

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTHETH A NATION.

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## A LETTER

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE JAY, on the comparative expense of Free and Slave Labour. By  
ADAM HOBSON.

Sir.—It is with much concern that I observe, in your excellent and popular work on Political Economy, the sentiments you express on the subject of the comparative expense of free and slave labour. Accustomed to respect you highly, as an enlightened advocate of liberal principles, and to admire the philanthropic spirit which pervades your writings, I cannot but regret deeply, that opinions so much calculated to perpetuate slavery should have the sanction of your authority; and that, while you denounce the slave-system as unjustifiable, you admit that in pecuniary point of view it may be the most profitable.

As this subject is of peculiar importance at the present moment, when efforts are making both in this country and in France, to effect the gradual abolition of slavery in the Colonies, I will not apologize for addressing you. The same regard to truth and candour, which secured your reluctant assent to an opinion little in unison, I am sure, with your feelings, will lead you to examine with impartiality any facts or arguments which I may adduce in my attempt to controvert it. Many of them I am aware, must be familiar to you, but possibly even these may appear in a new light, and derive some additional force from their connection with others which have not fallen under your observation.

The expense of slave-labour resolves itself into the annual sum which, in the average term of the productive years of a slave's life, will liquidate the cost of purchase or rental, and support in old age, if he attain it, with interest, and the sum annually expended in his maintenance.

If we omit the case of purchased slaves, and suppose them to be bred on the estate, and as breeding is now admitted to be, under ordinary circumstances, the cheapest mode of supply, your argument will gain by the supposition.) the expense of free labour will resolve itself into precisely the same elements, since the wages paid to free labourers of every kind, must be such as to enable them, one with another, to bring up a family, and continue their race.

Now it is observed by Adam Smith, "The wear and tear of a free servant is equally at the expense of his master, and it generally costs him much less than that of a slave. The fond desire for replacing and repairing, if I may say so, the wear and tear of a slave, is commonly managed by a negligent master, or careless overseer. That designed for performing the same office with regard to the free man, is managed by the slave himself." The disorders which generally prevail in the economy of the rich, naturally introduce themselves into the management of the former; the strict frugality and parsimonious attention of the poor, as naturally establish themselves in that of the latter." The Russian political economist, Storch, who had carefully examined the system of slavery in that extensive Empire, makes the same remark almost in the same words. He thus expresses a similar opinion in decided terms; and I have now before me, a statement from one of the slave districts in the United States, in which it is estimated, that taking the purchase-money or the expense of rearing a slave, with the cost of maintenance, at their actual rates, and allowing fifteen years of health and strength, during which to liquidate the first cost, his labour will be at least 35 per cent dearer than that of the free labourer in the neighbouring districts.

It is observed by a planter, in a letter published by the Hon. Joshua Steele, a member of the council in Barbadoes, under the title, "The nature of Philo Xyle," "The truth is, that although we plant much more ground than should be sufficient to produce provisions to feed all the labouring slaves, yet the negroes, seeing that they have no direct property in these crops, and that we must buy more to supply them if those crops fail, are continually so negligently performed by them, and the produce is afterwards taken by the overseers, and given to their confederates, that we add to keep a third part of what should

be the natural and probable produce. But if we could depend on their diligence and economy, in cultivating rented tenements and carefully storing their crops, they might undoubtedly be maintained better than they are, and at a much smaller expense than it costs us at present; not only by our wasting three times as much land as might be necessary for that purpose, but also by our cultivating it with a reluctant gang to our loss." From inquiries made with reference to this subject it appears that the average weekly expence in the Liverpool Workhouse, for provisions including ale, wine, spirits, tea, sugar, butter, &c. given to the sick, is 2s 6d-1d per head, exclusive of rent; while the average weekly expenditure of seven families, taken from among the labourers of a respectable commercial house, is only 1s 5d-1d per head, exclusive of rent.

From the preceding particulars, it appears highly probable, that the cost of rearing and maintaining a slave, would render his labour, under ordinary circumstances, at least as expensive as that of the free labourer. Let us next examine which is the most productive.

