculiar degree the interposition of Divine Providence.

The commencement of the revolution of St. Doming was looked upon with horror by men in all parts of the world. It was thought so unnatural a crime, that slaves should rise against their masters, that their downfall was carnostly desired and frequently prayed for by every one. Other revolutions have happened.; other governments have been formed. but under far different auspices rican revolution which first-led the way in asserting the great principles of liberty, was hailed with enthusiasm by the wise and the good. It found advocates even in England, ngainst whose oppression they were containding. The French revolution too, are k acted those deeds of terror and mailness which will not soon by forgotten, had supporters and well-wishers in every heart, except those whose feelings were blunted in the service of a cold and chilling despotism. But the re-volution of St. Domingd; which taught the world that the African, though trodden down in the dust by the foot of the oppressor, yet had not entirely lost the first sensibilities of his nature, and still possessed the proper spi rit and feelings of a man no one wished it well—no fervent prayer was put up for its success—none bid it "God speed!" In their g lorious career, alone and unaided, save by the arm of Him who is ever ready to prot the opprossed the Maytions withstood the power of the greatest monarch that ever sat upon a thruce. So true is it, that "the race not always to the swift, nor the battle to

the strong."

When, we reflect upon the condition those men who hade definite to the characters of Napoleon, commanded by one bravest generals, we are struck with ment and admiration. Most of their leader ment and admiration. Most of their leaders were of little evection of still less experience in military and a said the space transit the use of the hoo and the space transit wielding a sword or levelling a most of the hoo occasio called forth their haden bowers the occasio called forth their haden bowers the cause for which they conjustic visioned talents mikhown before no the present. And poor as the standard wise raise blow that was to unriver the school struck. thousands as

PRINCIPS JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6.

MUTABLE TOF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

During a cent visit to the Egyptian Mummy, iny thou a were insensibly carried back to former the sawhen Egypt was in her splender, and the city seat of chivalry, science, arts and of lation. As a descendant of Cush, I could but hour nover her present degradation, wall a reflecting upon the mutability of human allairs, and upon the present condition of coople, who, for more than one thousand years, were the most civilized and onlightened.

My heart sickened as I pondered upon the picture which my imagination had drawn. I wept over the fallen state of my people. Wherefore is it that a gloom pervades the mind, while reflecting upon the ages which

mind, while reflecting upon the ages which have passeds sail which, like the "bascless fabrick of a vision," have scarcely left a wreck behind shem? But such applies het, to Egypt: for her obelisks and pyramids, which attest her greatness still remain, amid the grandeur of the desert, full of magnificence and death, at once a trophy and a tomb. But her kings, to preserve whose bodies from sacrilligious hands, they were erected, where are they? Have they not been torn from their " vaulted sepulchres," and exhibited to a gazing world? Have not they too been bought and sold? Methinks, the lesson to be derived from this, should warm other potentates, who are lavishing the hard carnings of their industrious subjects upon their costly mausoleums, of the vanity of their labours. The admirablo command of our Lard to one of his disciples, who was desirous of going to bury his father, " let the dead bury their dead," should convince us that it matters little, where this corruptible body is laid, after the immortal spirit has once left it; and that nothing which we can do, can reach its ear in the dull mansions of the tomb.

In reflecting on these interesting but mournful truths; the changes which had taken place within the last fifty years, were also presensed to my view. On an ideal map of the Western continent, I beheld in many parts, villagos, towns and cities, arisen and arising, where thirty years ago, nought but the footsteps of the savage had ever disturbed the " deep solitude of the forest," or cliased the " wild deer from his covert." In the old world, the changes which have taken place, are awfully instructive. In many parts we bohold the lenient policy which swayed the government of Napoleon compelled to give place to the misrule of former days. In France, the house of Bourbon, after having been exiles for twenty years, are restored to the throne of their ancestors. But the mighty Ruler, whose word was law over the greater part of Europe; "who was gentle in the manuer, but vigorous in the deed," where lies he? On the rocky shores of sen-girt St. Hel-

! History informs us that Cush and Mence (the Misriam of scripture) were the sons of Ham. The former is supposed to have settled in the Arabic Nome, near the Red Sea, in Lower Egypt; whence his descendants spread over the southern regions of Asix, along the Persian Gulph, and the casterly parts of Africa, on the western borders of the Red Son; and the latter, the Northerly parts of Africa, including Upper and Lower Egypt and Barbary.

