

Original Communications.

DE WITT CLINTON.

For Freedom's Journal. FEMALE SCANDAL.

Mr. Editor, As you have professed yourself the friend of the fair sex, I take the liberty of sending you a few remarks, judging that, as their friend, what will make them better and more amiable, cannot fail to meet your approbation. There is an evil prevailing to an alarming extent, among females old and young, married and single, all are infected with it; it presides at their tea-table; it goes with them to make calls; even the Church is infested; in short, it is their never failing companion at home and abroad; now you would ask the name of this beloved malady; start not, it is Scandal. Yet while the blush of Shame and indignation glows on my cheek, I write it. It is a shame to think that woman, who is considered the emblem of tenderness and mercy, is constantly employed in endeavouring to destroy the peace and happiness of others. No music sounds so melodious to the ears of the scandal monger as the story of a friend's errors; she is eager to be the first to obtain the delightful tidings, in order to have the honour of propagating it first; she ties on her bonnet before breakfast, flies with the rapidity of lightning from house to house, and feels neither hunger, thirst, or cold, until all her acquaintances are informed of the pleasing tale; she considers not but herself may be the next object for the envenomed shaft of scandal to fall upon; she thinks if she would place herself for a few moments in the situation of the persons scandalized, consider all their grief and shame, at the blight cast upon their fair fame, by her tongue, she would recoil in horror, and exclaim: was I indeed such a monster, as to cause without the least provocation all this misery. I will close my remarks by quoting the following lines from a celebrated Poet, which will inform them better than I can of the importance and delicacy of that reputation which they so unthinkingly trifle with.

'Tis said, of widow, maid and wife, That Honour, is a woman's life; Her's is a sex, that only claim A being in the breath of Fame, Which tainted, not the quickening gales That sweep Sabea's spicy vale, Nor all thy healing sweets restore That breathe along Arabia's shore. The traveller if he chance to stray, May turn unscensured from his way; Polluted springs again are pure, And deepest wounds admit a cure; But woman no redemption knows. The wounds of honour never close. Tho' distant every hand to guide, Nor skill in life's tempestuous tide; Hence her feeble bark recede, Or deviate from the course decreed; In vain she seeks the friendless shore, Her swifter folly flies before; The circling ports against her close, And shut the wanderer from repose; Till by conflicting waves oppress, Her found'ring pinace sinks to rest. Are there no offerings to atone, For but one single error, none? Pity may mourn, but not restore, And woman falls to rise no more.

New-York MARIA.

A great man has fallen among us. One whose name is more than thirty years a led glory upon our state and land; who was the avowed and efficient patron of every enterprise which was calculated to better the condition of man, persevering through good and evil report, in doing good; the great, the patriotic Clinton is no more! No more shall we behold his commanding and beautiful person; no more shall we witness the energy and the eloquence with which he advocated the concerns of patriotism and philanthropy. So long have we been accustomed to behold his agency in every public measure, that we can scarcely realize that he is gone. We would yet vainly visit the banks of the Hudson, his native stream which so often bore him on its bosom from one good deed to another, from glory to glory, to see him disembark from some one of the boats that daily arrive, but alas! though for a moment the report of his death seemed rather like a dream than an assurance, we were soon forced to admit that it was a sad reality. Why else reverberated the knell of sorrow along the shores of Erie and Ontario, along the Canal and Hudson, and down the Narrows, causing a general and deep-felt mourning in every district of our State, and proclaiming to distant Republics and Empires, that the patriot statesman, the enlightened and devoted philanthropist whose fame was long since a theme familiar to them, had, by a mysterious Providence, been suddenly removed from this scene of action. Party spirit, for a time, forgot its cunning and its rancour; nay, the voice of all parties united in deepening the chorus of praise, who, without distinction of party, and toiled for the people. We say not that we never shall look upon his like again; for while we honour the dead, we must not do injustice to the living; we must never despair of the commonwealth. While we remember our departed Clintons, Van Nesses, Livingstons and Masons, and are compelled to say, "these suns are set," it is pious for us to hope that there will arise "some other such." When the truly great are taken away, it is proper and profitable that we should "lay it to heart." It is "the choice and master spirit" of an age that give it interest and lustre; and when they take a final leave of us we are too prone to feel that their places will never be supplied, that the world, and life itself have lost their charms. This is an impious and an uncomfortable, an ill-founded and an uncomfortable feeling. It savours too much of man-worship, of distrust of Providence. It is sorrowing without reason and without hope. It has a tendency to produce the very calamity which we weakly fear—As well might we say, that the setting sun will never rise again; that the desolation and gloom of autumn and winter will not be succeeded by "flowering spring and summer's ardent strength," as to say that all prolific nature will not raise up successors to the departed great and good. So long as "seedtime and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter,