And here I shall again avail myself of the observations of Storch, the Russian economist.—"The slave, working always for another, and never for himself, being limited to a bare subsistence, and seeing no prospect of improving his condition, loses all stimulus to exertion; he becomes a machine, often very obstinate and very difficult to manage. A man who is not rewarded in proportion to his labour he performs, works as little as he can; this is an acknowledged truth; which the experience of every-day confirms. Let a free labourer work by the day, he will do indolent; pay him by the piece, he will often work to excess, and ruin his health. If this observation is just, in the case of the free labourer, it must be still more so in that of the slave."

"Whilst the ancient Romans cultivated their lands themselves, Italy was renowned for fertility and abundance, but gradually declined when abandoned to slaves. Then, the land, instead of being brought under the plough, was transformed into meadows, and the inhabitants of this fine country became dependent for their subsistence on provinces situated beyond the sea." The small proprietors and farmers disappeared, and the same country which had formerly presented the smiling aspect of a crowd of villages, peopled with free men in easy circumstances, became a vast solitude, in which were scattered here and there, some magnificent palaces, which formed the most striking contrast with those miserable cabins and subterranean dens in which the slaves were shut up... These facts related by the Roman historians, are attested and explained by Pliny, Columella, and Varro. "What was the cause of those abundant harvests?" asks Pliny, speaking of the early periods of the republic. "It is, that at that time, men of considerate dignity devoted themselves to the cultivation of their fields, which are now abandoned to wretches loaded with irons, and bearing on their forehead the brand of their dogged condition." The superiority of free over slave labourers, is even acknowledged by the masters, when they have sufficient intelligence to judge of the difference, and sufficient honesty to avow their sentiments. Recollect on this subject the passage of Columella, which I have already quoted, and in which he depicts the negligence and perverseness of slave labourers; in the same chapter, he advances as a fundamental principle, that whatever be the motive of the cultivation, the labour of the free cultivator is always to be preferred to that of the slave... Pliny is of the same opinion."

"Observe, that this testimony in favour of free labour, is given by Russians, who were at once proprietors of slaves and the most eminent writers on agriculture of their time." In manufactured, the superiority of the free labourer over the slave is still more obvious than in agriculture. Notwithstanding the slaves extend in Russia, the more people began to feel the truth of this remark. In 1804, M. Radzivill, a manufacturer, and director of Moscow, gave liberty to all his workmen who were slaves, the number of whom amounted to nearly four thousand, and in 1810, he did the same.

(To be Continued.)

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS,  
Delivered on the Celebration of the Abolition  
of Slavery in the State of New-York, July  
8th, 1827. By N. PAUL, Pastor of the Af-  
rican Baptist Society in the City of Albany.

"Among the many who have vindicated the cause of the oppressed, within the limits of this state, we are proud to mention the names of Eddy and Murray, of Jay and Tompkins, who, together with their fellow-philanthropists embarked in the holy cause of emancipation, with a zeal which well expressed the sentiments of their hearts. They proved themselves to be inflexibly against scorn, persecution, and contempt; and although all did not live to see the conflict ended, yet their survivors never relaxed their exertions until the glorious year 1817, when, by the wise and patriotic legislature of this state, a law was passed for its final extirpation. We will mourn for those who are gone, we will honour those who survive, until time extinguishes the lamp of their existence. When dead, they shall still live in our memory; we will follow them to their tombs, we will wet their graves with our tears; and upon the heart of every descendant of Africa, their deeds shall be written, and their names shall vibrate sweetly from ear to ear, down to the latest posterity. From what has already taken place, we are encouraged to expect still greater things. We look forward with pleasing anticipation to that period, when it shall no longer be said, that in a land of freemen there are men in bondage, but when this foul stain will be entirely erased, and this worst of evils, will be forever done away. The progress of emancipation, though slow, is nevertheless certain, because that God, who has made of one blood all nations of men, and who is said to be no respecter of persons, has decreed; I therefore have no hesitation in declaring from this sacred place, that not only throughout the United States of America, but throughout every part of the habitable world, where slavery exists, it will be abolished. However great may be the opposition of those who are supported by the traffic, yet slavery will cease. The lordly planter, who has thousands in bondage, may stretch himself upon his couch of ivory, and sneer at the exertions which are made by the humane and benevolent; or he may take his stand upon the floor of Congress, and mock the pitiful generosity of the east or west, for daring to meddle with the subject, and attempting to expose its injustice; he may threaten to resist all efforts for a general or a partial emancipation, even to a dissolution of the Union. But still I do not doubt that slavery will be still fuller better off than most of us dream in that respect."