" Mankind generally allow that all nations are indebted to the Egyptians for the introduction of the arts and sciences; but they are not willing to acknowledge that the Egyp time bore any resemblance to the present race of Africans; though Herodotys, " the fallior of history, "expressly declares that the /Layptians had black skins and frizzled hair.

All we know of Ethiopia, strengthens us in the value of 1907. They made him and his son the belief, that it was early inhabited by a them and then robbed them of schored and tentope with which they took off their booty. They well resembled those of the Egyptians. Many of the was found the part day at Laprairie. their divinities were the same t they had the same orders of priesthood and religious ceremonies: they made use of the same characters in writing; their dress was alike; and the royal sceptre in both countries was in the form of a plough. Of their philosophy little is known; their wise men, like those of the Indians, were called Gymnosophists: they discharged the sacred functions like Egyptian priests; had their distinct colleges and classes of disciples; taught their dogmas in obscure and inythological language; and were remarkable for their contempt of death. Othor writers of a later date than Herodotus, have asserted that the resemblance between the two nations, as it regarded their features, was as striking, as their doctrines were sini-The celebrated Mr. Salt, in his travels in Abyssinia, discovered several monumental remains, the hieroglyphics or which bere a

the tennis of TWELVE new Essociations, formation of TWELVE new Essociations, upon the plan of the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland. They are severally located as follows:—At Washington City, District of Columbia—Alexandria, do.—Leesburg, Loudon dounty, Virginia—Waterford, do. do.—Windhester, Frederick county, do.—Apple pye Ridge, do. do.—Brucetown, do. do.—Harper's Forry, Jefferson County, do.—In the neighborhood of poplar Springs, Maryland—At the Union Factory, near Ellicott's Mills, At the Union Factory, near Ellicott's Mills, do.— In the neighborhood of Belle-Air, Harford county, do.—and at Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Eirc.—A fire broke out about 4 o'clock yester-day infirming in Mulberry at which destroyed three buildings in that, and two in Cross-st. Among the number destroyed is the slop of the Rev. Mr. Dutton.

We lourn that the law which authorized the We learn that the law which authorized the immediate sale out of the State of Maryland, of coloured persons convicted of potty criminal of liness, has, to the honour of that State, and in accordance to the feelings of the times been re-

Blessings of Slavery !--Mr. John Hamlin of Lanesborough county, Va. was murdered on the ith ult. by his slaves. Surunteen of them have been committed to the county Jul to await their

Distressing Accident,-As the Philadelphia Mistressing Accident,—As the Philadelphia and New-York Union Line of Stages were passing from Trentent to New-Brunswick on Saturday the 3fst ult. a well dressed gentlemanly looking young mulatto man; who was a passenger in coach No. 3, was precipitated from the box, on which the driver sat; to the ground, the whoels of the coach ran over his left arm from his clowe to his shoulder, and then only how side of his head. then overlone side of his head. He was taken up by the passengers perfectly lifeless, after the tri-ver had drive 5 or 6 rods from him. He was theh carried by the stage to Kingston, a distance cabout two miles, and there left.—Poul. D. Adv.

Wrican Observer .- Enoch Louis a member of the Society of Friends, proposes to commence, in Philadelphia, under this title, a monthly porteolical, the comprise sketches of the history of Africa, the progress of geographical discovery, the history character, incidents, and extent of slavery; ancient and modern, the internal place trade within the United States, the lawer and usages in Polation to slavery. within the United States, the have and usages in relation to slavery, biographical notices of negroes who have been distinguished for their falents or virtue plans for improving the condition of sieves in the United States, don't be. The Prospectuals drawn, by with much ability and axhibits evidence of a well-disciplined mint. Each immber of the work is to contain 32 web pages price 32 por annum. It is expected the first number will be jubilabled in April vert. N. V. Oz.

By recent regulations at Maidran, no coloured ment, a personger, is allowed to land, or remains at that place, without special permission from the

A very bold robbery was committed in Montesa, a west of two ago, by five itien cote of whom had better by two ago, by five itien cote of whom had Bertrans, and let his accomplicating it night.
They had an are for the shrout of the master of the house, and robbet him of wildow still he house, and robbet him of wildow still he house, and robbet him of wildow still he house.