day and night" shall remain so long great men shall not cease to arise in such numbers, and at such times as the emergencies of mankind shall require. The epitaph was then a good one:—"Sparta has many greater men left." Nor does all this constitute an objection to the public, grateful celebration of the virtues and labours of distinguished patriots. Those virtues and those labours, we commemorate, that the noble and emulous may be excited to imitate them. It was on this principle that Maxims and Cicero were accustomed to observe, that when the portraits of their illustrious ancestors were beheld, then their minds were the more reverently drawn to virtue. Where public funerals, eulogies, and monuments are deserved, let them be decreed. Let the sages, heroes and patriots that have left the world, still breathe in marble, and look green in song! Gone is all that is noble in the character of a nation, and lost is every germ of its future greatness, when such worthies cease to be respected with all the panos of veneration, and imitated with all the ardour of hope. Was De Witt Clinton entitled to these honours that have been named? To answer this question fully would require a volume. As the efficient agent in the several internal improvements of his native state, he has made for himself a monument more durable than the Obelisks and Pyramids of Egypt. Should his own generation prove ungrateful to his memory, posterity would still find his glorious monument, the record of his fame; that monument is the soil, that record, the Canals, of his loved, devoted New-York. It will for ever be legible, proclaiming his fame to distant ages and nations, when all the monumental piles which the generous Boston has erected in his consecrated Abbey shall have crumbled into dust. Should future generations fail in gratitude, the waters of Erie and Champlain as they pass through the fertile regions of the north and west, and down the Hudson into the great deep, would reprove that ingratitude. As the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant; as the scholar, the patriot, the christian; as the man of wealth and the son of poverty, should his passing tide, each would feel and acknowledge that it was well for him that De Witt Clinton had lived. We might refer to what he has done for charitable, literary, and literary institutions, for common schools, for private happiness and for public morals; but time would fail. We turn to what is more immediately the object of this communication. The great public benefactor of whom we have been speaking, died a poor man. The state decreed him a public funeral; and in the first moment of its grief, all party considerations seemed forgotten.—Distant states and with admiration the magnanimous proceedings of our legislature. Would to God, that the noble beginning could have been followed by as noble an issue. But it was too much to hope. Caesar wept when he beheld the head of his rival. Alexander provided like a prince for the family of his vanquished foe. But party spirit never yet dropped a tear, or experienced a regret even over the grave of an op-

ponent. If, however, the people of the state of New-York in Senate and Assembly convened, have disappointed the excited expectations, and been wanting in fulfilling the benevolent wishes of their constituents, the remedy is a hard. Let the friends of Gov. Clinton assemble in their respective towns, villages and wards, and contribute each, according to his several ability, to the relief of his distressed family. Were a meeting called in the Park, and men of known respectability appointed as receivers, it would be the largest meeting ever held in this city, and the contributions no doubt would be worthy the reputation which it enjoys for justice and generosity. We should one and all recollect with what unobscured zeal he served us as Major. We should vividly call to mind that proud and happy moment of his life, when amid the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells, and the congratulatory shouts of near two hundred thousand fellow citizens, the canal boats for the first time floated down the Hudson. Our ardent gratitude would be revived: all ranks and orders would unite, and from the poor man's mite to the rich man's donation, the contributions would be general and spontaneous. It would be the reacting of the scene of what was done at Rome for Publius Valerius Publicola. He, though he had been four times Consul, died so poor that he was buried at the public expense. "collectis a populo vinctis est sepultus, et annuo matronarum lactu honoratus." When one beholds such a spectacle, he is at loss, whether most to admire the greatness of the man, or the nobleness of the people. There is not a College, an Academy, or a Common School in the state of New-York, which has not been greatly benefitted, by the labours of Mr. Clinton. Let each then contribute to the relief of his bereaved family. Finally, let our brethren, as they ever found him a decided friend, evince to the world, that they can appreciate worth, as well as forgive injuries, and are ever clear from the sin of ingratitude.

CYPRIAN.

Persistence.—All the performance of human art, at which we look with praise and wonder, are instances of the resistless force of human perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man were to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pickaxe, or impression of a spade, with the general design, or last result he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion. Yet these petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties, and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings. It is therefore of the utmost importance, that those who have any intentions of deviating from the beaten roads of life, and acquire a reputation superior to names hourly swept away by time, among the refuse of fame, should add to their reason, and their spirit the power of persisting in their purposes.—acquire the art of sapping what they cannot batter, and the habit of vanquishing obstinate resistance by obstinate attacks. Dr. Johnson.

Fire!—Early on Monday morning last, six new frame dwelling houses, situated on Schuylkill Front-street, near Cedar street, the property of Mr. J. Lawrence, were destroyed by fire. The houses, the buildings of which was just completed, were uninhabited. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock; and the destruction was complete before any effectual assistance arrived. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—Phila. U. S. Gaz.

A large dwelling house, owned by Mr. Rodman, of Stonington, Conn. was destroyed by Fire a short time since. It was occupied by six families, all young married people. Five of the husbands were absent at sea.

The bones of several English soldiers, killed in the battle of Monmouth, New-Jersey, were lately disinterred in digging a cellar on the site of that celebrated battle field, where it is said 15 of them were buried. They have been interred for half a century, and now re-appear on earth. Trenton Amer.

Preparations are being made in Wilmington, Del. for erecting during the approaching summer, a splendid church for the Presbyterians, enlarging the Methodist chapel, building a Lutheran Swedish Church—and erecting an Episcopal Church.

The canal packet boat Lady Clinton has been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and will run regularly from St. Georges and meet the steam boat at Delaware City.