"This story is only traditionally known, somewhat better authenticated than some stories which have been handed down to us by the popular voice. It has the character of being very generally told, and almost always without the least variation. The author of this work, in the course of his travels through Scotland, has, for many years, been told thirteen several times by different clergymen, men of the church of Scotland, that whenever he was introduced to different noblemen of the kingdom, they would say, 'Have I come to the right place?' The nobility of the former, and to put the cordialness of these two pastoral dignitaries in equal terms, it is to be observed, that the salaries of these two parochial dignitaries, constituted nearly equal till times not long since, and that the schoolmaster of Merton, is still fuller better off than most of us dream in that respect."

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## POETRY.

## THE GRAY HAIR.

Come let me pluck that silver hair,  
Which 'mid the curling locks I see;  
The withering age of time or care  
Hath nothing here, to do with thee!

You have not impaired the grace  
That made me once, that claims me now;

And "Eavy is Love, except that  
Our white is thy black brow!"

The feathered plume, lost like a dove,  
That brightened them when first we met;

No rays of golden light, like me,

The unmeaning beauty yet!

And if the passing clouds of Care  
Have cast their shadows o'er thy face,

They have but left triumphant there a  
A bolder charm—more witching gray;

And if thy voice hath sunk a tone,  
And sounds more sadly than of yore,

It has sweetened all its own,

Molhunks I never marked before.

Thus, young and fair, and happy too—

If bliss indeed may here be won

In spite of all that care can do;

In spite of all that time has done.

Is your white hair a boon of love,

To thee in mildest mercy given?

A sign; a token from above;

To lead thy thoughts from earth to heaven?

To speak to thee of life's decay;

Of heavy hastening to the tomb;

Of hopes that cannot fade away;

Of joys that never lose their bloom?

As springs the sun, of themselves glow

With those dark, gloomy looks entwined,

Mid youth's and beauty's morning glow.

To emblem thy matured mind.

It does—it does—then let it stay;

Even Wisdom's self were welcome now;

Who'd wish her sober tints away,

When thus they beam from beauty's brow?

## DI TANTI VALPITI.

Dearest, dry that tearful eye—

Dearest, check that mournful sigh:

Let not hope thy bosom fly,

Now sorrow longer mayst tarry,

For by that pale cheek I wear—

By those eyes of beauty rare—

By the pure soul shining there—

I'll never cease to love thee.

Dearest, dry that tearful eye, &c.

Flowers may cease to bloom in spring,

Birds of sweetest note to sing,

Storms be borne on Zephyr's wing,

But none shall reign above thee,

In this breast, to which thou'rt dear

As to misery Pity's tear—

As to Heaven a heart sincere—

And still I'll fondly love thee.

Dearest, dry that tearful eye, &c.

Ever be thy mind in peace—

Even may thy joys increase;

Love shall make thy anguish cease.

And every hour shall prove thee

Still more dear than in the past—

No gloomy thills shall overcast—

And, by thy hopes of heaven at last,

I'll ever warmly love thee.

Dearest, dry that tearful eye, &c.