Deliberate Hanging—A man in New Hamp shire lately hanged himself after making his preparations with much sang froid. He took a burdle of fax to a neighbor and broke it; to anoth er a nad swingled it; to a third's and made a rope He then went home and hinged himself.

Floating Island .- The last number of Silliman Journal contains an account of or floating island, containing an account of or floating island, containing nearly half an acre of land, in w pond or wmall lake, in Niewburyport, Mass. It is govered with the shrub called dog-wood, none of which grown upon the shores of the lake. There are trees three feet in circumference upon the island.

The Corporation of Milledgeville, Gea, lay, tax of \$25 upon every fine purson of colour, coming into that town, with an intention of working therein.

A fire broke out last evening about 9 o First.—A fire byoke out last evening about to block, in a building in Grand at next to the corner of Wooster at which was entirely destroyed. The Public School adjoining, said the house of the corner of Wooster at, were considerably inju-

Pelersburg, (Va.) March 30.

Sarcophagi of Egyptian mummies.

(To be Continued.)

NEW ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

In Muryland, Virginia, the District of Columburg on account of their space of about three weeks, accounts have been received, at the office of the Genths of Universal Emancipation, of the formation of TWELVE new associations.

We are informed by letters from Lunenburg County, that the trial of the seventeon slaves, charged with the murder of their disaster, Mr. John Humlin, thok place on Widnesday, the 21st inst. when nine of the most guilty were condemned to be hung on the 27th of April, though two of this number were recommended. The parties of the steered for their youth. The principal witness was a min who bore a part in the transaction, but who, it seems was induced to assist in consequence of the interests of the others. The time slaves ordered for execution, were appraised at \$3,500.

Patterson, N. J. March 27.

Fire!—About 11 o'clock, A. M. on Monday last the roof of the Reformed Dutch Church in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The wind at the time was pretty, high, from the south-west, and before the engines could arrive the south-west, and before the engines could arrive the roof had become almost an 'entire sheet of fidme; and so rapid was the progress of the destructive element, that in loss than half an hour the whole wood work of the building became a heap of amoking

ruins.

A burning flake, carried by the wind from the church, ledged on the that had foof of the barn belonging to Carabrant Van Houten, Esq. several hundred yards distant, which was also entirely consumed.

The fire is supposed to have originated from the carelesspess of some person shooting, the wadding having lodged on the roof and communicated to the shingles. carelesspess of

FOREIGN NEWS.

FOREICEN NEWS.

British Claims on Spain.—We understand that the arrangement with Spain for the settlement of the British claims was finally agreed to in Paris, on the 14th inst. It will be effected by an issue of 3,000,000. sterling bearing inferest at the rate of 5 per dont, per annum, payable half-yearly in London. The debentures are to be delivered in two months from the date of the agreement, or scorer if they can be prepared. It is material to state, for the information of the public who are extremely liable to be misled on this point, that this arrangement has nothing whatever, to do with the bonds of the Cortes, but relates solely to bona fide tosses of property unjustly sustained by British subjects, by seizure, capture, for otherwise, by the Spanish authorities, during the progress of the war with the American colonics which has ended in establishing their independence.

**Northern Expedition—The Heele, Cantain Par-

Northern Expedition The Hocla, Captain Par ry, intended for a voyage of discovery to Spitz-bergen, is completely fitted. Several volcopides are taken on board. When the Poravians first sow off a Spaniard on horseback, their consternation was excussive; this no doubt will be the effect when the Esquimaux behold an Englishman on a velo-

Extract of a lotter dated Ingusyry, Itah Feb.
1827, received at distincts.
We had a tremundent shock of an earthquake vn. the morning of the Ed. inst., I was marry hrown out from my cot; the sonsation when I may awoke was similar to that of being tossed by the back of a person placed beneath a hed. I was not long in gatting into one of the window's cir. old, house made a nates sentening like the arming of a spruce wood fire! I thought it would came down—the shock was proceeded by an awful to the common of the remaining of the sir was quite still. It is the heavier, shock which has been fold since 1812, when Caracous and Ingusyra were lad in ruins. however, he material injury has been suntained. A number of receipt were thown from their cots, and two small houses were water that it Caracous.