Upwards of Five Thousand shares, says the Boston Patriot, have already been taken of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Stock, at the Franklin Bank, where the books will continue open till Saturday next, 3th inst.

Ohio Canal.—On the 16 March, the waters of the Great Miami mingled with those of the Ohio, at Cincinnati. On the 17th, a fleet of canal boats, six in number arrived. Thousands of citizens lined the banks of the canal, and hailed their arrival with acclamations.

Storm.—A violent hail storm, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and heavy peals of thunder passed over our city last evening between 5 and 6 o'clock. During its progress several trees were torn up by the roots, and we understand that a small house in the western part of the town was struck by lightning. The rain fell in torrents, and it is feared the hail has seriously injured the crops in this vicinity.—Savannah Rep.

In a late paper we observe the marriage of a daughter of some great Rotterdam banker, with a Dutch name so full of consonants, that we can neither speak it nor write it, to whom the indulgent father gives a portion of seven millions. Nicodemus Crowbuhl would ask, "I wonder if she has got any sisters?" Charleston Observer

The following is a copy of a piece of paper placed for a sign in a window in Hagell's—Precilla Humphreys is School Boy and Girls taught to read and write and Girls learned to sew Black and plain work likewise I will learn them good manners.

WANTED—A suitable person to procure Subscribers for a periodical work Enquire at this Office.



POETRY. SONG—A. Three carls O' Buchanan.

We've met again my love, 'Mong the jasmynes and roses, And the bright moon above, All thy beauty discloses: And that orb though it shine O'er the earth in its splendour, Sees no heart pure as thine, Nor so constant and tender.

Ah, a tear dims thine eye, Is it sorrow presaging? Dost thou fear I may die 'Mid the next battle's raging? Let me kiss off each pearl Down thy cheeks sweetly streaming, And my flag once unfurl. Where the falchions are gleaming.

Cease thy sighs, dearest maid, Do thou banish thy sorrow; And thy grief shall be paid By the joys of the morrow: Let sweet hope give thee rest, And thy soldier returning, Will clasp thee to his breast, And requite all thy mourning.

MARRIED. At New-Ark, N. J. on the evening of 29th inst. Mr. Isaac Ray to Miss Eleanor Williams.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Acrostic," "Friendship" & "Epitaph" have been received and are under consideration.—We hope to hear from our Princeton Correspondent again shortly.

To the Publishers of Papers and Periodical Works throughout the U. States: It is intended before, or certainly by the first of May next, in a pamphlet with other statistical matters, to notice all the Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, and the City or Town where published, by whom, and the condition, &c. A copy containing the above shall be faithfully forwarded to each one of you who will insert this notice once, and forward a Paper, or a copy of the work you publish, to Philadelphia, directed to "THE TRAVELLER," Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

WANTED Immediately.—Three Pages of the Freedom's Journal Agency of the Office.

W. F. JOHNSON, 551 East Broadway, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of BOOKS, Stationery, and all the articles usually found in a Stationery Office. He has also a variety of new and valuable tracts, and is prepared to receive orders for any of them. He is also a subscriber to the Freedom's Journal, and is prepared to receive orders for any of them. He is also a subscriber to the Freedom's Journal, and is prepared to receive orders for any of them.

Station, BY THOMAS L. JINNINGS.

Concluded.

From the small concern of a Society, we may learn the principles of finance for every other station of life, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, the Statesman, and those who are heads of families. Let them be in the humble walks of life, or in the gilded chariot of opulence, he can do himself no injury by taking a lesson of the judicious Financier. They open an extensive field for improvement, but the labourers are few. We regret that we find it necessary to complain, but so it is, and it is a lamentable fact, that many of our young men, after acquiring a knowledge of letters and figures, born of free parents, bury their talents in the earth, and are lost to society; they sorrow for themselves, the selfish soul deserves the pain it feels.

My young Friends, be animated, be awake to your interest. Come forward, and help us; we want you to display your talents as men, and co-workers with us. You will do yourselves an essential service and stand as a bright star in the firmament to generations yet unborn.

Did I think that this state of things would always exist, and that we should always remain in our degraded state, I would consider Christianity as mockery. I would laugh in derision at the sacred name of my Maker, and become an Atheist, or a disciple of Voltaire and Tom Paine. I would consider it fabulous to attempt to improve our condition. I would deny all allegiance to my fellow-creatures, and disown very existence of a deity. But far be it from me to believe any thing of the kind. Let us endeavour to rear up the tender offspring, so as to be able to fill all the various capacities of life; educate them as far as your abilities will admit. Teach them the great importance of propriety of conduct; discourage them from low and unprofitable callings. Indite in their minds, in their tender years the great necessity of learning some mechanical art or trade, and it will make a lasting impression which time cannot erase. It will fit them to be useful members of the community, and with it they will command respect, ever recollecting that it is worth, that makes the man. It will enable him to smile in contempt at the simple mortal who dare pride himself on the Colour of his skin.