## VARIETIES.

There is an inscription on the great bell at Rangoon, in the Burmese language, and character, cut in twelve lines round the circumference of the bell, which records the virtues of the graster, and the merits of the grant. The bell, from its size, is a curious specimen of the progress made by the Burmese in the art of using and casting metal, as it forms a rather unmanageable mass, being declared to weigh 13,555 lbs., or about 60,000 pounds. The great bell of St. Paul's weighs but 11,470 pounds; and there are few bells in Europe larger than the Rangoon bell, except the Tsar Kolokol, or King of Bells, of Moscow, which weighs 1432,000 pounds. The Rangoon bell was presented, about forty-five years ago, to the temple of Siva-dagon, by Senku, the grandson of Alahangura, whom Europeans call Alompra. In the late war it was removed from the temple, and an attempt was made to put it on board a ship; but, in so doing, it fell into the river, whence, after remaining some months, it was again raised, and restored to its former situation.

A very remarkable natural anomaly may now be seen at the house of Mr. James Barl, Mincing-lane; Kibblesworth, a young barb, mounted by two cats! The cat back, mounted in a very gay basket, is the slyre. A ruffious cat goes away, their property, and continues to do so every day. Look well, however, for the ruffious cat is in the middle of the slyre, and has fastened his hold, and is always ready to pounce upon the other, this she-cats having been captured, and sold, and are now mounted in a cage.

Since, the cats have jointly suckled the little bandlings in the most careful and tender manner. Strange coalitions are the order of the day; but this is the oddest of all that have yet come to our knowledge; it is something more than even the lion and lamb lying down in peace together.—*Caroline Patriot.*

In Batavia, N. Y., a loving couple were linked together, in the bands of matrimony last week, who had no more than made a clear way from the squires than they will go and had a real box. They, however, parted very loquaciously, with no other injury than that of having their faces tolerably scratched.

The lodgings of a dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pairs of artificial eyebrows, and a white surtout, in a pocket of which, were three love letters, written to himself in his own handwriting.

*Origin of Disease.*—"I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race; it is their gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating those organs (the digestive), to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidgetting and discontenting yourself about that which can't be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions, and worldly cares, pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral actions, and do a great deal of harm."—*Abercromby's Lectures.*

*Fish alive, ho! or a New Creation.*—On Friday, in the course of a charge against a fish-hawker, for selling unwholesome fish, Goldham, the Billingsgate superintendant, told the Lord Mayor that the tricks played by the vendors of bad fish were most ingenious. The cunning fellows who were on the look-out for economical ladies, painted the gills of the fish they had for sale, and stuffed them with new bowels. As soon as the fish was dished, it was found, in every instance of deception, that there was a more extraordinary contrast between the body of the fish and the bowels than philosophy could account for. This very defendant had played off a singular trick on a lady, at whose house a party were to dine. He exhibited a large Dutch pheasant. It was painted and polished outside, and stuffed well with the viscera of a codfish and turbot. "Bless my soul," said the lady, who was attended by a servant in livery, "what sort of fish is that? I never saw the like before." She then turned up the gills, which had been just rubbed over with bullion's blood, and finding all right, she asked the vendor the name. "Oh, Ma'am," said he, "that's one of the most delicious fish in the world; it is a thousand times better than a turbot." "Why," said the lady, "it is like a turbot." "It is a new fish, Ma'am," said he, "just sprung, and we call it a turban; most people would buy this sort, but they cannot afford to do so." The lady determined to astonish her company, purchased the turban; but was herself astonished on perceiving, when the covers were removed, a stale Dutch pheasant, the smell of which was quite enough to deprive her of all her guests.

Mr. Taylor, carried on, in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

*A Westmoreland jury,* at the last quarter sessions, acquitted a boy proved to have stolen a jacket, but recommended him to be severely reprimanded for stealing it.

*Singular and Plural.*—The Rev. J. L. Grant was not a few years ago, by a young ecclesiastic of Oxford University, accompanied by a few pupils under his care, who very judiciously exclaimed, "Sir, we have had a dispute in our school about the difference of the terms phenomenon and phenomena; what is your opinion of the difference?" The question excited all the visible faculties of the philosopher, "it when sufficiently recovered his wits, as follows:—

*Saint John's Paws.*—A Scotch clergymen had visited London, and seen among other sights a puplit oratory, "Mhoridan's Paws" exhibited. During his first sermon, after his return, he had occasion at the termination of a very long sermon, to stop all of a sudden, and pause in "muse and breathing silence." The presbyter who had taken advantage of his immemorial privilege, to sleep out the service, imagined from the reverent silence, that the disintercourse was actually brought to a close, started up with agitation, and in a tremulous voice, read out his usual "Recessus inter sermonem,"—loud, many, exclusive, the good natured people, though his hearers, having the same opinion, did not notice it.