The all p Octavia which arrived it Boston from Inspect), sailed less the distribution of the 21st of February. Letters dated the 2011, amounce the severe and dangerous strailer of Lord Liverpool. On the 18th his Lordship blads everer attack of the sealy and apoplety. From Philippis was met expected to recover. Mrs. Quining soothness distributed in

of the last nivious from Issuen. The Unear post distinguished and ending mes ind one real pair in the Shok market, and the lad falses 2 per cent.

The latest account from London, received to the Live, pool papers, is to Saturday evaluate February 16—when the dews was received in London, that Lord Liverpool and been attacked with serious indisposition, that we have a stacked with serious indisposition in the stacked with serious indisposition. teen attacked with acrous indispetitor, the produced sensible effect on the money tracket. The account diredited in the city of the nature of the Liverpool's illness is, that he was attacked on the morning of the Aris with a paralytic stroke, and his read was consibly affected by it.

Latest from Fortugal. A letter written in mediately before the departure of the steam boat from Lisbon, dated the 7th but states boat from Lisbon, dated the 7th has states. "An express had just now arrived from the itlubs, at Oporto; —the rebols are defeated, they have lost their bargage and are flying in all directions. The reports are has in a last effort, and that the numbers did not exceed 1,500 men.

On Thursday, Colonel Purden arrived about Colonial Office, in Downing-street, in chaise and four, having landed on the coast of Cornwall, bringing despatches with an incocount of the death of the King of the Ashanetoes, in consequence of four wounds his management.

toes, in consequence of four wounds his majesty received in the celebrated battle in which Col. Purden distinguished himself, as commander of the British forces.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Bishor Varick, Mr. John Gardner, to Miss Anne Smithens.

In Albany, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Chester, Mr. Michael Douge of this city, to Miss Susan Amos, of Albany.

DIED, On Monday, 3d inst. Phebe Jane; daughter of Mr. John Unley; aged 14 months.

ALMANAO

APRIL.	Risbs.	Sets.	Moun Puasa	
7 Saturday 8 Sunday	1 5 36	6 25	200	12.00
9 Monday 10 Tuesday	5.33	6 27	258	jo:
IL Wednesday.	1. 5.34	1 6 29	A 100 Per 1997	THE
12 Thursday,	5.28	6.32	6830	8#

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED,

Wildy, Marck 30, 1827.

Ship Maria, Black 100 days from Canton with teas; Trident, Swain, 38 days from Liverpool with salt, coal, &c.

verpool with salt, coal, &c.

Saltwidgy, March 30.

Ship Belle, McKown, 15 days from New
Orleans. Schooner Splendid, Drew 12 days
from Tampico with pimento, merchandize
and specie,

Monday April 2.

Ship Atlantic Pordic 40 days from 12

Mondoy April 2 Ship Atlantic, Fordic, 40 days from Bolhast with merchandize. Brigs, Alexander, Chan dler, 45 days from Lisbon with wine and salt Hope, Halsey, 50 days from Lisbon with salt

Biship, Lord Gamhis, Taylor, 47 days from Research, Elis, with glass, &c. Schoolder Rehoboth, Ellis, 16 days from Porto Cavellowith indigo, coffee, &c. Wednesday, Smil 4. Ship Six Brothers, Williams, Al days from Burdlesix with highest with the state of the state o

Bordeaux with Braidy, wine, &c. Br. Brige Frances Ann, Petkins, 37 days from Monteso Bay; Hector, Webster, from Dondes, with Bay; Hector, Webster, Iron Dunder, cotton bagging, haen, cotton bagging, haen, cotton bagging, haen, cotton bagging, haen, bridge from Frywith dry goods; Br. bridge British Kib Young, 73 days from Dunder with coal, 3

Oods, Cat. Brigs, Fancy, Macy, from Bio Jenes od 14th Feb. with coffee Pringero 17. days from Ponce P. Witting coffee: Elizabeth & Ann. Persing thom Port au Prince with coffee Nye, 78 days from Messins, and 403 Dr. schooner New Times Class & Say Bermude in ballas

The Public on Repeticity inter-the Members of the Artican man SOCIETY of Publishippin will be a page

1701

POBRAY, ...

THE BIBLE.

By the Author of J Leisure Hours at Sea.

This is a trace seeing, and worthy of all acceptation.

This little line I'd rather own,
Than all they rold and gems

That o'er all marchs' collers shone—
Than all they diddens:
The earlish colden ball,
And diamonds all the state of sight,
This Book were worth them all.