My Brethren, these are not delusive ideas, they are the words of sincerity and truth. As the constant dropping of water, will make its impression on the hardest stone, so will our feeble efforts in time, rear a fearless front of men, zealous of their rights not to be trampled on with impunity. We may be charged by some with ingratitude, and be reminded what our state is now, and what it was fifty or a hundred years back, when there was no eye to pity, nor ear to hear, when our race was sunk so low that the Heavens appeared to them as brass, they were placed on the level of the brute creation, in order to make them sink down the bitter draught of slavery. We deny the charge, ingratitude be far

from us. Our Friends of the present day we love and respect according to their merits. Our Friends, the Founders and Members of the Manumission Society, and every other individual whose object is to place us on the level of men. Was it in our power, their ashes should be preserved in temples of gold as a memorial to the end of time. But all that we can do is to print them on the table of our hearts, and offer up our prayers to Him who sits upon the Throne of Heaven for their prosperity.

But let us take a counter-march, and view the country of our forefathers, not as she is now, but as she was when the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon the builder of the Temple at Jerusalem, and proved him with hard questions, when he thought it no dishonour to satisfy all her desires. She came from a land flowing with riches, and brought with her costly spices and gold in abundance, with a magnificent train; or as she was when we find men out of Greece seeking knowledge in her domain; or as she was when Hannibal crossed the mountains of the Alps with his African soldiers, who were the terror of Rome. History says that those mountains were considered as impassable, reaching to the very clouds; but Hannibal with his soldiers in four days made a passage for his army by the power of fire and vinegar, and made a great slaughter of the Romans; or as she was when the Romans thought it no disgrace to surname their bravest general after he had gained a victory over the Africans, whose name was Scipio; to that of Scipio, Africanus, in honour to him; then the name of African was no disgrace. But, O! unhappy country, how hast thou been harassed; thou hast been made to groan from thy sea line to thy centre—thy sons and daughters have been dispersed throughout the globe, and the white man has taken advantage of thy misfortunes to increase his treasures. O man, who ever thou art, place yourself in our situation for a moment and charge us with ingratitude if thou canst.

I would that Columbus, that great Navigator had never been born, or that he had been buried in the bottom of the sea. ere he contemplated or discovered this Western Hemisphere, the theatre of all our misfortunes.

When Praises are given to Columbia, Land of Freedom, how discordant the music, when the groan of the slave is heard to say, ye Freeman, see these bonds. O! Americans, blot out this foul stain, that we may praise without discord thy happy land.

Our claims are on America, it is the land that gave us birth; it is the land of our nativity, we know no other country; it is a land in which our fathers have suffered and toiled; they have watered it with their tears, and fanned it with sighs.

Our relation with Africa is the same as the white man's is with Europe, only with this difference, the one emigrated voluntarily, the other was forced from home and all its pleasures. We have passed through several generations in this country, and consequently we have become naturalized; our habits, our manners, our passions, our dispositions, have become the same; the

same mother's milk has nourished us both in our infancy; the white child, and the coloured have both hung on the same breast. I might as well tell the white man about England France, or Spain, the country from whence his forefathers emigrated, and call him a European, as for him to call us Africans; the argument will hold as good in the one case as the other. Africa is as foreign to us as Europe to them.

It has always been held out to us that we are a distinct race of people, having no part or lot in this land, and many of our professed friends, with Crocodile tears and glass bottles, would fain advise us to migrate to foreign lands, or any other land but this. Why all this sympathy for us; to prevent the enjoyment of our rights in this; the fact is this, they have been bought at a dear rate, our liberty which is more precious to us than gold, which was never forfeited to any man, that which was wrested from us by a barbarous oppression, has been obtained agreeably to the laws of the land; and we have a just right to enter our claim to justice, in our cause; if it does no good to remonstrate, it can do no harm to be awake to our political interest, and thereby convince our detractors that we disdain to praise that hand that oppresses us: no man is respected for submitting himself to low dishonourable treatment, it is beneath the dignity of man. Then let us endeavour to increase our store of knowledge, ever recollecting that knowledge is power.

In reflecting over our condition, let us not forget the free and enlightened state of New-York. She has taken her station in the cause of injured humanity; she has erased from her statutes the name of slavery; slaves cannot exist on her soil, she has secured to herself the smiles of Heaven, and a little more honorable than ten million slaves. May she be encouraged to go on by our progress in all the necessary acquirements of man, until she shall stand as a monitor to the Universe.

Brethren of the Mutual Relief Society, to you let me address myself.—You have done yourselves much honour in the cause you have espoused; you have driven distress from the door of the afflicted; you have consoled the disconsolate widow, and been fathers to the fatherless; and in death you have deposited the body of your deceased Brother in the tomb the consummation of all living. May you be encouraged to go on in your great and good work; may you become strong and flourish as the Cedars of Lebanon, that future generations may follow your example, and hand your name down to the latest posterity.

The Potsdam N. Y. American mentions that a man and his wife, in Massena, St. Lawrence Co. went on the evening of the 28th ult and left three small children fastened in the house. During their absence the house took fire, and on breaking open the doors, one child was found, dead and the others so badly burnt that they died soon after.

The earthquake which was recently felt at Baltimore, Washington, &c. on the night 9th inst. was also felt in Raleigh, N. C.

SUMMARY.