*Two lots.*—Two lots, or the rest of two lots, where there is any important communication with the general interest, or the erection of a Presbyterian Church, &c. in the city of New Haven, New Haven Spring, 1792, and October, 1793. One lot, or the rest of one lot, or more, by word of mouth.

HAMER & SMITH,  
STEAM SCOURERS.

No. 177 William-street, N. Y.

*CONTINUE*, to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Men's Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes; to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

The mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new, and, this, they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States.

August 3, 1827.

## DR. THORP,

No. 16 College-street,

*INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST,* returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots, and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

## UNION HOTEL,

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,

opened by

## CHARLES SHORT,

For the Purpose of accommodating Persons of Colour, Strangers and Citizens, with

## BOARDING AND LODGING,

By the Day, Week Month, or longer.

He is furnished with every thing necessary to keep a House; of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will give no pain to merit the public patronage.

July 25, 1827.

## NICHOLAS PIERSON;

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD, GARDEN, No. 13, Delaney-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

No admittance for unprincipled females.

New-York, June 1st, 1827.

## CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,

No. 218, South Sixth-street, 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 large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand-some style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand 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 Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

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

## BEAUTY AND ECONOMY.

## UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND

## STEAM SPONGING,

JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia;

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentleman's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Silks, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing, and Cleaning, Cloth by Steam, Spanging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second-hand Clothes of every description, which the public will be sold to, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or credit. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, would find it worth their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentleman's clothes.

## LITTLE TAILORING WORK,

carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuff, Collar and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, &c. being sparingly used.

April 20, 1827.

## LOT SOLD.

TWO LOTS, or the rest of two lots, where there is any important communication with the general interest, or the erection of a Presbyterian Church, &c. in the city of New Haven, New Haven Spring, 1792, and October, 1793. One lot, or the rest of one lot, or more, by word of mouth.

Number 2, S. E. Cornhill, No. 6, Park-row,

New-York, March 20.

## ECONOMY IS NOT FABRIMENT.

## S. MOLLESTON &amp; T. ROBINSON,

TAILORS and Clothiers Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 61, Broad-street, Three doors above Bowery, where they respectfully solicit the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue, merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clothings made to order, in the newest fashion. Gentlemen's, Ladies', Habits, and Mantles, dressed and repaired, with despatch, and in the best manner.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Mrs. Molleston can accommodate from six to eight Gentleman Boarders.

## B. F. INSTITUTE.

## SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes.

Under St. Philip's Church, it is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

In this school will be taught

## READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,

## ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO-

## GRAPHY, with the use of

Maps and Globes, and

## HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S.

Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller.

New-York, March 14.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they take measures to settle, or have it settled by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New York, within 70 miles of the city; its location delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The camp leading from the Hudson river passes through the country, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, passage to either city may be made in one day. The land is of the best quality, and timbered.

The subscriber hopes, that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest \$1,000 dollars, in these lands. If such will be the liberty to say, this land can be purchased \$3 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though he has been selling for \$35. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and in thinks such a settlement, made by coloured families, would be conducive much good. With this object in view, he will vest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on this subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

## THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every Friday, at No. 18 Church-street, New-York.

The price is twenty cents, paid half yearly in advance. It paid at the time of subscribing, \$12.00 will be received.

17. No subscription will be received for more than One Year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a fifth copy gratis, for a year.

No paper discontinued until all subscribers paid, except at the discretion of the Publisher.

All communications, (except those of a personal nature,) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 21 lines, insertion.

each repetition of 6 lines.

12 lines or under 14 insertion.

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