How baleful Ambition's eye,
His blood-wang spoils must gleam,
When death a philted hand is nigh,
His life—a anish'd dream;
Then bear him, with his gasping breath,

His life—a vanish d dream;
Then hear him, with his gasping breath.
For one poor moment crave—
Fool! would at thou stay the arm of death?
Ask of thy gold to save!

No, no, the soul ne'er found relief In glittering heards of wealth; Grome dazzle not the eye of grief, Gold cannot purchase health; But here a blessed balm appears, To heal the deepest wo; And he that seeks his Book in tears, His tears shall cease to flow.

Here He who died on Cavary's tree,
Hath made that promise blest,
"Ye heavy laden, come to me,
And I will give you reet;
A bruised reed I will not break,
A contrite heart despise;
My burden's light, and all who take
My yoke, shall win the skies."

PROM THE CRYSTAL BUSTER. THERE WAS A TIME I NEVER SIGHED

Did not I weep for him that was in trouble ? was not my soul grieved for the poor ?"

There was a day I never nigh'd; There was a day I never high'd;
There was a time I gladly sung:
Oli, how I wish that I had died,
When mind was pure and form was young.

If I were well, a father stoop'd, Above my bed, to bless my sleep; I were ill, a mother droop'd, And left my couch to think and weep.

My playmates were as brothers tried; Yes, winter days had sonshine then; I could not tell why people sigh'd; Nor feel the cares of busy mon.

riends I have had, as kind and brave As ever shared a pliant soul:
But now, affection's foe, the grave,
Has made the floods of sorrow r

And I have lost my tide, my time; Cast off the robe of innocence; Have nurtur'd pride; encourag dicrime; Alt flung away my bost defende.

Repentance hangs upon my heart; Sweet thoughts for all are in my mind; I would not throw a venom'd dar O no! I never was unkind!

Yet, when my stream of tears is wide, My willow d harp to this is strung: "O, how I wish that I had died, When mind was pure and form was young."

VARIETIES.

duscriete of the Rev. S. Wesley Mr. Wesley at a clerk, who believed the rector, his master d a clerk, who believed the rector, his master, be the greatest man in the parish, if not in the unity; and himself to et the next to him in worth d importance. He had the advantage and privand importance. He had the advantage and privilege of wearing out Mr. Wesley's cast-off clothes and wigs, for the latter of which his head was far too small. The rector finding him particularly vain of one of those canonical substitutes for heir which he had lately received. At med the design to mortify him in the presents of that congregation before which John wished to appearing swary respect what he thought himself. One morning, before church time Mr. W. said, "John, it shall preach on a particular subject to-day; and shall choose my own pealm, of which I shall give this first line, and you shall proceed as usual."

John was pleased—and service went forward as it was wont to do, till they came to the singing, whom Mr. Wesley gave out the following line:—

Like to an owl in try bush.

John was mortified and his self-contest humbled This is the same man, who when King William strumed to London infly some of his expeditions gave out in Hepworth church. Let us sing to the praise and glory of Glod, a hymn of my dwarden posing

"King William has come home, con King William home is some, Therefore let us together sing The hymn that sleal? A. T. Dessm." [Clark's Memorrs of the Wesley Family.

A Moratica Establishment in the town of Sarepta. Opposite the inn formerly stood a house containing eighty bandelors, and near it one containing eighty panelors, and near it one containing eighty apparent the house of the former has been burnt down; that of the latter has escaped. The females divide their own dwelling with the man; till theirs is rebuilt; When a bachelor is tired of a lifts of cellecty, he goes next door, chooses one out of this become members of the her his wife. The pair become members of these her his wife. The pair become members of these her his wife. The pair become members of these her his wife. The pair become members of these her his wife. The pair become members of these her his wife. The pair become members of these manaions of single blessechees. I was highly gratified with my visit to this human hive. Every thing was in the nextest order; the sisters as they are called, with their little caps, and uniform dress reminded ares of our fair Quakers. The forfaile children were reading and writing; the young A Morabian Establishiasat ... I went to visit a reminded us of our fait Quakers. The formale children were reading and writing; the young women were snagged in domestic comployment.—
The old maids, far there were a few, were occupied in knitting and iscedle-work. All were boay at the occupation best adapted to their peculiar habitmand talents. Nor were the brothers idle; here were sbeennkers, tailors, weavers, printers, and book binders. If lews shown a fine collection of the sorpents and the reptiles of Sputhern Russia. I saw also, a large collection of antiquities, found in the neighborhood, which proves the former existence of an ancient city on this spot,—Keppel's Journey from India to England.