Attempt at Highway Robbery.—On Saturday evening last, at about 11 o'clock, a highly respectable gentleman, while passing down Washington street, near South Boston bridge, was suddenly attacked by three persons, who he believes were Irishmen; he was knocked down and severely raised. On recovering, he endeavored to alarm the watch, upon which the villains immediately took to flight.—Boston Patriot.

Fire.—The dwelling of Mr. Hugh Crookshanks, in Hebron, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst and twolads perished in the flames.

A boat loaded with whiskey was wrecked at the Lower Falls of Beaver river, Ky. on the 1st of March last, and the crew with difficulty saved from drowning. It is said that the circumstance of "too much spirit" being on board, was the cause of the disaster.

Captain Wing of the brig Packet, who arrived yesterday from Trinidad, states that a short time before his sailing the governor's head servant robbed his master of a thousand doubloons, and the contents of his wardrobe, and made his escape from the island.

The acting governor Pitcher, has so far recovered his health as to be able to ride to the capital and attend to his official duties.

Mr. Barton, one of the gentlemen alleged to have been engaged in the late unfortunate duel with Mr. W. Graham, embarked on the 20th instant, at New Castle, Delaware, on board the Montezuma, for Liverpool, whence he immediately proceeds to Italy, his future residence.

Id, lately convicted at Boston, of passing the forged check of 10,000 dollars to F. W. Dana, has been sentenced to 15 days solitary confinement, and eight years hard labour in the state prison.

Captain William Guthrie, aged 73, of Lebanon township, Penn. in attempting to pass a bridge in a wagon, in a dark night, a short time since, was with the wagon and horses precipitated over the side of the bridge and was killed.

A Rum Bargain.—At the last Liverpool Customhouse sale, a keg of rum was sold, which, when tapped, was found to be of a peculiarly fine pine apple flavour. In the keg, when the spirits were drawn out, was found a Guinea snake, of about five feet in length, coiled up.

At a fire in Philadelphia, last week, it is said that an old lady, in a state of intoxication, fell into the fire, and was burnt to a degree, that she died in three hours afterwards.

In consequence of some discoveries made by a woman in Mobile, five persons have been arrested in New Orleans, suspected of laying set fire to that city. Subsequently it was said, the whole gang had been

CHARLES MORTIMER.

Several daring attempts having recently been made to set fire to the town of Portland, the Selectmen have offered a reward of five hundred dollars to any person who shall bring to punishment those engaged in the wicked business.

Spain.—In the neighborhood of Cadix, the roads are so infested with robbers, and the coast with corsairs, that merchants sending goods to Gataica, are obliged to insure them, at the rate of 21 per cent. in case their ships fall into the hands of the pirates, and 6 per cent, if they arrive safe at the place of their destination.

A warfare is now going on between the Osages and Pawnees on the Arkansas river.

There is at this time, three steamboats and ten brigs and schooners employed in taking the produce of Attakapas to market. This evinces enterprise and industry in our population, and with further efforts to open our navigation our country cannot fail to become rich and prosperous. [Attakapas Gaz.

The Dog.—Leonard Solikoffed, a Swiss Nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss Union as Ambassador, had a large dog, whom, on his departure, he ordered to be shut up for eight days. The dog was so; yet, at the end of eight days, traced his way to Paris (400 miles), and on the day of audience made his way all covered with mud, and leaped up mad for joy upon his master. In the family castle at Thuringia, there is a painting of the story. The dog is the only animal that dreams; he and the elephant the only animals that understand looks; the dog is the only quadruped that has been brought to speak. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otaheite they are generally fattened on breadfruit for eating; in Kamschatka they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India for beasts of burden—as mules and pack-horses; by the Jesso Islanders for fishing; Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort.—London Medical Gazette.

ORIGIN OF THE BALLOONS.

The first balloon was constructed by a man ignorant of what he was really effecting. Seeing the clouds float high in the atmosphere, he thought that if he could make a cloud, and enclose it in a bag, it might rise and carry him with it. Then erroneously deeming smoke and a cloud the same thing, he made a fire of green wood, and placed a great bag over it, with the mouth downwards, to receive the smoke. He soon had the joy of seeing the bag full and ascending; but he understood not that the cause was the hot air within; which, being heated and diluted, became lighter than the surrounding air, and was buoyed up while the visible part of the smoke, of which he chiefly thought, was really heavier than the air, and was an impediment to his wishes. [Arnott's Elements of Physics.

Zeno on Love.—Zeno being told that love was unbecoming a philosopher, he replied, "Love was true," replied Zeno. "But the fair sex would be lamented if they were not loved but by fools."

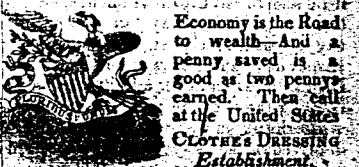
Inform his friends and the Publics that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107, Church Street, One Door from Duane Street, at the following reduced Prices.

- First-rate Water-Proof Boots, \$6.00
- Second rate Calfskin Boots, 5.50
- Footed Boot, first rate, 4.00
- Second-rate footed Boots, 3.50
- Boots half-soled and heeled, 1.00
- Soled without heels, 0.75
- Shoes soled and heeled, 0.75
- Soled without heels, 0.50

Women and Children's Boots & Shoes in proportion. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. NEW-YORK, March 15, 1838.