Died, at Parsonbury, parish of Plumbland, on the 19th ult. Elizabeth Smith, late of Wigton, aged 86 years. Her husband died about four years ago, at the age of 14. Their marriage was rather a singular one. He was a tailor by trade, and about the age of 46, went into a harvest field in the above parish, where a number of worsen were sharing and problems bitmuff for a husband to the above parish, where a number of worsen were shearing, and proposing himself for a husband to any one who would accept of him, and giving them a quarter of an hour to consider of it. His late wife immediately looked up, and said "I'll have thee." "Vara weel, my lass; then to-morrow norm is out, wedding morn." In this respect he was as good as his word; for 'thy very next morn they were wed."—Carlisle Patriot.

Dr. Von Issand, in his writings, relates a very extraordinary case of the sagacity of a Newfoundland dog:—' While in practice at Quebec, a large dog, bleeding profusely from the right leg, attracted the attention of one of my students;—by stroking the dog on the head and back, he was coaxed into the surgery, where, on examination, I found an artery and the tendons completely divided. I ordered the poor animal to be firmly secured, by which means a ligeture was applied to the bleeding vessel, and after shawing the hair surrounding the wound, I applied addressive plasters, and broaght the edges together, [leaving a small aperture for the ligature,) covered with a linen bandage. After the operation he was set at liberty; but to my the ligature, covered with a linen bandage. After the operation he was set at liberty; but to my great surprise the next morning the dog was one of my earliest patients.—the bandage appeared to be undisturbed; I, however, removed it for the purpose of examining the state of the wound, and as the strips of plaster seemed to be in the adhesive state I had applied them the day before, they were allowed to remain. On the third day the sagnetous animal made his appearance—he was then of equivae considered as an out-door patient, incoming and impatiently (by his gestures) waited his turn to meet the attention of my assistants to dress anew his wounds; to which lie most gently submitted licking, during the whole time of the operation, the hands of the operator. His continued punctually to visit my surgery every morning at the same hour until cured, which I believe was not less than fifteen days. I found some time after that he dog belonged to a respectable butcher in St. John's suburbe; had to prove the gratitude of that animal. I must say, that waying time I had occasion to pass his miner's homes his findness which he displayed by his alert goatulle and jumping, and even following in throughfut my visits to all the patients I then had under by care in both suburbs, and then following until he saw me safely in my own ledgings, when he formediately departed for his unaster's home; independent of the patients I then had under by care in both suburbs, and then following until he saw me safely in my own ledgings, when he formediately departed for his unaster's home; independent of the suburbs and the noticing satisfactor of the suburbs and the sold of the suburbs. In the next the suburbs and provide the suburbs and provide he is undertal and myself, byter could be remarked to by the students and meet had what is more extraorditary all the enticing satisfactor of the suburbs and suburbs. ter the operation he was set at liberty; but to my great surprise the next morning the dog was one of \prec

That restill thing an I!

That whole contracts was pleased; the simple whole contracts was want to do, till they came to the singing whom Mr. Wesley gave out the following line:

Like to an owl in ivy bush.

Like to an owl in ivy bush.

This was same—and the following line, John peopling out of the huge casonical wig. In which his hand, was helf lost, give out with an audite video and speculate consecuting wang—

I had see helf lost, give out with an audite video and superportate consecuting wang—

This whole congregation, strick with John's many and the first property of the seed of the seed of the property of the seed of the see the next toy allog, buy

I went into an ancient tamb I lookes, at the dont of a rich man, and the dust of a ploy man. I could see no difference. I wan pointed to the dust could see no difference. I was pointed to the do

NOTICE ASSE

PROPRIETORS & CIRCULATING LI BRARIES can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected upon very moderate terms. N. B. Subscriptions to all Periodicals received and

procured by GEORE W. EVERITT, General Agent, 33 Catharine-street.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE;

No. 218, South Sixth-birett, Philadelphia THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a Jarres informe them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen | READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-handed, where customent will be accommodated at the shear. new and second-harded, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand-some style. He also informs Yamilles and private Gentlemen, who have seened handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Second st. Rhiddleiphia.

N. B. Tayloring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

CASH FOR CAST OFF CLOTHES.

WANTED to purchase a large quantity of cast off Clothes, for which the highest price will be given by THOMAS I. JENNINGS, No. 110 Nassaurat., formerly No. 64; who has constantly on hand at the above place, a general assortment of second hand clothes; at the lowest

prices for cash.

N. II. Those persons who wish to dispose of clothes, will please to send their address as above, or send their articles before sun-set.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, or the roar of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street; are wanted, for the erection of a Presby-terian Church. The location must be between Read and Spring, Hudson and Orange atreets.— One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, One lot within the wife of the lot within the lot within the lot of S. E. Connish, No. 5, Varick-street.

New-York, March 20.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED! CHARLES MORTIMER,

RESPECTIVELY informs his customers, and the publick in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 103 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and -Boots, in the Best manner, at the following reduced pri-

New Boots, Soling and heeling Boots, Soting Boots, Footing Boots, ; %, √, 0 75 3 50

B. He also informs his gentlemen customn. B. 119 also informs ins gentlemes customers, that he will give new Bootts and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-handed Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be innuclately attended to.

New-York, March 20.

le. F. Hiuchies SOHOOL,

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the

IN this school will be taught READING, WRI-TING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAM-MAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY,

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Corniah, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller. New-York, March 14.

LAND FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his estoured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Livo, at less than one half its value, provided, they will take measures to entile, or have lightested, by obloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city! its location is delightful, being of the benkers of the Oblaware river, with an open savigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Joanal lending from the Delaware to they fludeon river, passes through the tract, opening, a direct navigation to New Yelk city. The passage to either city may be made in one day of case. The land is of the best evality; and well timbered

The sand is of the best evality, and well timbered.

The subscriber, hopes that some of his brothres, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 delians, in these isness. To sand he will take the 18 best to any, this lead can be purchased for 5 deliars the sore. Or coloured trensf though it has been selling for \$25. For also takes the liberty, so observe that this purchase, will be said and adjusting to the same of the s

P. B. Osimmonical one carles supples, post pain 10 to resirve sud attended to

T. FREDOR'S TOTHERAL

As education is what renders of flines menority to the savings and the distributions and the distribution and the savings are the distribution and the savings are the distribution of the savings and the savings are the savings of the savings of the savings and the savings are the savings and the savings are savings and the savings of d race. Experience teach

red race. Experience franche us this the front is the most occurrenced and contrained installed by which this object is to be saided.

Daily standared, was utilize that there origins be some channel of communication between and the public i Oriough which is single which may be heard, in defence of five landered thousand free people of colour. For offeel his injustice hear heaped upon us, when our only define was an appeal to the Alexanium; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calculations our enemies should be refuted by foroible an

eur enemiss should be refuted by foroble and ments.

Believing that all men are ental by nature, indulge the pleasing authorstion, that inself-means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become inproved, not only in their deally walk and convertions but in their denies to becoming the convertions of interesting subjects. But in respect discussions of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concode to them their full importance, and shall recasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

party.

In the discussion of political subjects, we shall ever regard the constitution of the United States as our polar star. Pledged to no party, we shall endeavour to urge our beethren to use their right to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall to the elective franchise as free citizens. It shall never be our object to court controversy, though we must at all times consider otherwise as champions in defence of oppressed humanity.

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the infusions.

As the diffusion of knowledgs, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which indinence us indur present analytaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

JOHN B. RUSSWURM,

Editors and Proprietors.

Recommendations.

The following Testimentals in theory of the gentilemen who propose a paper in this city, inforces of coloured people, have been inaded to use for publication; we insert them the mere readily, because we believe them to be justly interested.—New York Observer.

From the Roy. Bastors, H. Cox, Pastor of the Laight-street Church, New York.

Being well acquainted with the Roy. Samuel E. Cornish, and having good evidentied to the other of the colleague, John B. Russwurm, A. B., and they having become co-editors of a weekly paper, designed chiefly for the reading of their cell their cells.

por, designed chiefly for the reading of their cell oured brethren; I am free to express my confi-dence in the promise of their enterprize, and in the relative competency with which its concerns will be conducted. New-York, Jan. 17; 1927

I am acquainted with the Editors, and consider hem very competent to the undertaking of the roposed work: they are well known in this city s respected and valuable citizens. Now-York; let mo. 17; 1837;

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