Wanted immediately, a first rate Journeyman who understands Shaving and Hair Cutting perfectly, for the summer season only, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to JAMES KELLY, At New York, N. J.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.



JAMES GILBERT'S

has removed from 411 to 423 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothing Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it; his mode of cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pantaloon, &c. is by Steam Steaming, which is the only correct system of Cleaning, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of Stains, Grease, Oil, Tar, Paint, &c. or on pay will be taken. N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the 'Dressing' of clothes; by STEAM SPONGING; who are totally unacquainted with the business, as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city. All kinds of Tailoring Work, done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if no claim in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

THE AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults of both Sexes, have re-opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening October 1st, at their former School Room under the Mariner's Church, in Rodney street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening, at half past six o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, may be taught to Read, Write, and Calculate. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening, at half past six o'clock.

Oratory

BY THOMAS L. JENNINGS.

Concluded.

From the small concern of a Society, we may learn the principles of finance for every other station of life, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, the Statesman, and those who are heads of families. Let them be in the humble walks of life, or in the gilded chariot of opulence, he can do himself no injury by taking a lesson of the judicious Financier. They open an extensive field for improvement, but the labourers are few. We regret that we find it necessary to complain, but so it is, and it is a lamentable fact, that many of our young men after acquiring a knowledge of letters and figures, born of free parents, bury their talents in the earth, and are lost to society; they sorrow for themselves, the selfish soul deserves the pain it feels.

My young Friends, be animated, be awake to your interest. Come forward, and help us; we want you to display your talents as men, and co-workers with us. You will do yourselves an essential service and stand as a bright star in the firmament to generations yet unborn.

Did I think that this state of things would always exist, and that we should always remain in our degraded state, I would consider Christianity a mockery. I would laugh in derision at the sacred name of my Maker, and become an Atheist, or a disciple of Voltaire and Tom Paine. I would consider it fabulous to attempt to improve our condition. I would deny all allegiance to my fellow-creatures, and disown every existence of a deity. But far be it from me to believe any thing of the kind. Let us endeavour to rear up the tender offspring, so as to be able to fill all the various capacities of life; educate them as far as your abilities will admit. Teach them the great importance of propriety of conduct, discourage them from low and unprofitable callings. Indite in their minds, in their tender years the great necessity of learning some mechanical art or trade, and it will make a lasting impression which time cannot erase. It will fit them to be useful members of the community, and with it they will command respect, ever recollecting that it is worth, that makes the man. It will enable him to smile in contempt at the simple mortal who dare pride himself on the Colour of his skin.

My Brethren, these are not delusive ideas, they are the words of sincerity and truth. As the constant dropping of water, will make impression on the hardest stone, so will our feeble efforts in time, rear a fearless front of men, zealous of their rights not to be trampled on with impunity. We may be charged by some with ingratitude, and be reminded what our state is now, and what it was fifty or a hundred years back, when there was no eye to pity, nor ear to hear; when our race was sunk so low that the Heavens appeared to them as brass; they were placed on the level of the brute creation, in order to make them drink down the bitter draught of slavery. We deny the charge, ingratitude be far

from us. Our Friends of the present day we love and respect according to their merits. Our Friends, the Founders and Members of the Manumission Society, and every other individual whose object is to place us on the level of men. Was it in our power, their ashes should be preserved in temples of gold as a memorial to the end of time. But all that we can do is to print them on the tabl' of our hearts, and offer up our prayers to Him who sits upon the Throne of Heaven for their prosperity.

But let us take a counter-march, and view the country of our forefathers, not as she is now, but as she was when the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon the builder of the Temple at Jerusalem, and proved him with hard questions, when he thought it no dishonour to satisfy all her desires. She came from a land flowing with riches, and brought with her costly spices and gold in abundance, with a magnificent train; or as she was when we find her, out of Greece seeking knowledge in her domain; or as she was when Hannibal crossed the mountains of the Alps with his African soldiers, who were the terror of Rome. History says that these mountains were considered as impassible, reaching to the very clouds; but Hannibal with his soldiers in four days made a passage for his army by the power of fire and vinegar, and made a great slaughter of the Romans; or as she was when the Romans thought it no disgrace to surname their bravest general after he had gained a victory over the Africans, whose name was Scipio; to that of Scipio Africanus, in honour to him; then the name of African was no disgrace. But, O unhappy country, how hast thou been harassed; thou hast been made to groan from thy sea line to thy centre—thy sons and daughters have been dispersed throughout the globe, and the white man has taken advantage of thy misfortunes to increase his treasures. O man, who ever thou art, place yourself in our situation for a moment, and charge us with ingratitude if thou canst.

I would that Columbus, that great Navigator had never been born, or that he had been buried in the bottom of the sea. ere he contemplated or discovered this Western Hemisphere, the theatre of all our misfortunes.

When Praises are given to Columbia, Land of Freedom, how discordant the music, when the groan of the slave is heard to say, ye Freemen, see these bonds. O! Americans, blot out this foul stain, that we may praise without discord thy happy land.

Our claims are on America, it is the land that gave us birth; it is the land of our nativity, we know no other country; it is a land in which our fathers have suffered and toiled; they have watered it with their tears, and fanned it with sighs.

same mother's milk has nourished us both in our infancy; the white child, and the coloured have both hung on the same breast. I might as well tell the white man about England France, or Spain, the country from whence his forefathers emigrated, and call him a European; as for him to call us Africans; the argument will hold as good in the one case as the other. Africa is as foreign to us as Europe to them.

It has always been held out to us that we are a distinct race of people, having no part or lot in this land, and many of our professed friends, with Crocodile tears and glass bottle faces, would fain advise us to migrate to foreign lands, or any other land but this. Why all this sympathy for us, to prevent the enjoyment of our rights in this; the fact is this, they have been bought at a dear rate, our liberty which is more precious to us than gold, which was never forfeited to any man, that which was wrested from us by a barbarous oppression, has been obtained agreeably to the laws of the land; and we have a just right to enter our claim to justice, in our cause; if it does no good to remonstrate, it can do no harm to be awake to our political interest, and thereby convince our detractors that we disdain to praise that hand that oppresses us; no man is respected for submitting himself to low dishonourable treatment, it is beneath the dignity of man. Then let us endeavour to increase our store of knowledge, ever recollecting that knowledge is power.

In reflecting over our condition, let us not forget the free and enlightened state of New-York. She has taken her station in the cause of injured humanity; she has erased from her statutes the name of slavery; slaves cannot exist on her soil. she has secured to herself the smiles of Heaven, and a little more honorable to her than ten million slaves. May she be encouraged to go on by our progress in all the necessary acquirements of man, until she shall stand as a monitor to the Universe.

Brethren of the Mutual Relief Society, to you let me address myself.—You have done yourselves much honour in the cause you have espoused; you have driven distress from the door of the afflicted; you have consoled the desolate widow, and been fathers to the fatherless; and in death you have deposited the body of your deceased Brother in the tomb the consummation of all living. May you be encouraged to go on in your great and good work; may you become strong and flourish as the Cedars of Lebanon, that future generations may follow your example, and band your name down to the latest posterity.

The Potsdam N. Y. American mentions, that a man and his wife in Massena, St. Lawrence Co. went on the evening of the 28th ult and left three small children fastened in the house. During their absence the house took fire, and on breaking open the doors, one child was found dead and the others so badly burnt that they died soon after.

The earthquake which was recently felt at Baltimore, Washington, &c on the night 9th inst. was also felt in Raleigh, N. C.

SUMMARY

Attempt at Highway Robbery.—On Saturday evening last, at about 11 o'clock, a highly respectable gentleman, while passing down Washington street, near South Boston bridge, was suddenly attacked by three persons, who he believes were Irishmen; he was knocked down and severely bruised. On recovering, he endeavored to alarm the watch, upon which the villains immediately took to flight.—Boston Patriot.

Fire.—The dwelling of Mr. Hugh Crookshanks, in Hebron, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst and twolads perished in the flames.

A boat loaded with whiskey was wrecked at the Lower Falls of Beaver river, Ky. on the 1st of March last, and the crew with difficulty saved from drowning. It is said that the circumstance of "too much spirit" being on board, was the cause of the disaster.

Captain Wing of the brig Packet, who arrived yesterday from Trinidad, states that a short time before his sailing the governor's head servant robbed his master of a thousand doubloons, and the contents of his wardrobe, and made his escape from the island.

The acting governor Pitcher, has so far recovered his health as to be able to ride to the capital and attend to his official duties.

Mr. Barton, one of the gentlemen alluded to have been engaged in the late unfortunate duel with Mr. W. Graham embarked on the 20th instant, at New Castle, Delaware on board the Montezuma, for Liverpool, whence he immediately proceeds to Italy, his future residence.

Id, lately convicted at Boston, of passing the forged check of 10,000 dollars to F. W. Dana, has been sentenced to 15 days solitary confinement, and eight years hard labour in the state prison.

Captain William Guthrie, aged 73, of Redbank township, Penn. in attempting to pass a bridge in a wagon, in a dark night, a short time since, was with the wagon and horses precipitated over the side of the bridge and was killed.

A Rum Bargain.—At the last Liverpool Customhouse sale, a keg of rum was sold, which, when tapped, was found to be of a peculiarly fine pine apple flavour. In the keg, when the spirits were drawn off, was found a Guinea snake, of about five feet in length, coiled up.

At a fire in Philadelphia, last week, it is stated that an old lady, in a state of intoxication, fell into the fire, and was burnt to a degree, that she died in three hours afterwards.

In consequence of some discoveries made by a woman in Mobile, five persons have been arrested in New-Orleans, suspected of having set fire to that city. Subsequently it was said, the whole gang had been taken.

Fire.—Several daring attempts having recently been made to set fire to the town of Portland, the Selectmen have offered a reward of five hundred dollars to any person who shall bring to punishment those engaged in the wicked business.

Spain.—In the neighborhood of Cadiz, the roads are so infested with robbers, and the coast with corsairs, that merchants sending goods to Galacia, are obliged to insure them, at the rate of 21 per cent. in case their ships fall into the hands of the pirates, and 6 per cent, if they arrive safe at the place of their destination.

A warfare is now going on between the Osages and Pawnees on the Arkansas river.

There is at this time, three steamboats and ten brigs and schooners employed in taking the produce of Attakapas to market. This evinces enterprise and industry in our population, and with further efforts to open our navigation our country cannot fail to become rich and prosperous.

[Attakapas Gaz.

The Dog.—Leonard Solikoffed, a Swiss Nobleman, who went to Paris on the conclusion of the Swiss Union as Ambassador, had a large dog, whom, on his departure, he ordered to be shut up for eight days. The dog was so; yet, at the end of eight days, traced his way to Paris (400 miles), and on the day of audience made his way all covered with mud, and leaped up mad for joy upon his master. In the family castle at Thuringia, there is a painting of the story. The dog is the only animal that dreams; he and the elephant the only animal that understand looks; the dog is the only quadruped that has been brought to speak. Dogs are put to an amazing variety of uses. In Otahaiti they are generally fattened on bread-fruit for eating; in Kamachika they are used for drawing sledges; in Upper India for beasts or burden—as mules and pack-horses; by the Jesso Islanders for fishing; Blumenbach rather thinks that all the varieties of dogs do not come from one original sort.—London Medical Gazette.

ORIGIN OF THE BALLOONS.

The first balloon was constructed by a man ignorant of what he was really effecting. Seeing the clouds float high in the atmosphere, he thought that if he could make a cloud, and enclose it in a bag, it might rise and carry him with it. Then erroneously deeming smoke and a cloud the same thing, he made a fire of green wood, and placed a great bag over it, with the mouth downwards, to receive the smoke. He soon had the joy of seeing the bag full and ascending; but he understood not that the cause was the hot air within, which being heated and dilated, became lighter than the surrounding air, and was buoyed up while the visible part of the smoke, of which he chiefly thought was really heavier than the air, and was an impediment to his wishes.

[Arnold's Elements of Physics.

Zeno on Love.—Zeno being told that love was unbecoming a philosopher, he replied, "were true," replied Zeno, "that the fair sex would be lamentable if not loved but by fools."

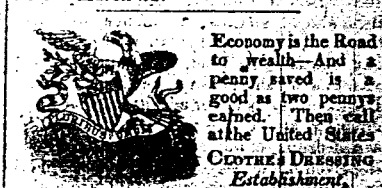
CHARLES MORTIMER Infants his friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, One Door from Duane-Street, at the following reduced Prices.

- First rate Wax-Calf-Skin Boots, \$6.00
Second rate Calf-Skin Boots, 5.50
Footed Boot, first rate, 4.00
Second rate footed Boots, 3.50
Boots half-soled and beeled, 1.00
Soled without heels, 0.75
Shoes soled and beeled, 0.75
Soled without heels, 0.50
Women and Children's Boots Shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to NEW-YORK, March 15, 1838.

Wanted immediately, a first rate Journey man who understands Shaving and Hair Cutting perfectly, for the summer season only, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to JAMES KELLY, At New-York, N. J.

Wanted immediately, two smart active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business. Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 28.



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothing Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it; his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant, extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oils, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken. N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes; by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments, which have recently been opened in this City.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place. All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year, and one day—if no claim in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

THE AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY for the instruction of coloured Adults of both Sexes have re-opened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening October 1st, at their former School Room under the Marine's Church, in Rodney-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction will be instructed by the Rev. Wm. C. C. Williams, at the School Room, Rodney-street, at half past 6 o'clock.

LAND FOR ALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, **TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND**, at less than one half its value, provided they will 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 is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.

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

AN EVENING SCHOOL for persons of Colour, will be opened on the 15th of October next in the African School Room in Mulberry street; where will be taught **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, &c.** **TERMS**—Three Dollars per quarter payable in advance. Hours from 6 to half past 9 o'clock. Sept. 13. 23

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut, takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new, and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language, by attending to the study there of two hours in a day in six weeks. He would be willing to teach a class of coloured persons, either in the day or in the evening (as may suit their convenience) and his terms will be such, that no one desirous to learn will have cause to be dissatisfied with them.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. Williams, 69 Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

BOARDING.

RICHARD JOHNSON, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he intends to open a Boarding House on the first day of May next, for the accommodation of gentlemen of Colour, at No 27 Sullivan-Street.

R. J. assures his Friends and those who may favour him with their patronage, that no pains will be spared on his part in rendering their situation as comfortable as possible.

Gentlemen wishing to engage board for the above mentioned time will please to call at No 114 Varick-Street.
New-York Feb. 26, 1828.

TOILET

Part of House No. 160, Orange street. Apply at No. 2 Walker-street.
New-York, March 12, 1828

**ARM SUDELL;
CABINET MAKER,**

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street; where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, old Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29. *3t

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, have although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education, has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828.

B. HUGHES'

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

In this school will be taught **READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY** with the use of Maps and Globes, and History. Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E. Cornish, B. Paul and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with **BOARDING AND LODGING.**

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

**G. & R. DRAPER,
(Coloured Men.)**

In Forest-street, Baltimore. Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee, and Maccabau Snuff Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles
SAMUEL E. CORNISH

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Is published every FRIDAY, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS A YEAR**, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

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

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